TESCO LOTUS RETAIL GROWTH FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FUND

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28 FEBRUARY 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Tesco Lotus Retail Growth Freehold and Leasehold Property Fund

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of Tesco Lotus Retail Growth Freehold and Leasehold Property Fund ("the Fund") present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position and the details of investments of the Fund as at 28 February 2019, and its financial performance, changes in net assets, cash flows and significant financial information and ratios for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

What I have audited

The Fund's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of assets and liabilities as at 28 February 2019;
- the details of investments as at 28 February 2019;
- the statement of operations for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the significant financial information and ratios for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (TSAs). 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 Fund in accordance with the Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of his Majesty the King's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. I determine one key audit matter: valuation of investment in freehold and leasehold properties. The matter was 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 the matter.

Valuation of investments in freehold and leasehold properties

Refer to Note 4 to the financial statements for critical accounting estimates and judgements and Note 6 to the financial statements for investments at fair value

As at 28 February 2019, The Fund has total cost of investments in properties Bath 28,053 million, and total fair value of investment in property Bath 30,723 million which estimated fair value by using the income approach by the independent professional appraisers authorised by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("the SEC").

I focused on this area because the valuation of investments in freehold and leasehold properties involved significant judgement by management and management assumption in determining the fair value of investments in freehold and leasehold properties. The valuation is based on the estimated future net cash flows adjusting by revenue growth rate, occupancy rate and discounted by the market rate. However, there is the estimation uncertainty of cash flows received from freehold and leasehold properties throughout the lifetime of properties and leasehold periods.

I discussed with Management Company and independent appraisers to understand the basis used for measurement of valuation of investments in freehold and leasehold properties.

I assessed the basis and checked validity of data used in evaluating the estimation of the expected future cash flows received from freehold and leasehold properties as following:

I evaluated the appropriateness of the estimated future cash flows from independent appraisers used in the calculation to estimate fair value. I checked the data inputs with the supporting documentations as follows:

- the estimated future net cash flows to be received from freehold and leasehold properties which was estimated from revenue, expenses and net income throughout properties' lifetime and leasehold periods
- the growth rate of revenue by agreeing with lease contracts and historical growth rate
- the occupancy rate by agreeing with the average occupancy rate from historical information
- the discount rate by benchmarking these against the same industries

I recomputed the calculation of valuation of investments in freehold and leasehold properties based on the expected future cash flows received from freehold and leasehold properties discounted with the market rate to check the accuracy of data captured in the accounting records.

As a result of all the above procedures performed, I viewed that Management Company judgements and estimates in relation to the valuation of investment in properties were properly applied within an acceptable range of reasonable estimates.

Other information

The Management Company is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report 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 will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the Management Company.

Responsibilities of the Management Company for the financial statements

The Management Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRSs, and for such internal control as the Management Company determine 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, the Management Company is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 the Management Company either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management Company is responsible for overseeing the Fund'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 TSAs 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 TSAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management Company.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management Company 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 Fund'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 Fund 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 the Management Company 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 the Management Company 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 the Management Company, 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Sinsiri Thangsombat Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7352 Bangkok 26 April 2019

Assets	Notes	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Investments at fair value			
(at cost, 2019: Baht 28,989 million			
2018: Baht 28,727 million)	6, 19	31,660,934,357	30,653,211,014
Cash and cash equivalents	7	584,626,123	555,313,260
Rental receivables, net	8	426,055,586	461,750,522
Deferred expenses	9	26,343,895	26,240,194
Other assets		8,566,278	1,813,981
Total assets		32,706,526,239	31,698,328,971
Liabilities			
Other accounts payable		92,411,303	91,134,911
Rental income received in advance		110,716,400	115,019,216
Deposits received from customers		345,465,778	331,208,847
Accrued expenses		327,298,524	309,679,637
Withholding tax payable		1,573,800	1,014,549
Borrowing	10	2,450,000,000	2,450,000,000
Total liabilities		3,327,465,805	3,298,057,160
Net assets		29,379,060,434	28,400,271,811
Net assets represented by			
Capital received from unitholders		25,493,674,665	25,493,674,665
Retained earnings	11	3,885,385,769	2,906,597,146
Net assets		29,379,060,434	28,400,271,811
Net assets value per unit (Baht) Number of units outstanding at		12.5697	12.1509
the end of the year (units)		2,337,282,928	2,337,282,928
 (Piraj Migasena)		(Sunee Naewphanich)	
Executive Vice President		Senior Vice President	
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	2019			2018		
	Cost	Fair value	% of	Cost	Fair value	% of
	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value
Type of investments						
Investments in properties						
Ownership on lands and buildings						
1. Srinakarin Project						
Location No.9 Moo 6, Bangmuangmai Sub-district						
Muang District, Samutprakarn						
- Ownership on land of 48-1-74 rai	817,369			817,369		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	2,180,223			2,180,223		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	14,742			14,742		
- Related cost on acquisition	3,347			3,347		
- Renovation cost	123,302			120,052		
	3,138,983	4,144,540	13	3,135,733	3,945,318	13
2. Krabi Project						
<u>Location</u> No.191 Moo 12, Krabi Noi Sub-district Muang District, Krabi						
- Ownership on land of 30-1-52 rai	185,030			185,030		
Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings	.00,000			.00,000		
and utility system	1,324,960			1,324,960		
Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	7,491			7,491		
- Related cost on acquisition	2,307			2,307		
- Renovation cost	35,171			30,239		
	1,554,959	1,957,430	6	1,550,027	1,886,536	6

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Fair value	% of	Cost	2018 Fair value Baht'000	% of
	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value
Type of investments (Cont'd)						
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Ownership on lands and buildings (Cont'd)						
3. Prachachuen Project						
Location No.829, Pracharat 2 Road						
Bangsue District, Bangkok						
- Ownership on land of 14-3-93 rai	513,680			513,680		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	991,934			991,934		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	4,995			4,995		
- Related cost on acquisition	2,643			2,643		
- Renovation cost	22,468			18,817		
	1,535,720	1,739,631	6	1,532,069	1,641,816	5
4. Rangsit Klong 7 Project						
Location No. 41/2, Lumpakkood Sub-district						
Thanyaburi District, Pathumthani	394,554			394,554		
- Ownership of shapping mall huildings, companent huildings	394,334			394,334		
Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings and utility system.	657,856			657,856		
 and utility system Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation 	4,429			4,429		
- Related cost on acquisition	1,769			1,769		
- Renovation cost	13,081			12,510		
Nonovalion ooot		4.455.055			4 404 007	
	1,071,689	1,455,055	5	1,071,118	1,431,267	5

