

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited
Report and financial statements
31 December 2016

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2016, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of His Majesty the King as relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

I have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, my audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to my assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of my audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for my audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters and how audit procedures respond for each matter are describe below.

Revenue recognition from sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is one of the Company's significant accounts because the amounts of revenue recorded directly affect the Company's profit or loss for the year. Combined with the nature of the retail business operated by the Company, with a large number of stores, this means there are risks with respect to the amount and timing of revenue recognition. For this reason, I have paid particular attention to the Company's recognition of revenue from sales of goods.

In examining the revenue recognition of the Company, I have assessed and tested the internal controls with respect to revenue cycle by making enquiry of responsible executive, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative sample to test the operation of the designed control. On a sampling basis, I also examined supporting documents for sales transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the accounting period. In addition, I performed analytical review procedures on the sales account to identify possible irregularities in sales transactions.

Revenue recognition from sales supporting promotion

I have focused on to the Company's recognition of revenue from sales supporting promotion because the Company receives such revenue from a large number of vendors and the nature and conditions of the sales promotions and the calculation methods for vendors vary. There are therefore risks with respect to the amount and timing of the recognition of revenue from sales supporting promotion.

I have examined the recognition of revenue from sales supporting promotion of the Company by examined, on a sampling basis, the supporting documents for the revenue transactions occurring during the year, such as sales supporting promotion memorandums, confirmation letters between the Company and vendors, credit notes issued by vendors and receipts for revenue recognised during the audited accounting period. In addition, I performed analytical review procedures on the revenue from sales supporting promotion account to identify possible irregularities in revenue from sales supporting promotion transactions.

Provision for diminution in value of inventory

Estimating the net realisable values of inventory, which are disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements, required management to exercise significant judgement, and the inventories of the Company are technology products, which become obsolete more rapidly than other products. There is therefore a risk with respect to the amount of provision set aside for diminution in the value of inventory.

I assessed and tested the Company's internal controls relevant to the determination of provision for diminution in the value of inventory by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the relevant controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed controls. I also assessed the method and the assumption applied by management in determining such provision by gaining an understanding of the basis applied in determining the provision and reviewing the consistency of the application of that basis. I also compared the data on inventory aging and inventory movement to identify product lines with indicators of lower than normal inventory turnover, and I compared the net amounts that the Company realised from the sale of inventory after the date of the financial statements with the cost value of the inventory in each product line.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in annual report of the Company, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report of the Company is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

When I read the annual report of the Company, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance for correction of the misstatement.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing 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 Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Supachai Phanyawattano.



Supachai Phanyawattano

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3930

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 16 February 2017

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited**Statement of financial position****As at 31 December 2016**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	323,861,899	256,012,944
Trade and other receivables	8	311,686,388	242,167,034
Inventories	9	1,250,812,641	1,051,044,482
Other current assets		<u>4,641,026</u>	<u>3,922,145</u>
Total current assets		<u>1,891,001,954</u>	<u>1,553,146,605</u>
Non-current assets			
Restricted bank deposits		157,438,847	157,629,013
Investment in subsidiaries	10	-	316,816,714
Building and equipment	11	186,459,011	161,062,163
Intangible assets	12	29,876,045	256,243
Leasehold rights	13	37,996,230	27,279,061
Deferred tax assets	21	28,044,851	37,190,174
Other non-current assets		<u>116,128,089</u>	<u>103,530,307</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>555,943,073</u>	<u>803,763,675</u>
Total assets		<u><u>2,446,945,027</u></u>	<u><u>2,356,910,280</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited**Statement of financial position (continued)**

As at 31 December 2016

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	1,014,450,576	1,282,471,980
Current portion of long-term loan from bank	15	-	33,333,333
Current portion of liabilities under finance lease agreements	16	422,598	2,971,217
Income tax payable		99,002,945	-
Other current liabilities		<u>36,395,736</u>	<u>13,541,658</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>1,150,271,855</u>	<u>1,332,318,188</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loan from bank, net of current portion	15	-	116,666,667
Liabilities under finance lease agreements, net of current portion	16	1,137,875	1,558,013
Provision for long-term employee benefits	17	<u>17,536,390</u>	<u>16,023,695</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>18,674,265</u>	<u>134,248,375</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,168,946,120</u>	<u>1,466,566,563</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2016

