



September 2017

# **Sermsang Power Corporation**

## Building a solar farm portfolio in Thailand and Japan

Domestic solar operations (45MW PPA) to drive short to mid-term performance

Sermsang Power Corporation (SSP) currently operates a 40MW PPA domestic solar farm under a Bt6.5/kwh adder-scheme which reached COD in February 2015. Estimated EBITDA/MW for this project is Bt22m with an investment cost of Bt70/MW. SSP has also won a 5MW PPA in Thailand under a feed-in-tariff scheme of Bt4.12/kwh. We expect this project to COD in 2H18 and project an EBITDA/MW of Bt5.5m. The company also has two solar roof projects totaling 1.4MW under construction and under development.

### Land of the rising sun - 20.7MW to COD in 2018F, 67MW in 2020F

SSP first took its solar farm business to Japan in 2016 with its 14.8MW net equity PPA Hidaka project. This should COD in 1Q18 followed by the 6MW Zouen project in 4Q18. The company's next three projects are scheduled to COD in 2Q20 with a combined net equity PPA of 67MW. The company has secured grid connections for all of its projects at a reasonable estimated average investment cost of Bt110m/MW. In terms of project financing, we assume a D:E of 80:20 for all of SSP's projects and assume an interest rate of approximately 2.0% for all projects except Hidaka for which we assume 2.5%. For the company's solar projects in Japan, we derive an EBITDA/MW of Bt10-13m, EBT of Bt3-5m and ROE of 15-25%.

#### Net profit to rise from Bt447m in 2016 to Bt679m in 2020F on new capacity

We forecast a jump in EBITDA for the company from Bt729m in 2017F, to Bt1,410m in 2020F and Bt1,624m in 2021F (when full annual capacity is reached). This projection is based on 1) effective capacity increasing from 40MW in 2016 to 59MW in 2018F and 118MW in 2020F before reaching full total capacity of 134MW in 2021F, and 2) an increase in ft rate of another 15bps in 2017-18F for its 40MW solar farm which is under the adder scheme.

## Valuation of Bt8.3bn; minimum dividend payout of 40%

SSP will issue 230m in new shares (and 46m from existing shareholders) at a par of Bt1/sh, resulting in total shares of 922m. Post IPO, Primary Energy (PME)'s stake will be reduced to 30%. Our year-end 2018 valuation is derived from DCF-SOTP and includes both the Thailand (PPA of 46.4MW) and Japan solar farm operations (net equity PPA of 87.8MW). Key risk factors to our profit and valuation are construction delays, higher-than-expected investment cost in Japan, and foreign exchange risk given that its loans and projects are in Japanese yen.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL SUMMARY								
Year	2015	2016	2017F	2018F	2019F	2020F		
Net profit (Bt, m)	498	447	468	532	595	679		
Core profit (Bt, m)	498	447	491	532	595	679		
Core profit growth (%)	n.m.	(10.2)	9.7	8.4	11.8	14.1		
Core EPS (Bt) - fully diluted	0.54	0.49	0.53	0.58	0.65	0.74		
Core EPS growth (%)	n.m.	(10.2)	9.7	8.4	11.8	14.1		
ROE (%)	n.m.	44.0	21.1	15.9	16.1	16.7		
BVPS (Bt)	1.1	1.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.6		
DPS (Bt)	0.52	0.00	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.29		

Source: TISCO Research

**IPO** 

RESOURC (mai)

12 month Valuation	Bt8.3/bn
Price (IPO)	N/A
CG Rating	N/A

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## Stock data:

Issued shares (pre-IPO):	691m
Issued shares (post-IPO):	922m
Par value:	Bt1.0
Foreign Limit:	n.a.
Foreign Ownership:	n.a.
Free Float:	n.a.

