

Varopakorn Public Company Limited
Report and financial statements
31 December 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Varopakorn Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Varopakorn Public Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively "the financial statements").

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Varopakorn Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2025, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

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

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

Revenues from sales

Revenue from sales is significant to the Company's financial statements because it directly impact the Company's annual profit and loss. In addition, the competitive situation in the rolled and sheet aluminium industry has affected the sales of the Company. I therefore direct my audit attention to the revenue recognition, particularly on the occurrence of sales.

I have assessed and tested the Company's internal controls with respect to the revenue cycle by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed key controls. On a sampling basis, I also examined supporting documents for sales transactions occurring during the year and for the sales transactions occurring near the end of the accounting period. I reviewed credit notes that the Company issued after the period-end and performed analytical procedures on revenue from sale account. I also reviewed a correlation analysis between sales income, trade receivables and cash receipts to detect possible irregularities in sales transactions throughout the accounting period, particularly those entries made through journal vouchers.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

I am responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report.

Watoon Kayankannavee
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5423

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 27 February 2026

Varopakorn Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	28,323,244	72,206,560
Trade and other current receivables	8	610,528,844	734,779,913
Inventories	9	703,944,838	863,267,581
Derivative assets		679,863	-
Other current assets	10	<u>65,684,337</u>	<u>58,592,539</u>
Total current assets		<u>1,409,161,126</u>	<u>1,728,846,593</u>
Non-current assets			
Restricted bank deposits		400,000	400,000
Property, plant and equipment	11	765,471,752	769,039,582
Intangible assets		416,342	743,180
Other non-current assets		<u>12,679,951</u>	<u>7,285,422</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>778,968,045</u>	<u>777,468,184</u>
Total assets		<u><u>2,188,129,171</u></u>	<u><u>2,506,314,777</u></u>

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

Varopakorn Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans from financial institutions	12	150,000,000	170,000,000
Accounts payable - trust receipts	12	621,845,825	873,779,586
Trade and other current payables	13	297,323,955	388,449,463
Current portion of lease liabilities		1,036,402	979,701
Current portion of long-term loans	14	25,200,000	25,200,000
Derivatives liabilities		2,822,895	1,458,529
Other current liabilities		12,377,911	54,006,228
Total current liabilities		<u>1,110,606,988</u>	<u>1,513,873,507</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities, net of current portion		705,549	1,741,951
Long-term loans, net of current portion	14	11,200,000	36,400,000
Non-current provision for employee benefits	15	20,145,650	15,896,172
Deferred tax liabilities	19	41,313,368	35,173,809
Other non-current liabilities		1,059,954	1,266,440
Total non-current liabilities		<u>74,424,521</u>	<u>90,478,372</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,185,031,509</u>	<u>1,604,351,879</u>

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

Varopakorn Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
(Unit: Baht)			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital			
Registered			
100,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 5 each		<u>500,000,000</u>	<u>500,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid			
99,902,123 ordinary shares of Baht 5 each		499,510,615	499,510,615
Share premium		374,400,000	374,400,000
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - statutory reserve	16	50,000,000	50,000,000
Unappropriated (deficits)		(110,963,613)	(178,738,377)
Other component of shareholders' equity	17	<u>190,150,660</u>	<u>156,790,660</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>1,003,097,662</u>	<u>901,962,898</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>2,188,129,171</u>	<u>2,506,314,777</u>

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

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Directors

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Varopakorn Public Company Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2025

