GREENLAM ASIA PACIFIC (THAILAND) CO. LTD.
(CO. Registration No. 0105552126644)

(Incorporated in The Kingdom of Thailand)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2019

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DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their report to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2019.

We, the directors of GREENLAM ASIA PACIFIC (THAILAND) CO. LTD., hereby state that:

(a) the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows together with the notes thereto as set out on pages 5 to 25 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March 2019 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended;

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due; and

(c) management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act and International Financial Reporting Standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorized and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Mr. Dittakan Tippawan
Mr. Saurabh Mittal

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, other than as disclosed under "Share options" in this statement.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

a) According to the register of directors' shareholdings, none of the directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations, except as follows:

(No. of ordinary shares)	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee		Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest	
Company	At 31st March 2019	At 1st April 2018 or date of appointment if later	At 31st March 2019	At 1st April 2018 or date of appointment if later
Dittakan Tippawan	1,000	1,000	-	-
Immediate Holding Corporation				
Greenlam Asia Pacific Pte.Ltd. Singapore	20,000	20,000	-	-

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (CONT'D)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES (CONT'D)

	Holdings registered in name of director or nominee		Holdings in which director is deemed to have an interest	
Directors having interest in immediate and ultimate holding company (No. of ordinary shares)	At 31st March 2019	At 1st April 2018 or date of appointment if later	At 31st March 2019	At 1st April 2018 or date of appointment if later
Dittakan Tippawan	-	-	-	-

Except as disclosed in this report, no director who held office at the end of financial year had interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company or of related corporations either at the beginning of the financial year, or date of appointment, if later, or at the end of the financial year.

(b) The directors' interest in the ordinary shares of the Company as at 23rd April 2019 were the same as those as at 31st March 2019.

SHARE OPTIONS

No options were granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares were issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Independent auditor, Luck CPA Company Limited, Certified Public Accountant Thailand, have expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board

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Dittakan Tippawan
Director

Place: Thailand

Date: 23rd April 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF GREENLAM ASIA PACIFIC (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED
(COMPANY REGISTRATION NO.0105552126644)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March 2019

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of GREENLAM ASIA PACIFIC (THAILAND) CO. LTD. ("the Company") are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March 2019 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Company comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31st March 2019;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Corporate Regulatory Authority Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Thailand, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code.

Our Audit Approach

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the accompanying financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgments; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement included in pages 1 to 2 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and IFRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONT'D)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Miss Piyaluck Soonthawong.

Restriction of use
This auditor report and financial statement is issued in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standard) and its use shall be restricted for group consolidation purpose only. The Main statutory Auditor Report and financial statement is issued in accordance with TFRS (Thai Financial Reporting Standard)

Piyaluck Soonthawong

(Miss Piyaluck Soonthawong)
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand)
Luck CPA Co. Ltd.
Registration No.10794

Place: Thailand
Date : 23rd April 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31st March 2019

	Note	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments	5	500,000.00	500,000.00
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,031,644.81	535,827.01
Long-Term Loan	7	1,364,000.00	1,364,000.00
Other Non – Current Asset		-	271,434.58
		4,895,644.77	2,671,261.59
Current assets			
Inventories	8	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	3,619,524.93	11,295,114.00
Trade and other receivables	10	47,722,920.08	73,654,181.85
Other Current Asset	11	736,358.77	2,338,116.84
Contract Assets	14	-	-
		52,078,803.78	87,287,412.69
Total assets		56,974,448.55	89,958,674.28
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	6,251,994.18	5,625,448.33
Amount due to holding company	13	34,778,887.96	68,680,290.79
Contract liability	15	-	-
Provision for taxation	24	51,497.43	549,959.63
		41,082,379.57	74,855,698.75
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	23	-	-
		-	-
Total Liabilities		**41,082,379.57**	**74,855,698.75**
NET ASSETS		**15,892,069.98**	**15,102,975.53**
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share Capital	4	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Accumulated profit		11,892,069.98	11,102,975.53
Total Equity		**15,892,069.98**	**15,102,975.53**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March 2019