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Fair value	% of	Cost	Fair value	% of
	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value
Type of investments (Cont'd)						
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Ownership on lands and buildings (Cont'd)						
5. Tung Song Project						
Location No.144 Moo 2, Nonghong Sub-district						
Tung Song District, Nakorn Srithammarat						
- Ownership on land of 30-2-86 rai	177,201			177,201		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	708,582			708,582		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	4,565			4,565		
- Related cost on acquisition	1,250			1,250		
- Renovation cost	8,718			6,239		
	900,316	789,377	3	897,837	800,250	3
6. Singburi Project						
Location No.189 Moo 7, Bangnga Sub-district						
Thawung District, Lopburi - Ownership on land of 24-2-9 rai	123,964			123,964		
	123,904			123,904		
Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings and utility system.	605,034			605,034		
and utility system	5,168			5,168		
 Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation Related cost on acquisition 	1,416			1,416		
- Renovation cost	6,760			5,453		
- Nellovation cost						
	742,342	751,588	2	741,035	765,000	2

	2019			2018		
	Cost	Fair value	% of	Cost	Fair value	% of
	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value
Type of investments (Cont'd)						
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Ownership on lands and buildings (Cont'd)						
7. Pranburi Project						
Location No.706 Moo 7, Kao-noi Sub-district						
Pranburi District, Prajuabkirikun						
- Ownership on land of 22-3-59 rai	96,401			96,401		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	619,247			619,247		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	4,057			4,057		
- Related cost on acquisition	1,051			1,051		
- Renovation cost	4,448			3,900		
	725,204	773,000	2	724,656	779,307	3
8. Mahachai Project						
Location No.119 Moo7, Tasai Sub-district						
Muang District, Samutsakorn						
- Ownership on land of 20-3-71 rai	159,585			159,585		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	433,740			433,740		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	6,276			6,276		
- Related cost on acquisition	1,712			1,712		
- Renovation cost	24,349			18,885		
	625,662	571,000	2	620,198	632,273	2

	2019			2018		
	Cost Baht'000	Fair value	% of	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of
Type of investments (Cont'd)	Bant'uuu	Baht'000	fair value	Bantiou	Bantooo	fair value
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Ownership on lands and buildings (Cont'd)						
Ownership on lands and buildings (Conta)						
9. Maesai Project						
Location No.156 Moo 6, Weangpang Kham Sub-district						
Maesai District, Chiangrai						
- Ownership on land of 32-3-0 rai	184,653			184,653		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	391,330			391,330		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	3,937			3,937		
- Related cost on acquisition	1,448			1,448		
- Renovation cost	24,566	, ,		11,236		
	605,934	783,960	2	592,604	736,000	2
10.Ranong Project						
Location No.25/15 Moo 1, Petchkasem Road						
Bangruen Sub-district, Muang District, Ranong						
- Ownership on land of 26-0-51 rai	99,992			99,992		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	454,400			454,400		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	5,045			5,045		
- Related cost on acquisition	973			973		
- Renovation cost	11,757			9,832		
	572,167	593,143	2	570,242	586,000	2

	2019				2018		
	Cost	Fair value	% of	Cost	Fair value	% of	
Town of investments (Outli)	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	
Type of investments (Cont'd) Investments in properties (Cont'd)							
Ownership on lands and buildings (Cont'd)							
Ownership on lands and buildings (Contd)							
11. Phuket Project							
Location No.104 Moo 5, Chaloem Phrakiat Ratchakarn Thi 9 Road							
Ratsada Sub-district, Muang Phuket District, Phuket							
- Ownership on land of 44-2-0 rai	314,379			314,379			
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings							
and utility system	2,550,910			2,550,910			
 Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation 	9,642			9,642			
- Related cost on acquisition	4,322			4,322			
- Renovation cost	108,777			103,836			
	2,988,030	3,119,845	10	2,983,089	3,035,644	10	
12. Salaya Project							
Location No.99/14 Moo 1, Bangtoey Sub-district							
Sam Phran District, Nakornpathom							
- Ownership on land of 38-3-99 rai	345,883			345,883			
 Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings 							
and utility system	1,402,608			1,402,608			
 Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation 	8,580			8,580			
- Related cost on acquisition	22,734			22,734			
- Renovation cost	46,411			43,675			
	1,826,216	1,994,690	6	1,823,480	2,094,240	7	

	2019			2018		
	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of fair value	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of
Type of investments (Cont'd)	-	-			-	
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Ownership on lands and buildings (Cont'd)						
13. Nakornsrithammarat Project						
Location No.15, Pattanakarn-Khukhwang Road						
Naimueng Sub-district, Mueng District,						
Nakornsrithammarat						
- Ownership on land of 26-0-34 rai	195,037			195,037		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	971,550			971,550		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	9,964			9,964		
- Related cost on acquisition	2,900			2,900		
- Renovation cost	76,865			71,201		
	1,256,316	1,326,650	4	1,250,652	1,358,091	
14. Navanakorn Project						
Location Navanakorn Industrial Promotion Zone						
at 98/103 Moo13, Klong 1 Sub-District,						
Klong Luang District,						
Pathumthani Province, Thailand						
- Ownership on land of 31-0-5 rai	701,484			701,484		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	1,522,719			1,522,719		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	23,322			23,322		
- Related cost on acquisition	39,201			39,201		
- Renovation cost	15,237			12,423		
	2,301,963	2,610,491	8	2,299,149	2,391,053	

		2019			2018	
	Cost	Fair value	% of	Cost	Fair value	% of
	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value
Type of investments (Cont'd)						
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Ownership on partial lands, ownership on buildings, and leasehold right on partial la	nd					
1. Samui Project						
Location No.1/7 Moo 6, Bo Phut Sub-district						
Koh Samui District, Surat Thani						
- Rental period from 14 March 2012 - 29 August 2035						
- Ownership on land of 22-1-52 rai	95,356			95,356		
- Leasehold right on land of 24-3-78 rai	66,991			66,991		
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings						
and utility system	1,048,229			1,048,229		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	6,338			6,338		
- Related cost on acquisition	5,221			5,221		
- Renovation cost	36,773			25,257		
	1,258,908	1,000,043	3	1,247,392	1,013,027	3
2. Pitsanulok Project						
Location No.909 Moo 3, Aranyik Sub-district						
Mueng Pitsanulok						
- Rental period from 14 March 2012 - 29 August 2035						
- Ownership on land of 30-0-71 rai	260,211			260,211		
- Leasehold right on land of 0-2-60 rai	2,025			2,025		
 Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings 						
and utility system	837,028			837,028		
 Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation 	8,327			8,327		
- Related cost on acquisition	2,286			2,286		
- Renovation cost	97,648			93,168		
	1,207,525	850,612	3	1,203,045	845,161	3
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.						

