

## **Crown Seal Public Company Limited**

### **Notes to financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

#### **1. General information**

Crown Seal Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its major shareholder is Nippon Closures Co., Ltd., which was incorporated in Japan. The ultimate company of the Group is Toyo Seikan Group Holdings, Ltd. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and sale of caps for bottles and the hire of printing sheets for can. The registered office of the Company is at 5 SoiRangsit - NakhonNayok 46, TambonPrachatipat, AmphurThanyaburi, PathumThani.

#### **2. Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development dated 11 October 2016, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

In the third quarter of the current year, the Company’s shareholding in a company decreased and the status of the investment changed from investment in associated company to investment in other company. The Company discontinued the use of the equity method for its investment in this company, as described in Note 10, and therefore has presented no statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and comparative figures as at 31 December 2016, in which equity method is applied.

### **3 New financial reporting standards**

#### **(a) Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year**

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards and interpretations (revised 2016) and new accounting treatment guidance which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2017. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards revision of wording and terminology, and provision of interpretations and accounting guidance to users of standards. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

#### **(b) Financial reporting standards that will become effective in the future**

During the current year, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards and interpretations (revised 2017) which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2018. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes and clarifications directed towards disclosures in the notes to financial statements.

The management of the Company believes that the revised financial reporting standards will not have any significant impact on the financial statements when they are initially applied.

### **4. Significant accounting policies**

#### **4.1 Revenue recognition**

Sales of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyers. Sales are the invoiced value, excluding value added tax of goods supplied after deducting discounts and allowances.

Service revenue is recognised when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion.

Rental income is recognised as income using the straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis based on the effective interest rate.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

Export subsidies granted by the Ministry of Finance in the form of tax coupons are recognised as income when the Company obtains written notification of approval of the tax coupon.

#### **4.2 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and at banks, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

#### **4.3 Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are stated at the net realisable value. Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided for the estimated losses that may be incurred in collection of receivables. The allowance is generally based on collection experiences and analysis of debt aging.

#### **4.4 Inventories**

Finished goods and work in process are valued at the lower of cost (under the weighted average method) and net realisable value. The cost of inventories includes all production costs and attributable factory overheads.

Raw materials, chemicals, spare parts and factory supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and net realisable value and are charged to production costs whenever consumed.

#### **4.5 Investments**

Investment in associated company is accounted for in the financial statements, in which the equity method is applied, using the equity method and is accounted for in the separate financial statement using the cost method.

Investments in non-marketable equity securities, which the Company classifies as other investments, are stated at cost net of allowance for loss on diminution in value (if any).

The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investments.

#### **4.6 Investment properties**

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the value of investment properties are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

On disposal of investment properties, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the income statement in the period when the asset is derecognised.

#### **4.7 Property, plant and equipment/Depreciation**

Land is stated at the revalued amount. Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Land are initially recorded at cost on the acquisition date, and subsequently revalued by an independent professional appraiser to their fair values. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value at the end of reporting period.

Differences arising from the revaluation are dealt with in the financial statements as follows:

- When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation of the Company's assets, the increase is credited directly to the other comprehensive income and the cumulative increase is recognised in equity under the heading of "Revaluation surplus on assets". However, a revaluation increase is recognised as income to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease in respect of the same asset previously recognised as an expense.
- When an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation of the Company's assets, the decrease is recognised in the income statement. However, the revaluation decrease is charged to the other comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed an amount already held in the "Revaluation surplus on assets" in respect of the same assets.

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives.

Buildings and building improvements	3 - 20 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 15 years
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and motor vehicles	3 - 5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and assets under installation.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

#### **4.8 Intangible assets and amortisation**

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a systematic basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to the income statement.

A summary of the intangible assets with finite useful lives is as follows.

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Computer software	3 and 5 years
Licenses	6years

#### **4.9 Related party transactions**

Related parties comprise individuals or enterprises that control, or are controlled by, the Company, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company.

They also include associated company and individuals or enterprises which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, and key management personnel, and directors and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company's operations.

#### **4.10 Long-term leases**

Leases of equipment which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **4.11 Foreign currencies**

The financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting period.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.



#### **4.12 Impairment of assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. However in cases where land was previously revalued and the revaluation was taken to equity, a part of such impairment is recognised in equity up to the amount of the previous revaluation.

In the assessment of asset impairment if there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of the asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income statement unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal, which exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### **4.13 Employee benefits**

##### *Short-term employee benefits*

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognised as expenses when incurred.