		(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit or loss:			
Revenues			
Sales		2,782,429,455	2,982,924,742
Other income			
Gain on exchange		4,837,172	40,911,146
Others		<u>12,772,467</u>	<u>5,005,346</u>
Total revenues		<u>2,800,039,094</u>	<u>3,028,841,234</u>
Expenses			
Cost of sales		2,594,733,683	2,738,629,791
Selling and distribution expenses		36,285,219	46,468,996
Administrative expenses		56,019,521	57,123,367
Loss on derivatives revaluation		<u>2,143,032</u>	<u>1,458,529</u>
Total expenses		<u>2,689,181,455</u>	<u>2,843,680,683</u>
Operating profit		110,857,639	185,160,551
Finance cost		<u>(43,175,825)</u>	<u>(54,561,989)</u>
Profit before income tax		67,681,814	130,598,562
Income tax benefit (expense)	19	<u>1,778,943</u>	<u>(167,681)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>69,460,757</u>	<u>130,430,881</u>
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified</i>			
<i>to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Changes in revaluation of assets - net of income tax		33,360,000	-
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans - net of income tax		<u>(1,685,993)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other comprehensive income not to be reclassified			
to profit or loss in subsequent periods		<u>31,674,007</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>31,674,007</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>101,134,764</u>	<u>130,430,881</u>
Basic earnings per share	21	<u>0.70</u>	<u>1.31</u>

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

Varopakorn Public Company Limited

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Issued and paid-up share capital		Retained earnings		Other component of shareholders' equity	Total
			Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated (deficits)	Other	
					comprehensive income	
	Share premium			Surplus on revaluation of assets		
Balance as at 1 January 2024	499,510,615	374,400,000	50,000,000	(309,169,258)	156,790,660	771,532,017
Profit for the year	-	-	-	130,430,881	-	130,430,881
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	130,430,881	-	130,430,881
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>499,510,615</u>	<u>374,400,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>(178,738,377)</u>	<u>156,790,660</u>	<u>901,962,898</u>
						-
Balance as at 1 January 2025	499,510,615	374,400,000	50,000,000	(178,738,377)	156,790,660	901,962,898
Profit for the year	-	-	-	69,460,757	-	69,460,757
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,685,993)	33,360,000	31,674,007
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	67,774,764	33,360,000	101,134,764
Balance as at 31 December 2025	<u>499,510,615</u>	<u>374,400,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>(110,963,613)</u>	<u>190,150,660</u>	<u>1,003,097,662</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Varopakorn Public Company Limited**Cash flow statement****For the year ended 31 December 2025**

	(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	67,681,814	130,598,562
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortisation	90,530,740	96,312,578
Reversal reduction of inventory cost to net realisable value	-	(7,900,556)
Gain on disposal of machinery and equipment	(211,546)	(128,049)
Unrealised exchange (gain) loss	5,661,349	(15,481,608)
Loss on derivatives revaluation	2,143,032	1,458,529
Income from government grants	(206,486)	(279,986)
Finance cost	43,175,825	54,561,989
Provision for employee benefits	<u>4,030,678</u>	<u>3,696,916</u>
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	212,805,406	262,838,375
Operating assets (increase) decrease		
Trade and other current receivables	117,404,050	(267,536,522)
Inventories	131,358,032	(138,278,278)
Other current assets	(7,091,798)	19,933,702
Other non-current assets	(5,394,529)	(7,220,422)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)		
Trade and other current payables	(87,656,561)	164,363,416
Other current liabilities	(41,628,317)	41,175,605
Cash paid for employee benefits	<u>(1,888,692)</u>	<u>(14,782,069)</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	317,907,591	60,493,807
Cash paid for interest expenses	<u>(44,558,724)</u>	<u>(54,062,199)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>273,348,867</u>	<u>6,431,608</u>

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

Varopakorn Public Company Limited**Cash flow statement (continued)****For the year ended 31 December 2025**

	(Unit: Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	(19,156,578)	(35,992,628)
Acquisition of computer software	-	(264,600)
Proceeds from sales of machinery and equipment	<u>211,816</u>	<u>1,814,411</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(18,944,762)</u>	<u>(34,442,817)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Decrease in bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	(20,000,000)	(49,198,029)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable - trust receipts	(252,107,720)	174,838,290
Payment of lease liabilities	(979,701)	(926,106)
Repayment of long-term loans	<u>(25,200,000)</u>	<u>(25,788,000)</u>
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<u>(298,287,421)</u>	<u>98,926,155</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(43,883,316)	70,914,946
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>72,206,560</u>	<u>1,291,614</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>28,323,244</u></u>	<u><u>72,206,560</u></u>
	-	-
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Non-cash transactions		
Decrease in accounts payable for acquisition of machinery and equipment	(2,184,947)	(849,016)

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

Varopakorn Public Company Limited
Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

Varopakorn Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and distribution of semi-finished aluminium products and its registered address is 181 Soi Amorn, Nanglinchee Road, Yannawa, Bangkok. Its factory is located at 280 Moo 4, Sukhumvit Road Km.41.5, Tumbol Bangpoo-Mai, Amphur Muang, Samuthprakarn.

2. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Company believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. Accounting policies

4.1 Revenue and expense recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax, of goods supplied after deducting returns, discounts and allowances.

Finance cost

Interest expense from financial liabilities at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.3 Inventories

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

Raw materials, factory supplies and spare parts are valued at the lower of cost (under the first-in, first-out basis) and net realisable value and are charged to production costs whenever consumed.

4.4 Property, plant and equipment / Depreciation

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

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

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

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

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

Factory buildings	-	10 - 20	years
Machinery and factory equipment	-	5 - 20	years
Furniture and office equipment	-	3 - 10	years
Motor vehicles	-	10	years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on construction in progress and machinery under installation.

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

4.5 Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets with finite lives, which is computer software are amortised on the straight-line basis over the economic useful life of 10 years. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

4.6 Related party transactions

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

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

4.7 Leases

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, 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.

The Company as a lessee

The Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Company recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets are calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term.

Machinery and equipment	5	years
Motor vehicles	5	years

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are presented as part of property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Moreover, the lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The Company discounted the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

A lease that has a lease term less than or equal to 12 months from commencement date or a lease of low-value assets is recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.8 Foreign currencies

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

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

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

4.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

4.10 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits and other long-term employee benefits

Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

Actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from other long-term employee benefits are recognised immediately in profit and loss.

4.11 Provisions

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

4.12 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

4.13 Financial instruments

The Company initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. However, trade receivables, that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the accounting policy relating to revenue recognition.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if the financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

These financial assets include derivatives.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for derivative, at initial recognition, the Company’s financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In determining amortised cost, the Company takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or the Company has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

ECLs are calculated based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

4.14 Derivatives

The Company uses derivatives, such as forward currency contracts and commodity swap agreements, to hedge its foreign currency risks and commodity price risks, respectively.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. The subsequent changes are recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Derivatives are presented as non-current assets or non-current liabilities if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

4.15 Fair value measurement

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

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

Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an 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

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

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Net realisable value of inventories

The management uses judgment to estimate the net realisable value of inventories based on the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price directly relating to events occurring after the end of reporting date. In addition, the management makes judgment and estimates expected loss from stock obsolescence based upon past sales history, the stock deterioration and the prevailing economic condition.

Property, plant and equipment/Depreciation

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

The Company measures land at revalued amounts. Such amounts are determined by the independent valuer using the market approach. The valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates.

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

Deferred tax assets

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

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

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

6. Related party transactions

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	(Unit: Million Baht) <u>Pricing policy</u>
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>			
Sales of goods	839	811	Cost plus margin
Purchases of raw material and supplies	1	1	At an agreed price

The Company entered into a distribution agreement with related companies for the distribution of products to Japanese customers. Commercial terms are as stipulated in the agreement.

The balances of the accounts as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 between the Company and those related parties are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
Trade receivables - related parties (Note 8)		
Related companies (related by shareholders)	212,431	215,872
Total trade receivables - related parties	<u>212,431</u>	<u>215,872</u>
Trade payables - related parties (Note 13)		
Related companies (related by shareholders and directors)	20	6
Total trade payables - related parties	<u>20</u>	<u>6</u>

Directors and management's benefits

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
(Unit: Million Baht)		
Short-term employee benefits	8.6	7.9
Post-employment benefits	0.2	0.9
Total	<u>8.8</u>	<u>8.8</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash	104	94
Bank deposits	28,219	72,113
Total	<u>28,323</u>	<u>72,207</u>

As at 31 December 2025, bank deposits in saving accounts carried interests at 0.25 percent per annum (2024: 0.25 percent per annum).