	2019					
	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of fair value	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of fair value
Type of investments (Cont'd)	Bant 000		iaii vaiue	Bailt 000	Bailt 000	iali value
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Leasehold right on lands and ownership on buildings						
1. Amatanakorn Project						
Location No.700/75 Moo 5, Klongtamru Sub-district						
Muang District, Chonburi						
- Rental period from 14 March 2012 - 20 October 2039						
- Leasehold right on land of 45-1-36 rai	117,598			117,598		
 Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings 						
and utility system	1,401,301			1,401,301		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	2,721			2,721		
- Related cost on acquisition	4,687			4,687		
- Renovation cost	55,933			14,246		
	1,582,240	2,259,566	7	1,540,553	1,951,463	6
2. Petchaboon Project						
Location No.929 Moo 2, Sa-Deang Sub-district						
Muang Petchaboon						
- Rental period from 14 March 2012 - 8 February 2038						
- Leasehold right on land of 43-2-5 rai	52,219			52,219		
 Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings 						
and utility system	645,149			645,149		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	5,389			5,389		
- Related cost on acquisition	3,294			3,294		
- Renovation cost	27,383			26,516		
	733,434	912,342	3	732,567	835,344	3

	2019			2018			
	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of fair value	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of fair value	
Type of investments (Cont'd) Investments in properties (Cont'd)							
Leasehold right on lands and ownership on buildings (Cont'd)							
3. Lumlukka Klong 6 Project							
Location No.75 Moo 5, Bungkumploy Sub-district							
Lumlukka District, Pathumthani							
- Rental period from 14 March 2012 - 14 May 2037							
- Leasehold right on land of 33-1-0 rai	57,443			57,443			
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings							
and utility system	453,030			453,030			
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	5,818			5,818			
- Related cost on acquisition	3,354			3,354			
- Renovation cost	6,394			5,748			
	526,039	568,388	2	525,393	572,052	2	
4. Sena Project							
Location No.49 Moo 1, Highway No.3263							
Bangnomko Sub-district, Sena District							
Ayutthaya							
- Rental period from 14 March 2012 - 3 April 2038							
- Leasehold right on land of 24-2-96 rai	29,665			29,665			
- Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings							
and utility system	359,073			359,073			
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	3,487			3,487			
- Related cost on acquisition	1,450			1,450			
- Renovation cost	4,978			3,035			
	398,653	355,024	1	396,710	327,000	1	

	2019			2018		
	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of fair value	Cost Baht'000	Fair value Baht'000	% of fair value
Type of investments (Cont'd)				<u> </u>	Built 000	Tall Value
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Leasehold right on lands and ownership on buildings (Cont'd)						
5. Bangpoo Project						
Location No.2502 Moo 3, Sukhumvit Road,						
Bangpoo-mai Sub-district, Mueng Samutprakarn District,						
Samutprakarn						
- Rental period from 4 December 2012 - 4 October 2038						
- Leasehold right on land of 55-0-80 rai	69,270			69,270		
 Ownership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings 						
and utility system	569,726			569,726		
 Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation 	4,820			4,820		
- Related cost on acquisition	6,509			6,509		
- Renovation cost	5,249			5,030		
	655,574	736,095	2	655,355	766,216	2
6. Rangsit-Nakornnayok Project						
Location No.90 Moo 2, Rangsit-Nakornnayok Road,						
Buen Yitoe Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Phathumthani						
 Rental period from 4 December 2012 - 6 September 2036 Leasehold right on land of 33-2-0 rai 	120,251			120,251		
Convership of shopping mall buildings, component buildings	120,201			120,231		
and utility system	524,487			524,487		
Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	8,091			8,091		
- Related cost on acquisition	10,059			10,059		
- Renovation cost	11,686			8,942		
	674,574	618,954	2	671,830	634,018	2
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.						

	2019		2018			
	Cost	Fair value	% of	Cost	Fair value	% of
	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value
Type of investments (Cont'd)			_			
Investments in properties (Cont'd)						
Leasehold right on land and buildings						
1. Rama l Project						
Location No.831 Rama I Road, Wangmai Sub-district						
Pathumwan District, Bangkok						
- Rental period from 15 March 2012 - 11 December 2034						
- Leasehold right on land of 12-3-11 rai and shopping mall buildings,						
component buildings and utility system	1,026,213			1,026,213		
- Ownership of furniture and fixtures, and equipment used in operation	68,969			68,969		
- Related cost on acquisition	10,784			10,784		
- Renovation cost	64,415			58,199		
	1,170,381	811,814	3	1,164,165	827,032	3
Total investments in properties	28,052,829	30,723,238	97	27,928,899	29,854,108	97

As at 28 February 2019

		2019				201	8	
	Cost	Fair value	% of		Cost	Fair value	% of	
	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Maturity	Baht'000	Baht'000	fair value	Maturity
Type of investments (Cont'd)								
Investments in securities								
Government bonds								
Bank of Thailand: BOT 17/48/92D					199,386	199,994	1	2 March 2018
Bank of Thailand: BOT 17/49/91D					109,664	109,974	-	8 March 2018
Bank of Thailand: BOT 18/2/91D					149,588	149,816	1	12 April 2018
Bank of Thailand: BOT 18/4/91D					199,408	199,649	1	26 April 2018
Bank of Thailand: BOT 18/5/91D					59,824	59,878	-	3 May 2018
Bank of Thailand: BOT 18/8/91D					79,775	79,792	-	24 May 2018
Bank of Thailand: BOT 18/49/91D	209,283	209,956	1	7 March 2019				
Bank of Thailand: BOT 19/2/91D	249,075	249,588	1	11 April 2019				
Bank of Thailand: BOT 19/7/91D	199,168	199,318	-	16 May 2019				
Bank of Thailand: BOT 19/9/91D	278,829	278,834	1	30 May 2019				
Total investments in securities	936,355	937,696	3		797,645	799,103	3	
Total investments	28,989,184	31,660,934	100		28,726,544	30,653,211	100	

Tesco Lotus Retail Growth Freehold and Leasehold Property Fund Statement of Operations

For the year ended 28 February 2019

	Notes	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Investment income			
Rental and service income		3,054,598,965	2,987,774,441
Interest income		16,732,195	15,919,101
Other income		26,995	1,180,756
Total income		3,071,358,155	3,004,874,298
Expenses			
Management fee	13, 14	15,079,705	15,395,119
Trustee fee	13	2,915,139	2,904,927
Registrar fee	13, 14	4,372,709	4,357,390
Property management fee	13, 14	269,551,407	270,742,290
Professional fee		1,674,200	1,676,286
Operating expenses	13	321,552,347	325,887,469
Ground lease payment		48,487,656	48,369,874
Other expenses	13	4,456,695	7,079,852
Total expenses		668,089,858	676,413,207
Net investment income before financial expenses		2,403,268,297	2,328,461,091
Financial expenses			
Interest expenses		66,476,353	74,234,675
Net investment income		2,336,791,944	2,254,226,416
Net gain from investments			
Net unrealised gain from investments valuation	6	745,083,856	562,699,016
Total net gain from investments		745,083,856	562,699,016
Increase in net assets from operations		3,081,875,800	2,816,925,432

Tesco Lotus Retail Growth Freehold and Leasehold Property Fund Statement of Changes in Net Assets For the year ended 28 February 2019

	Notes	2019 Baht	2018 Baht
Increase in net assets from operation			
during the year			
Net investment income		2,336,791,944	2,254,226,416
Net unrealised gain from investments valuation		745,083,856	562,699,016
Net increase in net assets from operations		3,081,875,800	2,816,925,432
Dividend payment	11, 12	(2,103,087,177)	(2,003,518,935)
Increase in net assets during the year		978,788,623	813,406,497
Net assets at the beginning of the year		28,400,271,811	27,586,865,314
Net assets at the end of the year		29,379,060,434	28,400,271,811