			(Unit: Baht)
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital			
Registered, issued and fully paid			
3,528,878,800 ordinary shares of Baht 0.10 each		352,887,880	352,887,880
Retained earnings			
Appropriated-statutory reserve	18	35,288,788	35,288,788
Unappropriated		<u>889,822,239</u>	<u>502,167,049</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>1,277,998,907</u>	<u>890,343,717</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u><u>2,446,945,027</u></u>	<u><u>2,356,910,280</u></u>
		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Directors
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Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited**Statement of comprehensive income**

For the year ended 31 December 2016

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Profit or loss:			
Revenues			
Sales		4,938,164,965	202,043,452
Service income		151,625,201	5,473,706
Other income	19	<u>573,328,374</u>	<u>568,967,943</u>
Total revenues		<u>5,663,118,540</u>	<u>776,485,101</u>
Expenses			
Cost of sales		3,751,950,025	162,351,683
Cost of services		80,011,338	3,143,885
Selling expenses		629,456,146	17,080,700
Administrative expenses		<u>178,095,316</u>	<u>16,103,336</u>
Total expenses		<u>4,639,512,825</u>	<u>198,679,604</u>
Profit before finance cost and tax income (expenses)		1,023,605,715	577,805,497
Finance cost		<u>(3,937,892)</u>	<u>(2,359,357)</u>
Profit before tax income (expenses)		1,019,667,823	575,446,140
Tax income (expenses)	21	<u>(173,265,025)</u>	<u>10,756,508</u>
Profit for the year		<u>846,402,798</u>	<u>586,202,648</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Actuarial loss		-	(4,107,628)
Less: Income tax effect	21	<u>-</u>	<u>821,526</u>
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income tax		<u>-</u>	<u>(3,286,102)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	<u>(3,286,102)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>846,402,798</u>	<u>582,916,546</u>
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share	22	<u>0.24</u>	<u>0.17</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited**Cash flow statement****For the year ended 31 December 2016**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		(Unit: Baht)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,019,667,823	575,446,140
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	62,830,773	1,218,565
Allowance for doubtful accounts (reversal)	91,864	(5,097)
Reversal of reduction of cost to net realisable value of inventories	(10,093,904)	(3,715,148)
Allowances for impairment loss on assets	256,167	-
Gain on liquidation of subsidiaries	(19,158,172)	-
Gain on sales of fixed assets	(993,304)	-
Loss on write-off of fixed assets	507,065	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	1,610,695	17,531
Dividend income	-	(554,940,615)
Interest income	(5,064,894)	(64,325)
Interest expenses	<u>937,892</u>	<u>2,359,357</u>
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,050,592,005	20,316,408
Operating assets (increase) decrease		
Trade and other receivables	(69,522,343)	(38,304,288)
Inventories	(189,674,255)	71,555,491
Other current assets	(718,881)	(802,626)
Other non-current assets	(12,597,782)	(162,102)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)		
Trade and other payables	47,393,244	(149,542,660)
Other current liabilities	<u>22,709,634</u>	<u>8,049,247</u>
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	848,181,622	(88,890,530)
Cash received from interest income	4,976,019	268,460
Cash paid for interest expenses	(1,453,851)	(2,206,894)
Cash paid for corporate income tax	(65,116,757)	(366,145)
Cash paid for long-term employee benefits	<u>(98,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>786,489,033</u>	<u>(91,195,109)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited**Cash flow statement (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2016