##### *Post-employment benefits (Defined contribution plans)*

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the Company. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the Company's contributions are recognised as expenses when incurred. In addition, the Company has contributions for provident fund made before the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530 was effective. The Company manages this fund itself and will pay it to the employees upon their terminations.

#### *Post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans) and other long-term employee benefits*

The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan. In addition, the Company provides other long-term employee benefit plan, namely long service awards.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plans is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income and for other long-term benefits are recognised immediately in the income statement.

#### **4.14 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

#### **4.15 Income tax**

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

Current income tax is provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period, using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Company recognises deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while they recognise deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Company reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The Company records deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

#### **4.16 Forward exchange contracts**

Receivables and payables arising from forward exchange contracts are translated into Baht at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of reporting period. Unrecognised gains and losses from the translations are included in determining income. Premiums or discounts on forward exchange contracts are amortised on a straight-line basis over the contract periods.

#### **4.17 Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Company applies a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company measures fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

- Level1 - Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities
- Level2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly
- Level3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

### **5. Significant accounting judgments and estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards at times requires management to make subjective judgments and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgments and estimates affect reported

amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgments and estimates are as follows.

**Allowance for doubtful accounts**

In determining an allowance for doubtful accounts, the management needs to make judgment and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the prevailing economic condition.

**Allowance for diminution in value of inventories**

Allowances for diminution in the value of inventories accounts are intended to adjust the value of inventories for probable losses. The management uses judgment to estimate losses, based on an analysis of inventory aging, taking into account the current situation with respect to sales of inventory items, on a specific basis.

**Allowance for diminution in value of investments**

The Company treats other investments as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is “significant” or “prolonged” requires judgment of the management.

**Investment properties**

The Company presents investment properties at the fair value estimated by an independent appraiser, and recognises changes in the fair value in the income statement. The independent appraiser values the investment properties using the sales comparison approach and the depreciated replacement cost approach. The key assumptions used in estimating the fair value are described in the related note.

**Property, plant and equipment/Depreciation**

In determining depreciation of plant and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the plant and equipment and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

The Company measures land at revalued amount. Such amount is determined by the independent valuer using sales comparison approach, and such valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates as described in the related note.

In addition, the management is required to review property, plant and equipment for impairment on a periodical basis and records impairment losses when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgments regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.



**Intangible assets**

The initial recognition and measurement of intangible assets, and subsequent impairment testing, require management to make estimates of cash flows to be generated by the asset and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

**Deferred tax assets**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

**Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits**

The obligation under the defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plans is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

**Fair value of financial instruments**

In determining the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercise judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk (bank and counterparty, both) liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Change in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value recognised in the statement of financial position and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

## 6. Related party transactions

During the years, the Company had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions, which are summarised below, arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and those related parties.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied / Separate financial statements		Pricing policy
	2017	2016	
	<u>Transactions with related companies</u>		
Sales of caps	637,205	686,696	Cost plus margin
Service income from printing sheets	176,886	170,021	Cost plus margin
Rental income	2,921	3,135	Contract price
Sales of equipment, spare parts and raw materials	1,185	1,034	Price charged to other customers in the normal course of business
Sale of machine used for generating the electricity	3,061	623	At cost
Administrative income	10,519	13,051	Contract price
Purchases of raw materials	1,135	1,756	Cost plus margin
Purchases of spare parts and machinery	29,603	21,524	Cost plus margin
Royalty fee	17,911	21,677	A percentage of net sales of each product
Claim payment for damaged goods	942	247	At cost
Dividend paid	85,868	60,455	As declared

### Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Company had employee benefit expenses payable to its directors and management as below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied / Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016
	Short-term employee benefits	20,845
Post-employment benefits	289	278
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,134</b>	<b>19,618</b>

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, the balances of the accounts between the Company and those related parties are as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017	2016
<b>Trade accounts receivable - related parties (Note 8)</b>	84,480	97,533
<b>Other receivables - related parties (Note 8)</b>	6,282	7,615
<b>Other payables - related parties (Note 16)</b>	14,110	19,923
<b>Rental received in advance</b>		
Rental received in advance	13,400	14,393
Less: Current portion	(993)	(993)
<b>Net</b>	12,407	13,400

Additional information concerning the transactions with the related parties is as follows.

- a) The relationships between the Company and related parties are summarized below.

