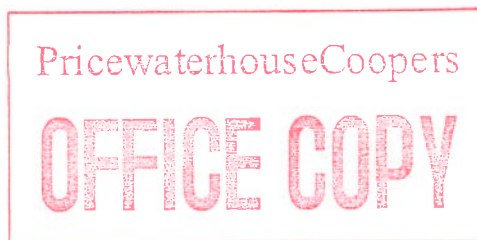


**PAKFOOD PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2023**



| Distribution   | No. of Copy |
|----------------|-------------|
| Client         |             |
| PwC - Thailand | 1           |
| PwC -          |             |



## **Independent auditor's report**

To the shareholders of Pakfood Public Company Limited

### **My opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pakfood Public Company Limited (the Company) as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

### **What I have audited**

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### **Basis for opinion**

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

### **Responsibilities of management for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRSs, 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.



### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Pongthavee Ratanakoses', written in a cursive style.

**Pongthavee Ratanakoses**  
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7795  
Bangkok  
2 April 2024

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 31 December 2023**

|  | Notes   | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Assets</b>                              |         |                          |                          |
| <b>Current assets</b>                      |         |                          |                          |
| Cash and cash equivalents                  | 9       | 5,771                    | 1,424                    |
| Trade and other receivables, net           | 10      | 215,454                  | 115,868                  |
| Inventories, net                           | 11      | 95,159                   | 152,025                  |
| Derivative assets                          | 6, 30.1 | 14,019                   | 18,639                   |
| Other current assets                       | 12      | 13,127                   | 31,027                   |
| <b>Total current assets</b>                |         | <b>343,530</b>           | <b>318,983</b>           |
| <b>Non-current assets</b>                  |         |                          |                          |
| Investment in subsidiary using cost method | 13      | 379,999                  | 379,999                  |
| Investment properties, net                 | 14      | 128,102                  | 134,486                  |
| Property, plant and equipment, net         | 15      | 1,702,226                | 1,378,594                |
| Right-of-use assets, net                   |         | 2,819                    | 4,714                    |
| Intangible assets, net                     |         | 332                      | 439                      |
| Deferred tax assets, net                   | 18      | -                        | 109                      |
| Other non-current assets                   |         | 19,164                   | 18,524                   |
| <b>Total non-current assets</b>            |         | <b>2,232,642</b>         | <b>1,916,865</b>         |
| <b>Total assets</b>                        |         | <b>2,576,172</b>         | <b>2,235,848</b>         |

Director

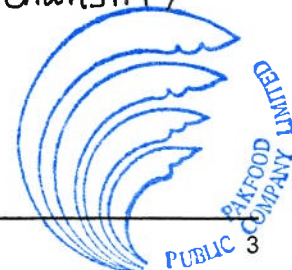


Director



< Mr. Yongyut Setthaniwat > < Mr. Chuan Tangchansiri >

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



**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position (continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2023**

|   | <b>Notes</b> | <b>2023<br/>Thousand<br/>Baht</b> | <b>2022<br/>Thousand<br/>Baht</b> |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Liabilities and equity</b>             |              |                                   |                                   |
| <b>Current liabilities</b>                |              |                                   |                                   |
| Trade and other payables                  | 16           | 290,504                           | 278,504                           |
| Short-term loans from parent company      | 27.4         | 419,625                           | 179,659                           |
| Current portion of lease liabilities, net |              | 2,467                             | 2,585                             |
| Derivative liabilities                    | 6, 30.1      | -                                 | 1,084                             |
| Other current liabilities                 |              | 1,787                             | 1,797                             |
| <b>Total current liabilities</b>          |              | <b>714,383</b>                    | <b>463,629</b>                    |
| <b>Non-current liabilities</b>            |              |                                   |                                   |
| Lease liabilities, net                    |              | 426                               | 2,199                             |
| Employee benefit obligations              | 17           | 70,523                            | 78,477                            |
| Deferred tax liabilities, net             | 18           | 11,415                            | -                                 |
| Other non-current liabilities             |              | 4,199                             | 8,383                             |
| <b>Total non-current liabilities</b>      |              | <b>86,563</b>                     | <b>89,059</b>                     |
| <b>Total liabilities</b>                  |              | <b>800,946</b>                    | <b>552,688</b>                    |

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

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position (continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2023**

|   | Notes | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|---|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Liabilities and equity (continued)</b> |       |                          |                          |
| <b>Equity</b>                             |       |                          |                          |
| Share capital                             | 19    |                          |                          |
| Authorised share capital                  |       |                          |                          |
| 33,000,000 ordinary shares at             |       |                          |                          |
| a par value of Baht 10 per share          |       | 330,000                  | 330,000                  |
| Issued and paid-up share capital          |       |                          |                          |
| 32,999,979 ordinary shares                |       |                          |                          |
| paid-up at Baht 10 per share              |       | 330,000                  | 330,000                  |
| Premium on share capital                  |       | 119,999                  | 119,999                  |
| Retained earnings                         |       |                          |                          |
| Appropriated - legal reserve              | 21    | 33,000                   | 33,000                   |
| Unappropriated                            |       | 1,279,983                | 1,181,734                |
| Hedging reserves                          |       | 12,244                   | 18,427                   |
| <b>Total equity</b>                       |       | <b>1,775,226</b>         | <b>1,683,160</b>         |
| <b>Total liabilities and equity</b>       |       | <b>2,576,172</b>         | <b>2,235,848</b>         |

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

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of comprehensive income**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

|   |       | 2023           | 2022           |
|---|-------|----------------|----------------|
|   |       | Thousand       | Thousand       |
|   | Notes | Baht           | Baht           |
| Revenue from sales and services                     | 8, 31 | 1,449,114      | 1,407,382      |
| Cost of sales and services                          |       | (1,148,593)    | (1,146,527)    |
| <b>Gross profit</b>                                 |       | <b>300,521</b> | <b>260,855</b> |
| Other incomes                                       | 22    | 226,603        | 443,386        |
| <b>Profit before expenses</b>                       |       | <b>527,124</b> | <b>704,241</b> |
| Selling expenses                                    |       | (73,623)       | (130,382)      |
| Administrative expenses                             |       | (146,629)      | (110,822)      |
| Other gains (losses), net                           | 24    | (7,981)        | 17,056         |
| <b>Profit before finance costs and income taxes</b> |       | <b>298,891</b> | <b>480,093</b> |
| Finance costs                                       |       | (9,051)        | (946)          |
| <b>Profit before income taxes</b>                   |       | <b>289,840</b> | <b>479,147</b> |
| Income taxes expense                                | 25    | (11,808)       | (2,121)        |
| <b>Profit for the year</b>                          |       | <b>278,032</b> | <b>477,026</b> |

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

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of comprehensive income (continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

|  | Notes | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Other comprehensive income (expenses):</b>                                |       |                          |                          |
| Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss           |       |                          |                          |
| Remeasurements gain of employee benefit obligations, net of income tax       | 25    | 1,717                    | 935                      |
| Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss     |       | 1,717                    | 935                      |
| Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss               |       |                          |                          |
| Hedging reserves reclassified to profit or loss, net of income tax           |       | 2,099                    | 43,021                   |
| Change in fair value of hedging derivatives, net of income tax               |       | (8,282)                  | (21,479)                 |
| Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss         |       | (6,183)                  | 21,542                   |
| <b>Other comprehensive income (expenses) for the year, net of income tax</b> |       | <b>(4,466)</b>           | <b>22,477</b>            |
| <b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>                               |       | <b>273,566</b>           | <b>499,503</b>           |
| <b>Earnings per share</b>  |       |                          |                          |
| Basic earnings per share (Baht)  | 26    | 8.43                     | 14.46                    |