8. Trade and other current receivables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Trade receivables - related parties</u>		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	145,161	157,881
Past due		
Up to 3 months	67,270	57,991
Total trade receivables - related parties	<u>212,431</u>	<u>215,872</u>
<u>Trade receivables - unrelated parties</u>		
Aged on the basis of due dates		
Not yet due	305,350	419,148
Past due		
Up to 3 months	92,656	99,747
3 - 6 months	79	-
Over 12 months	1,437	1,437
Total	<u>399,522</u>	<u>520,332</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(1,437)</u>	<u>(1,437)</u>
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net	<u>398,085</u>	<u>518,895</u>
Total trade receivables - net	<u>610,516</u>	<u>734,767</u>
<u>Other current receivables</u>		
Other current receivables - unrelated parties	13	13
Total other current receivables	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>
Total trade and other current receivables - net	<u>610,529</u>	<u>734,780</u>

The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days.

9. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventories - net	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Finished goods	140,670	148,522	-	-	140,670	148,522
Work in process	300,792	341,159	-	-	300,792	341,159
Raw materials	125,795	101,647	-	-	125,795	101,647
Spare parts and factory supplies	82,603	112,600	(18,354)	(18,354)	64,249	94,246
Goods in transit	72,439	177,693	-	-	72,439	177,693
Total	<u>722,299</u>	<u>881,621</u>	<u>(18,354)</u>	<u>(18,354)</u>	<u>703,945</u>	<u>863,267</u>

During 2024, the Company reversed the write-down of cost of inventories by Baht 7.9 million, and reduced the amount of inventories recognised as expenses during the year.

10. Other current assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Input tax refundable	58,433	47,057
Advance payment for goods	1,868	519
Others	5,383	11,017
Total other current assets	<u>65,684</u>	<u>58,593</u>

11. Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Revaluation basis		Cost basis					Construction in progress and machinery under installation	Total
	Land	Factory buildings	Machinery and factory equipment	Furniture and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Right-of-use assets			
Cost / Revalued amount:									
1 January 2024	236,300	173,444	2,692,875	22,790	9,239	5,320	31,949	3,171,917	
Additions	-	663	3,221	890	-	-	30,370	35,144	
Transfers	-	2,178	32,632	-	-	-	(34,810)	-	
Disposal / Write off	-	-	(9,191)	(428)	(4,119)	-	-	(13,738)	
31 December 2024	236,300	176,285	2,719,537	23,252	5,120	5,320	27,509	3,193,323	
Additions	-	297	2,277	1,128	-	-	13,269	16,971	
Transfers	-	-	30,525	-	-	-	(2,560)	27,965	
Disposal / Write off	-	-	(4,203)	(1,473)	-	-	-	(5,676)	
Revalue	41,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,700	
31 December 2025	278,000	176,582	2,748,136	22,907	5,120	5,320	38,218	3,274,283	
Accumulated depreciation:									
1 January 2024	-	142,531	2,167,562	20,881	8,971	470	-	2,340,415	
Depreciation for the year	-	4,872	89,536	845	135	532	-	95,920	
Depreciation for disposal / write off	-	-	(7,505)	(428)	(4,119)	-	-	(12,052)	
31 December 2024	-	147,403	2,249,593	21,298	4,987	1,002	-	2,424,283	
Depreciation for the year	-	4,733	83,945	861	133	532	-	90,204	
Depreciation for disposal / write off	-	-	(4,203)	(1,473)	-	-	-	(5,676)	
31 December 2025	-	152,136	2,329,335	20,686	5,120	1,534	-	2,508,811	
Net book value:									
As at 31 December 2024	236,300	28,882	469,944	1,954	133	4,318	27,509	769,040	
As at 31 December 2025	278,000	24,446	418,801	2,221	-	3,786	38,218	765,472	
Depreciation for the year									
2024 (Baht 95 million included in manufacturing cost, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)								95,920	
2025 (Baht 89 million included in manufacturing cost, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)								90,204	

The Company arranged for an independent professional valuer to appraise the value of land by using the market approach.