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease in restricted bank deposits	190,166	748,052
Cash paid for entire business transfer from subsidiary	(330,538,689)	-
Proceeds from liquidation of subsidiaries	335,974,886	-
Dividend received	-	554,940,615
Acquisition of equipment	(73,759,276)	(3,311,831)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(30,417,872)	-
Increase in leasehold right	(13,685,596)	-
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	5,168,224	-
Cash received from entire business transfer	-	24,866,211
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>(107,068,157)</u>	<u>577,243,047</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Decrease in bank overdrafts and short-term loans		
from financial institutions	-	(378,295,924)
Decrease in short-term loans from subsidiary	-	(5,000,000)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities under finance lease agreements	(2,968,757)	1,562,480
Cash received from long-term loan from bank	-	150,000,000
Repayment of long-term loan from bank	(150,000,000)	-
Dividend paid	(458,603,164)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(611,571,921)</u>	<u>(231,733,444)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	67,848,955	254,314,494
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>256,012,944</u>	<u>1,698,450</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>323,861,899</u></u>	<u><u>256,012,944</u></u>
	-	-
Supplement cash flow information:		
Non-cash transaction		
Record acquisition of equipment		
Acquisition of equipment	(15,640,000)	-
Increase in other payable	15,640,000	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	(Unit: Baht)				
	Issued and paid		Retained earnings		Total
	share capital	Share discount	Appropriated	Unappropriated (deficit)	shareholders' equity
Balance as at 1 January 2015	882,219,700	(430,915,808)	-	(143,876,721)	307,427,171
Profit for the year	-	-	-	586,202,648	586,202,648
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(3,286,102)	(3,286,102)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	582,916,546	582,916,546
Decrease in share capital to offset the deficits and share discount	(529,331,820)	430,915,808	-	98,416,012	-
Transfer retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	35,288,788	(35,288,788)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	<u>352,887,880</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,288,788</u>	<u>502,167,049</u>	<u>890,343,717</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2016	352,887,880	-	35,288,788	502,167,049	890,343,717
Profit for the year	-	-	-	846,402,798	846,402,798
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	846,402,798	846,402,798
Dividend paid (Note 25)	-	-	-	(458,747,608)	(458,747,608)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	<u>352,887,880</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,288,788</u>	<u>889,822,239</u>	<u>1,277,998,907</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

Big Camera Corporation Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the distribution of cameras, mobile phones, and photography and mobile phone related products, together with the related services such as the provision of photographic processing and photographic equipment repair services, etc. The registered office of the Company is at 115, 115/1 Sawatdikarn 1 Road, Nongkheam Subdistrict, Nongkheam District, Bangkok 10160. The Company has more than 200 branches countrywide.

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 28 September 2011, 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.

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 (revised 2015) and new financial reporting standards and accounting treatment guidance issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions which become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. 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 standard that will become effective in the future

During the current year, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of the revised financial reporting standards and interpretations (revised 2016) and new accounting treatment guidance which is 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 management of the Company believe that the revised financial reporting standards and interpretations and new accounting treatment guidance 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

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

Revenue from sales supporting promotion

Revenue from sales supporting promotion is recognised when the right to receive the revenue from sales supporting promotion is established.

Rendering of services

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

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

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 receivable

Trade and other receivable 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 experience and analysis of debt aging.

4.4 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) and net realisable value.

4.5 Building and equipment/Depreciation

Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

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

Building and constructions	-	20 years
Tools and equipment used in photographic lab	-	3 and 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	-	5 years
Motor vehicles	-	5 years
Computer	-	3 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on assets under installation and construction.

An item of buildings 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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Following the initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a systematic basis over the economic useful life of 3 years, 5 years and 10 years 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 profit or loss.

4.7 Leasehold rights and amortisation

Leasehold rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any). Amortisation is calculated by reference to their costs on a straight-line basis over the lease periods.

The amortisation is charged to profit or loss.

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

4.9 Long-term leases

Leases of property, plant or equipment which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The outstanding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in long-term payables, while the interest element is charged to profit or loss over the lease period. The assets acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Leases of property, plant or 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 profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

4.10 Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the buildings and equipment, leasehold rights 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 profit or loss.

4.11 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. 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.

Defined benefit plans

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.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan 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 are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

4.12 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.

4.13 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 it recognises 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.

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards at times requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgements and estimates are as follows:

Leases

In determining whether a lease is to be classified as an operating lease or finance lease, the management is required to use judgement regarding whether significant risk and rewards of ownership of the leased asset has been transferred, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

In determining an allowance for doubtful accounts, the management needs to make judgement 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 inventory

The determination of allowances for diminution in the value of inventory, requires management to make judgements and estimates. The allowance for decline in net realizable value is estimated based on the selling price expected in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete the sales; and provision for obsolete, slow-moving and deteriorated inventories that is estimated based on the approximate aging of each type of inventory.

Building and equipment/Depreciation

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

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

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and losses 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

The obligation under the defined benefit plan 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.