Company	Type of business	Relationship
Boonrawd Brewery Group	Manufacture and sale of beverages	Shareholder and common directors
Thai Namthip Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of beverages	Shareholder and common directors
Serm Suk Public Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of beverages	Shareholder and common directors
Toyo Seikan Group Holdings, Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of packaging	Shareholder and common directors
Nippon Closures Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of packaging	Shareholder and common directors
Bangkok Can Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of 2 & 3 - piece cans	Common shareholders and directors
Toyo Seikan (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of plastic packaging	Common shareholders and directors
Next Can Innovation Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of 2-piece cans	Common shareholders and directors
PT Indonesia Caps and Closures	Produce and distribute packaging caps for beverage	Common shareholders
Saiwai Shoji Co., Ltd.	Sale of machinery and spare parts	Common shareholders
Toyo Filling International Co., Ltd.	Containing service and sale of aerosol can	Common shareholders
Kanagata (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Plastic injection mould and blow mould manufacturing	Common shareholders

- b) The transactions with trade accounts receivable - related parties are conducted in the normal course of business of the Company and in accordance with its established objectives, which are the manufacture and distribution of products to customers who are shareholders of the Company and are in competition with each other, and the provision of printing services.

- c) Other receivables - related parties comprise the outstanding balances from rental, sales of equipment and spare parts, administrative assistance and the provision of IT infrastructure services to related companies.
- d) Other payables - related parties comprise the outstanding balances from purchases of raw materials, spare parts and machinery, accrued royalty fee and accrued claims payments for damaged goods.
- e) The stipulated conditions of the provision of printing services to Bangkok Can Manufacturing Co., Ltd. are that payment is to be made on a monthly basis and the period of service is indefinite.
- f) Rental received in advance represents rental received under the agreement to rent out certain plots of land to Bangkok Can Manufacturing Co., Ltd. for a period of 30 years, ending 1 July 2031.

Moreover, the Company entered into agreements to rent out additional land and building to Bangkok Can Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The rental for this land, determined based on the appraisal value, and for the building, calculated on the basis of depreciated cost, is payable in annual amounts. Compensation for the years ended in August 2017 and 2016 totaled Baht 0.4 million and Baht 0.3 million. As at 31 December 2017, the compensation for extending of this agreement is in decision process.

- g) The Company rents office space and provides central services, to Toyo Seikan (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Compensation for the year ended in December 2016 totaled Baht 1 million, payable on a monthly basis.

In December 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with Bangkok Can Manufacturing Co., Ltd., a company in the group, to rent office space and central services for a period of six months ended in June 2017, with the fee of Baht 0.6 million.

- h) The Company entered into agreements to provide the rentals of server and storage machine to the related companies in the group of Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Ltd. Agreements cover for a period of 4 years, ending in May 2020, with compensation totalling Baht 4 million.

- i) The Company entered into agreements to install and provide administrative services for computer software and hardware and personnel systems to related companies in the group of Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Ltd. Compensation under these agreements for the years 2017 and 2016 totaled Baht 9 million and Baht 12 million, payable on a monthly basis.

The Company extended the agreements to provide the above services for a period of one year, ending in December 2018, with compensation amounting to Baht 9 million.

- j) The Company entered into sales of assets and service of generating the electricity with Bangkok Can Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The compensation payment is fix rate per month and the period of services is not specified. Compensation for service of generating the electricity for the years 2017 and 2016 was Baht 2 million each.

- k) The Company entered into technical license agreement with Nippon Closures Co., Ltd., whereby the Company receives technical support services for the manufacture of caps. The agreement ended in December 2017. Compensation is payable at a percentage of net sales of products stipulated in the agreement, on a semi-annual basis.

Moreover, the Company entered into an additional technical license agreement with such company, whereby the Company receives technical support services for the manufacture of composite caps. The agreement runs for 6 years, ended in December 2016, with compensation in the form of an initial payment of JPY 5 million and an annual fee at a percentage of net sales of these products. The Company extended the agreements for a period of one year ended in December 2017, with compensation is payable at a percentage of net sales of these products.

The Company extended the agreements to provide the above technical license for a period of 2 years and 5 years for separate group of products. The compensation payment is same rate, on a semi-annual basis.

## 7. Cash and cash equivalents

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017	2016
Cash	232	171
Bank deposits	620,419	274,672
Total	620,651	274,843

As at 31 December 2017, bank deposits in savings accounts and fixed deposits carried interests between 0.10% and 1.25% per annum (2016: between 0.10% and 1.00% per annum).