Key assumptions used in the valuation are summarised below:

	2025	2024	Result to fair value whereas an increase in assumption value
Price per square wah (Baht)	20,000	17,000	Increase in fair value

Had the land been carried in the financial statements on a historical cost basis, their net book value as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 would have been as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Land	40,312	40,312

As at 31 December 2025, certain items of building, machinery and equipment were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 1,553 million (2024: Baht 1,403 million).

The Company has mortgaged land with structures thereon and part of its machinery, with a total net book value as at 31 December 2025 amounting to approximately Baht 510 million (2024: Baht 520 million) to secure short-term loans, long-term loans and credit facilities from financial institutions.

12. Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions / accounts payable - trust receipts

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Interest rate (percent per annum)	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>Short-term loans from financial institutions</u>			
Promissory note	2.8 - 6.0	150,000	170,000
<u>Accounts payable - trust receipts</u>			
Accounts payable - trust receipts	2.6 - 5.4	621,846	873,780

Credit facilities obtained from financial institutions are secured by the mortgage of the Company's land with structures thereon and part of its machinery, as discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

13. Trade and other current payables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Trade payables - related parties	20	6
Trade payables - unrelated parties	241,849	310,632
Other current payables - unrelated parties	12,030	16,625
Other payables for purchase of machinery	7,484	9,668
Accrued expenses	35,941	51,518
Total trade and other current payables	<u>297,324</u>	<u>388,449</u>

14. Long-term loans

			(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
Loan	Interest rate (percent per annum)	Repayment schedule	2025	2024
1	3M THBFIX + 1.85%	Monthly installments of Baht 2.1 million commencing from July 2020 within 84 months	36,400	61,600
Total			36,400	61,600
Less: Current portion			(25,200)	(25,200)
Long-term loans, net of current portion			<u>11,200</u>	<u>36,400</u>

Movements in the long-term loans account during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	61,600	87,388
Repayments	(25,200)	(25,788)
Ending balance	<u>36,400</u>	<u>61,600</u>

The loans are secured by the mortgage of the Company's land with structures thereon and part of its machinery as discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

The loan agreements contain certain covenants which, among other things, on 31 December each year, require the Company to maintain debt to equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, and interest coverage ratio according to the specified ratio prescribed in the agreements. As at 31 December 2024, the Company could not maintain certain financial ratios as required in such loan agreements, however, the Company has received the waive letter for the covenants from the bank. As at 31 December 2025, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants. In addition, the Company has no indication that it will have difficulty complying with these covenants within the twelve months after the reporting period.

15. Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employee after they retire from the Company and other long-term employee benefit plan, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Provision for employee benefits at beginning of year	15,896	26,981
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	2,773	3,322
Interest cost	405	375
Remeasurement loss arising from		
Financial assumptions changes	853	-
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement (gain) loss arising from		
Demographic assumptions changes	1,687	-
Financial assumptions changes	1,401	-
Experience adjustments	(981)	-
Benefits paid during the year	<u>(1,888)</u>	<u>(14,782)</u>
Provision for employee benefits at end of year	<u>20,146</u>	<u>15,896</u>

The Company expects to pay Baht 1 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2024: Baht 1 million).

As at 31 December 2025, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 6 years (2024: 6 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	(% per annum)	(% per annum)
Discount rate	1.42	2.53
Salary increase rate	3.50	3.00
Turnover rate	0.00 - 43.00	0.00 - 51.00

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	1%	1%	1%	1%
Discount rate	(1)	1	(1)	1
Salary increase rate	1	(1)	1	(1)
Turnover rate	(1)	1	(1)	1

16. Statutory reserve

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

17. Surplus on revaluation of assets

This represents surplus arising from revaluation of land.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	156,791	156,791
Increase	33,360	-
Balance at end of year	<u>190,151</u>	<u>156,791</u>

The surplus on revaluation of assets can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

18. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Salary and wages and other employee benefits	157,830	164,852
Depreciation and amortisation	90,531	96,312
Repairs and maintenance expenses	29,834	33,948
Electricity and fuel	186,695	206,585
Raw materials and consumables used	2,143,087	2,277,418
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in process	48,220	(12,653)

