

TSN WIRES COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2025



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of TSN Wires Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TSN Wires Company Limited (the Company) as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standard for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities (TFRS for NPAEs).

What I have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025;
- the statement of income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity 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 TFRS for NPAEs, 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.

S. Sukhumaporn Wong-ariyaporn

Sukhumaporn Wong-ariyaporn
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4843
Bangkok
26 May 2025

TSN Wires Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	83,723,289	13,787,178
Trade and other current receivables, net	5	109,679,280	146,412,286
Inventories, net	6	102,847,533	118,566,264
Other current assets		878,786	1,164,578
Total current assets		297,128,888	279,930,306
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	7	438,865,690	473,610,574
Intangible assets, net	8	693,879	1,709,183
Total non-current assets		439,559,569	475,319,757
Total assets		736,688,457	755,250,063

Director

The accompanying notes page 7 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

TSN Wires Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	10	200,321,386	251,933,424
Trade and other current payables	11	185,590,861	128,802,031
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	12	1,734,485	1,954,793
Short-term loans from a related company	13	28,000,000	28,000,000
Other current liabilities		353,108	262,605
Total current liabilities		415,999,840	410,952,853
Non-current liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities	12	1,222,949	2,957,435
Long-term loan from a related company	14	337,000,000	321,000,000
Employee benefit obligations	15	20,310,819	15,145,743
Total non-current liabilities		358,533,768	339,103,178
Total liabilities		774,533,608	750,056,031
Equity			
Share capital			
Authorised share capital			
Ordinary shares, 7,000,000 shares of par			
Baht 100 each		700,000,000	700,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital			
Ordinary shares, 7,000,000 shares of paid-up			
Baht 100 each		700,000,000	700,000,000
Deficits		(737,845,151)	(694,805,968)
Total equity		(37,845,151)	5,194,032
Total liabilities and equity		736,688,457	755,250,063

The accompanying notes page 7 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

TSN Wires Company Limited
Statement of Income
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025 Baht</u>	<u>2024 Baht</u>
Revenue			
Revenues from sales	16	1,134,103,576	1,064,931,308
Other income		<u>1,304,601</u>	<u>1,053,059</u>
Total revenue		<u>1,135,408,177</u>	<u>1,065,984,367</u>
Expenses			
Cost of sales		(1,086,164,185)	(1,062,282,558)
Selling expenses		(21,645,792)	(13,322,471)
Administrative expenses		(46,068,819)	(43,694,097)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange rate, net		(948,645)	2,628,140
Other expenses		<u>(206,638)</u>	<u>(97,033)</u>
Total expenses		<u>(1,155,034,079)</u>	<u>(1,116,768,019)</u>
Loss before finance costs and income tax		(19,625,902)	(50,783,652)
Finance costs		<u>(23,413,281)</u>	<u>(21,230,090)</u>
Loss before income tax		(43,039,183)	(72,013,742)
Income tax		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss for the year		<u><u>(43,039,183)</u></u>	<u><u>(72,013,742)</u></u>

The accompanying notes page 7 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

TSN Wires Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Deficits Baht	Total Baht
Beginning balance as at 1 April 2023	700,000,000	(622,792,226)	77,207,774
Net loss for the year	-	(72,013,742)	(72,013,742)
Ending balance as at 31 March 2024	<u>700,000,000</u>	<u>(694,805,968)</u>	<u>5,194,032</u>
Beginning balance as at 1 April 2024	700,000,000	(694,805,968)	5,194,032
Net loss for the year	-	(43,039,183)	(43,039,183)
Ending balance as at 31 March 2025	<u>700,000,000</u>	<u>(737,845,151)</u>	<u>(37,845,151)</u>

The accompanying notes page 7 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

TSN Wires Company Limited (the Company) is a limited company incorporated and resident in Thailand. The address of the Company's registered factory and office are as follows;

Factory - 199 Moo 11, WHA Rayong Industrial Land , Nonglailok, Bankhai, Rayong 21120.
Office - 555 Rasa One (Building A), 14th floor, Phaholyothin Road, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900.

The principal business operation of the Company is the manufacture and sales of steel wires and galvanised steel wire products.

The Company's major shareholder are The Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited which is incorporated in Thailand and owns 60% of the Company's shares and Nichia Steel Works Ltd., which is incorporated in Japan and owns 40% of the Company's shares.