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)		
	2016	2015	Transfer pricing policy
<u>Transactions with subsidiary</u>			
Management fee	-	240	Contract prices
Interest expense	-	307	7.825% per annum
Interest income	-	2,345	Interest rate MLR-1
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>			
Rental fee	4,210	951	Contract prices
Utilities expenses	-	76	Contract prices
<u>Transactions with shareholders</u>			
Rental fee	2,905	656	Contract prices

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, the balances of the accounts between the Company and those related companies are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2016	2015
<u>Deposits paid to related parties</u>		
Related company (related by common shareholders)	921	921
Shareholders	638	638
Total	<u>1,559</u>	<u>1,559</u>
<u>Other payable - related parties (Note 14)</u>		
Subsidiary	-	62,720
Related company (related by common shareholders)	526	-
Total	<u>526</u>	<u>62,720</u>
<u>Other payable from entire business transfer - related party (Note 14)</u>		
Subsidiary	-	330,539
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>330,539</u>

Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, the Company had employee benefit expenses of their directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Short-term employee benefits	50,988	5,693
Post-employment benefits	815	10
Total	<u>51,803</u>	<u>5,703</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Cash	17,341	25,663
Bank deposits	306,521	230,350
Total	<u>323,862</u>	<u>256,013</u>

8. Trade and other receivables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<u>Trade receivables - unrelated parties</u>		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	23,821	16,748
Past due		
Up to 3 months	55,391	60,753
3 - 6 months	20	95
6 - 12 months	48	14
Over 12 months	144	38
Total	<u>79,424</u>	<u>77,648</u>
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(122)	(30)
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net	<u>79,302</u>	<u>77,618</u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Prepaid expenses	3,708	1,905
Accrued revenue from sales supporting promotion	225,782	159,524
Interest receivables	129	40
Others	2,765	3,080
Total other receivables	<u>232,384</u>	<u>164,549</u>
Trade and other receivables, net	<u>311,686</u>	<u>242,167</u>

9. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventories-net	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Finished goods	1,353,221	1,163,546	(102,408)	(112,502)	1,250,813	1,051,044
Total	<u>1,353,221</u>	<u>1,163,546</u>	<u>(102,408)</u>	<u>(112,502)</u>	<u>1,250,813</u>	<u>1,051,044</u>

During the current year, the Company reduced cost of inventories by Baht 37 million (2015: 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 47 million (2015: Baht 20 million), and reduced the amount of inventories recognised as expenses during the year.

10. Investments in subsidiaries

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Company's name	Paid capital		Shareholding percentage		Cost		Dividend received during the year	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)	(Percent)	(Percent)				
Big Camera Co., Ltd.	-	300	-	100	-	311,967	-	554,941
Big Camera (2001) Co., Ltd.	-	5	-	97	-	4,850	-	-
Total					<u>-</u>	<u>316,817</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>554,941</u>

During the current year, the subsidiaries completed the liquidation process. The Company received Baht 336 million as a result of the liquidations and recorded gains from the liquidations of these subsidiaries amounting to Baht 19 million as a part of other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

11. Building and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Buildings and constructions	Tools and equipment used in photographic labs	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer	Assets under installation and construction	Total
Cost:							
1 January 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase from transfer the entire business of the subsidiary	3,895	128,975	297,107	38,927	18,629	1,500	489,033
Additions	-	-	185	3,099	28	-	3,312
31 December 2015	3,895	128,975	297,292	42,026	18,657	1,500	492,345
Additions	-	10,524	4,563	11,817	19,412	43,083	89,399
Disposals	-	-	-	(13,923)	-	-	(13,923)
Write-off	-	(145)	(4,732)	-	(487)	(126)	(5,490)
Transfer in (out)	-	(17,690)	43,047	-	17,690	(43,047)	-
31 December 2016	3,895	121,664	340,170	39,920	55,272	1,410	562,331
Accumulated depreciation:							
1 January 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase from transfer the entire business of the subsidiary	1,362	108,885	180,357	24,792	14,726	-	330,122
Depreciation for the year	4	174	852	78	53	-	1,161
31 December 2015	1,366	109,059	181,209	24,870	14,779	-	331,283
Depreciation for the year	199	5,857	44,350	4,132	4,527	-	59,065
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	(9,748)	-	-	(9,748)
Depreciation on write-off	-	(144)	(4,366)	-	(474)	-	(4,984)
Transfer in (out)	-	(14,182)	-	-	14,182	-	-
31 December 2016	1,565	100,590	221,193	19,254	33,014	-	375,616
Allowance for impairment loss:							
1 January 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase during the year	-	-	256	-	-	-	256
31 December 2016	-	-	256	-	-	-	256
Net book value:							
31 December 2015	2,529	19,916	116,083	17,156	3,878	1,500	161,062
31 December 2016	2,330	21,074	118,721	20,666	22,258	1,410	186,459
Depreciation for the year							
2015 (Baht 0.2 million included in cost of services, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)							1,161
2016 (Baht 6 million included in cost of services, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)							59,065

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had vehicles with net book value of Baht 4 million (2015: Baht 8 million) which were acquired under finance lease agreements.