19. Income tax

Income tax for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,779)	168
Income tax expense (benefit) reported in profit or loss	<u>(1,779)</u>	<u>168</u>

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax on gain from revaluation of land	8,340	-
Deferred tax on loss from remeasurement of defined benefits plan	(421)	-
Total	<u>7,919</u>	<u>-</u>

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounting profit before tax	67,682	130,599
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	13,536	26,120
Previously unrecognised deductible temporary differences and tax losses that is used to reduce current tax expense	(15,838)	(26,490)
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	532	517
Additional expense deductions allowed	(283)	(223)
Others	274	244
Total	523	538
Income tax expense (benefit) reported in profit or loss	(1,779)	168

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for expected credit losses	287	287
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	3,671	3,671
Deferred Income from government	212	253
Provision for employee benefits	4,030	3,179
Total	8,200	7,390
Deferred tax liabilities		
Accumulated depreciation - machinery	1,958	3,324
Lease liabilities	17	43
Surplus from revaluation of land	47,538	39,197
Total	49,513	42,564
Deferred tax liabilities - net	41,313	35,174

As at 31 December 2025 the Company has unused tax losses totaling Baht 126 million (2024: Baht 286 million), on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised as the Company believes that future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of unused tax losses. The unused tax losses will expire within 2028.

20. Promotional privileges

The Company has received promotional privileges from the Board of Investment for the manufacture of aluminium sheet product and aluminium rolled product, pursuant to the investment promotion certificate No. 61-0139-1-00-1-0 issued on 3 January 2018. Subject to certain imposed conditions, the privileges include an exemption of import duty on imported machinery and raw materials and an exemption of corporate income tax from such promoted operations, totaling not over 100 percent of the investment amount, excluding the cost of land and working capital, for a period of 3 years from the date the promoted operations commenced generating revenues. At present, the Company has not yet utilised a privileges in respect of corporate income tax exemption from the promoted operation.

21. Basic earnings per share

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

The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings per share:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit for the year (Thousand Baht)	69,461	130,431
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)	99,902,123	99,902,123
Earnings per share (Baht per share)	0.70	1.31

22. Segment information

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

The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and distribution of semi-finished aluminium products. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss, on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profit and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned reportable operating segment.

Geographic information

Revenue from customers is based on locations of the customers.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue from customers		
Thailand	1,171	1,160
Asia	1,410	1,602
Europe	126	126
America	38	60
Oceania	37	35
Total	<u>2,782</u>	<u>2,983</u>

Major customers

For the year 2025, the Company has revenue derived from 3 major customers in amount of Baht 839 million, Baht 652 million and Baht 355 million (2024: revenue derived from 3 major customers in amount of Baht 811 million, Baht 577 million and Baht 535 million).

23. Commitments and contingent liabilities

23.1 Capital and purchase of raw material commitments

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had capital commitments relating to the purchases of machinery and equipment and purchase of raw material commitments of approximately USD 5 million, Yuan 2 million and Baht 4 million. (2024: USD 10 million and Yuan 25 million).

23.2 Service Commitments

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had service commitments approximately Baht 5 million (2024: Baht 8 million).

23.3 Guarantees

As at 31 December 2025, there were outstanding bank guarantees issued by the banks on behalf of the Company of approximately Baht 7.7 million (2024: Baht 14.7 million) to guarantee electricity use.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has pledged bank deposits amounting to Baht 0.4 million (2024: Baht 0.4 million) as collateral to secure bank guarantees.

24. Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had the assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Land	-	-	278,000	278,000
Derivatives				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	680	-	680
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivatives				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	100	-	100
Commodity swap agreements	-	2,723	-	2,723

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Land	-	-	236,300	236,300
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivatives				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	1,459	-	1,459

25. Financial instruments

25.1 Derivatives

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Derivative assets (liabilities)		
Derivatives assets (liabilities) not designated as hedging instruments		
Commodity swap agreements	(2,723)	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	580	(1,459)
Total derivative liabilities	<u>(2,143)</u>	<u>(1,459)</u>

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity swap agreement to manage some of its transaction exposures. The contracts are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions and risk from volatility in prices of raw materials, respectively, generally from 1 to 12 months.