## 8. Trade and other receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017	2016
<u>Trade accounts receivable -related parties</u>		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	57,695	69,330
Past due		
Up to 3 months	26,785	28,203
Total trade accounts receivable - related parties	84,480	97,533
<u>Trade accounts receivable - unrelated parties</u>		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	224,359	215,106
Past due		
Up to 3 months	69,961	46,996
Total trade accounts receivable - unrelated parties	294,320	262,102
<u>Other receivables - related parties</u>		
Accrued income	6,282	7,615
Total other receivables - related parties	6,282	7,615
<u>Other receivables - unrelated parties</u>		
Advances	2,042	2,277
Receivable from scrap sales	984	1,108
Others	4,303	1,867
Total other receivables - unrelated parties	7,329	5,252
Total trade and other receivables	392,411	372,502

## 9. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017			2016		
	Cost	Reduce cost to net realisable	Inventories- net	Cost	Reduce cost to net realisable	Inventories- net
		value			value	
Finished goods	142,901	(21,384)	121,517	155,002	(24,732)	130,270
Work in process	154,254	(8,529)	145,725	142,040	(8,518)	133,522
Raw materials	138,873	(4,128)	134,745	179,399	(8,749)	170,650
Goods in transit	7,625	-	7,625	13,191	-	13,191
Spare parts	63,176	-	63,176	62,910	-	62,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>506,829</b>	<b>(34,041)</b>	<b>472,788</b>	<b>552,542</b>	<b>(41,999)</b>	<b>510,543</b>

During the current year, the Company reduced cost of inventories by Baht 38 million (2016: Baht 17 million), to reflect the net realisable value. This was included in cost of sales. In addition, the Company reversed the write-down of cost of inventories by Baht 46million (2016: Baht 8 million) resulting from inventories destructions.

## 10. Investment in associated company

### 10.1 Details of investment in associated company

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Associate's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Shareholding	Cost
			percentage	2016
			2016	2016
			%	
PT Indonesia Caps and Closures	Produce and distribute packaging caps for beverages	Republic of Indonesia	25	46,342

During the second quarter of this year, PT. Indonesia Caps and Closures approved an increase in its registered share capital of IDR 69,845.55 million (from IDR 65,302.75 million to IDR 135,148.30 million), through the issuance of 61,500 new ordinary shares with a par value of IDR 1,135,700 each, to support its business expansion plans. The Company waived its right to purchase these ordinary shares because the operating results of the associated company and the return on investment in the associated company had not met expectations.

On 26 September 2017, the capital increase was completed, therefore the Company's shareholding in such company decreased from 25.00% to 12.08%. In addition, the Company did not involve in or has any influence with regard to set up policy of this entity. The Company has therefore recorded equity interest in this associated company up to the date of change in status of investment and recognised the change in fair value of investment of Baht 6.50 million in the income statement in which equity method is applied as increase in fair value of investment. The Company has also adjusted the exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency of this associated company amounting to Baht 4.60 million in the other comprehensive income in the current year.

The investment value under cost method decreased by Baht 8.96 million and the fair value of retained interest of investment of Baht 37.38 million has been regarded as initial recognition of this long-term investment (Note 11).

## 10.2 Share of comprehensive income and dividend received

The Company has recognised its share of loss from investment in associated company in the financial statements in which equity method is applied and dividend income in the separate financial statements as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Associates' name	Financial statements in which equity method is applied					
	Share of loss from investment in associate during the year		Share of other comprehensive income from investment in associate during the year		Dividend received during the year	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
PT Indonesia Caps and Closures	(6,166)	(8,574)	-	-	-	-

### 10.3 Summarised material financial information of associate

Financial information of the associated company is summarised below.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2017	2016
<u>Summarised information about comprehensive income</u>		
Revenue	-	-
Loss	-	(34)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(34)

### 11. Long-term investments

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Companies	Shareholding percentage	2017	2016
	(%)		
PT Indonesia Caps and Closures (Note 10)	12.08	37,380	-
Bangkok Can Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1.61	9,494	9,494
Petpak Co., Ltd.	10.00	-	35,000
Muang-Ake Golf Co., Ltd.	0.08	180	180
City Sports and Recreation Co., Ltd.	0.03	273	273
Muang-Ake Vista Golf Course Co., Ltd.	0.06	350	350
Total long-term investments cost		<u>47,677</u>	<u>45,297</u>

During March 2017, the Company disposed its entire investment in Petpak Co., Ltd. to a company who is a major shareholder of Petpak Co., Ltd. with the selling price of Baht 42 million and recognised gain on sale of investment amounting to Baht 7 million as other income in the income statement.