		2019	2018
	Notes	Baht .	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities			
Increase in net assets from operations		3,081,875,800	2,816,925,432
Adjustments to reconcile net increase in net assets from		, ,	, ,
operations to net cash provided			
by (used in) operating activities:			
Purchase of investments in properties		(123,930,256)	(120,560,088)
Purchases of investments in securities		(3,707,186,039)	(3,249,753,191)
Disposal of investments in securities		3,580,000,000	3,129,000,000
Decrease (increase) in rental receivables		35,703,819	(7,394,143)
Decrease (increase) in deferred expenses		(103,701)	1,954,376
Increase in other assets		(6,841,521)	(858,815)
Increase in other accounts payable		1,276,392	41,391,578
Increase (decrease) in rental income received in advance		(4,302,816)	15,936,703
Increase in deposits received from customers		14,256,931	34,133,952
Increase in accrued expenses		16,201,176	21,615,833
Increase (decrease) in withholding tax payable		559,251	(145,726)
Interest income		(16,732,195)	(15,919,101)
Bad debt expense		(8,883)	1,496,882
Interest expenses		66,476,353	74,234,675
Interest received		5,298,227	6,215,885
Net unrealised gain from investment valuation		(745,083,856)	(562,699,016)
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,197,458,682	2,185,575,236
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowing		_	2,450,000,000
Payment of borrowing		_	(2,591,256,415)
Dividend payment	11, 12	(2,103,087,177)	(2,003,518,935)
Interest paid		(65,058,642)	(70,440,294)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,168,145,819)	(2,215,215,644)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		29,312,863	(29,640,408)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		555,313,260	584,953,668
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		584,626,123	555,313,260

Tesco Lotus Retail Growth Freehold and Leasehold Property Fund Significant Financial Information and Ratios

For the year ended 28 February 2019

	2019 Baht	2018 Baht	2017 Baht	2016 Baht	2015 Baht
Information on operating results (per unit) Net asset value at the beginning of the year	12.1509	11.8029	11.4502	11.2419	11.2514
Add Net investment income Net unrealised gain from investments valuation	0.9998 0.3188	0.9645 0.2407	0.9435 0.2724	0.8650 0.1902 (0.0332)	0.7434 0.0597 (0.0650)
Less Reduction of the capital Dividend payment	(0.8998)	(0.8572)	(0.8632)	(0.8137)	(0.7476)
Net asset value at the end of year	12.5697	12.1509	11.8029	11.4502	11.2419
Ratio of net profit to average net asset value during the year (%) Significant financial ratios and additional	10.72	10.09	10.49	9.33	7.15
significant information Net asset value at the end of the year (Baht'000) Ratio of total expenses to average net	29,379,060	28,400,272	27,586,865	26,762,553	26,275,503
assets during the year (%)	2.32	2.42	2.46	2.87	3.55
Ratio of investment income to average net asset value during the year (%) Ratio of weighted average investment purchases and sales during the year to average net	10.68	10.77	10.88	10.83	10.49
asset value during the year (%)* Average net asset value during the year (Baht'000)	25.78 28,747,868	23.28 27,908,934	16.98 27,090,911	23.65 26,440,923	21.20 26,263,661

Additional information

The value of investment purchases and sales during the year does not include cash at bank, investment in promissory note and investments bought/sold under a resale/repurchase agreement, and is calculated by a weighted average basis over the accounting year.

1. Business nature of Tesco Lotus Retail Growth Freehold and Leasehold Property Fund

Tesco Lotus Retail Growth Freehold and Leasehold Property Fund ("the Fund") is a closed-end retail growth freehold and leasehold property fund, and was set up for a specific purpose. The Fund was established and registered as a fund on 13 March 2012 with no project life stipulated. The Fund's objective is being to seek funds from investors, invest mostly in property or property leasehold rights and generate benefit from such property.

On 15 March 2012 the Stock Exchange of Thailand has approved the listing of the Fund's units and permitted their trading on 19 March 2012.

As at 28 February 2019, the major unitholder is Ek-Chai Distribution System Company Limited which holds 25% of the Fund's units.

The Fund is managed by Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited ("the Management Company"). Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited has been appointed to be the Trustee and Ek-Chai Distribution System Company Limited acts as the Property Manager.

These financial statements have been approved by the management of the Management Company on 26 April 2019.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai generally accepted accounting principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") issued under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547, and the financial reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, the financial statements have been prepared under the basis and format as required by the Thai Accounting Standard No.106 "Accounting for Investment Companies. The primary financial statements (i.e. statement of assets and liabilities, details of investment, statement of operations, changes in net assets, cash flows and significant financial information and ratios) are prepared in the full format as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai generally accepted accounting principles requires use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The area involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or area where assumption and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

An English version of the financial statements has been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are in the Thai language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

2.2 Revised accounting standards, revised financial reporting standards, and related interpretations

2.2.1 Revised accounting standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 which have significant changes and are relevant to the Fund.

TAS 7 (revised 2017)

Statement of cash flows

TAS 7 (revised 2017), the amendments require additional disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. This includes changes arising from cash and non-cash.

The Fund's management assessed and considered that the above revised standard does not have material impact on the Fund.

- 2.2.2 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 which have significant changes and are relevant to the Fund.
 - 2.2.2.1 The FAP has announced new standard, TFRS15 Revenue from contracts with customers. This standard will become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Fund has not yet adopted this revised standard.

The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer - so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

A new five-step process must be applied before revenue can be recognised:

- 1) identify contracts with customers
- 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract
- 3) determine the transaction price of the contract
- allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and
- 5) recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Key change to current practice is new standard requires more disclosures.

Entities will have a choice to apply this standard retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, subject to the expedients or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application with additional disclosures.

The Fund's management is currently assessing the impact of initial adoption of this standard.

- 2.2 Revised accounting standards, revised financial reporting standards, and related interpretations (Cont'd)
 - 2.2.2 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 which have significant changes and are relevant to the Fund. (Cont'd)
 - 2.2.2.2 Revised accounting standards will become effect for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and are relevant to the Group. The Group has not yet adopt these standards.

TAS 40 (revised 2018) Investment Property

TAS 40, the amendments clarify that transfers to, or from, investment property can only be made if there has been a change in use that is supported by evidence. A change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in intention alone is not sufficient to support a transfer.

The Fund's management assessed and considered that the above revised standard does not have material impact on the Fund.

- 2.2.3 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 which have significant changes and are relevant to the Fund.
 - 2.2.3.1 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards will become effect for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and are relevant to the Fund. The Fund has not yet adopted this revised standard.

TAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures TFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The above new standards and interpretations will supersede the following standards:

TAS 101 Bad and Doubtful Debts
 TAS 106 Accounting for Investment Companies
 TAS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and presentation

2.2 Revised accounting standards, revised financial reporting standards, and related interpretations (Cont'd)

- 2.2.3 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 which have significant changes and are relevant to the Fund. (Cont'd)
 - 2.2.3.1 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards will become effect for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and are relevant to the Fund. The Fund has not yet adopted this revised standard. (Cont'd)

TAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, provides the requirements for the presentation financial instruments as liabilities or equity and for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. It applies to the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, into financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments; the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains; and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities should be offset.

TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, provides the requirements for the disclosure that are intended to enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for an entity's financial position and performance, and to understand the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the end of the reporting period, and how the entity manages those risks.

TFRS 9 Financial Instruments, establishes principles for the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment requirement and hedge accounting as follow:

Classification and measurement:

The classification and measurement of debt instrument financial assets has three classification categories, which are amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income. Classification of debt assets will be driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Equity instrument financial assets shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss. An entity can make an irrevocable election to recognise the fair value change in other comprehensive income without subsequent recycling to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost. An entity can choose to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss when the conditions are met.

Derivatives are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2.2 Revised accounting standards, revised financial reporting standards, and related interpretations (Cont'd)

- 2.2.3 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 which have significant changes and are relevant to the Fund. (Cont'd)
 - 2.2.3.1 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards will become effect for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and are relevant to the Fund. The Fund has not yet adopted this revised standard. (Cont'd)

The impairment requirements relating to the accounting for an entity's expected credit losses on its financial assets measured at amortised cost, investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. It is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. The entity always accounts for expected credit losses which involves a three stage approach. The stage dictates how the entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. Except for trade receivables and contractual assets which apply in TFRS 15 and are no significant financial components and lease receivables, they are permitted to measure by simplified approach for credit impaired consideration.

The objective of hedge accounting is to represent, in the financial statements, the effect of an entity's risk management activities that use financial instruments to manage exposures arising from particular risks that could affect profit or loss (or other comprehensive income, in the case of investments in equity instruments for which an entity has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income). This approach aims to convey the context of hedging instruments for which hedge accounting is applied in order to allow insight into their purpose and effect.

The Fund's management is currently assessing the impact of initial adoption of this standard.

2.2.3.2 TFRS 16 Leases, the earlier application is permitted for entities that apply TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers at or before the date of initial application of this Standard. The Fund has not yet adopted this revised standard.

The new standard will supersede the following standards:

TAS 17 Leases

TFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

TSIC 15 Operating leases - Incentives

TSIC 27 Evaluating the substance of transactions in the legal form of a lease

TFRS16 Leases, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

2.2 Revised accounting standards, revised financial reporting standards, and related interpretations (Cont'd)

- 2.2.3 Revised accounting standards and financial reporting standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 which have significant changes and are relevant to the Fund. (Cont'd)
 - 2.2.3.2 TFRS 16 Leases, the earlier application is permitted for entities that apply TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers at or before the date of initial application of this Standard. The Fund has not yet adopted this revised standard. (Cont'd)

Key changes to current practice are:

The standard removes the current distinction between operating and financing leases and requires recognition of an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals for virtually all lease contracts. An optional exemption exists for short-term and low-value leases.

The total expense is typically higher in the earlier years of a lease and lower in later years. Additionally, operating expense will be replaced with interest and depreciation.

Operating cash flows will be higher as cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability are classified within financing activities. Only the part of the payments that reflects interest can continue to be presented as operating cash flows.

The accounting by lessors will not significantly change. Some differences may arise as a result of the new guidance on the definition of a lease, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Entities will have a choice to apply this standard retrospectively in accordance with TAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, subject to the expedients or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the annual reporting period that includes the date of initial application with additional disclosures.

The Fund's management is currently assessing the impact of initial adoption of this standard.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include savings and current account deposits with banks deposits with financial institutions with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

2.4 Investments

Property investments

Investments in properties, comprised of investment in freehold and leasehold properties include lands, buildings and infrastructures related to shopping mall, are stated at fair value with no depreciation charge. The initial costs of properties have been stated at their assumed acquisition price plus associated costs.

The fair value is based on the appraisal value determined by the independent professional appraisers licensed by the Securities and Exchange Commission Thailand ("the Thai SEC"). The Fund will conduct an appraisal of the properties every two years from the date of the appraisal for the purchase or lease of the properties or when there are changes that materially affect the value of such investment properties and will update appraisals with a review every year after the date of the latest appraisal as required by the Thai SEC.

A change in the fair value of investment property will be recognised in the statement of operations as an unrealised gain or loss as of measurement date.

Investments in securities

The fair value of bonds with the maturity dates less than 90 days are calculated from the yield-rate quoted on The Thai Bonds Market Association for the securities that have 90 days maturity leftover or the yield-rate from the acquisition of securities that have a maturity within 90 days from the date of investment if financial position of issuer or market condition do not change significantly.

Unrealised gains or losses from investment valuation are recognised in the statement of operations as of measurement date.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of operations. When disposing of part of is a particular investment in debt securities in the same category that the fund holds, the carrying amount of the disposed part is determined by the weight average carrying amount of the total holding of the investment.

2.5 Rental receivables

Rental receivables are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and subsequently measured at the remaining amount less any allowance for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the amount expected to be collectible. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified and recognised in the statement of operations.

2.6 Deferred expenses

Deferred expenses comprise the capital unit issuance costs, costs related to borrowings, registration fees and other directly related expenses as incurred. Deferred expenses are amortised as an expense over a period of 3-4 years on a straight line basis.

2.7 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

2.8 Revenue recognition

Rental and service income and interest income are recognised on an accrual basis.

2.9 Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

2.10 Income taxes

The Fund is exempted from corporate income taxes in Thailand.

3. Dividend payment policy

Dividend payment

The Management Company will consider to pay dividends to unitholder no more than 4 times annually, provided that:

- 1) If the Fund has net profits in each year, the Management Company shall pay not less than 90% (or any other percentage as may be permitted by the Securities Law from time to time) of the net profit of the year as dividends to unitholder.
- 2) If the Fund has accumulated profits, the Management Company may pay dividend to unitholder out of the accumulated profits.

Such net profit and accumulated profits shall be as actually derived and shall not include the following:

- 1) Unrealised gain from the appraisal or review of properties, leasehold rights, investments in securities and/or assets of the Fund in the given accounting period.
- 2) The payment of dividends under 1) shall not increase the Fund's accumulated losses for the accounting period in which the dividends are paid.

In considering the payment of dividends, if the value of interim dividends per investment unit to be paid is lower than or equal to Baht 0.10, the Management Company reserves the right not to pay dividends at that time and to bring such dividends forward for payment together with the payment of annual dividend.