	Note	2018 BAHT	2017 BAHT
Sales	16	313,553,414.01	384,781,960.03
Cost of goods sold	17	244,976,397.52	313,524,937.14
Gross profit		68,577,016.49	71,257,022.89
Other income	18	772,976.21	4,334,562.95
		69,349,992.70	75,591,585.84
Less :			
- Administrative expenses		54,896,854.49	55,073,640.87
- Selling expenses		13,447,563.98	17,552,240.23
		68,344,418.47	72,625,881.10
Profit from operations	19	**1,005,574.23**	**2,965,704.74**
Less : Finance costs	20	-	-
Profit before tax		**1,005,574.23**	**2,965,704.74**
Income tax (expense)	24	216,480.78	871,342.22
Deferred Tax	23	-	-
Profit from continuing operations		**789,093.45**	**2,094,362.52**
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Total Income		**789,093.45**	**2,094,362.52**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive income		**789,093.45**	**2,094,362.52**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March 2019

	→ Attributable to equity holders of the Company ←		
	Share Capital BAHT	**Accumulated Profit BAHT**	**Total Equity BAHT**
Balance as at 31st March 2017	4,000,000.00	9,008,613.01	13,008,613.01
Dividend paid during the year			
Total comprehensive income	-	2,094,362.52	2,094,362.52
Balance as at 31st March 2018	**4,000,000.00**	**11,102,975.53**	**15,102,975.53**
Dividend paid during the year			
Total comprehensive income	-	789,093.45	789,093.45
Balance as at 31st March 2019	**4,000,000.00**	**11,892,068.98**	**15,892,068.98**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st March 2019

	Note	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		1,005,574.23	2,965,704.74
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation	6	222,475.34	150,087.87
		1,228,049.57	3,115,792.61
Change in working capital:			
- Inventories	8	-	-
- Trade and other receivables	10	25,931,261.77	10,567,044.89
- Current asset and Non - Current asset		1,873,192.65	(1,183,158.70)
- Amount due to holding company	13	(33,901,402.83)	(3,461,685.87)
- Trade and other payables	12	626,545.85	(229,759.61)
		(5,470,402.56)	5,692,440.71
Cash generated from operations			
Income tax paid	20	(714,942.98)	(820,904.32)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(4,957,295.97)	7,987,329.00
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	6	(2,718,293.10)	(374,338.32)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(2,718,293.10)	(374,338.32)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		-	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(7,675,589.07)	7,612,990.68
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		11,295,114.00	3,682,123.32
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	9	**3,619,524.93**	**11,295,114.00**

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. General information

GREENLAM ASIA PACIFIC (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED (Registration No.0105552126644. is a Company Incorporated in Thailand with its office at No. 898/34 SV City Office Tower 2,20th Floor ,Rama 3 Road,Bangpongpang , Yannawa , Bangkok 10120

The principal activities of the Company are those of Other Investment Holding Companies and General wholesale trade (including general Importers and Exporters laminate materials and other interior materials).

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2018

On 1st April 2018, the Company adopted the new or amended IFRS and Interpretations of IFRS ("INT IFRS") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective IFRS and INT IFRS.

The adoption of these new or amended IFRS and INT IFRS did not result in substantial changes to the accounting policies of the Company and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Sales are recognised when control of the goods has transferred to its customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

The Company's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a contract liability. Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. The claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year. A receivable (financial asset) is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from fixed deposits and other financial instruments, is recognized using the effective interest method.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.3 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognized as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

Government grants relating to assets are deducted against the carrying amount of the assets.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

a) Measurement

(i) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Component of costs

The cost of an item of plant and equipment initially recognized includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Cost also includes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition.

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Motor Vehicles	5 years	Computers	5 year
Furniture and fittings	5 years	Office equipment	5 years

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each statement of financial position date. The effects of any revision are recognized in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(c) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(d) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss within "Other gains/losses – net". Any amount in revaluation reserve relating to that item is transferred to retained profits directly.

2.5 Financial assets

The accounting for financial assets from 1 April 2018 is as follows:

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.5 Financial assets (Continued)

(a) Classification and measurement (Continued)

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

At subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, listed and unlisted debt securities. There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

Amortised cost:

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

FVOCI:

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".

FVPL:

Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other gains and losses".