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



**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

|   | Notes | Retained earnings  |      |  |      |  |      |                                    |      |   |      | Total<br>Equity<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|---|-------|--|------|--|------|--|------|------------------------------------|------|---|------|-------------------------------------|
|   |       | Issued and<br>paid-up<br>share capital<br>Thousand<br>Baht |      | Premium<br>on share<br>capital<br>Thousand<br>Baht |      | Appropriated<br>- Legal<br>reserve<br>Thousand<br>Baht |      | Unappropriated<br>Thousand<br>Baht |      | Other<br>component<br>- Hedging<br>reserves<br>Thousand<br>Baht |      |                                     |
|   |       | Thousand   | Baht | Thousand   | Baht | Thousand   | Baht | Thousand                           | Baht | Thousand  | Baht |                                     |
| <b>Opening balance as at 1 January 2022</b>       |       | 330,000  |      | 119,999  |      | 33,000   |      | 1,149,272                          |      | (3,115)   |      | 1,629,156                           |
| Dividend payments                                 | 20    | -  |      | -  |      | -  |      | (445,499)                          |      | -   |      | (445,499)                           |
| Profit for the year                               |       | -  |      | -  |      | -  |      | 477,026                            |      | -   |      | 477,026                             |
| Other comprehensive income for the year           |       | -  |      | -  |      | -  |      | 935                                |      | 21,542  |      | 22,477                              |
| <b>Closing balance as at 31 December 2022</b>     |       | 330,000  |      | 119,999  |      | 33,000   |      | 1,181,734                          |      | 18,427  |      | 1,683,160                           |
| <b>Opening balance as at 1 January 2023</b>       |       | 330,000  |      | 119,999  |      | 33,000   |      | 1,181,734                          |      | 18,427  |      | 1,683,160                           |
| Dividend payments                                 | 20    | -  |      | -  |      | -  |      | (181,500)                          |      | -   |      | (181,500)                           |
| Profit for the year                               |       | -  |      | -  |      | -  |      | 278,032                            |      | -   |      | 278,032                             |
| Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year |       | -  |      | -  |      | -  |      | 1,717                              |      | (6,183)   |      | (4,466)                             |
| <b>Closing balance as at 31 December 2023</b>     |       | 330,000  |      | 119,999  |      | 33,000   |      | 1,279,983                          |      | 12,244  |      | 1,775,226                           |

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

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

|   |       | 2023            | 2022             |
|---|-------|-----------------|------------------|
|   |       | Thousand        | Thousand         |
|   | Notes | Baht            | Baht             |
| <b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>   |       |                 |                  |
| Profit before income tax  |       | 289,840         | 479,147          |
| Adjustment items:   |       |                 |                  |
| Depreciation expenses and amortisation expenses   | 23    | 51,268          | 37,472           |
| (Reversal of) Allowance for doubtful accounts   | 5.1.2 | 642             | (502)            |
| (Reversal of) Allowance for diminution in value of inventories  |       | (5,408)         | 5,125            |
| Employee benefit obligations  | 17    | (476)           | 9,125            |
| Gain on disposals and write-offs of property, plant and equipment,<br>right-of-use assets, and intangible assets, net | 24    | (41)            | (1,540)          |
| Gain on dissolution of investments in subsidiaries  | 24    | -               | (7,609)          |
| Fair value adjustments to financial instruments, net  | 24    | (2,647)         | (476)            |
| (Gain) Loss on exchange rates   |       | 1,657           | (9,628)          |
| Dividend income   | 22    | (123,500)       | (357,200)        |
| Finance costs   |       | 9,051           | 946              |
| Interest income   | 22    | (5)             | (675)            |
| <b>Total</b>  |       | <b>(69,459)</b> | <b>(324,962)</b> |
| <b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>   |       |                 |                  |
| (Increase) Decrease in trade and other receivables  |       | (99,545)        | 61,401           |
| (Increase) Decrease in inventories  |       | 62,274          | (38,882)         |
| (Increase) Decrease in other current assets   |       | 17,900          | (18,093)         |
| Decrease in other non-current assets  |       | 425             | 8,263            |
| Increase (Decrease) in trade and other payables   |       | 61,441          | (53,486)         |
| Decrease in other current liabilities   |       | (10)            | (595)            |
| Increase in other non-current liabilities   |       | 72              | -                |
| Cash paid for employee benefit obligations  | 17    | (3,237)         | (6,185)          |
| <b>Total</b>  |       | <b>39,320</b>   | <b>(47,577)</b>  |
| Cash flows receipts from operations   |       |                 |                  |
| Income tax paid   |       | (1,176)         | -                |
| <b>Net cash receipts from operating activities</b>  |       | <b>258,525</b>  | <b>106,608</b>   |

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

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

|  |          | 2023             | 2022             |
|--|----------|------------------|------------------|
|  |          | Thousand         | Thousand         |
|  | Notes    | Baht             | Baht             |
| <b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>                                    |          |                  |                  |
| Cash receipts from short-term loans to parent company                          |          | -                | 747,355          |
| Cash payments for short-term loans to parent company                           |          | -                | (405,502)        |
| Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment                          |          | (429,739)        | (577,678)        |
| Payment for purchase of intangible assets                                      |          | (11)             | (131)            |
| Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets |          | 47               | 10,550           |
| Proceeds from liquidation of investment in subsidiaries                        |          | -                | 22,414           |
| Interest received  | 22       | 5                | 2,154            |
| Dividend received  | 22       | 123,500          | 357,200          |
| <b>Net cash receipt from (payments for) investing activities</b>               |          | <b>(306,198)</b> | <b>156,362</b>   |
| <b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>                                    |          |                  |                  |
| Cash receipts for short-term loans from parent company                         | 27.3     | 1,051,060        | 611,175          |
| Cash payments for short-term loans from parent company                         | 27.3     | (811,094)        | (431,516)        |
| Dividends paid   | 20       | (181,500)        | (445,499)        |
| Interest paid  | 28       | (3,595)          | -                |
| Cash payments for lease liabilities  | 28       | (2,858)          | (2,762)          |
| <b>Net cash receipt from (payments for) financing activities</b>               |          | <b>52,013</b>    | <b>(268,602)</b> |
| <b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>                    |          | <b>4,340</b>     | <b>(5,632)</b>   |
| Cash and cash equivalents - opening balance                                    |          | 1,424            | 7,048            |
| Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents                              |          | 7                | 8                |
| <b>Cash and cash equivalents - closing balance</b>                             | <b>9</b> | <b>5,771</b>     | <b>1,424</b>     |
| <b>Non-cash items</b>  |          |                  |                  |
| Payable balances from purchase of property, plant and equipment                |          | 92,492           | 156,546          |
| Acquisition of right-of-use assets under lease agreements                      | 28       | 824              | 5,527            |

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

## **1 General information**

Pakfood Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company, which is incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The address of the Company's registered office is 979/72-74 SM Tower Building, 25th Floor, Phaholyothin Road, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400. The Company has 5 branches in Bangkok, Nakhon Si Thammarat, and Samutsakorn.

The Company is controlled by Thai Union Group Public Company Limited ("the Parent Company"), which owns, which owns 99.74% of the Company's shares. The Parent Company is incorporated in Thailand and listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

The principal business operations of the Company is the manufacture and distribution of frozen foods and aquatic animals.

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Company's authorised directors on 2 April 2024.

## **2 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except derivatives as explained in relevant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 7.

For the years ended 31 December 2023, the Company considered not to prepare and present consolidated financial statements because:

- the Company's debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets);
- the Company did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and
- the Company is a subsidiary of Thai Union Group Public Company Limited, which is the ultimate parent company that is required to prepare and present consolidated financial statements of the Group companies.

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

### 3 Amended financial reporting standards

#### 3.1 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023

- a) **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- c) **Amendment to TAS 41 Agriculture** clarified about removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value of biological asset.
- d) **Amendment to TFRS 3 - Business combinations** clarified some minor amendments to update its references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and added a consideration for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired from business combinations. The amendments also confirmed that contingent assets shouldn't be recognised at the acquisition date.
- e) **Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

The Company's management assessed and considered that the above new and amended standards do not have a significant impact on the Company.

#### 3.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2024

The following amended TFRSs were not mandatory for the current reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Company.

- a) **Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements** revised the disclosure from '*significant* accounting policies' to '*material* accounting policies'. The amendment also provides guidelines on identifying when the accounting policy information is material. Consequently, immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors** revised to the definition of 'accounting estimates' to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.
- c) **Amendments to TAS 12 - Income taxes**
  - c.1) Companies must recognise any deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Example transactions are leases and decommissioning obligations.
  - c.2) Companies must apply all income taxes arising from the tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an international organisation.

In December 2021, the OECD released the Pillar Two model rules to apply the Global Anti-Base Erosion Proposal, or 'GloBE') to reform international corporate taxation. Large multinational enterprises within the rules' scope must calculate the GloBE effective tax rates for each territory in which they operate and pay a top-up tax for the differences between these and the 15% minimum rate.