## 12. Investment properties

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017			
	Allocated land and construction			Total
	Land for rent	thereon	Vacant land	
Net book value at beginning of year	172,000	158,400	143,600	474,000
Loss on diminution in fair value	-	(700)	-	(700)
Net book value at end of year	<u>172,000</u>	<u>157,700</u>	<u>143,600</u>	<u>473,300</u>
Rental income for the year	<u>1,835</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,835</u>
Expense				<u>99</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2016			
	Allocated land and construction			Total
	Land for rent	thereon	Vacant land	
Net book value at beginning of year	172,000	158,400	143,600	474,000
Net book value at end of year	<u>172,000</u>	<u>158,400</u>	<u>143,600</u>	<u>474,000</u>
Rental income for the year	<u>1,316</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,316</u>
Expense				<u>99</u>

Future rental income of investment properties were the following:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017	2016
Within 1 year	993	993
Over 1 and up to 5 years	3,970	3,970
Over 5 years	8,437	9,428

In December 2017 and 2016, the Company hired an independent appraiser, American Appraisal (Thailand) Co., Ltd. to appraise the fair value of investment properties. The value determined the value of land using market price comparison approach, while the depreciated replacement cost approach was used to value construction in development projects. In 2017, the fair value of investment properties decreased by Baht 0.70 million which was included in administrative expense for the year.

### 13. Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017					
	Revaluation basis	Cost basis				
	Land	Buildings and building improvements	Machinery and equipment	Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and motor vehicles	Asset under installation	Total
<b>Cost / Revalued amount</b>						
1 January 2017	99,000	451,112	2,531,100	95,760	45,579	3,222,551
Additions	-	-	23,925	4,598	233,073	261,596
Disposals	-	(937)	(117,996)	(2,471)	*	(121,404)
Transfers in (out)	-	1,294	51,311	1,897	(54,502)	-
31 December 2017	99,000	451,469	2,488,340	99,784	224,150	3,362,743
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
1 January 2017	-	305,799	1,733,518	68,116	-	2,107,433
Depreciation for the year	-	13,720	133,623	11,829	-	159,172
Depreciation on disposals	-	(822)	(108,164)	(2,373)	-	(111,359)
31 December 2017	-	318,697	1,758,977	77,572	-	2,155,246
<b>Net book value</b>						
31 December 2017	99,000	132,772	729,363	22,212	224,150	1,207,497
<b>Depreciation for the year</b>						
2017 (Baht 154 million included in manufacturing cost, and the balance in administrative expenses)						159,172

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2016					
	Revaluation basis	Cost basis				
	Land	Buildings and building improvements	Machinery and equipment	Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and motor vehicles	Asset under installation	Total
<b>Cost / Revalued amount</b>						
1 January 2016	99,000	450,100	2,424,959	91,256	101,228	3,166,543
Additions	-	-	19,584	2,721	75,430	97,735
Disposals	-	(1,734)	(32,978)	(7,014)	-	(41,726)
Transfers in (out)	-	2,746	119,535	8,798	(131,079)	-
31 December 2016	99,000	451,112	2,531,100	95,761	45,579	3,222,552
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
1 January 2016	-	291,515	1,625,213	64,150	-	1,980,878
Depreciation for the year	-	15,775	135,595	10,784	-	162,154
Depreciation on disposals	-	(1,492)	(27,290)	(6,816)	-	(35,598)
31 December 2016	-	305,798	1,733,518	68,118	-	2,107,434
<b>Net book value</b>						
31 December 2016	99,000	145,314	797,582	27,643	45,579	1,115,118
<b>Depreciation for the year</b>						
2016 (Baht 153 million included in manufacturing cost, and the balance in administrative expenses)						162,154

The Company had its land revalued, at the latest in December 2014 by American Appraisal (Thailand) Co., Ltd., using sales comparison approach.

Had the land been carried on historical cost basis, its book value as of 31 December 2017 and 2016 would have amounted to Baht 66 million.

As at 31 December 2017, certain items of buildings and equipment were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to Baht 1,422 million (2016: Baht 1,365 million).

The Company shares the ownership of some building and machinery with Bangkok Can Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and records the building and machinery in proportion to its ownership. The carrying amount of its portion as at 31 December 2017 was Baht 12 million (2016: Baht 12 million).