(ii) Equity investments

The Company subsequently measures all its equity investments at their fair values. Equity investments are classified as FVPL with movements in their fair values recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise and presented in "other gains and losses", except for those equity securities which are not held for trading. The Company has elected to recognise changes in fair value of equity securities not held for trading in other comprehensive income as these are strategic investments and the Company considers this to be more relevant. Movements in fair values of investments classified as FVOCI are presented as "fair value gains / losses" in Other Comprehensive Income. Dividends from equity investments are recognised in profit or loss as "dividend income".

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.5 Financial assets (Continued)

(b) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, lease receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(c) Recognition & Derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. On disposal of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognized in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss. On disposal of an equity investment, the difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed is recognised in profit or loss if there was no election made to recognise fair value changes in other comprehensive income. If there was an election made, any difference between the carrying amount and sales proceed amount would be recognised in other comprehensive income and transferred to retained profits along with the amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset. Trade receivables that are factored out to banks and other financial institutions with recourse to the Company are not derecognised until the recourse period has expired and the risks and rewards of the receivables have been fully transferred. The corresponding cash received from the financial institutions is recorded as borrowings.

(d) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.6 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at the higher of:

(a) premium received on initial recognition less the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15; and

(b) the amount of expected loss computed using the impairment methodology under IFRS 9.

Prior to 1 April 2018, financial guarantees were subsequently measured at the higher of (a) and the expected amounts payable to the banks in the event it is probable that the Company will reimburse the banks.

2.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables, other amounts payable and interest-bearing loans. Financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are represented as non-current liabilities. Gains and losses are recognized in the income and expenditures statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process. The liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharges or cancelled or expired.

2.8 Borrowings

Borrowings are presented as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date, in which case they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.8 Borrowings (Continued)

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value (net of transaction costs) and subsequently carried at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.9 Impairment of non- financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized in the income and expenditure statement if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its revocable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the revocable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss has been recognized.

Reversal of impairment loss is recorded in income and expenditure statement. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

2.10 Leases

The Company leases motor vehicles under finance lease and warehouse and office equipment under operating lease.

(i) Lessee – Finance leases

Leases where the Company assumes substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets are classified as finance leases. The leased assets and the corresponding lease liabilities (net of finance charges) under finance leases are recognized on the statement of financial position as plant and equipment and borrowings respectively, at the inception of the leases based on the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding lease liability. The finance expense is recognized in profit or loss on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of interest on the finance lease liability.

(ii) Lessee – Operating leases

Leases where substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessors are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Contingent rents are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

Operating lease payment

Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Contingent rents are recognized as an expense in profit & loss when incurred.

When a lease is terminated before the lease period expires, any payment made (or received) by the Company as penalty is recognized as an expense (or income) when termination takes place.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. However, goods-in-transit due to its very nature is presented at cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any allowance for write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs.
At the end of each year Company identifies old and slow-moving inventories and makes provision for the same in the Income Statement. The amount of any reversal of any allowance made previously for write-down of inventories, arising from subsequent sales of such items to the extent of quantities sold is recognised as revenue in the income statement. The Company will keep the provision in the Accounts in Statement of Financial Position until such time the inventories are fully written off, as the nature of goods i.e. cables & connectors can be used as long as there is demand and until they are completely outdated.

2.12 Income taxes

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. A deferred income tax liability is recognised on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(a) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date; and

(b) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities except for investment properties. Investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss, except to the extent that the tax arises from a business combination or a transaction which is recognised directly in equity. Deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition. The Company accounts for investment tax credits (for example, productivity and innovative credit) similar to accounting for other tax credits where deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credit can be utilised.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, which is probable of resulting in a future outflow of economic benefits that can be measured reliably.

2.14 Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.15 Employee Compensation

Employee benefits are recognized as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalized as an asset.

(a) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are those benefits which are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company is terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawing the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

(c) Employee leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the statement of financial position date.

2.16 Currency Translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the statement of financial position date are recognized in profit or loss.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are presented as current borrowings on the statement of financial position. For cash subjected to restriction, assessment is made on the economic substance of the restriction and whether they meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents

2.18 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity instruments are taken to equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.20 Dividends

Dividends to the Company's shareholders are recognized when the dividends are approved for payment.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

The presentation of financial statements in conforming with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the accounting policies. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions & Key Sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have known significant risks of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are none.