#### Major Shareholders (Pre-IPO):

Primary Energy (PME)	40%
Unity I. Capital Limited (UNITY)	35%

#### Major Shareholders (Post-IPO):

Primary Energy (PME)	30%
Unity I. Capital Limited (UNITY)	21%
Public (IPO)	30%

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# **Company background**

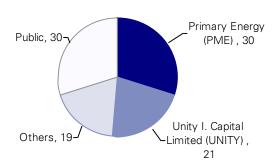
Sermsang Palangngan (SPN), wholly owned by Sermsang Power Corporation (SSP) was founded in 2010. In June 2013, SPN entered into a 40MW (non-firm) power purchase agreement with EGAT as a Small Power Producer (SPP). Construction of this project started in March 2014, with COD reached in February 2015. In August of the following year, the company commenced construction of the Hidaka project, its first venture in Japan; this project is expected to COD in 1Q18.

SSP currently has two main business operations: solar farm operations in Thailand and solar farm operations in Japan. The company has also recently set up subsidiaries to explore solar roof-top opportunities and other business opportunities in Thailand.

## **Details of IPO**

The Initial Public Offering (IPO) will consist of 276.4m shares (46m from existing shareholders and 230m newly issued shares) at a par value of Bt1. Total number of shares will increase to 922m from 691m. Primary Energy (PME) will remain the largest shareholder with a post-IPO stake of 30%, followed by Unity I. Capital Limited (UNITY) at 21.3%. The public will hold a 30% stake in the company. Proceeds from the IPO will be used for working capital and new project investment and debt repayment. The company is also preparing to explore further opportunities in green technology, both in Thailand and neighboring countries (i.e. wind power, geothermal, biomass & biogas, wave & tidal).

Figure 1. Shareholding structure, post-IPO (%)



Source: Company data, TISCO Research



## I) Domestic solar farms to drive profit in short-term

SSP has a total solar farm capacity of 45MW (PPA) in Thailand, with 40MW (PPA) operating under an attractive Bt6.5/kwh adder scheme offered for the first 10 years of operation (add-on subsidy is part of the government's push to incentivize development of domestic solar farms). As the cost of solar panels has declined significantly, the government reduced the adder to Bt6.5/kwh and switched to a feed-in-tariff (FiT) agreement last year, initially set at Bt5.66/kwh, before being lowered to Bt4.12/kwh currently. Note that SSP obtained another 5MW (PPA) under this FiT scheme of Bt4.12/kwh.

### Govt has adjusted tariff to account for lower investment cost

With investment cost for solar farms having declined by half to only Bt40-45m, the government has replaced the previous 10-year subsidy program with a new feed-in-tariff (FIT) of Bt4.12/kwh, offered for 25 years of operation. Operators are expected to join hands with Solar Cooperatives and Solar State agencies in different provinces to develop these farms.

#### SSP's solar farm project under adder-scheme (40MW)

This farm, located in Lopburi province, has an installed capacity of 52MW and reached COD in February 2015. We estimate an investment cost per MW of Bt70m. This farm now contributes an EBITDA/MW of Bt22.0m and boasts an attractive project EIRR of approximately +25%.

#### SSP's solar farm project under FiT scheme of Bt4.12/kwh (5MW)

This project is under development and located in Ratchaburi province with COD expected in 4Q18. We estimate a 43% lower investment cost per MW to Bt40m as solar panel cost had dropped significantly. We also estimate an EBITDA/MW of Bt5.5m and a project EIRR of approximately +10%.

## SSP venturing into solar roof business

SSP has two solar roof projects under construction and development, one in Samut Sakhon and another in Ratchaburi province, with 384KW and 998KW respectively. These are very small projects, developed for client Srinanaporn Marketing. The company aims to explore more opportunities in the solar roof business in Thailand going forward.