#### 14. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017		
	Computer software	Licenses	Total
Cost - at beginning of year	47,385	-	47,385
Acquisition	3,697	-	3,697
Cost - at end of year	51,082	-	51,082
Accumulated amortisation - at beginning of year	44,678	-	44,678
Amortisation for the year	2,123	-	2,123
Accumulated amortisation - at end of year	46,801	-	46,801
Intangible assets - net	4,281	-	4,281

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2016		
	Computer software	Licenses	Total
Cost - at beginning of year	45,004	630	45,634
Acquisition	2,655	-	2,655
Write-off	(274)	-	(274)
Cost - at end of year	47,385	630	48,015
Accumulated amortisation - at beginning of year	42,416	315	42,731
Amortisation for the year	2,534	315	2,849
Amortisation on write-off	(271)	-	(271)
Accumulated amortisation - at end of year	44,679	630	45,309
Intangible assets - net	2,706	-	2,706

**15. Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions**

Unutilised bank overdrafts and short-term loan facilities of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 totaled Baht 175million and Baht 900million, respectively. Such loan facilities are unsecured.

**16. Trade and other payables**

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2017	2016
<u>Trade accounts payables - unrelated parties</u>	<u>266,151</u>	<u>270,099</u>
<u>Other payables - related parties</u>		
Accrued royalty fee	8,136	9,040
Others	5,974	10,883
Total other payables - related parties	<u>14,110</u>	<u>19,923</u>
<u>Other payables - unrelated parties</u>		
Other payables	38,451	25,451
Accrued expenses	35,950	34,934
Total other payables - unrelated parties	<u>74,401</u>	<u>60,385</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u>354,662</u>	<u>350,407</u>

**17. Provision for long-term employee benefits**

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2017	2016
Post-employment benefits (Defined contribution plans)	48,941	48,251
Post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans)	103,902	89,287
Other long-term employee benefits	24,010	19,675
Total	<u>176,853</u>	<u>157,213</u>

Provision for post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans), which represents compensation payable to the employees after they are retired from the Company, was as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2017	2016
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	89,287	76,797
Included in the income statement:		
Current service cost	4,368	4,241
Interest cost	2,528	2,476
Recognition in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial loss arising from:		
Demographic assumption changes	763	-
Financial assumptions changes	1,527	2,903
Experience adjustments	9,771	7,751
Benefits paid during the year	(4,342)	(4,881)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	<u>103,902</u>	<u>89,287</u>

Line items in the income statement which post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans) are recognised are as following:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which equity method is applied / Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016
Cost of sales	4,953	4,875
Selling and administrative expenses	1,943	1,812
Total	<u>6,896</u>	<u>6,717</u>

The Company expects to pay Baht 13 million of post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans) during the next year (2016: Baht 5 million).

As at 31 December 2017, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans) is 6 years (2016: 6 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below.

	2017	2016
	(% per annum)	(% per annum)
Discount rate	2.75	3.00
Salary increase rate	5.00	5.00

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the post-employment benefits (Defined benefit plans) as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are summarised below:

31 December 2017				
	Increase	Effect to obligation	Decrease	Effect to obligation
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(3,012)	0.5	3,184
Salary increase rate	1.0	7,301	1.0	(6,648)

  

31 December 2016				
	Increase	Effect to obligation	Decrease	Effect to obligation
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	0.5	(3,071)	0.5	3,252
Salary increase rate	1.0	7,478	1.0	(6,775)

#### 18. Preferred shares

The preferred shares of the Company are registered shares granting dividend entitlements at the rate of the ordinary shares plus Baht 1.50 per share. Dividends on the preferred shares are non-cumulative. Each preferred share has the same voting rights as the ordinary shares and is convertible to ordinary shares in a ratio of 1:1 on the last day of every month.

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, 799,988 preferred shares remained unexercised.

#### 19. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside a statutory reserve at least 5% of its net income after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10% of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

## 20. Revaluation surplus on assets

This represents surplus arising from revaluation of land. The revaluation surplus can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

## 21. Other income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied / Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016
Income from sales of scrap metal and spareparts	95,935	85,491
Administrative income	10,518	13,051
Interest income	13,941	12,895
Others	29,495	16,983
Total	<u>149,889</u>	<u>128,420</u>

## 22. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses by nature are as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which equity method is applied / Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016
Salary, wages and other employee benefits	471,838	468,779
Depreciation and amortisation	161,355	170,603
Loss on diminution in value of inventories and write off of inventories and spare parts	37,972	17,115
Royalty fee	17,911	21,677
Freight-out expense	23,868	31,299
Repair and maintenance expenses	104,467	101,517
Raw materials and consumables used	1,465,744	1,539,549
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in process	(113)	(55,627)

### 23. Income tax / Deferred tax liabilities

Income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 is made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which equity method is applied / Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current income tax charge	59,163	92,572
Adjust in respect of income tax of previous year	44	22
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,733	(1,631)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the income statement</b>	<b>60,940</b>	<b>90,963</b>