(a) Uncertain tax positions

Significant assumptions are required in determining the deductibility of certain expenses during the estimation of the computation of income tax expense. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognised liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provision in the financial year in which such determination is made. At 31st March 2019, the carrying amounts of the Company's income tax payable and deferred tax liability are in the statements of financial position.

(b) Estimated impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment is tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired. The recoverable amounts of these assets and, where applicable, cash-generating units, have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

(c) Impairment of loans and receivables

Management reviews its loans and receivables for objective evidence of impairment at least quarterly. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy, and default or significant delay in payments are considered objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. In determining this, management has made judgments as to whether there is observable data indicating that there has been a significant change in the payment ability of the debtor, or whether there have been significant changes with adverse effect in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the debtor operates in.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, management has made judgments as to whether an impairment loss should be recorded as an expense. In determining this, management has used estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between the estimated loss and actual loss experience.

3. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

3.2 Critical judgments in applying the entity's accounting policies

The Company makes critical judgments concerning the future. The resulting accounting judgements will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The critical judgments that have known significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are none. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policy which is described in Note 2 above, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved, apart from involving estimations, that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4. Share capital

	Issued Share Capital	
As at 31st March 2019 & 31st March 2018	**No.of Ordinary shares**	**Amount BAHT**
Beginning of the financial year	40,000	4,000,000
Shares issued	-	-
End of the financial year	**40,000**	**4,000,000**

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par value for these ordinary shares. Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and a right to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements and there are no restrictions to issue shares.

5. Investments

	Holding (%)		Amount BAHT	
	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 18
Greenlam Holding Co.,Ltd.	50.00%	50.00%	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Total			2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Less : Allowance for decrease value of investments			-	-
Investments - net			2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00

6. Property, Plant and equipment

	Computers & Software	Furniture & fittings	Motor vehicles	Office / warehouse equipment	Total
	BAHT	BAHT	BAHT	BAHT	BAHT
Cost					
Balance as at 31st March 2017	1,189,921.76	705,929.98	-	869,415.04	2,765,266.78
Additions	374,338.32	-	-	-	347,338,32
Disposals / Assets Written off	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018	1,564,260.08	705,929.98	-	869,415.04	3,139,605.10
Additions	1,061,462.73	1,545,838.79	-	110,991.58	2,718,293.10
Disposals/ Assets Written off	(370,272.43)	(705,929.98)	-	(750,016.80)	(1,826,219.21)
Balance as at 31st March 2019	2,255,450.38	1,545,838.79	-	230,389.82	4,031,678.99
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 31st March 2017	(947,137.62)	(689,990.80)	-	(816,561.80)	(2,453,690.22)
Depreciation for the year	(107,283.14)	(15,939.18)	-	(26,865.51)	(150,087.83)
Disposals/ Assets Written off	-	-	-	-	-

6. Property, Plant and equipment (continued)

Balance as at 31st March 2018	(1,054,420.76)	(705,929.98)	-	(843,427.31)	(2,603,778.05)
Depreciation for the year	(170,870.60)	(29,475.43)	-	(22,129.31)	(222,475.34)
Disposals/ Assets Written off	370,272.43	705,929.98		750,016.80	1,826,219.21
Balance as at 31st March 2019	(855,018.93)	(29,475.43)	-	(115,539.82)	(1,000,034.18)
Net book value					
As at 31 March 2019	**1,400,431.45**	**1,516,363.36**	**-**	**114,850.00**	**3,031,644.81**
As at 31 March 2018	509,839.28	-	-	25,987.73	535,827.01

7. Long Term Loan

	2019 BAHT	**2018** BAHT
Greenlam Holding Co. Ltd.	1,364,000.00	1,364,000.00-
	1,364,000.00	1,364,000.00

As at 31st March 2019 The company has given long-term interest free loan to related company and due date is at call.