Figure 2. Dom	estic project det	ails					
Project	Operating Entity	COD	Capacit	y (MW)	Power Purchase Rate	Contract	BOI tax
			Install	PPA		length	incentive
Sermsang Power	SPN	Feb 2015	52.0	40.0	Base tariff+Ft+ Subsidy=Bt6.5/kwh (10 years from COD)	5 years with automatic renewal	Year1-8=0% Year 9- 13=50% reduction, Year 14 onwards = 100%
WVO	SS	4Q18F	5.0	5.0	Bt4.12/kwh	25 years	Under application
SNNP 1	SN	4Q17F	0.384	0.384	discount to tariff rate	25 years	
SNNP 2	SN	4Q17F	0.998	0.998	discount to tariff rate	25 years	
Total			58.4	46.4			

Source: Company data, TISCO Research



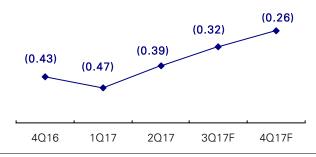
## **Domestic operations offer resilient EBITDA**

The selling price per unit under the government's adder scheme is calculated using the peak and off-peak tariff rates plus ft rate and the Bt6.5/kwh subsidy (for the first 10 years of operation). The peak and off-peak rates and ft rates are announced by the government, and for this year are Bt4.22/kwh and Bt2.36/kwh, respectively. The ft rate of the PEA (follows fuel price) is on a rising trend, up from -0.4717 in Jan, to -0.3475 in May, and will increase to -0.2591 in September. In total, ft will increase by 21bps in 2016 reversing the trend. We assume ft rate will increase by another 0.15 for 2017F, and 0.15 for 2018F.

Figure 3. Ft rate

## Figure 4. Portfolio from Thailand operations

(MW)





Source: Company data, TISCO Research

Source: Company data, TISCO Research



## II) Japan solar farms on track to COD in 2017-18

## SSP has a combined portfolio of 88MW in PPA

SSP targets to COD two projects with combined net equity PPA of 20.8MW in 2018F, and a total of three projects with combined net equity PPA of 67MW in 2020F. The company first brought its solar farm business to Japan in 2016 with its Hidaka project; 14.8MW net equity PPA to COD in 1Q18. This is to be followed by the Zouen project (6MW) in 4Q18. Its next three projects, Yamaga 1 and 2 and Leo, are scheduled to COD in 2Q20 with combined net equity PPA of 67MW.

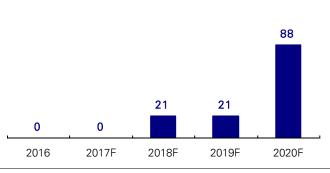
Key highlights for the solar projects in Japan:

- The company has secured grid connections for all five of its projects; we estimate an investment cost range of approximately Bt105-114/MW.
- Construction period in Japan is longer (12-24 months) due to landscape and the investment cost is higher mainly due to higher land cost (four projects are rented and one project majority is on acquired land) and labor cost.
- SSP has obtained loans from Japanese banks at interest rates (3M JLIBOR + spread and Japanese Yen TIBOR + spread), over a period of 17.5-18.5 years to match the project operation, with a D:E of 80-85:15-20. This financing enhances the company's EIRR given that generally, for Thailand, solar farm projects have D:Es of 70-75:25-30, interest rates at 3MTHB Fixed+-spread depending on the size of the company, and repayment periods of roughly 10-15 years.
- For the solar projects in Japan, we derive an EBITDA/MW of Bt10-13m, EBT of Bt3-5m and ROE of 15-25%.