In December 2023, the amendments to TAS 12 provide a temporary relief from the requirement to recognise and disclose deferred taxes arising from enacted or substantively enacted tax law that implements the Pillar Two model rules, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules. The amendments also require affected companies to disclose:

- the fact that they have applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes
- their current tax expense (if any) related to the Pillar Two income taxes, and
- during the period between the legislation being enacted or substantially enacted and the legislation becoming effective, known or reasonably estimable information that would help users of financial statements to understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation. If this information is not known or reasonably estimable, entities are instead required to disclose a statement to that effect and information about their progress in assessing the exposure

## **4 Accounting policies**

### **4.1 Investment in subsidiary**

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Investment in subsidiary is accounted for using cost method.

### **4.2 Foreign currency translation**

#### **a) Functional and presentation currency**

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

#### **b) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or the date of revaluation where items are re-measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.

Any exchange component of gains and losses on a non-monetary item that recognised in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income is recognised following the recognition of a gain or loss on the non-monetary item.

### **4.3 Cash and cash equivalents**

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date and bank overdrafts.

### **4.4 Trade accounts receivable**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement not over 90 days and therefore are all classified as current.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration, which is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost.

The impairment of trade receivables is disclosed in Note 4.6

#### **4.5 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of purchase comprises both the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory, such as import duties and transportation charges, less all attributable discounts, rebates and other similar items. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour costs, other direct costs and related production overheads based on normal operating capacity. It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Allowance is made, where necessary, for slow-moving, obsolete and defective inventories.

#### **4.6 Financial assets**

##### Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification of financial assets depends on the entity's business model for managing them and the contractual terms of the cash flows whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). The Company classifies its debt instruments in the following categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments, the Company has an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) except those that are held for trading, they are measured at FVPL.

##### Recognition and derecognition

The Company shall recognise a financial asset in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, or the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from them have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of their ownership.

##### Measurement

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

#### Debt instruments

Subsequent measurements of debt instruments depend on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and their cash flow characteristics. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** A financial asset will be measured at amortised cost when holding it to collect contractual cash flows is the objective of its business model. In addition, the contractual terms of the financial asset will give rise to cash flows on specified dates, which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in financial income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented in profit or loss.
- **FVOCI:** A financial assets will be measured at FVOCI when it is held for both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets to achieve its business model objective. In addition, the contractual terms of the financial asset will give rise to cash flows on specified dates, which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and related foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised on other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.
- **FVPL:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

#### Equity instruments

The Company measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of income as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

#### Impairment

The Company applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring the impairment of trade receivables, which applies lifetime expected credit loss, from initial recognition for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets. The expected credit loss rates are based on payment profiles, historical credit losses as well as forward-looking information and factors that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the outstanding balances.

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, the Company applies TFRS 9 general approach in measuring the impairment of those financial assets. Under the general approach, the 12-month or the lifetime expected credit loss is applied depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

The Company assesses expected credit loss by taking into consideration forward-looking information and past experiences. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (probability-weighted present value of estimated cash shortfall). The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.



When measuring expected credit losses, the Company reflects the following:

- probability-weighted estimated uncollectible amounts
- time value of money; and
- supportable and reasonable information as of the reporting date about past experience, current conditions and forecasts of future situations.

Impairment losses are presented as net impairment losses in the statement of income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

#### **4.7 Investment property**

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including directly attributable costs and borrowing costs. Subsequently, the investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Land is not depreciated.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other investment properties are building and building improvements calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives of 5 - 40 years.

#### **4.8 Property, plant and equipment**

Land is stated at historical cost less allowance for impairment. Other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment. Historical costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated on the straight-line method to allocate their costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Land improvement                         | 5 years      |
| Buildings and building improvements      | 5 - 40 years |
| Machinery and factory equipment          | 5 - 20 years |
| Furniture, fixtures and office equipment | 3 - 5 years  |
| Vehicles                                 | 5 years      |

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amounts and are recognised within other gains or (losses) in the statement of income.

#### **4.9 Intangible assets**

Computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives 10 years.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

#### **4.10 Impairment of assets**

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

#### **4.11 Leases**

Leases - where the Company is the lessee

At contract inception, the Company assesses whether the 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 recognises a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, initial direct costs and estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any incentive received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at the commencement date and discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments can include fixed payments; variable payments that depend on an index or rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

To apply a cost model, the Company measures the ROU asset at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The ROU asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. However, if the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the ROU asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the ROU asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. The useful life of the ROU asset is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The lease liability is measured in subsequent periods using the effective interest rate method and remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset) when there is a change in future lease payments in case of negotiation, changes of an index or rate or in case of reassessment of options.

When the lease liability is re-measured to reflect changes to the lease payments, the Company recognises the remeasurement amount of the lease liability as an adjustment to the ROU asset. However, if the carrying amount of the ROU asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

The Company has elected not to recognise ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases - where the Company is the lessor

The Company determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease substantially transfers all risks and rewards incidental to the underlying asset's ownership. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method, which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in investment property and property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with other similar investment property and property, plant and equipment owned by the Company. Rental income (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **4.12 Financial liabilities**

##### Classification

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations as follows:

- Where the Company has an unconditional contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, it is considered a financial liability unless there is a predetermined or possible settlement for a fixed amount of cash in exchange of a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments.
- Where the Company has no contractual obligation or has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset in settlement of the obligation, it is considered an equity instrument.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the liability settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

##### Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

##### Recognition, Derecognition and modification

The Company shall recognise a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Company assesses whether the renegotiation / modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated / modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

#### **4.13 Current and deferred income taxes**

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

##### Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

##### Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognized
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### **4.14 Employee benefits**

##### Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and bonuses that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

##### Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan or provident fund is a post-retirement plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

##### Defined benefit plan

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounted the estimated future cash outflows using the market yield of government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statements of changes in equity.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

##### Termination benefits

The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for the related restructuring. Benefits due more than 12 months are discounted to their present value.

#### **4.15 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

#### **4.16 Share Capital**

Ordinary shares with discretionary dividends are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### **4.17 Revenue recognition**

The Company recognises revenue in the period when control of goods or services transferred to customers in an amount that reflect the net consideration the Company expects to receive. Depending on the terms of the underlying contract, the Company generally meets the above requirements when it either ships or delivers finished goods and control of the goods transfers to the customer. At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods promised in the contract to identify the performance obligations. Each performance obligation is a promise to transfer to the customer a good or service that is distinct. The transaction price will need to be allocated to the distinct performance obligations based on the relative standalone selling price of the goods and other performance obligations to ensure that revenue is recognised at the appropriate time and for the correct amount.

The Company recognises revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised goods to a customer, which is when the customer obtains control of those goods. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

#### 4.18 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividend is recognised when the interim dividends are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

#### 4.19 Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument in hedge accounting, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company designates certain derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or unrecognised firm commitments (fair value hedges); or
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Derivatives that is not applied hedge accounting is classified as an asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains (losses).

When forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Company generally designates only the change in fair value of the forward contract related to the spot component as the hedging instrument. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in the spot component of the forward contracts are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The change in the forward element of the contract that relates to the hedged item ('aligned forward element') is recognised within other comprehensive income in the costs of hedging reserve within equity. In some cases, the Company may designate the full change in fair value of the forward contract (including forward points) as the hedging instrument. In such cases, the gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in profit or loss and are included in other gains (losses).

## 5 Financial risk management

### 5.1 Financial risk factor

The Company exposes to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Company's Treasury Function. The Company's policy includes areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The framework parameters are approved by the Board of Directors and uses as the key communication and control tools for Treasury team globally.

#### 5.1.1 Market risk

##### a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk arises mainly from trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company seek to reduce this risk by entering into forward exchange contracts when it considers appropriate. The Company uses forward contracts, transacted with the financial institutions, to hedge their exposure to foreign currency risk in connection with measurement currency.

The Company uses a combination of foreign currency options and foreign currency forwards to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk. Under the Company's policy, the critical terms of the forwards and options must align with the hedged items.

The Company designate the full change in fair value of the forward contract (including forward points) as the hedging instrument. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains (losses).