Tax reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expense is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Financial statements in which equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Accounting profit before tax	310,704	463,399	301,405	471,973
Applicable tax rates	12.5% and 20%	12.5% and 20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	60,281	94,394	60,281	94,394
Adjust in respect of income tax of previous year	44	22	44	22
Effects of:				
Non-deductible expenses	12,763	5,981	12,763	5,981
Additional expense deductions allowed	(13,881)	(7,803)	(13,881)	(7,803)
Others	1,733	(1,631)	1,733	(1,631)
Total	615	(3,453)	615	(3,453)
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	<b>60,940</b>	<b>90,963</b>	<b>60,940</b>	<b>90,963</b>

The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2017	2016
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	6,808	8,400
Provision for long-term employee benefits	25,582	21,792
Rental received in advance	2,482	2,680
Others	1,986	1,804
Total deferred tax assets	<u>36,858</u>	<u>34,676</u>
Depreciation and amortisation	31,039	29,396
Gain on change in the value of investment properties	25,551	25,691
Revaluation surplus on land	6,559	6,559
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>63,149</u>	<u>61,646</u>
Deferred tax liabilities, net	<u><u>26,291</u></u>	<u><u>26,970</u></u>

#### 24. Earnings per share

Basic earnings pershare is calculated by dividing profit for the year (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares which would need to be issued to convert all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. The calculation assumes that the conversion took place either at the beginning of the year or on the date the potential ordinary shares were issued.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

Financial statements in which equity method is applied						
For the year ended 31 December						
Profit for the year		Weighted average number of ordinary shares		Earnings per share		
2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand shares)	(Baht)	(Baht)	
<b>Basic earnings per share</b>						
Profit for the year	249,764	372,436	52,000	52,000	4.80	7.16
<b>Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares</b>						
Convertible preferred shares	-	-	800	800		
<b>Diluted earnings per share</b>						
Profit of ordinary shareholders assuming the conversion to ordinary shares	249,764	372,436	52,800	52,800	4.73	7.05
Separate financial statements						
For the year ended 31 December						
Profit for the year		Weighted average number of ordinary shares		Earnings per share		
2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand shares)	(Baht)	(Baht)	
<b>Basic earnings per share</b>						
Profit for the year	240,465	381,010	52,000	52,000	4.62	7.33
<b>Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares</b>						
Convertible preferred shares	-	-	800	800		
<b>Diluted earnings per share</b>						
Profit of ordinary shareholders assuming the conversion to ordinary shares	240,465	381,010	52,800	52,800	4.55	7.22

## 25. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting the chief operating decision maker has received and regularly reviewed to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Company's authorised director.

For management purposes, the Company are organised into business units based on its products and services and have two reportable segments as follows:

1. manufacture and sale of caps
2. hire of printing sheets for can

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. However, the Company' financing activities which give rise to finance costs and finance income, administrative activities, and income tax are managed on a group basis. Therefore these income and expenses are not allocated to operating segments.

The following table presented revenue and profit information regarding the Company's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Manufacture and sale of caps		Hire of printing sheets for can		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
<b>Sales and service income</b>						
Local	2,015,922	1,976,383	179,727	173,147	2,195,649	2,149,530
Export	470,129	734,521	146	-	470,275	734,521
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,486,051</u>	<u>2,710,904</u>	<u>179,873</u>	<u>173,147</u>	<u>2,665,924</u>	<u>2,884,051</u>
<b>Operating results</b>						
Segment profit	<u>395,131</u>	<u>559,218</u>	<u>38,751</u>	<u>38,921</u>	433,882	598,139
Unallocated income and expenses						
Financial income					13,941	12,895
Increase in fair value of investment					6,503	-
Other income					40,015	30,034
Administrating expenses					(177,471)	(169,095)
Share of loss from investment in associated company					(6,166)	(8,574)
Profit before income tax expense					310,704	463,399
Income tax expense					(60,940)	(90,963)
Profit for the year					<u>249,764</u>	<u>372,436</u>

The Company operated in Thailand, with sales derived from both local and foreign markets. No segment assets have been presented since the major items of them have been common used by the operating segments.

For the year 2017, the Company has revenue from three major customers in amount of Baht 1,069 million (2016: Baht 1,017 million), arising from sales of caps segment.

## 26. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Employees contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 5% of their salaries, and the Company contributes at rates of 5%-10% of the employees' salaries. For employees who joined the fund before 1 January 2003, the Company has to pay extra contributions when their length of service reaches 7 years and 10 years. The fund, which is managed by Kasikorn Asset Management Company Limited, will be paid to the employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2017 amounting to Baht 19 million (2016: Baht 18 million) were recognised as expense.