Figure 5. Portfolio in Japan (Total 88 MW)\*

(MW)





Source: Company data, TISCO Research ,\*net equity MW calculated on stake held

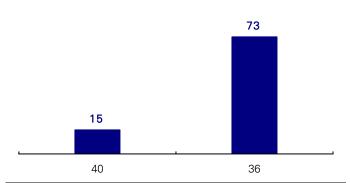


Figure 6. Biggest portion under FIT of 36JPY/kwh

Source: Company data, TISCO Research

Figure 7	Drojects d	latails for	lanan onerati	าท

rigule 7. Frojects details for Japan operation									
Project	Investment	COD/Assumption	Net Equity Capacity (MW)*		Feed-in-tariff (FIT)	PPA period	Tax		
	(%)	(year)	Install	PPA	(JPY/kwh)	(year)			
Hidaka	87	1Q18	18.2	14.8	40	20			
Yamaga	90	2Q20	31.1	27.0	36	20			
Zouen	100	4Q18	8.0	6.0	36	20	20.4%		
Leo	100	2Q20	40.0	30.0	36	20			
Yamaga 2	100	2Q20	12.5	10.0	36	20			
Total			109.8	87.8					

Source: Company data, TISCO Research, \* install and PPA net capacity is based on stake held for each project



### Decent solar farm profitability, ROE for Japan operations

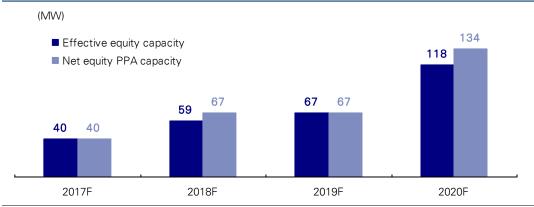
For solar projects in Japan, investment cost per MW is more than double that of Thailand's costs at average Bt110m/MW. The tariff rate is also almost double. In Japan SSP obtain one projects under FiT tariff rates at 40JPY/kwh (Bt12.8/kwh) and four projects under 36JPY/kwh (Bt11.53/kwh) depending on the year the project was awarded. This compares to current FIT of 21JPY/kwh. Japan will switch to bidding process next year according to industry experts.

Factoring in lower sunlight hours in Japan in our model we calculated EBITDA/MW at Bt10-13m (for FIT rates of 40JPY/kwh-36 JPY/kwh). Incorporating a low interest rate and re-payment period of 17.5-18.5 years (project D:E of 80-85:15-20) we obtain EBT of Bt3.0-5.0m. Factoring in withholding tax rate of 20.4% we obtain ROE as high as 25% for 40 and lower at 14% for 36 JPY/kwh.

Figure 8. Profitability comparison analysis Thailand Japan PPA Adder Bt6.5/kwh FIT **FIT 40 FIT 36** (initial return) Bt4.12/kwh JPY/kwh JPY/kwh Tariff rate (Bt, kwh) 10.3 4.12 12.0 10.8 Revenue (Bt, m / MW) 23.4 7.3 14.7 12.5 (Bt, m / MW) EBITDA 21.9 5.5 12.6 10.4 Investment (Bt, m / MW) 70.0 40 110 110 EBT (Bt, m / MW) 16.0 3.0 5.2 3.1 EIRR (%) +20% +10% +10% +10%

Source: Company data, TISCO Research, \* Assume 1 JPY = Bt0.32 (1 JPY = Bt0.34, as of 19 Aug)





Source: Company data, TISCO Research



## III) New capacity to drive earnings growth

### Forecast net profit growth of 5% this year to Bt468m

This year we forecast a revenue growth of 7.2% to Bt932m supported mainly by higher tariff rate. We forecast net profit of Bt468m lower due to unrealized FX loss and one-time expenses. For 1H17 SSP reported net profit of Bt211m (core profit of Bt211m, represents 45% of our full year forecast.

#### As new capacity comes online, profit to increase 14% to Bt532m in 2018F and 12% in 2019F

The new capacity will lead to total revenue growth of 37.5% to Bt1.2bn in 2018F and a further 7.0% to Bt1.4bn in 2019F. Coupled with lower SG&A expenses, we expect this to result in total profit to increase 14% to Bt532m in 2018F. All capacity will come online in 2021F; we expect profit to surge to Bt759m.