The Company also entered foreign currency forwards in relation to projected purchases and sales for the next 12 months that do not qualify as 'highly probable' forecast transactions and hence do not satisfy the requirements for hedge accounting (economic hedges). The foreign currency forwards are subject to the same risk management policies as all other derivative contracts. However, they are accounted for as held for trading, with gains (losses) recognised in profit or loss.

#### Exposure

The balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are summarised below.

| As at 31 December | Financial assets         |                          | Financial liabilities    |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                   | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
| Foreign currency  |                          |                          |                          |                          |
| USD               | 165,095                  | 76,994                   | 274                      | 5,463                    |
| EUR               | 50                       | -                        | 8,640                    | 107,607                  |

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance

The effects of the foreign currency forward contracts designated as foreign currency-related cash flow hedging instruments on the Company's financial position and performance are as follows:

| <b>As at 31 December</b>   | <b>2023</b>           | <b>2022</b>             |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Cash flow hedge</u>   |                       |                         |
| <u>Foreign currency forward contracts</u>  |                       |                         |
| Net carrying amount of hedging Instruments (Thousand Baht)   |                       |                         |
| Derivative assets  | 14,019                | 18,639                  |
| Derivative liabilities   | -                     | (1,084)                 |
| Notional amount (Thousand)   |                       |                         |
| USD  | 11,785                | 10,600                  |
| Maturity date  | April to<br>July 2024 | January to<br>July 2023 |
| Hedge ratio  | 1:1                   | 1:1                     |
| Change in value of outstanding hedging instruments used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year (Thousand Baht) | (8,282)               | (21,479)                |
| Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge ineffectiveness for the year (Thousand Baht)                | 8,282                 | 21,479                  |
| Weighted average strike rate for outstanding hedging instruments   |                       |                         |
| USD:THB  | 34.97                 | 35.91                   |

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Company is primarily exposed to changes between Baht and US Dollar exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US Dollar.

|                               | <b>Impact to<br/>net profit<br/>Thousand<br/>Baht</b> | <b>Impact to other<br/>components<br/>of equity<br/>Thousand<br/>Baht</b> |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>As at 31 December 2023</b> |   |   |
| Exchange rate THB to USD      | Increase / Decrease                                   | Decrease / Increase   |
| Increase / Decrease 1%        | 534   | 2,875   |
| <b>As at 31 December 2022</b> |   |   |
| Exchange rate THB to USD      | Increase / Decrease                                   | Decrease / Increase   |
| Increase / Decrease 1%        | 526   | 3,648   |

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk relates primarily to its deposits at financial institutions, short-term loans to related parties and short-term borrowings from related parties.

For interest rate risk, the Company's financial assets and liabilities mostly carried fixed interest rates. Therefore, the Company considers that interest rate risk is not a key business risk.

Significant financial assets and liabilities classified by interest rates and due date type are summarised in the table below

|                                      | Fixed interest rates              |                                 | Floating interest rates          |                                   |                                 |                                  | Non-interest bearing |                  | Total<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Interest<br>rate<br>(% p.a.) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                      | Within 1 year<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 1 - 5 years<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Over 5 years<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Within 1 year<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 1 - 5 years<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Over 5 years<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Thousand<br>Baht     |                  |                           |                              |
|                                      |                                   |                                 |                                  |                                   |                                 |                                  |                      | Thousand<br>Baht |                           |                              |
| <b>As at 31 December 2023</b>        |                                   |                                 |                                  |                                   |                                 |                                  |                      |                  |                           |                              |
| <b>Financial assets</b>              |                                   |                                 |                                  |                                   |                                 |                                  |                      |                  |                           |                              |
| Cash and cash equivalents            | -                                 | -                               | -                                | 1,422                             | -                               | -                                | 4,349                | 5,771            | 0.05 - 0.50               |                              |
| Short-term loans to parent company   | -                                 | -                               | -                                | 1,422                             | -                               | -                                | 4,349                | 5,771            |                           |                              |
| <b>Financial liabilities</b>         |                                   |                                 |                                  |                                   |                                 |                                  |                      |                  |                           |                              |
| Short-term loans from parent company | -                                 | -                               | -                                | 419,625                           | -                               | -                                | -                    | 419,625          | 2.85                      |                              |
| Lease liabilities                    | 2,467                             | 426                             | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                                | -                    | 2,893            | 3.50 - 4.50               |                              |
|                                      | 2,467                             | 426                             | -                                | 419,625                           | -                               | -                                | -                    | 422,518          |                           |                              |
| <b>As at 31 December 2022</b>        |                                   |                                 |                                  |                                   |                                 |                                  |                      |                  |                           |                              |
| <b>Financial assets</b>              |                                   |                                 |                                  |                                   |                                 |                                  |                      |                  |                           |                              |
| Cash and cash equivalents            | -                                 | -                               | -                                | 1,205                             | -                               | -                                | 219                  | 1,424            | 0.04 - 0.35               |                              |
| <b>Financial liabilities</b>         |                                   |                                 |                                  |                                   |                                 |                                  |                      |                  |                           |                              |
| Short-term loans from parent company | -                                 | -                               | -                                | 179,659                           | -                               | -                                | -                    | 179,659          | 1.65                      |                              |
| Lease liabilities                    | 2,585                             | 2,199                           | -                                | -                                 | -                               | -                                | -                    | 4,784            | 3.50 - 4.00               |                              |
|                                      | 2,585                             | 2,199                           | -                                | 179,659                           | -                               | -                                | -                    | 184,443          |                           |                              |



### 5.1.2 Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties are accepted. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history by considering its financial position, past experiences and other relevant factors. The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of receivables and loans as stated in the statement of financial position.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Company's financial assets are subject to the expected credit loss model i.e., trade and other receivables and loans to related parties. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of the last 5 years and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

The Company write-off trade receivables when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Impairment losses are presented as losses in the statement of income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

The loss allowance for trade receivables was determined as follows:

|                               | Not yet due<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Up to 3<br>months<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 3 - 6<br>months<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 6 - 12<br>months<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Over 12<br>months<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Total<br>(Note 10)<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>As at 31 December 2023</b> |                                 |                                       |                                     |                                      |                                       |  |
| Gross carrying amount         | 148,601                         | 59,283                                | 774                                 | 185                                  | 740                                   | 209,583                                |
| Loss allowance                | (12)                            | (114)                                 | (198)                               | (47)                                 | (731)                                 | (1,102)                                |
| <b>As at 31 December 2022</b> |                                 |                                       |                                     |                                      |                                       |  |
| Gross carrying amount         | 100,975                         | 9,231                                 | 99                                  | 107                                  | 643                                   | 111,055                                |
| Loss allowance                | -                               | (44)                                  | (10)                                | (55)                                 | (351)                                 | (460)                                  |

The loss allowance for trade receivables can be reconciled as follows:

| For the year ended 31 December                         | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| As at 1 January  | (460)                    | (962)                    |
| Reversal (Loss) allowance recognised in profit or loss | (642)                    | 502                      |
| As at 31 December                                      | (1,102)                  | (460)                    |

### 5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and funding availability through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the nature of the underlying business, the Group Treasury aims at maintaining funding flexibility by keeping committed credit lines available.

The analysis of the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities is presented in Note 5.1.1b), mostly will be matured within one year. All derivatives of the Group as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 will be matured within one year.

## 5.2 Capital risk management

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

## 6 Fair value

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, excluding where its fair value is approximating the carrying amount.

| <b>As at 31 December</b>           | <b>2023</b>     | <b>2022</b>     |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                    | <b>Thousand</b> | <b>Thousand</b> |
|                                    | <b>Baht</b>     | <b>Baht</b>     |
| <b>Derivatives assets</b>          |                 |                 |
| Foreign currency forward contracts | 14,019          | 18,639          |
| <b>Derivatives liabilities</b>     |                 |                 |
| Foreign currency forward contracts | -               | 1,084           |

The fair value of derivatives is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the Group's specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to assess the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Fair values are categorised into hierarchy based on inputs used as follows:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments is based on the price at the financial statement date by reference to market with liquidity.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments is determined using significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates.

Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments is not based on observable market data

There were no transfers between these levels during the year.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are approximately to the carrying amounts as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted deposits with financial institutions
- Trade and other receivables, net
- Other non-current assets
- Short-term loans from related parties
- Trade and other payables
- Other non-current liabilities

## 7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

(a) Defined retirement benefit obligations

The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on a number of assumptions. Key assumptions used and impacts from possible changes in key assumptions are disclosed in Note 17.

(b) Fair valuation of financial assets and derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

## 8 Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports, and they're regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker (CODM). The CODM is the chief executive officer who makes decisions about resource allocation to the segment and assess its performance.

The Company has only a operating segment which is the manufacture and distribution of frozen foods and aquatic animals and related business and operated in Thailand. The Company measures segment performance based on gross profit on a consistent basis with that uses to measure gross profit in the financial statements. Therefore, revenue, gross profit and assets information regarding operating segment have been presented in Financial statements.

Timing of revenue recognition of consolidated and separate financial statement are as follows:

| <b>For the year ended 31 December</b>               | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Total revenue - recognition at point in time</b> |   |   |
| Frozen and chilled seafood and related businesses   | 1,449,114                                     | 1,407,382                                     |

### Geographic information

Revenue from customers is based on the location of the customers presented in the financial statements are as follows:

| <b>For the year ended 31 December</b> | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Revenue from customers</b>         |   |   |
| Thailand                              | 326,021                                       | 337,864                                       |
| US                                    | 632,584                                       | 480,225                                       |
| Europe                                | 441,804                                       | 543,885                                       |
| Cannada                               | 35,150  | 3,651   |
| Japan                                 | 5,876   | 41,061  |
| Others                                | 7,679   | 696   |
| <b>Total revenue from customers</b>   | <b>1,449,114</b>                              | <b>1,407,382</b>                              |

### Major customers

For the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company had no customers with revenues of 10 percent or more of the Company's revenue.

## 9 Cash and cash equivalents

| <b>As at 31 December</b>               | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|--|---|---|
| Cash on hand                           | 166   | 219   |
| Current and savings accounts           | 5,605   | 1,205   |
| <b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b> | <b>5,771</b>                                  | <b>1,424</b>                                  |

**10 Trade and other receivables, net**

| <b>As at 31 December</b>                                       | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|--|---|---|
| Trade receivables - third parties                              | 127,729                                       | 100,238                                       |
| Trade receivables - related parties (Note 27.2)                | 81,854  | 10,817  |
|  | 209,583                                       | 111,055                                       |
| <u>Less:</u> Loss allowance for trade receivables (Note 5.1.2) | (1,102)                                       | (460)   |
| Trade receivables, net   | 208,481                                       | 110,595                                       |
| Accrued income - third parties                                 | 1,358   | 518   |
| Accrued income - related parties (Note 27.2)                   | 1,162   | -   |
| Advance payments   | 819   | 97  |
| Prepaid Expenses - third parties                               | 1,653   | 3,064   |
| Prepaid Expenses - related parties (Note 27.2)                 | 1,939   | 1,594   |
| Tax coupon   | 42  | -   |
| <b>Total trade and other receivables, net</b>                  | <b>215,454</b>                                | <b>115,868</b>                                |

**11 Inventories, net**

| <b>As at 31 December</b>                       | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|--|---|---|
| Raw materials                                  | 34,676  | 53,278  |
| Finished goods                                 | 46,355  | 88,629  |
| Ingredients and packaging                      | 18,495  | 12,386  |
| Spare parts and supplies                       | 1,790   | 3,211   |
| Raw materials in transit                       | -   | 6,086   |
|  | 101,316                                       | 163,590                                       |
| <u>Less</u> Allowance for net realisable value | (6,157)                                       | (11,565)                                      |
| <b>Total inventories, net</b>                  | <b>95,159</b>                                 | <b>152,025</b>                                |

**12 Other current assets**

| <b>As at 31 December</b>          | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Undue input vat                   | 2,119   | 2,367   |
| Input vat refundable              | 11,008  | 28,407  |
| Others                            | -   | 253   |
| <b>Total other current assets</b> | <b>13,127</b>                                 | <b>31,027</b>                                 |

Pakfood Public Company Limited  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2023

13 Investments in subsidiary using cost method

Details of investments in subsidiary as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

| Company's name         | Nature of business  | Country of incorporation | Registered share capital |                      | Proportion of shares held by the Group |           | Cost method           |                       | Dividend received     |                       |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                        |   |                          | 2023<br>Million Baht     | 2022<br>Million Baht | 2023<br>%                              | 2022<br>% | 2023<br>Thousand Baht | 2022<br>Thousand Baht | 2023<br>Thousand Baht | 2022<br>Thousand Baht |
| Okeanos Food Co., Ltd. | Manufacturer and distributor of frozen foods & aquatic animal | Thailand                 | 380                      | 380                  | 100                                    | 100       | 379,999               | 379,999               | 123,500               | 357,200               |
| <b>Total</b>           |   |                          |                          |                      |  |           | 379,999               | 379,999               | 123,500               | 357,200               |

14 Investment properties, net

|  | Land and land<br>improvement<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Building<br>and building<br>improvements<br>Thousand<br>Baht | Total<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--|--|---------------------------|
| <b>As at 1 January 2022</b>                |  |  |                           |
| Cost                                       | 105,464  | 97,533   | 202,997                   |
| <u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation       | -  | (60,317)   | (60,317)                  |
| Net book amount                            | 105,464  | 37,216   | 142,680                   |
| <b>For the year ended 31 December 2022</b> |  |  |                           |
| Opening net book amount                    | 105,464  | 37,216   | 142,680                   |
| Depreciation                               | -  | (8,194)  | (8,194)                   |
| Closing net book amount                    | 105,464  | 29,022   | 134,486                   |
| <b>As at 31 December 2022</b>              |  |  |                           |
| Cost                                       | 105,464  | 97,533   | 202,997                   |
| <u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation       | -  | (68,511)   | (68,511)                  |
| Net book amount                            | 105,464  | 29,022   | 134,486                   |
| <b>For the year ended 31 December 2023</b> |  |  |                           |
| Opening net book amount                    | 105,464  | 29,022   | 134,486                   |
| Depreciation                               | -  | (6,384)  | (6,384)                   |
| Closing net book amount                    | 105,464  | 22,638   | 126,511                   |
| <b>As at 31 December 2023</b>              |  |  |                           |
| Cost                                       | 105,464  | 97,533   | 202,997                   |
| <u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation       | -  | (74,895)   | (74,895)                  |
| Net book amount                            | 105,464  | 22,638   | 128,102                   |

As at 31 December 2023 Fair value of investment properties amounting to Baht 287.81 million (2022: Baht 287.81 million).

The fair value of investment properties are based on income approach using that consideration of 2 factor as a present value of rental income through the agreement period and present value of land and building at the end of an agreement and based on market approach. The fair values are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Amounts recognised in profit and loss that are related to investment property are as follows:

|  | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Rental income  | 18,960                   | 18,960                   |
| Direct operating expense arise from investment property that generates rental income | 7,975                    | 8,194                    |

Minimum lease payments receivable on lease of investment properties are as follows:

|                       | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Within 1 year         | 18,960                   | 18,960                   |
| Between 1 and 2 years | 18,960                   | 18,960                   |
| Between 2 and 3 years | 7,900                    | 18,960                   |
| Between 3 and 4 years | -                        | 7,900                    |
|                       | 45,820                   | 64,780                   |

Pakfood Public Company Limited  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2023