3. Dividend payment policy (Cont'd)

Dividend payment (Cont'd)

Conditions and criteria for paying dividends to unitholder can be summarised as follows:

- 1) In the event that any one person or a group of persons holds more than one-third of the Fund total investment units sold, the Management Company shall not pay dividend to the said person or the group of persons for the portion exceeding one-third of the total investment units sold, or for the portion exceeding 50 percent of total number of investment units sold if such person or the group of persons are those whom specified by the Thai SEC except where the Thai SEC or any related agency will specify, order or exempt otherwise. In this case, the Management Company shall use the unpaid dividend for the Fund's benefit or in accordance with the notification of the Thai SEC.
- 2) In considering paying dividend to a group of persons holds more than one-third of the Fund total investment units sold, the number of investment units for which each investor in the said group is entitled to receive dividend shall be calculated on a pro rata basis of their unitholding, except where the Thai SEC or any related agency will specify, order or exempt otherwise.

On 13 May 2011, the Thai SEC approved the Fund to amend "procedure for handling dividends unpayable to unitholder" as follows:

The Management Company shall bequeath dividends unpaid to unitholder, if any, to the state as public revenue, and this shall be deemed to have been acknowledged and approved by all unitholders. Pending such process, the Management Company shall keep record of such dividends separated from the other assets of the Fund and not include such amount in the calculation of the Fund's net asset value.

Capital reduction

- 1) Where the Fund has excess liquidity resulting from one or more of the following:
 - a) The disposal of the real estate or the leasehold rights and/or
 - b) The value of the real estate or the leasehold rights decreases from the appraised value or from the reviewed appraisal value, and/or
 - c) From gradually amortised deferred charge.

The Management Company may pay the excess liquidity to the unitholder by reducing the registered capital of the Fund after adding back the excess liquidity due to amortisation of issuance cost and ground lease and deducting rental and service income which has not been received in cash.

2) The Management Company reserves the right to reduce the registered capital of the Fund at its discretion.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimate 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.

Fair value of investments in properties

The fair value of investments in properties that are not traded in an active market is determined by using discounted expected future cash flows received from investments in properties by the appropriate discount rate which reflect related risks. The Fund engages independence appraiser to assess the fair value of properties and disclosed the fair value measurement in Note 19.

5. Capital risk management

The Fund's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for unitholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Fund may adjust the amount of dividends paid to unitholder, return capital to unitholder, issue new shares of sell assets to reduce debt, if any.

6. Investment at fair value

Movement in investments at fair value are summarised as follow:

As at 28 February 2017 29,170,969 668,119 29,839,088 Add Purchase of investments Renovations - 3,249,753 3,249,753 Less Maturity - (3,118,889) (3,118,889) Add Unrealised gain from valuation 562,579 120 562,699 As at 28 February 2018 29,854,108 799,103 30,653,211 Add Purchase of investments Renovations - 3,707,186 3,707,186 Renovations 123,930 - 123,930 Less Maturity Renovations (3,568,477) (3,568,477) Add Unrealised gain(loss) from valuation 745,200 (116) 745,084 As at 28 February 2019 30,723,238 937,696 31,660,934		Investments in properties Baht'000	Investments in securities Baht'000	Total Baht'000
As at 28 February 2018 As at 28 February 2018 As at 28 February 2018 Add Purchase of investments Renovations Less Maturity Add Unrealised gain(loss) from valuation 29,854,108 29,854,108 799,103 30,653,211 3,707,186 3,707,	Add Purchase of investments Renovations Less Maturity Add Unrealised gain	120,560	3,249,753 - (3,118,889)	3,249,753 120,560 (3,118,889)
As at 28 February 2018 29,854,108 799,103 30,653,211 Add Purchase of investments - 3,707,186 3,707,186 Renovations 123,930 - 123,930 Less Maturity (3,568,477) Add Unrealised gain(loss) (116) 745,084	from valuation	562,579	120	562,699
Add Purchase of investments - 3,707,186 3,707,186 Renovations 123,930 - 123,930 Less Maturity (3,568,477) (3,568,477) Add Unrealised gain(loss) 745,200 (116) 745,084	As at 28 February 2018	29,854,108	799,103	30,653,211
00.700.000 007.000 04.000.004	Add Purchase of investments Renovations Less Maturity Add Unrealised gain(loss)	123,930	3,707,186 - (3,568,477)	3,707,186 123,930 (3,568,477)
As at 28 February 2019 <u>30,723,238</u> <u>937,696</u> <u>31,660,934</u>	nom valuation			
	As at 28 February 2019	30,723,238	937,696	31,660,934

As at 28 February 2019, total cost of investment in properties is Bath 28,053 million (2018: Bath 27,929 million) and total fair value of investment in property is Bath 30,723 million (2018: Bath 29,854 million).

6. Investment at fair value (Cont'd)

Investments in properties

For the year ended 28 February 2019

On 1 August 2018, the Fund engaged an independent valuer to assess the fair value of the investments in properties for 6 projects which are 1) Phuket Project, 2) Salaya Project, 3) Nakornsrithammarat Project, 4) Bangpoo Project, 5) Rangsit Nakornnayok Project and 6) Navanakorn Project. The Fund acquired first five projects on 3 December 2012 and Navanakorn Project on 24 January 2014.

The independent valuer applied the Income Approach. The result revealed that the fair value of the investments in properties for those 6 projects which had carrying value at Baht 10,283 million was Baht 10,391 million. The unrealised gain from the assessment amounting to Baht 108 million was recorded in the statement of operations on 1 August 2018. The Fund's management has assessed that the fair value as at 28 February 2019 is not significantly different from the fair value on appraisal date.

Subsequently, on 4 December 2018, the Fund engaged an independent valuer to assess the fair value of the investments in properties for 17 projects which are 1) Srinakarin Project, 2) Krabi Project, 3) Prachachuen Project, 4) Rangsit Klong 7 Project, 5) Tung Song Project, 6) Singburi Project, 7) Pranburi Project, 8) Mahachai Project, 9) Maesai Project, 10) Ranong Project, 11) Samui Project, 12) Pitsanulok Project, 13) Amatanakorn Project, 14) Petchaboon Project, 15) Lumlukka Klong 6 Project, 16) Sena Project, and 17) Rama I Project. The Fund acquired such projects on 14 March 2012.

The independent valuer applied the Income Approach. The result revealed that the fair value of the investments in properties for those 17 projects which had carrying value at Baht 19,649 million was Baht 20,286 million. The unrealised gain from the assessment amounting to Baht 637 million was recorded in the statement of operations on 4 December 2018. The Fund's management has assessed that the fair value as at 28 February 2019 is not significantly different from the fair value on appraisal date.

For the year ended 28 February 2018

On 31 August 2017, the Fund engaged an independent valuer to assess the fair value of the investments in properties for 6 projects which are 1) Phuket Project, 2) Salaya Project, 3) Nakornsrithammarat Project, 4) Bangpoo Project, 5) Rangsit Nakornnayok Project and 6) Navanakorn Project. The Fund acquired first five projects on 3 December 2012 and Navanakorn Project on 24 January 2014.

The independent valuer applied the Income Approach. The result revealed that the fair value of the investments in properties for those 6 projects which had carrying value at Baht 10,093 million was Baht 10,263 million. The unrealised gain from the assessment amounting to Baht 170 million was recorded in the statement of operations on 31 August 2017. The Fund's management has assessed that the fair value as at 28 February 2018 is not significantly different from the fair value on appraisal date.