Figure 10. Total EBITDA to jump to new levels

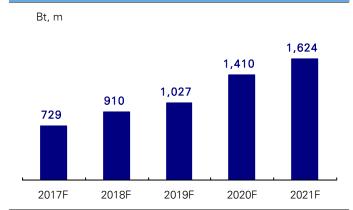
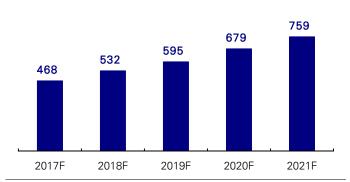


Figure 11. Net profit growth to follow

Bt, m



Source: Company data, TISCO Research

## Source: Company data, TISCO Research

### Stronger balance sheet after IPO

We assume an IPO proceed range of Bt1.4-1.6bn; according to our estimates this will increase SSP's equity value from Bt1.5bn in 2Q17 to Bt3.0bn in 4Q17F. However, total loans should also rise in line with the 5 scheduled increases in capacity in Japan, from Bt4.0bn in 2Q17 to Bt4.6bn by end-2018F, reaching a high of Bt12bn in 2020F. This should lead to a D/E of 1.3x for end-2018F and a peak of 2.8x over the 2020-2021F as all projects come online. Cash proceeds from the IPO and a stronger balance sheet position should allow the company to explore more opportunities in Thailand and neighboring countries and/or repay existing loans in the meantime.

### Minimum dividend payout policy of 40%

We assume a payout of 40%, in line with the company's policy. This translates to a DPS of B0.20-0.23/sh for 2017-18F.



## **IV) Valuation**

#### Our end-2018 base case Fair Equity Value is Bt8.3/bn

We use the sum-of-the-parts (SOTP) method to value SSP. This is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) for each of its projects in Thailand (46MW) and in Japan (88MW). We then add the company's IPO proceeds to obtain the Fair Equity Value for the company. For its Thailand operations, we calculate WACC yearly to discount the value (D/E changes each year with repayment). Thus, our WACC ranges between 4.5% to 6.2% over the operating period. Our risk-free and risk premium are 2.3% and 8.7%, respectively, in line with our sister company DBTISCO. For the company's Japan operations we also calculate a yearly WACC ranging between 3.4% to 6.6% over the operating period.

Figure 12. Fair equity value for SPP		
	(Bt,	bn)
	FCF	Net Debt
Thai projects	7,326	1,263
Japan projects	10,277	9,607
Total	17,603	10,870
Fair Equity Value		6,733
Ipo proceeds *		1,615
Fair Equity Value		8,348

Source: Company data, TISCO Research, \* assume IPO price discounted from fair value

Our Fair Equity Value of Bt8,348m is equivalent to a target price of Bt9.1/sh. This target price implies a PER of 15.7x 2018F and 14.0x 2019F. Peak profit in 2021F implies a PER of 11.0x. On a P/BV basis, our implied TP is 2.4x 2018F and 2.2x 2019F with forecasted ROE to climb to 19.0% in 2021F (when all capacity comes online).

Figure 13. Valuation of renewable energy companies listed on the market NP (Bt, m) NP G (%) P/BV(X) **ROE (%)** Market Cap (X) 17F 17F 18F 19F 17F 18F 19F 18F 17F 18F 17F 18F Bt, m SPCG 18,942 2,558 2,768 2,858 6.8 8.2 3.3 7.4 6.8 1.8 1.5 26.2 24.6 6,255 31.9 28.2 21.3 8.8 4,741 8,135 34.1 30.1 6.7 35.1 34.5 EΑ 133,348 **GUNKUL** 29,674 886 1,678 2,015 42.0 20.0 32.5 16.8 3.0 14.8 16.5 11.7 2.7 **TPCH** 6,459 377 553 880 77.8 46.5 59.2 17.3 21.1 7,851 14.6 2.4 GLOW 121,052 8,521 8,274 (3.9)(2.9)(5.1)14.2 2.4 17.3 16.5 EGCO 118,981 9,903 10,575 11,602 16.5 6.8 9.7 11.8 11.2 1.3 1.3 11.8 11.5 RATCH 80,475 6,486 6,833 7,125 12.0 5.4 4.3 12.2 11.8 1.2 1.2 9.7 9.8 16.0 1.4 **GPSC** 56,935 2.785 3,549 4,707 27.4 32.6 20.4 7.3 9.0 (0.4)1.5 TPIPE 62,160 2,480 5,069 5,604 38.0 104.0 11.0 24.7 12.3 2.6 2.3 15.1 19.9 16.3