15 Property, plant and equipment, net

|  | Land and land improvement<br>Thousand Baht | Buildings and building improvements<br>Thousand Baht | Machinery and equipment<br>Thousand Baht | Furniture, fixtures and office equipment<br>Thousand Baht | Vehicles<br>Thousand Baht | Assets under construction<br>Thousand Baht | Total<br>Thousand Baht |
|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| <b>As at 1 January 2022</b>                |  |  |  |   |                           |  |                        |
| Cost                                       | 304,982                                    | 206,836  | 413,561                                  | 45,176  | 22,275                    | 233,044                                    | 1,225,874              |
| Less Accumulated depreciation              | (297)                                      | (118,553)  | (329,689)                                | (40,193)  | (21,818)                  | -  | (510,550)              |
| Allowance for impairment                   | (259)                                      | -  | -  | -   | -                         | -  | (259)                  |
| Net book amount                            | 304,426                                    | 88,283   | 83,872                                   | 4,983   | 457                       | 233,044                                    | 715,065                |
| <b>For the year ended 31 December 2022</b> |  |  |  |   |                           |  |                        |
| Opening net book amount                    | 304,426                                    | 88,283   | 83,872                                   | 4,983   | 457                       | 233,044                                    | 715,065                |
| Additions                                  | -  | -  | 731                                      | 1,839   | -                         | 696,467                                    | 699,037                |
| Disposals/Write-offs, net                  | -  | (6,910)  | (622)                                    | (1,538)   | -                         | -  | (9,070)                |
| Transfer in (out)                          | -  | 9,814  | 1,818                                    | 2,689   | -                         | (14,321)                                   | -                      |
| Depreciation                               | (89)                                       | (6,223)  | (17,200)                                 | (2,475)   | (451)                     | -  | (26,438)               |
| Closing net book amount                    | 304,337                                    | 84,964   | 68,599                                   | 5,498   | 6                         | 915,190                                    | 1,378,594              |
| <b>As at 31 December 2022</b>              |  |  |  |   |                           |  |                        |
| Cost                                       | 304,982                                    | 206,524  | 394,983                                  | 35,022  | 20,956                    | 915,190                                    | 1,877,657              |
| Less Accumulated depreciation              | (386)                                      | (121,560)  | (326,384)                                | (29,524)  | (20,950)                  | -  | (498,804)              |
| Allowance for impairment                   | (259)                                      | -  | -  | -   | -                         | -  | (259)                  |
| Net book amount                            | 304,337                                    | 84,964   | 68,599                                   | 5,498   | 6                         | 915,190                                    | 1,378,594              |

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

|  | Land and land improvement<br>Thousand Baht | Buildings and building improvements<br>Thousand Baht | Machinery and equipment<br>Thousand Baht | Furniture, fixtures and office equipment<br>Thousand Baht | Vehicles<br>Thousand Baht | Assets under construction<br>Thousand Baht | Total<br>Thousand Baht |
|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| <b>As at 1 January 2023</b>                |  |  |  |   |                           |  |                        |
| Cost                                       | 304,982                                    | 206,524  | 394,983                                  | 35,022  | 20,956                    | 915,190                                    | 1,877,657              |
| Less Accumulated depreciation              | (386)                                      | (121,560)  | (326,384)                                | (29,524)  | (20,950)                  | -  | (498,804)              |
| Allowance for impairment                   | (259)                                      | -  | -  | -   | -                         | -  | (259)                  |
| Net book amount                            | 304,337                                    | 84,964   | 68,599                                   | 5,498   | 6                         | 915,190                                    | 1,378,594              |
| <b>For the year ended 31 December 2023</b> |  |  |  |   |                           |  |                        |
| Opening net book amount                    | 304,337                                    | 84,964   | 68,599                                   | 5,498   | 6                         | 915,190                                    | 1,378,594              |
| Additions                                  | -  | 180  | 1,368                                    | 1,240   | -                         | 362,897                                    | 365,685                |
| Disposals and Write-offs, net              | -  | (1)  | (3)                                      | (2)   | -                         | -  | (6)                    |
| Transfer in (out)                          | -  | 107,410  | 76,118                                   | 486   | -                         | (184,014)                                  | -                      |
| Depreciation                               | (61)                                       | (17,204)   | (21,842)                                 | (2,934)   | (6)                       | -  | (42,047)               |
| Closing net book amount                    | 304,276                                    | 175,349  | 124,240                                  | 4,288   | -                         | 1,094,073                                  | 1,702,226              |
| <b>As at 31 December 2023</b>              |  |  |  |   |                           |  |                        |
| Cost                                       | 304,982                                    | 311,984  | 463,644                                  | 36,012  | 20,956                    | 1,094,073                                  | 2,231,651              |
| Less Accumulated depreciation              | (447)                                      | (136,635)  | (339,404)                                | (31,724)  | (20,956)                  | -  | (529,166)              |
| Allowance for impairment                   | (259)                                      | -  | -  | -   | -                         | -  | (259)                  |
| Net book amount                            | 304,276                                    | 175,349  | 124,240                                  | 4,288   | -                         | 1,094,073                                  | 1,702,226              |



**16 Trade and other receivables**

| <b>As at 31 December</b>  | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|---|---|---|
| Trade payables - third parties  | 91,011  | 64,044  |
| Trade payables - related parties (Note 27.2)  | 19,020  | 12,261  |
| Other payables  | 34,439  | 17,441  |
| Payable balances from purchase of property, plant and equipment - third parties               | 88,302  | 149,500                                       |
| Payable balances from purchase of property, plant and equipment - related parties (Note 27.2) | 4,097   | -   |
| Unearned revenue  | 1,692   | 1,504   |
| Accrued expenses  | 45,843  | 34,967  |
| Accrued interest expenses - related party (Note 27.2)   | 6,100   | 787   |
| <b>Total trade and other payables</b>   | <b>290,504</b>                                | <b>278,504</b>                                |

**17 Employee benefit obligations**

| <b>As at 31 December</b>   | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|--|---|---|
| Liability in the statement of financial position<br>- Retirement benefits          | 70,523  | 78,477  |
| Profit or loss charge included in the statement of income<br>- Retirement benefits | 7,808   | 9,125   |
| Remeasurement for retirement benefits  | (1,544)                                       | (983)   |

**Retirement benefit plans**

The plans are final salary retirement plans, which provide benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement.

The movement in the defined benefit obligations during the year is as follows:

|   | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January   | 78,477  | 77,465  |
| Current service cost  | 6,020   | 8,047   |
| Interest cost   | 1,788   | 1,078   |
|   | <b>7,808</b>                                  | <b>9,125</b>                                  |
| Curtailment   | (8,284)                                       | -   |
| Remeasurements:   |   |   |
| (Gain) Loss from change in financial assumptions            | 956   | (7,206)                                       |
| Experience (gain) loss                                      | (2,500)                                       | 6,223   |
|   | <b>(1,544)</b>                                | <b>(983)</b>                                  |
| Benefit payments  | (3,237)                                       | (6,185)                                       |
| Reclassification from transfer employees to related parties | (2,697)                                       | (945)   |
| <b>As at 31 December</b>                                    | <b>70,523</b>                                 | <b>78,477</b>                                 |

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

Due to the year 2023, the Company closed a Chaophraya factory, Bangkok Province to move the production factory to Samut Sakhon Province, which created loss from the curtailment, Post-employment benefit obligations were fully paid to the affected employees during the year.

The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

| As at 31 December      | 2023       | 2022       |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Discount rate (%)      | 2.1 - 4.5  | 1.1 - 5.9  |
| Salary growth rate (%) | 2.0 - 5.0  | 2.0 - 5.0  |
| Turnover rate (%)      | 2.0 - 30.0 | 2.0 - 30.0 |

| As at 31 December  | % Change | Impact on defined benefit obligation |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                    |          | Increase                             |                          | Decrease                 |                          |
|                    |          | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht             | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
| Discount rate      | 1        | (4,483)                              | (4,951)                  | 5,032                    | 5,564                    |
| Salary growth rate | 1        | 4,887                                | 5,419                    | (4,446)                  | (4,921)                  |
| Turnover           | 20       | (4,632)                              | (5,186)                  | 5,454                    | 6,109                    |

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the employee benefit obligation recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

For the Company, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for employee benefit obligations is 12 years (2022: 12 years).

The Company expect to pay Baht 13 million, of retirement benefits during the next year (2022: Baht 17 million).