8. Inventories

	2019 BAHT	**2018** BAHT
Finished goods	-	-
	-	-

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 BAHT	**2018** BAHT
Cash in hand	82,556.47	28,025.88
Cash at bank	3,536,968.46	11,267,088.12
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	**3,619,524.93**	**11,295,114.00**

The cash & cash equivalents approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and are denominated in following currencies: -

	2019 BAHT	**2018** BAHT
Thai Baht	**3,619,524.93**	**11,295,114.00**
	3,619,524.93	**11,295,114.00**

10. Trade and other receivables

	2019 BAHT	**2018** BAHT
Trade Receivables	39,430,723.54	68,812,575.18
Less:- Provision for doubtful debts		
Balance at beginning	-	-
Current year provision	-	-
Provision written back during the financial year	-	-
Balance at 31st March	**39,430,723.54**	**68,812,575.18**
Other Receivables		
Prepaid expenses	5,264,506.40	4,439,972.11
Advance to staff	200,000.00	-
Advance to Related Party	203,919.14	182,169.14
Other receivables	2,623,771.00	219,465.42
	8,292,196.54	4,841,606.67
Total trade and other receivables	**47,722,920.08**	**73,654,181.85**

10. Trade and other receivables (Cont'd)

The credit period of trade receivables is 30 - 180 days. Trade and other receivables approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date. Trade receivables are denominated in USD whereas Other Receivables are denominated in Thai Baht.

11. Other Current Assets

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Security Deposit	192,934.58	-
VAT Receivable	370,683.95	2,165,376.60
Advance Income Tax	172,135.54	172,135.54
TDS Receivable	604.70	604.70
	736,358.77	**2,338,116.84**

The credit period other current assets is 30-180 days. Other current asset approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and are denominated in Thai Baht.

12. Trade and other payables

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Trade payables:		
- Non Related parties		
Other payables:		
- Accruals for operating expenses	5,744,460.47	5,296,282.45
- Withholding Tax Payable	507,533.71	329,165.88
- Advances received from customers	-	-
	6,251,994.18	**5,625,448.33**
Total trade & other payables	**6,251,994.18**	**5,625,448.33**

The credit period of trade payables is 30-180 days. Trade & other payables approximate its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and are denominated in Thai Baht.

13. Amount due to holding company

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Greenlam Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.	34,778,887.96	68,680,290.79

The amount due to holding company is trade in nature, and under the normal trade terms of 30 - 180 days. The amount due to holding company approximates its fair value as on the statement of financial position date and is denominated in USD.

14. Contract Liabilaities

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Add: Unsatisfied performance obligation on revenue recognized in current period	-	-
Less: Previous period's revenue recognized in current period from performance obligation satisfied	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. The adoption of IFRS 15 didn't have any material impact on the results for the financial year ended 31st March 2019

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15. Contract Asset

Contract Asset

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Add: Asset recognized for costs incurred to fulfill a contract as at 31st March	-	-
Less: Right to return goods (Purchase returns)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. The adoption of IFRS 15 didn't have any material impact on the results for the financial year ended 31st March 2019

16. Revenue

Recognized at a point in time	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Sale of goods	**313,553,414.01**	**384,781,960.03**

Sale of goods revenue represents the invoiced value net of discounts during the financial year and is recognized when the entity has transferred the control over goods upon satisfaction of performance obligations to the buyer. The revenue is recognized upon successful satisfaction of performance obligation as per 'IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers.'

17. Cost of sales

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Opening stock		
Add: Purchases during the financial year	244,976,397.52	313,524,937.14
Add: Freight and handling charges		
- Freight charges		
- Handling and Packing materials		
- Other expenses		
Stock written off		
Less: Closing stock (Note 6)		
Inventory recognized as expense during the year	244,976,397.52	313,524,937.14

Costs incurred on contracts which have not been billed due to unsatisfied performance obligation as per 'IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers' is being recognized as 'Contract Assets' {Note 11}.

18. Other income

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Interest Received	27,756.30	24,344.65
Miscellaneous Income	28,098.89	3,892,613.71
Foreign Currency Gain/Loss	717,121.02	417,604.59
	772,976.21	**4,334,562.95**

19. Profit from operations

The profit from operations is arrived after charging following *major* expenses:

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Depreciation on fixed assets	222,475.34	150,087.87
Exchange (gain) / Loss	894,317.99	(730,642.46)
Rental	1,431,500.00	1,466,000.00
Audi Fees	150,000.00	150,000.00
Professional fee	1,968,717.12	2,766,713.72
Telephone and Postage	862,918.98	723,663.24

20. Finance costs

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Interest Costs	-	-

21. Employee Compensation

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Wages and salaries	29,902,357.81	27,269,982.31
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans	816,755.07	734,341.91
Termination & other long-term benefits		
	30,719,112.88	**28,004,324.22**