Source: Bloomberg Finance LP except for GPSC, TPIPP and BCPG are based on TISCO Research



## V) Risk factors

Operating risk in Thailand and Japan - Natural disasters and change in weather patterns can harm electricity output. To minimize this risk, the company has "Energy Output" warranties with EPC contractors which are good for 25 years in Thailand. In addition to these warranties, the company's Japan operations also have two-year "Performance ratio" guarantees.

<u>Project risk in Japan</u> – SSP's investments in Japan are under TK partnerships (Tokumei kumiai or "silent investor") as they offer the benefit of paying withholding tax of only 20.42%. Note that under the TK structure, the operator signs onto an agreement that puts most of the decision-making process in the hands of the asset management company rather than the hands of the silent investor.

<u>Contractor risk</u> – The company hires EPC contractors to design projects and carry out construction. Any conflict with contractors or delay in construction could affect the project. In order to reduce this risk, the company chooses only experienced turnkey EPC contractors for its solar farm projects and sources equipment from well-known companies which offer warranties and guarantees.

<u>Foreign exchange and interest rate risk</u> – SSP's solar farm projects in Japan feature a project D:E of 80-85:15-20 with bank loans and interest denominated in Japanese yen. This can also lead to exchange rate risk if/when the money is brought back to Thailand.



#### CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (Bt. m)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	<u>2016</u>	2017F	2018F	2019F	2020F
Sales	869	932	1,281	1,370	1,981
Cost of goods sold	169	176	434	466	899
Gross profit	700	756	847	904	1,082
SG&A	114	135	158	140	150
Other income	8	2	0	0	0
Interest expense	146	132	130	135	184
Pre-tax profit	447	491	558	629	747
Corporate tax	0	0	26	34	68
Equity associate income	0	0	0	0	0
Minorities/adjustment	0	0	0	0	0
Profit bef. extra items	447	491	532	595	679
Extra-ordinary items	0	(22)	0	0	0
Net Profit	447	468	532	595	679
Core fully diluted EPS (Bt)	0.49	0.53	0.58	0.65	0.74
Net fully diluted EPS (Bt)	0.49	0.51	0.58	0.65	0.74
EBITDA	713	729	910	1,027	1,410

#### OLIARTERLY INCOME STATEMENT (Bt. m.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2Q16	3Q16	4Q16	1Q17	2Q17
Sales	223	n.a.	n.a.	218	230
Cost of goods sold	42	n.a.	n.a.	41	42
Gross profit	181	n.a.	n.a.	177	188
SG&A	23	n.a.	n.a.	37	18
Other income	22	n.a.	n.a.	0	1
Interest expense	37	n.a.	n.a.	38	39
Pre-tax profit	144	n.a.	n.a.	102	132
Corporate tax	0	n.a.	n.a.	(0)	0
Equity associate income	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Minorities/adjustment	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Profit bef. extra items	144	n.a.	n.a.	102	132
Extra-ordinary items	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	(22)
Net Profit	144	n.a.	n.a.	102	110
Core fully diluted EPS (Bt)	1.04	n.a.	n.a.	0.74	0.95
Net fully diluted EPS (Bt)	1.04	n.a.	n.a.	0.74	0.79
EBITDA	210	n.a.	n.a.	169	179

#### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (Rt. m)

	as of December 31,				
	<u>2016</u>	2017F	2018F	2019F	2020F
Total current assets	586	2,247	744	990	469
Total fixed assets	4,377	4,385	7,438	7,314	15,866
Total assets	4,963	6,631	8,182	8,303	16,334
Total loans	3,615	3,400	4,627	4,388	12,007
Other liabilities	51	36	40	44	48
Total liabilities	3,666	3,436	4,667	4,432	12,055
Paid-up capital	691	922	922	922	922
Unappropriated earnings	516	810	1,129	1,486	1,894
Others	35	35	35	35	35
Total equity	1,242	3,195	3,515	3,872	4,279

#### OUARTERLY AND HALF-YEAR BALANCE SHEET (Bt. m)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2Q16	3Q16	4Q16	1Q17	2Q17
Total current assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	858	746
Total fixed assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,616	4,922
Total assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,473	5,669
Total loans	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,009	4,096
Other liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56	50
Total liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,065	4,146
Paid-up capital	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	692	692
Unappropriated earnings	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	594	704
Others	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	57
Total equity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,344	1,453

### KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS (%)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2017F	2018F	2019F	2020F
Gross margin(%)	80.6	81.1	66.1	66.0	54.6
Operating margin(%)	67.4	66.6	53.8	55.8	47.0
EBITDA margin(%)	81.2	78.2	71.0	75.0	71.2
SG&A / Sales (%)	13.1	14.5	12.3	10.2	7.6
Net profit margin(%)	51.5	52.6	41.5	43.4	34.3
ROE (%)	44.0	21.1	15.9	16.1	16.7
ROA (%)	10.4	8.1	7.2	7.2	5.5
Net gearing (x)	2.62	0.44	1.18	0.95	2.77
Debt to equity (x)	2.91	1.06	1.32	1.13	2.81
Payout Ratio (%)	0.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
BVPS (Bt)	1.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.6

#### QUARTERLY AND HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL RATIOS (%)

	rear Enaca December 31,				
	2Q16	3Q16	4Q16	1Q17	2Q17
Gross margin(%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.0	81.0
Operating margin(%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64.0	64.2
EBITDA margin(%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77.5	77.2
SG&A / Sales (%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.0	17.6
Net profit margin(%)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46.6	47.7
Net debt to equity (x)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.59	2.52
Debt to equity (x)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.98	2.82

Vear Ended December 31

# **TISCO Securities Company Limited**

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#### Nakhon Ratchasima

Tesco Lotus Korat, 719/5 Mittraphap Road, Naimuang, Muang District, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000 Tel: 0 4425 7752 Fax: 0 4425 3752

#### **Udon Thani**

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	Score Range	Level	Description
	90 - 100	5	Excellent
	80 - 89	4	Very Good
บรรษัทภิบาลแห่งชาติ National CG Committee	70 - 79	3	Good
	60 - 69	2	Satisfactory
<b>Corporate Governance Report</b>	50 - 59	1	Pass
of Thai Listed Companies 2016	< 50	n.a.	n.a.
		N/R	Does not appear in the CGR report

Anti-Corruption Progress Indicator :	
	e Sector Collective Action Coalition Against Corruption programme (Thai CAC) under Thai Institute of
Directors (as of June 6, 2016) are categorise	
Certified:	Companies certified by CAC.
Declared :	Companies that have declared their intention to join CAC.
Ensure its compliance by parent company	Ensure its compliance by parent company  The company declares that its parent company is under the Bribery Act or other similar laws that
	required parent company to be responsible for bribery act of its overseas subsidiaries. Suc responsibilities shall include the establishment of policy, practices and investigation and ensure the its subsidiaries regularly comply with the policy and practices.
n.a.	Not intention to join CAC. / no policy

#### Disclaimer

The disclosure of the Companies participating in Thailand's Private Sector Collective Action Coalition Against Corruption programme (Thai CAC) under Thai Institute of Directors (as of June 6, 2016)

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