## 18 Deferred income taxes, net

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

| As at 31 December                        | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Deferred tax assets                      | 3,012                    | 12,888                   |
| Deferred tax liabilities                 | (14,427)                 | (12,779)                 |
| Deferred taxes assets (liabilities), net | (11,415)                 | 109                      |

The gross movement of deferred income taxes is as follows:

|  | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| As at 1 January                                    | 109                      | 2,687                    |
| Credited to profit or loss                         | (11,808)                 | (2,121)                  |
| Charged / (Credited) to other comprehensive income | 284                      | (457)                    |
| As at 31 December                                  | (11,415)                 | 109                      |

Pakfood Public Company Limited  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2023

The movement in the deferred income taxes during the year is as follows:

|  | Charged/(Credited) to |                               | Charged/(Credited) to |                               | As at            |                               | As at            |               |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
|  | 1 January 2022        | Profit and comprehensive loss | 31 December 2022      | Profit and comprehensive loss | 31 December 2022 | Profit and comprehensive loss | 31 December 2023 | Other income  |
|  | Thousand Baht         | Thousand Baht                 | Thousand Baht         | Thousand Baht                 | Thousand Baht    | Thousand Baht                 | Thousand Baht    | Thousand Baht |
| <b>Deferred tax assets</b>                       |                       |                               |                       |                               |                  |                               |                  |               |
| Allowance for diminution in value of inventories | 1,238                 | (776)                         | -                     | (228)                         | 462              | -                             | 234              | -             |
| Allowance for impairment assets                  | 52                    | -                             | -                     | -                             | 52               | -                             | 52               | -             |
| Loss allowance for trade receivables             | 192                   | (169)                         | -                     | 195                           | 23               | -                             | 218              | -             |
| Employee benefit obligations                     | 16,537                | (4,138)                       | (48)                  | (10,169)                      | 12,351           | 173                           | 2,355            | -             |
| Lease liabilities                                | -                     | -                             | -                     | 153                           | -                | -                             | 153              | -             |
|  | 18,019                | (5,083)                       | (48)                  | (10,049)                      | 12,888           | 173                           | 3,012            | -             |
| <b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>                  |                       |                               |                       |                               |                  |                               |                  |               |
| Accumulated depreciation                         | (15,528)              | 2,962                         | -                     | (1,530)                       | (12,566)         | -                             | (14,096)         | -             |
| Hedging reserves                                 | 196                   | -                             | (409)                 | 5                             | (213)            | 111                           | (97)             | -             |
| Assets under lease liabilities                   | -                     | -                             | -                     | (234)                         | -                | -                             | (234)            | -             |
|  | (15,332)              | 2,962                         | (409)                 | (1,759)                       | (12,779)         | 111                           | (14,427)         | -             |
| <b>Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net</b>    | 2,687                 | (2,121)                       | (457)                 | (11,808)                      | 109              | 284                           | (11,415)         | -             |

## 19 Share capital

As at 31 December 2023, the total number of authorised ordinary shares is 33,000,000 shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share. There are 32,999,979 shares which are fully paid. (2022: 32,999,979 ordinary shares which are fully paid.)

## 20 Dividend

On 31 March 2023, the Annual General Meeting of the Company approved a resolution to pay a dividend of Baht 280.50 million from its net profit from operations for the year 2022. However, by the resolution of the meeting of the Company's Board of Directors held on 29 July 2022, the Company paid out the interim dividend of Baht 4.30 per share to the Company's shareholders totaling Baht 141.90 million on 29 August 2022. The remaining dividend of Baht 4.20 per share or totaling Baht 138.60 million was paid on 18 April 2023.

On 4 August 2023, the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to approve an interim dividend payment of Baht 1.30 per share, totaling Baht 42.90 million to the Company's shareholder. The interim dividend was paid on 31 August 2023.

On 31 March 2022, the Annual General Meeting of the Company approved a resolution to pay a dividend of Baht 9.20 per share, totaling Baht 303.60 million, from its net operating profit for the year ended 31 December 2021. The dividend was paid on 18 April 2022.

On 29 July 2022, the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to approve an interim dividend payment of Baht 4.30 per share, totaling Baht 141.90 million to the Company's shareholder. The interim dividend was paid on 29 August 2022.

## 21 Legal reserve

According to the Public Limited Company Act., B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of its net profit after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital. The legal reserve is non-distributable.

## 22 Other income

For the year ended 31 December

|                           | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Rental income             | 960                      | 960                      |
| Service income            | 19,957                   | 14,383                   |
| Management income         | 58,400                   | 52,950                   |
| Interest income           | 5                        | 675                      |
| Sales scrap               | 628                      | 1,170                    |
| Tax coupon                | 2,376                    | 3,702                    |
| Dividend income (Note 13) | 123,500                  | 357,200                  |
| Others                    | 20,777                   | 12,346                   |
| <b>Total other income</b> | <b>226,603</b>           | <b>443,386</b>           |

**23 Expense by nature**

| For the year ended 31 December         | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Raw material and consumables used      | 710,021                  | 742,700                  |
| Changes in finished goods              | (42,274)                 | (21,848)                 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 51,268                   | 37,472                   |
| Employee expenses                      | 324,441                  | 327,344                  |
| Utilities expense                      | 76,518                   | 73,634                   |
| Repair and maintenance expenses        | 10,949                   | 9,134                    |

**24 Other gains (losses), net**

| For the year ended 31 December  | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Gains (losses) from exchange rate, net                                    | (10,669)                 | 7,431                    |
| Gain from financial instruments, net                                      | 2,647                    | 476                      |
| Gain from liquidation of investment in subsidiaries                       | -                        | 7,609                    |
| Gain from disposals and writes-offs of property, plant and equipment, net | 41                       | 1,540                    |
| <b>Total other gains (losses), net</b>                                    | <b>(7,981)</b>           | <b>17,056</b>            |

**25 Income tax**

| For the year ended 31 December                  | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Current tax</b>                              |                          |                          |
| Current tax on profit for the year              | -                        | -                        |
| <b>Deferred income tax (Note 18)</b>            |                          |                          |
| Decrease in deferred tax assets                 | 10,049                   | 5,083                    |
| Increase (Decrease) in deferred tax liabilities | 1,759                    | (2,962)                  |
| Total deferred income tax                       | 11,808                   | 2,121                    |
| <b>Total income tax expenses</b>                | <b>11,808</b>            | <b>2,121</b>             |

**Pakfood Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

The taxes on the Company's profits before tax differ from the theoretical amounts that would arise using the basic tax rates of the Company as follows:

| <b>For the year ended 31 December</b>             | <b>2023</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>2022</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
|---|---|---|
| Profit before income tax                          | 289,840                                       | 479,147                                       |
| Tax calculated at tax rates of 20% (2022: 20%)    | 57,968  | 95,829  |
| Tax effect of:                                    |   |   |
| Income not subject to tax                         | (55,283)                                      | (96,071)                                      |
| Expense not deductible for tax purpose            | 16,605  | 2,363   |
| Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses | (7,482)                                       | -   |
| Total income tax expenses                         | 11,808  | 2,121   |
| Average effective tax rate (%)                    | 4.07  | 0.44  |

The tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

| <b>For the year ended</b>                      | <b>31 December 2023</b>                             |  |  | <b>31 December 2022</b>                             |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
|  | <b>Before tax</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>Tax</b><br><b>charged/</b><br><b>(credited)</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>After tax</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>Before tax</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>Tax</b><br><b>charged/</b><br><b>(credited)</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> | <b>After tax</b><br><b>Thousand</b><br><b>Baht</b> |
| Actuarial gain on employee benefit obligations | 1,544   | 173  | 1,717  | 983   | (43)   | 935  |
| Hedging reserve                                | (6,294)   | 111  | (6,183)  | 21,951  | (409)  | 21,542   |
| <b>Other comprehensive income (expenses)</b>   | <b>(4,750)</b>                                      | <b>284</b>   | <b>(4,466)</b>                                     | <b>22,934</b>                                       | <b>(457)</b>   | <b>22,477</b>                                      |

## 26 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

| <b>For the year ended 31 December</b>                           | <b>2023</b> | <b>2022</b> |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Net profit (Thousand Baht)                                      | 278,032     | 477,026     |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Shares) | 32,999,979  | 32,999,979  |
| Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)                       | 8.43        | 14.46       |

There are no dilutive potential ordinary shares in issue during the year presented, so no diluted earnings per share is presented.

**27 Related party transactions**

The Company's parent company is Thai Union Group Public Company Limited, which is located in Thailand. The parent company holds 99.74% of total registered shares of the Company. The remaining 0.26% of the shares are widely held. The ultimate parent company of the Group is Thai Union Group Public Company Limited.