As at 31 December 2016, certain items of equipment were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 235 million (2015: Baht 187 million).

12. Intangible assets

The net book value of intangible assets as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Computer software	Rights for store operating and sales of good/services	Total
As at 31 December 2016:			
Cost	36,259	3,100	39,359
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(9,461)	(22)	(9,483)
Net book value	<u>26,798</u>	<u>3,078</u>	<u>29,876</u>
As at 31 December 2015:			
Cost	8,941	-	8,941
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(8,685)	-	(8,685)
Net book value	<u>256</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>256</u>

A reconciliation of the net book value of intangible assets for the year 2016 and 2015 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net book value at beginning of year	256	-
Additions during the year	30,418	-
Increase from transfer the entire business of the subsidiary	-	261
Amortisation for the year	(798)	(5)
Net book value at end of year	<u>29,876</u>	<u>256</u>

13. Leasehold rights

The net book value of leasehold rights as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Cost	49,915	36,230
Less: Accumulated amortisation	<u>(11,919)</u>	<u>(8,951)</u>
Net book value	<u>37,996</u>	<u>27,279</u>

A reconciliation of the net book value of leasehold rights for the year 2016 and 2015 is presented below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net book value at beginning of year	27,279	-
Additions during the year	13,685	-
Increase from transfer the entire business of the subsidiary	-	27,332
Amortisation for the year	<u>(2,968)</u>	<u>(53)</u>
Net book value at end of year	<u>37,996</u>	<u>27,279</u>

14. Trade and other payables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Trade payables - unrelated parties	896,576	794,613
Other payables - related parties (Note 6)	526	62,720
Other payable from entire business transfer - related party (Note 6)	-	330,539
Other payables - unrelated parties	47,354	38,419
Accrued expenses	60,913	46,295
Accrued interest	-	516
Others	9,082	9,370
Total	<u>1,014,451</u>	<u>1,282,472</u>

15. Long-term loan from bank

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Long-term loan from bank	-	150,000
Less: Current portion	-	(33,333)
Long-term loan from bank , net of current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>116,667</u>

During the current year, the Company made fully repayment of its long-term loan from bank.

16. Liabilities under finance lease agreements

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Liabilities under finance lease agreements	1,843	5,121
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(282)	(592)
Total	<u>1,561</u>	<u>4,529</u>
Less: Portion due within one year	(423)	(2,971)
Liabilities under finance lease agreements - net of current portion	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,558</u>

The Company has entered into the finance lease agreements with leasing companies for rental of motor vehicles for use in its operation, whereby it is committed to pay rental on a monthly basis. The terms of the agreements are generally 5 years.

Future minimum lease payments required under the finance lease agreements were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

As at 31 December 2016

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Future minimum lease payments	547	1,296	1,843
Deferred interest expenses	(124)	(158)	(282)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>423</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,561</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

As at 31 December 2015

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Future minimum lease payments	3,279	1,842	5,121
Deferred interest expenses	(308)	(284)	(592)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>2,971</u>	<u>1,558</u>	<u>4,529</u>

17. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	16,024	-
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	1,250	13
Interest cost	360	5
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from		
Demographic assumptions changes	-	(126)
Financial assumptions changes	-	593
Experience adjustments	-	3,641
Benefits paid during the year	(98)	-
Increase from transfer the entire business of the subsidiary	-	11,898
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	<u>17,536</u>	<u>16,024</u>

Line items in profit or loss under which long-term employee benefit expenses are recognised are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Selling and administrative expenses	1,610	18

The Company does not expect to pay the long-term employee benefits during the next year.

As at 31 December 2016, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 5 years (2015: 6 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: percent per annum)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Discount rate	2.25	2.25
Salary increase rate	3 - 5	3 - 5
Turnover rate	0 - 31	0 - 31

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2016	
	<u>Increase 1 percent</u>	<u>Decrease 1 percent</u>
Discount rate	(493)	585
Salary increase rate	762	(668)
Turnover rate	(553)	481

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2015	
	<u>Increase 1 percent</u>	<u>Decrease 1 percent</u>
Discount rate	(394)	471
Salary increase rate	762	(668)
Turnover rate	(443)	392

18. 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 percent of its net profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10 percent of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution. At present, the statutory reserve has fully been set aside.