Subsequently, on 4 December 2017, the Fund engaged an independent valuer to assess the fair value of the investments in properties for 17 projects which are 1) Srinakarin Project, 2) Krabi Project, 3) Prachachuen Project, 4) Rangsit Klong 7 Project, 5) Tung Song Project, 6) Singburi Project, 7) Pranburi Project, 8) Mahachai Project, 9) Maesai Project, 10) Ranong Project, 11) Samui Project, 12) Pitsanulok Project, 13) Amatanakorn Project, 14) Petchaboon Project, 15) Lumlukka Klong 6 Project, 16) Sena Project, and 17) Rama I Project. The Fund acquired such projects on 14 March 2012.

The independent valuer applied the Income Approach. The result revealed that the fair value of the investments in properties for those 17 projects which had carrying value at Baht 19,168 million was Baht 19,563 million. The unrealised gain from the assessment amounting to Baht 395 million was recorded in the statement of operations on 4 December 2017. The Fund's management has assessed that the fair value as at 28 February 2018 is not significantly different from the fair value on appraisal date.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

As at 28 February 2019 and 2018, the Fund has the details of cash and cash equivalents as follows:

	2019		20	18
		Interest rate		Interest rate
Cash on hand and cash at bank	Principal Baht'000	per annum %	Principal Baht'000	per annum %
Cash on hand Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	7,976	-	5,811	-
Saving account Citibank N.A. Bangkok Branch	53,462	0.55	51,953	0.55
Saving account Kasikorn Bank Public Company Limited	2,586	0.50	2,573	0.50
Current account Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited	3,806	-	7,059	-
Current account Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	51,354	-	63,412	-
Saving account CIMB Thai Bank Public Company Limited	413	0.375	412	0.375
Saving account United Overseas Bank	1	0.75	1	0.75
Saving account	465,028	0.75	424,092	0.90
	584,626		555,313	

8. Rental receivables, net

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Rental receivables <u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful debt	439,963 (13,907)	475,667 (13,916)
	426,056	461,751

Outstanding rental receivables can be analysed as follows:

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Up to 3 months	418,253	451,956
3 - 6 months	5,797	6,696
6 - 12 months	4,591	12,954
Over 12 months	11,322	4,061
	439,963	475,667
Less Allowance for doubtful debt	(13,907)	(13,916)
	426,056	461,751

9. **Deferred expenses**

Deferred expenses comprised of expenses as follows:

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Deferred land rental expenses Other prepayments	26,265 79	26,151 89
	26,344	26,240

10. Borrowing

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Beginning balance Addition Repayment	2,450,000	2,591,256 2,450,000 (2,591,256)
Ending balance	2,450,000	2,450,000
Maturity of borrowing is as follows:		

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Within 1 year Over 1 year	2,450,000	2,450,000
Ending balance	2,450,000	2,450,000

The borrowing bear interest at BIBOR+1.075% (2018: BIBOR+1.075%) and will be repayable within December 2022.

BIBOR is Bangkok Interbank Offer Rate of CIMB Thai Bank Public Company Limited.

The Fund has no undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

11. Unitholder' equity

The fund has no capital reduction during the year.

Movements in retained earnings are as follows:

	Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Beginning balance	2,906,597	2,093,191
Add Net investment income	2,336,792	2,254,226
Net unrealised gain from investments valuation	745,084	562,699
Less Dividend paid to unitholder (Note 12)	(2,103,087)	(2,003,519)
Ending balance	3,885,386	2,906,597

2040

2040

12. Dividend

The investment committee approved dividend as follows:

The details of dividends for the year ended 28 February 2019 are as followed:

No.	The operation for the year	Approved date	Unitholder register's book closed date	Payment date	Per unit Baht	Total Million Baht
1	1 December 2017 to 28 February 2018	10 April 2018	30 April 2018	15 May 2018	0.2247	525
2	1 March 2018 to 31 May 2018	13 July 2018	31 July 2018	15 August 2018	0.2303	538
3	1 June 2018 to 31 August 2018	11 October 2018	31 October 2018	15 November 2018	0.2248	526
4	1 September 2018 to 30 November 2018	17 January 2019	31 January 2019	15 February 2019	0.2200 _	514
						2,103

The details of dividends for the year ended 28 February 2018 are as followed:

No.	The operation for the year	Approved date	Unitholder register's book closed date	Payment date	Per unit Baht	Million Baht
1	1 December 2016 to 28 February 2017	11 April 2017	28 April 2017	17 May 2017	0.2148	502
2	1 March 2017 to 31 May 2017	14 July 2017	31 July 2017	16 August 2017	0.2129	498
3	1 June 2017 to 31 August 2017	16 October 2017	31 October 2017	15 November 2017	0.2150	503
4	1 September 2017 to 30 November 2017	15 January 2018	31 January 2018	15 February 2018	0.2145 _	501
					_	2,004

13. Expenses

The management fee, trustee fee, registrar fee and property management fee are calculated by the Management Company as follows:

Management fee

For the years ended 28 February 2019 and 2018, the Management Company is entitled to receive a monthly management fee from the Fund at a rate not exceeding 0.16% per annum (exclusive of value added tax, specific business tax or any other similar tax) of the net asset value of the Fund as calculated by the Management Company and verified by the Trustee.

Trustee fee

The Trustee is entitled to receive a monthly remuneration at a rate not exceeding 0.01% per annum (exclusive of value added tax, specific business tax or any other similar tax) of the net asset value of the Fund as calculated by the Management Company and verified by the Trustee. The foregoing does not include other expenses as actually incurred such as the expenses for the inspection of assets of the Fund.

Registrar fee

The fee for the Investment Unit Registrar shall be at a rate not exceeding 0.02% per annum (exclusive of value added tax, specific business tax or any other similar tax) of the net asset value of the Fund as calculated by the Management Company and verified by the Trustee.

13. Expenses (Cont'd)

The management fee, trustee fee, registrar fee and property management fee are calculated by the Management Company as follows: (Cont'd)

Property management fee

Fees and expenses of the Property Manager shall be payable to the Property Manager on a monthly basis according to the Property Management Agreement between the Fund and the Property Manager. The details can be summarised as follows:

- 1) Fee for rental collection on behalf of the Fund at the rate not exceeding 3% of net property revenue.
- 2) Leasing commission for procuring tenants and management of all tenants of the Fund upon entering into new lease agreements with new tenants or renewal of lease agreements is calculated at the rate of 0.5 - 1.5 times of the monthly rental fees depending on the type and year (terms) of lease agreements.
- 3) Property management fee is calculated at the rate not exceeding 0.3% per annum of the net asset value of the Fund calculated as at the last day of previous month.
- 4) Incentive fee for the Property Manager is calculated at the rate of not exceeding 2.35% of net property income.