## 27. Dividends paid

	Approved by	Total dividends (Thousand Baht)	Dividend per preferred share (Baht)	Dividend per ordinary share (Baht)
Final dividends for 2015	Annual General Meeting of shareholders on 28 April 2016	93,599	3.25	1.75
<b>Total dividends declared in 2016</b>		<b>93,599</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>1.75</b>
Final dividends for 2016	Annual General Meeting of shareholders on 18 April 2017	133,198	4.00	2.50
<b>Total dividends declared in 2017</b>		<b>133,198</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>

## 28. Commitments

As at 31 December 2017 and 2016, the Company has the following outstanding commitments.

- a) The Company has commitments, which mature within one year, to local and overseas suppliers under purchase orders for raw materials, spare parts and service hiring, and capital expenditures, as follows:

(Unit: Million)

Foreign currency	2017	2016
Baht	26	18
Japanese yen	-	305
Euro	1	1

- b) The Company has bank guarantees of Baht 9.9 million (2016: Baht 9.7 million) issued by a bank on behalf of the Company. Letters of guarantees are to guarantee electricity usage of Baht 9.5 million (2016: Baht 9.5 million) and the purchase-sell agreements with a state agency of Baht 0.4 million (2016: Baht 0.2 million).

## **29. Financial instruments**

### **29.1 Financial risk management**

The Company's financial instruments, as defined under Thai Accounting Standard No. 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentations", principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, current investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

a) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade and other receivables. The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, the Company does not have high concentration of credit risk since it has a large customer base. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of receivables as stated in the statements of financial position.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its deposits at financial institutions. However, since most of the financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate, the interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

Significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Million Baht)

31 December 2017

	Fixed interest rates maturity within 1 year	Floating interest rates	Non-interest bearing	Interest rate (% per annum)
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	605	16	-	0.04 - 1.25
Current investments	430	-	-	1.05 - 1.45
Trade and other receivables	-	-	392	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables	-	-	355	

(Million Baht)

31 December 2016

	Fixed interest rates maturity within 1 year	Floating interest rates	Non-interest bearing	Interest rate (% per annum)
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	268	7	-	0.04 - 1.05
Current investments	710	-	-	1.55 - 1.60
Trade and other receivables	-	-	373	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables	-	-	350	

## c) Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company seeks to reduce this risk by entering into forward exchange contracts when it considers appropriate. Generally, the forward contracts mature within one year.

The balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are summarised below.

Foreign currency	31 December 2017		
	Financial assets (Million)	Financial liabilities (Million)	Average exchange rate (Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)
US dollar	2	1	32.74 and 33.19
Japanese yen	-	51	0.30

31 December 2016			
Foreign currency	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Average exchange rate
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)
US dollar	2	1	35.57 and 36.00
Japanese yen	-	34	0.30 and 0.31

Forward exchange contracts outstanding are summarised below.

31 December 2017					
Foreign currency	Bought amount	Sold amount	Contractual exchange rate		Contractual maturity date
			Bought amount	Sold amount	
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)		
US dollar	0.47	1.40	32.74 - 33.11	32.46 - 33.33	10 Jan 2018 (Bought) 10 Jan 2018 - 3 Jul 2018 (Sold)

31 December 2016			
Foreign currency	Sold amount	Contractual exchange rate	Contractual maturity date
	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US dollar	0.43	34.77 - 35.72	20 Jan 2017 - 9 May 2017

## 29.2 Fair value of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Company's financial instruments are short-term in nature or carrying interest at rates close to the market interest rates, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

### 30. Fair value hierarchy

The Company had the assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	31 December 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>				
Investment properties	-	468	5	473
Land	-	99	-	99

(Unit: Million Baht)

	31 December 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets measured at fair value</b>				
Long-term investments	-	-	45	45
Investment properties	-	468	6	474
Land	-	99	-	99

### 31. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. As at 31 December 2017, the Company's debt-to-equity ratio was 0.19:1 (2016: 0.20:1).

### 32. Event after the reporting period

On 19 February 2018, the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to be held in April 2018 to adopt a resolution to pay a dividend of Baht 1.50 per share for ordinary shareholders and Baht 3.00 per share for preferred shareholders, or a total of Baht 80.40 million, to the shareholders in respect of the 2017 profit. Such dividend will be paid and recorded after it is approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders.

### 33. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 19 February 2018.