22. Employee Compensation (Cont'd)

Directors' remuneration (key management personnel compensation) *not* recognized within staff costs are as follows:

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Salaries, bonus & allowances	10,275,120.00	9,782,830.00
Director fee		
Employer's contribution to defined contribution plans	275,040.00	262,281.60
	10,550,160.00	**10,045,111.60**

23. Deferred tax

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Balance as at the beginning		
Current year adjustments to profit & loss		
Over provision of deferred tax credit to profit & loss		
Balance as at 31st March	-	-

24. Taxation

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Balance as at the beginning	549,959.63	499,521.73
Current year tax	216,480.78	871,342.22
Previous year (over)/ under provision		
Income tax paid	714,942.98	820,904.32
Balance as at 31st March	**51,497.43**	**549,959.63**

The reconciliation of the tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable rate are as follows:-

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Profit before income tax	**1,005,574.23**	**2,965,704.74**
Tax calculated at tax rate of 20%	201,114.85	593,140.95
Effects of:		
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	153,65.93	278,201.27
- income not subject to tax	-	-
- capital allowances	-	-
- Tax exemption and rebates	-	-
- Prior year's over provision	-	-
Tax expense	216,480.78	871,342.22

25. Significant related party transactions

In addition to the information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transactions took place between the Company and related parties at terms agreed between the parties:

(a) Sales and purchase of goods and services

	2019 BAHT	2018 BAHT
Greenlam Asia Pacific Pte Ltd		
Purchases (net) from immediate holding corporation	244,289,324.26	313,524,937.14
Amount due to holding company (trade)	34,778,887.96	68,680,290.79
Greenlam Holding Company Ltd.		
Non-trade Receivables	1,567,919.14	1,546,169.14

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Salaries, bonus & allowances	10,275,120.00	9,782,830.00

26. Contingencies & commitments

26.1 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities, of which the probability of settlement is not remote at the statement of financial position date, are as none.

26.2 Capital commitments

Capital expenditures contracted for at the statement of financial position date but not recognized in the financial statements, are none.

26.3 Operating lease commitments – where the Company is a lessee

The future minimum lease payables under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the statement of financial position date but not recognized as liabilities, are as follows:

	2019 BAHT
Not later than 1 year	840,000
Between one and five years	1,260,000
Later than five years	-
	2,100,000

27. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk, etc.), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimize any adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance. The management continuously monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

27.1 Market risk

(a) Currency risk

The Company has limited exposure to foreign currency risk as part of its normal business. The Company's sales and purchase transactions are denominated in US Dollars.

The Company's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

As at 31st March 2019	Others BAHT	USD BAHT	Total BAHT
Financial assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	-
Trade & other receivables	-	39,430,723.54	39,430,723.54
		39,430,723.54	**39,430,723.54**
Financial liabilities			
Amount due to Holding Co.	**-**	**34,778,887.96**	**34,778,887.96**

27. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Foreign currency sensitivity

If the relevant foreign currency change against Baht by 10%, with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the effects arising from the financial asset/liability position will be as follows.

If the foreign currency *strengthens* by 10% against the functional currency of the Company, statement of comprehensive income and other equity will increase/ (decrease) by:
Change- Asset is gain, liability is loss.

	Financial Assets		Financial Liabilities	
	2019	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
(Net of tax @ 20%):	BAHT	BAHT	BAHT	BAHT
Profit / (loss)	3,154,457.88	5,505,006.01	(2,782,311.04)	(5,494,423.26)
Other equity				
	3,154,457.88	5,505,006.01	(2,782,311.04)	(5,494,423.26)

If the foreign currency *weakens* by 10% against the functional currency of the Company, statement of comprehensive income and other equity will have equal but opposite effect.

(b) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk and its sensitivity are not applicable to the Company as there are no interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities exists as at the date of statement of financial position.