19. Other income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Revenue from sales supporting promotion	525,015	11,341
Dividend income	-	554,941
Gain on liquidation of subsidiaries	19,158	-
Others	29,155	2,686
Total	<u>573,328</u>	<u>568,968</u>

20. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Changes in finished goods	(189,675)	71,555
Purchase of finished goods	3,896,238	94,512
Salary and wages and other employee benefits	211,685	9,637
Depreciation and amortisation	62,831	1,219
Related selling expenses, advertising and sales promotions	202,911	9,320
Rental and related service charges	247,019	4,488
Legal and consulting fee	32	3,382
Interest and bank charges	3,938	2,359
Loss on reduction of inventory to net realisable value	(10,094)	(3,715)

21. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	164,120	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	9,145	(10,757)
Tax (income) expenses reported in the statement of comprehensive income	<u>173,265</u>	<u>(10,757)</u>

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Actuarial loss	-	(822)

The reconciliation between accounting profit and tax (income) expenses is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Accounting profit before tax	1,019,668	575,446
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	203,934	115,089
Loss carry forward not recognized as a deferred tax asset	-	(11,485)
Effect from tax exempted income	-	(110,988)
Utilisation of previously unrecognized tax losses	(26,396)	(3,405)
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	687	28
Others	(4,960)	4
Total	(4,273)	32
Tax (income) expenses reported in the statement of comprehensive income	173,265	(10,757)

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	20,482	22,500
Provision for suppliers' discounts	4,056	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	3,507	3,205
Tax loss brought forward	-	11,485
Total	28,045	37,190

22. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Profit for the year (Thousand Baht)	846,403	586,203
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Thousand shares)	3,528,879	3,528,879
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	0.24	0.17

23. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance.

The principal operating segments of the Company are the distribution of cameras and photography-related products, with the photographic lab services and distribution of mobile phones segment which is not material. Its operations are carried on only in Thailand. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss, on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to the aforementioned reportable operating segment and geographical area.

24. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Company contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 3 - 5 percent of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by Thanachart Fund Management Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2016 amounting to approximately Baht 3 million (2015: Baht 0.3 million) were recognised as expenses.

25. Dividends

Dividends	Approved by	Total dividends (Million Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
Final dividends for 2015	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 26 April 2016	211.7	0.06
Interim dividends for 2016	Board of Directors' meeting on 4 November 2016	247.0	0.07
Total dividends for 2016		458.7	0.13

26. Commitments and contingent liabilities

26.1 Operating lease commitments and service agreements

The Company has entered into several lease agreements in respect of the lease of building space for office and shops and related service charges. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 and 5 years, 10 years and 15 years.

Future minimum lease payments required under these non-cancellable operating leases contracts and service agreements were as follows.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	As at 31 December	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Payable:		
In up to 1 year	170	189
In over 1 and up to 5 years	136	130
In over 5 years	11	5

26.2 Guarantees

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had outstanding bank guarantees of approximately Baht 90 million (2015: Baht 65 million) issued by banks on behalf of the Company as required in the normal course of business.

27. Financial instruments

27.1 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, trade and other receivables, long-term loan and liabilities under finance lease agreements. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

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 concentrations of credit risk since it has a large customer base. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables as stated in the statement of financial position.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks, bank overdrafts and long-term borrowing. Most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, 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.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 December 2016					Effective interest rate (Percent per annum)
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rate	Non- interest bearing	Total	
	Within 1 year	1-5 years				
<u>Financial Assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	307	17	324	0.1 - 1.25
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	312	312	-
Restricted bank deposits	157	-	-	-	157	1.0 - 1.8
	<u>157</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>793</u>	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	1,014	1,014	-
Liabilities under finance lease agreement	1	1	-	-	2	3.67 - 8.65
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,014</u>	<u>1,016</u>	

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 December 2015					Effective interest rate (Percent per annum)
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rate	Non- interest bearing	Total	
	Within 1 year	1-5 years				
<u>Financial Assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	227	29	256	0.1 - 1.0
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	242	242	-
Restricted bank deposits	158	-	-	-	158	1.0 - 1.8
	<u>158</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>656</u>	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	1,282	1,282	-
Liabilities under finance lease agreement	3	2	-	-	5	2.79 - 8.65
Long-term loan from bank	33	117	-	-	150	4.05
	<u>36</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,282</u>	<u>1,437</u>	

27.2 Fair values 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 statement of financial position.

28. 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 2016, the Company's debt-to-equity ratio was 0.91:1 (2015: 1.65:1).

29. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 16 February 2017.