The following significant transactions and balances were carried out with related parties:

**27.1 Transactions with related parties**

**For the year ended 31 December**

|  | <b>2023</b>     | <b>2022</b>     |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
|  | <b>Thousand</b> | <b>Thousand</b> |
|  | <b>Baht</b>     | <b>Baht</b>     |
| <b>Revenue from sales of goods</b>       |                 |                 |
| Parent company                           | 18,832          | 21,309          |
| Subsidiaries                             | 4,195           | 7,006           |
| Other related companies                  | 341,272         | 1,282           |
|  | <b>364,299</b>  | <b>29,597</b>   |
| <b>Dividend income</b>                   |                 |                 |
| Subsidiary                               | 123,500         | 357,200         |
| <b>Interest income and other income</b>  |                 |                 |
| Parent company                           | 21,478          | 12,962          |
| Subsidiaries                             | 67,896          | 61,664          |
| Other related companies                  | -               | 25              |
|  | <b>89,374</b>   | <b>74,651</b>   |
| <b>Purchase of goods</b>                 |                 |                 |
| Parent company                           | 402             | 1,038           |
| Subsidiaries                             | 94,471          | 50,910          |
| Other related companies                  | 26,908          | 25,258          |
|  | <b>121,781</b>  | <b>77,206</b>   |
| <b>Purchase of services and interest</b> |                 |                 |
| Parent company                           | 21,089          | 13,584          |
| Subsidiaries                             | 19,450          | 39,115          |
| Other related companies                  | 2,433           | 7,626           |
|  | <b>42,972</b>   | <b>60,325</b>   |

**27.2 Outstanding balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services**

| As at 31 December  | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Trade receivables</b>   |                          |                          |
| Parent company   | 3,346                    | 5,425                    |
| Subsidiaries   | 6,091                    | 5,359                    |
| Other related companies  | 72,417                   | 33                       |
|  | 81,854                   | 10,817                   |
| <b>Accrued income</b>  |                          |                          |
| Parent company   | 1,162                    | -                        |
| <b>Prepaid expense</b>   |                          |                          |
| Other related companies  | 1,939                    | 1,594                    |
| <b>Other non-current assets - Employee benefit obligations transfer staff</b>      |                          |                          |
| Parent company   | 392                      | 392                      |
| <b>Trade payables</b>  |                          |                          |
| Parent company   | 2,482                    | -                        |
| Subsidiaries   | 12,987                   | 10,060                   |
| Other related companies  | 3,551                    | 2,201                    |
|  | 19,020                   | 12,261                   |
| <b>Payable balances from purchase of property, plant and equipment</b>             |                          |                          |
| Parent company   | 4,097                    | -                        |
| <b>Accrued interest expenses</b>   |                          |                          |
| Parent company   | 6,100                    | 787                      |
| <b>Other non-current liabilities - Employee benefit obligations transfer staff</b> |                          |                          |
| Subsidiaries   | 1,625                    | 1,331                    |
| Other related companies  | 2,409                    | 6                        |
|  | 4,034                    | 1,337                    |

**27.3 Short - term loans from parent company**

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had loans from Thai Union Group Public Company Limited which is a parent company amounting to Baht 419.63 million bear interest rates at 2.85% per annum due at call (2022: Baht 179.66 million, bear interest rates at 1.65% per annum due at call).

The movements of short-term loans from parent company during the year are shown below:

| For the year ended 31 December | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Opening balance                | 179,659                  | -                        |
| Additions                      | 1,051,060                | 611,175                  |
| Repayments                     | (811,094)                | (431,516)                |
| Closing balance                | 419,625                  | 179,659                  |



#### 27.4 Directors and key management remuneration

The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below.

| For the year ended 31 December | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Short-term employee benefits   | 5,702                    | 6,753                    |
| Post-employment benefits       | 628                      | 1,535                    |
|                                | 6,330                    | 8,288                    |

#### 28 Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

|                                | Short-term<br>loans to a<br>parent<br>company<br>Thousand Baht | Accrued<br>interest<br>expenses<br>Thousand Baht | Lease liabilities<br>Thousand Baht |
|--------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>As at 1 January 2022</b>    | -  | -  | 2,947                              |
| Cash flows                     | 179,659  | -  | (2,762)                            |
| <b>Non-cash changes:</b>       |  |  |                                    |
| Additions                      | -  | 787  | 5,527                              |
| Termination of lease agreement | -  | -  | (1,087)                            |
| Amortization of financing fees | -  | -  | 159                                |
| <b>As at 31 December 2022</b>  | 179,659  | 787  | 4,784                              |
| Cash flows                     | 239,966  | (3,595)  | (2,858)                            |
| <b>Non-cash changes:</b>       |  |  |                                    |
| Additions                      | -  | 8,907  | 824                                |
| Amortization of financing fees | -  | -  | 143                                |
| <b>As at 31 December 2023</b>  | 419,625  | 6,099  | 2,893                              |

#### 29 Commitments and contingent liabilities

##### 29.1 Capital commitments

|  | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Factory and warehouse construction       | 29,538                   | 209,020                  |
| Purchase of machinery and equipment      | 42,891                   | 227,851                  |
| Purchase of factory equipment agreements | 9,013                    | 15,295                   |
|  | 81,442                   | 452,166                  |

##### 29.2 Bank guarantee

As at 31 December 2023, the Company were outstanding bank guarantee of Baht 13.11 million (2022: Baht 11.85 MB) to guarantee the electricity usage of their factories.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had to place a letter of guarantee amounting to USD 1.55 million (2022: USD 1.30 million) with local banks to secure a letter of credit issued by banks in the United States of America to the surety which has placed a customs bond with US Customs for imports of the Company's goods into the United States of America, relating to the Company's normal course of business.

### 30 Financial instruments

#### 30.1 Derivatives

The Company has the following derivative financial instruments:

| As at 31 December                            | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b><u>Current assets</u></b>                 |                          |                          |
| Foreign currency forwards - cash flow hedges | 14,019                   | 18,639                   |
| <b><u>Current liabilities</u></b>            |                          |                          |
| Foreign currency forwards - cash flow hedges | -                        | 1,084                    |

Derivatives are used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, where derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purposes and are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. They are presented as current assets or liabilities to the extent they are expected to be realised within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

#### 30.2 Foreign currency risk

The balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the Group are disclosed in Note 5.1.1

#### 30.3 Hedging reserve

The Group's hedging reserves relate to the following hedging instruments:

| For the year ended 31 December          | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| As at 1 January                         | 18,427                   | (3,115)                  |
| Change of fair value recognised in OCI  | (8,282)                  | (21,479)                 |
| Reclassified from OCI to profit or loss | 1,988                    | 43,430                   |
| Deferred taxes                          | 111                      | (409)                    |
| As at 31 December                       | 12,244                   | 18,427                   |

### 31 Promotional privileges

Pakfood Public Company Limited has received promotional privileges from the Board of Investment for the manufacture of frozen aquatic animals, semi-prepared foods and service for cold storage, pursuant to the promotion certificate No. 60-0565-0-0-3-0 issued on 19 May 2017. Subject to certain imposed conditions, the privileges include an exemption from corporate tax on net profit derived from the promoted operations for a period of 8 years from the date the promoted operations commenced generating revenues on 15 August 2017. The exemption of corporate income tax on net profit from the promoted operations is limited to the actual investment excluding land cost and working capital as of the opening date of the promoted operations.

Revenue classified by BOI and Non-BOI promoted activities (revenue from Non-BOI business included non-exemption from the privilege on corporate income tax and revenue after the exemption period) are as follows:

|                          | BOI promoted activities  |                          | Non-BOI promoted activities |                          | Total                    |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                          | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht    | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2023<br>Thousand<br>Baht | 2022<br>Thousand<br>Baht |
| Domestic sales           | 4,887                    | 13,590                   | 321,134                     | 324,274                  | 326,021                  | 337,864                  |
| Export sales             | 1,113,696                | 1,042,296                | 9,397                       | 27,222                   | 1,123,093                | 1,069,518                |
| Total revenue from sales | 1,118,583                | 1,055,886                | 330,531                     | 351,496                  | 1,449,114                | 1,407,382                |

**32 Events after the reporting period**

On 15 February 2024, the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company passed the resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the Company that will be held on 2 April 2024, to pay a dividend of Baht 165 million from its net operating profit for the year 2023. However, by the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors held on 4 August 2023, the Company paid out the interim dividend of Baht 1.30 per share from operating profit for the six-month period ended 30 June 2023, to the Company's shareholders totaling Baht 42.90 million on 31 August 2023. The remaining dividend of Baht 3.70 per share or totaling Baht 122.10 million will be paid on 19 April 2024.