27.2 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major classes of financial assets of the Company are trade receivables. For trade receivables, the Company adopts the policy of dealing only with customers of appropriate credit standing and history, and obtaining sufficient collateral or buying credit insurance where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. For other financial assets, the Company adopts the policy of dealing only with high credit quality counterparties. Credit exposure to an individual customer is restricted by credit limit approved by the credit controller. Customers' payment profile and credit exposure are continuously monitored by the credit controller and reported to the management and Board of Directors. As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the 12-month expected credit losses and/or lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets. In measuring the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. In calculating the expected credit loss rates, the Company considers historical loss rates for each category of customers and adjusts to reflect current and forward-looking macro-economic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where receivables are written off, the company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss. Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are substantially companies with a good collection track record with the Company.

The Company's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables under IFRS 9 as at *31 March 2019* are set out in the provision matrix as follows: (Forex Gain loss adjust here in 60 days)

Description	0 - 60 days	61 - 120 days	121 - 180 days	181 days & above	TOTAL
	BAHT	BAHT	BAHT	BAHT	BAHT
Ageing for previous year 2018 (A)	40,675,296.79	28,137,278.39	-	-	68,812,575.18
Bad debts / provision during 2018 (B)	-	-	-	-	-
Credit loss % (C)=(B/A)	-	-	-	-	-
Ageing for current year 2019 (D)	25,380,753.32	14,049,970.22	-		39,430,723.54
Credit loss expected in current year {(D x C) or actual provision, whichever is higher}	-	-		-	-

27. Financial risk management (cont'd)

The credit risk for trade receivables based on the information provided to key management is as follows:-

	2019	2018
By geographical areas:	BAHT	BAHT
Thailand	39,430,723.54	68,812,575.18
Others	-	-
	39,430,723.54	68,812,575.18
By types of customers:		
Related parties	-	-
Non-related parties	39,430,723.54	68,812,575.18
	39,430,723.54	68,812,575.18

The Company's top four customer sales during the financial year are as follows:-

	2019	2018
	BAHT	BAHT
Top Customer 1	295,637,233	364,956,131
Top Customer 2	17,466,005	19,825,830
Top Customer 3	277,808	-
Top Customer 4	172,368	-
	313,553,414	**384,781,961**

27.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions at a short notice. At the statement of financial position date, assets held by the Company for managing liquidity risk included cash and short-term deposits (Note 7).

The table below analyses non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity group is based on the remaining period from the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date (contractual and undiscounted cash flows):-

Maturity	**< 1 year**	**2 to 5 years**	**Total**	**Applicable Interest Rate**
Financial Liabilities	**BAHT**	**BAHT**	**BAHT**	**Note No. #**
Amount due to Holding company	34,778,887.96	-	34,778,887.96	NIL
Trade and other payables	6,303,491.61	-	6,303,491.61	NIL
Total	41,082,379.57	-	41,082,379.57	

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the liquidity reserve (comprises undrawn borrowing facility and cash and cash equivalents) of the Company on the basis of expected cash flow.

This is generally carried out at local level in the operating companies of the Company in accordance with the practice and limits set by the Company. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring liquidity ratios and maintaining debt financing plans.

27.4 Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, buy back issued shares, obtain new borrowings or sell assets to reduce borrowings.

Management monitors capital based on a gearing ratio. The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as borrowings plus trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as total equity plus net debt.

	2019	2018
	BAHT	BAHT
Net debt	37,462,854.64	63,560,584.75
Total equity	15,892,068.98	15,102,975.53
Total capital	53,354,923.62	78,663,560.28
Gearing ratio (%)	0.70	0.81

27. Financial risk management (cont'd)

27.4 Capital risk (Cont'd)

The Borrowers leverage ratio is calculated as total liability of the Company divided by tangible net worth of the Company.

	2019	**2018**
	BAHT	BAHT
Total liability	41,082,379.57	74,855,698.75
Tangible net worth	15,892,068.98	15,102,975.53
Leverage ratio (times)	**2.59**	**4.96**

27.5 Fair value measurements

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

(a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
(b) Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
(c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Lvl 3)

The fair value measurements are not applicable to the Company as there are no financial instruments of the types of level 1, 2 or 3 exists as at the date of statement of financial position.

28. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations

Below are the mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published, and are relevant for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and which the Company has not early adopted:

SFRS(I) INT 23	Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)
IFRS 16	Leases (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019)

29. Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements of the Company as at 31st March 2019 and for the financial year then ended were authorized and approved for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of GREENLAM ASIA PACIFIC (THAILAND) CO. LTD. on 23rd of April 2019.