25.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, short-term loans from financial institutions, accounts payable - trust receipts, trade and other current payables, derivatives and long-term loans from financial institutions. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position.

Trade receivables

The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and sales to some overseas customers are required to pay a partial advance payment. Additionally, the Company assesses the credit ratings of all new overseas customers through financial institution.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The calculation reflects the reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Market risk

There are three types of market risk comprising foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk. The Company's risk management policy is disclosed in the foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk topic, respectively.

Foreign currency risk

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

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, The balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are summarised below.

Foreign currency	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Average exchange rate	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	(Million)	(Million)	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US dollar	10	14	7	25	31.5826	33.9879

To manage the foreign currency risk exposure, the Company entered into foreign exchange forward contracts as summarised below.

As at	Foreign	Bought	Contractual exchange rate	Contractual
31 December	currency	amount		maturity date
		(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
2025	US dollar	4	30.7300 - 32.0700	May 2026 - June 2026
2024	US dollar	20	32.1242 - 36.1532	January 2025 - June 2025

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for other currencies is not material.

Currency	2025		2024	
	Increase/Decrease	Profit before tax increase (decrease)	Increase/Decrease	Profit before tax increase (decrease)
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
US dollar	+1	3,170	+1	(2,884)
	-1	(3,170)	-1	2,884

This information is not a forecast or prediction of future market conditions and should be used with care.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its short-term loans from financial institutions, accounts payable - trust receipts, and long-term loans from financial institutions. Most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

The details of short-term loans / accounts payable - trust receipts and long-term loans from financial institutions as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are set out in Note 12 and 14 to the financial statements, respectively.

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to risk of volatility in raw material prices because the Company's major raw material is aluminum ingot, which is a commodity. In managing the risk, the Company has entered into short-term commodity swap agreements with commercial banks from time to time.

The Company's outstanding commodity swap agreements are as follows:

	<u>Commodity swap agreements</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
		(Tons)	
31 December 2025	Floating price to fixed price swap	1,025	January 2026 - March 2026

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors the risk of a shortage of liquidity through the use of loans from financial institutions. The Company has policy to use short-term loans from financial institutions to maintain the Company's working capital within the facilities approved by the financial institutions and reviewed by the Company's management. In addition, the period of maturity of accounts payable - trust receipts is consistent with the period of receiving payments from trade receivables. The Company has assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and determined it to be low. The management believes that if necessary, an existing lender will agree that debts maturing within 12 months can be rolled over.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025			
		Less than	1 to 5	
	On demand	1 year	years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Short-term loans from financial institutions	-	150,597	-	150,597
Account payable - trust receipts	-	628,174	-	628,174
Trade and other current payables	-	297,324	-	297,324
Long-term loans	-	27,154	12,014	39,168
Total non-derivatives	-	1,103,249	12,014	1,115,263
Derivatives				
Derivative liabilities: net settled	-	2,823	-	2,823
Total derivatives	-	2,823	-	2,823

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2024			
		Less than	1 to 5	
	On demand	1 year	years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Short-term loans from financial institutions	-	170,323	-	170,323
Account payable - trust receipts	-	887,596	-	887,596
Trade and other current payables	-	388,197	-	388,197
Long-term loans	-	27,750	39,013	66,763
Total non-derivatives	-	1,473,866	39,013	1,512,879
Derivatives				
Derivative liabilities: net settled	-	1,459	-	1,459
Total derivatives	-	1,459	-	1,459

25.3 Fair values of financial instruments

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

The fair value of derivatives has been determined by using a discounted future cash flow model and a valuation model technique. Most of the inputs used for the valuation are observable in the relevant market, such as spot rates of foreign currencies, yield curves of the respective currencies and interest rate and commodity yield curves.

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

26. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. As at 31 December 2025, the Company's debt-to-equity ratio was 1.18 :1 (2024: 1.78:1).

27. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 27 February 2026.