Operating expenses

Operating expense comprised of:

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Cleaning, security & store used and supplies expense	100,094	100,878
Insurance expense	28,713	30,485
Repair and maintenance expense	28,480	27,886
Utilities expense	133,582	133,880
Sales promotion	18,554	16,746
Asset appraisal expense	1,848	1,656
Property tax	7,342	11,385
Annual inspection fee	2,939	2,971
	321,552	325,887

Other expenses

Other expenses comprised of:

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Listing expense	103	105
Bank charge	84	85
Provision of doubtful accounts	(9)	1,497
Accounting and tax management fee	737	-
Site visit expense	401	879
Legal service fee	388	1,483
Common area fee	891	880
Other expense	1,862	2,151
	4,457	7,080

14. Related party transactions

Enterprises and individuals that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Fund, including holding entities, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Fund. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Fund that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Fund and close members of the family of these individuals and entities associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

The relationship among major related parties can be summarised as follows:

- Ek-Chai Distribution System Company Limited is the Property Manager of the Fund.
- Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited is the Management Company of the Fund.

The following significant transactions were carried out with related parties:

a) Statement of operations

		2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
	The Property Manager:		
	Rental income	759,692	774,475
	Property management fee	269,551	270,742
	The Management Company:		
	Management fee	15,080	15,395
	Registrar fee	4,373	4,357
b)	Statement of assets and liabilities		
		2019 Raht [*] 000	2018 Babt'000

	Bant 000	Dant 000
The Property Manager:		
Rental receivable	345,470	383,218
Other accounts payable	3,248	2,486
Accrued expenses	51,331	49,125
The Management Company:		
Accrued expenses	1,221	1,218

15. Financial risk management

As at 28 February 2019, the principal financial risks faced by the Fund are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Fund has no currency risk because there is no transaction in foreign currency.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial instruments. The financial assets of the Fund that potentially subject to the interest rate risk is bonds and deposit with banks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties might not discharge their obligation causing the Fund to incur a financial loss. Credit risk arises from risk in the collectability of lease rental from counterparties.

The Fund has no significant concentrations of credit risk due to the Fund has a large number of tenants in various businesses. Additionally, the Fund has a policy to collect in advance rental deposits from customers as a collateral in case of default. The Management Company is of opinion that the Fund does not have credit risk other than that provided in the allowance for doubtful accounts as presented in the financial statements. The estimate for allowance for doubtful accounts encompasses consideration of past collection experiences, customers' deposits and other factors such as the local economic conditions.

Liquidity risk

To maintain liquidity of the Fund, the Fund has maintained sufficient cash and marketable securities.

Fair value

The carrying amounts of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities as at 28 February 2019 as presented in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

16. Information regarding disposal and purchase of investments

During year ended 28 February 2019, the Fund has purchased and disposed investments amounting to Baht 7,411 million representing 25.78% of the weighted average net asset value during the year. (During year ended 28 February 2018, the Fund has purchased and disposed investments amounting to Baht 6,499 million representing 23.28% of the weighted average net asset value during the year).

17. Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as that makes strategic decisions.

The Fund operates in business which is the investment in property and the business is only operated in Thailand. Income and expenses from this segment are the same amount with the statement of income. Therefore, the presentation of segment information is not necessary.

18. Commitments

Operation lease commitments

As at 28 February 2019 and 2018, the Fund has long-term commitments in the respect of land and parking area rent. The future minimum lease payment commitments are as follows:

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Up to 1 year More than 1 year, but within 5 years Over 5 years	43,759 178,299 613,078	38,680 173,899 658,409
	835,136	870,988

19. Fair value of financial instruments

The Fund uses the market approach to measure its assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards, except that the cost approach or income approach is used when there is no active market or when a quoted market price is not available.

Fair value hierarchy

In applying the above-mentioned valuation techniques, the Fund endeavours to use relevant observable inputs as much as possible. TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement establishes a fair value hierarchy categorising such inputs into three levels as follows:

- Level 1 Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly
- Level 3 Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

As of 28 February 2019 and 2018, the Fund had the following assets that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows:

			(Ur	nit: Baht'000)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of 28 February 2019				
Investment in properties	-	-	30,723,238	30,723,238
Investment in securities		937,696	<u> </u>	937,696
		937,696	30,723,238	31,660,934
			(Ur	nit: Baht'000)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of 28 February 2018				
Investment in properties	-	-	29,854,108	29,854,108
Investment in securities	-	799,103		799,103
		799,103	29,854,108	30,653,211

During the current year, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

19. Fair value of financial instruments (Cont'd)

Valuation techniques and inputs to Level 2 and Level 3 valuations

- a) The fair value of investments in securities has been determined by using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association.
- b) The fair value of the investment properties has been determined based on the income approach by professional valuers who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. The independent valuer reports directly to the Management Company. For financial reporting purpose, the Management Company reviews the valuation performed by the independent valuer. Review of valuation process and result is held between the Management Company and the Trustee in each accounting period, in line with the Fund's reporting dates.

The main information that the appraiser used for fair value assessment Level 3 such as discount rate was determined from business type, the location of project, generated cash flows, competitive market and risk-free return rate. The appraiser applied 9% - 13% of discounted cash flow for valued asset based on yield rate of government bond plus market, operational, and liquidity risk.

There were no changes to the valuation techniques during the year.

Sensitivity analysis for each significant assumptions

	Impact on fair value increase (decrease)	
	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Discount rate		_
Discount rate, decrease of 0.50 percent	1,031,000	1,080,000
Discount rate, increase of 0.50 percent	(989,000)	(1,027,000)
Capitalisation rate		
Capitalisation rate, decrease of 0.50 percent	701,000	896,000
Capitalisation rate, increase of 0.50 percent	(628,000)	(772,000)
Rental growth rate		
Rental growth rate, decrease of 0.50 percent	(844,000)	(716,000)
Rental growth rate, increase of 0.50 percent	891,000	752,000

The movements in the fair value of financial instruments can be analysed as follows:

	2019 Baht'000	2018 Baht'000
Beginning balance	30,653,211	29,839,088
Increase	3,831,116	3,370,313
Decrease	(3,568,477)	(3,118,889)
Net realised gain from investment valuation	745,084	562,699
Ending balance	31,660,934	30,653,211

19. Fair value of financial instruments (Cont'd)

Fair value for liabilities for which the fair value is disclosed at reporting date

A summary of fair value hierarchy of liabilities not carried at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed as at 28 February 2019 and 2018 is below:

	(Unit: Baht'000)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of 28 February 2019				
Borrowing	<u> </u>	2,450,000		2,450,000
		2,450,000		2,450,000
			(Un	it: Baht'000)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of 28 February 2018				
Borrowing	-	2,450,000	-	2,450,000
3				

The fair value of borrowing is determined by using the effective yield method, by referencing to Bangkok Interbank Offer Rate (BIBOR).

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value are typically short-term in nature. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

20. Post statement of assets and liabilities

On 11 April 2019, the Board of Investment Committee passed the resolution to pay the 28th dividend from the operation between 1 December 2018 to 28 February 2019 at the rate of Baht 0.2249 per unit totalling amount approximately at Baht 525.65 million. The payment date will be on 15 May 2019.