The Company's financial statements were authorised for issue by the authorised directors on 26 May 2025.

2 Financial position

As at 31 March 2025, the Company had current liabilities in excess of current assets by Baht 118.87 million (2024: Baht 131.02 million) and deficits of Baht 737.85 million (2024: Baht 694.81 million). However, the Company's shareholders confirmed to provide financial support to the Company for the next 12 months. In addition, a related company confirmed to extend the repayment period of a long-term loan of Baht 337 million to 30 September 2026 (Note 14). Therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3 Accounting policies

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

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Thai Financial Reporting Standards for Non-Publicly Accountable Entities as issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions. Additional recognition and disclosures are made following the principle concept of Thai Financial Reporting Standards ;

- Income Taxes

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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

3 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.2 Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using Thai Baht. The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Thai Baht using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary balances are translated by using the exchange rate at the closing rate. Non-monetary balances denominated in a foreign currency are carried at cost using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date.

3.4 Trade receivables

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

3.5 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or 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, allowances or rebates. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. The amount of any write down of inventories to net realisable value is recognised as an expense in the period the write down occurs and presented as cost of sales.

3 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any allowance for decrease in value (if any).

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes (after deducting trade discounts and rebates) and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. These can include the initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item, and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period.

The cost of replacing parts of property, plant and equipment is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the carrying amount of those replaced parts is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis to write off the cost of each asset, except for land which is considered to have an indefinite life, to its residual value over the estimated useful life as follows:

Land improvement	15 - 20 years
Buildings	10 - 20 years
Building improvement	10 - 20 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years
Tools and spare parts	5 - 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5 years

The assets' residual value, useful lives, and depreciation method are regularly reviewed.

Whenever there is any indication showing a permanent decrease in the amount of plant and equipment; such as an evidence of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant changes in the manner in which an asset is used or is expected to be used, the Company shall recognise loss on decrease in value of the asset in statement of income where the carrying amount of asset is higher than its selling price less costs to sell or its value in use.

3.7 Intangible assets

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences 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 of 10 years.

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

3 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.8 Leases - where a Company is the lessee

Leases of property, plant or equipment which substantially transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated to the principal and to the finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The outstanding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other long-term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the statement of income over the lease period so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant or equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter period of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases not transferring a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3.9 Borrowings

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date or it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. If the borrowings do not meet the criteria as aforementioned, the borrowings are classified as non-current liabilities.

Borrowing costs are recognised by using the effective interest method.

3.10 Provident fund

The Company established a contributory registered provident fund, in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530 by joining a registered-pooled fund approved by Ministry of Finance. The fund are held in a separate trustee - administered fund.

Under the provident fund plan, all employees are member of the provident fund and must contribute 2.00 to 15.00 percent of their basic salary and the Company also contributes 3.00 to 10.00 percent of their basic salary depend on year of service. The fund appointed a fund manager to manage the fund in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations issued under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530.

The Company's contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of income in the year to which they relate.

3 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.11 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss.

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 is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income 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 income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3.12 Provisions

3.12.1 Employee benefits obligations

a) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit-sharing and bonuses, and medical care 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.

b) Defined contribution plan

The Company pays contributions to a separate fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530 by joining a registered-pooled fund approved by Ministry of Finance. The fund are held in a separate trustee - administered fund.

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.

3 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

3.12 Provisions

3.12.1 Employee benefits obligations

c) Defined benefit plans

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

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to profit or loss 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.

d) Other long-term benefits

The Company gives gold rewards to employee who works for the specified year of service.

These obligations are measured similar to defined benefit plans except remeasurement gains and losses that are charged to profit or loss.

3.12.2 Provisions - others

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 a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

3.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and service net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer. Services income is recognised as revenue in the period in which they are rendered.

Interest income and other revenues are recognised on an accrual basis.

3.14 Accounting for derivatives

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting is initially recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in other gains (losses).

Fair value of derivatives is classified as a current or non-current following its remaining maturity.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Deposits in transit	1,509,786	-
Deposits held at call with banks - saving accounts	82,008,402	13,532,024
- current accounts	205,101	255,154
Total	<u>83,723,289</u>	<u>13,787,178</u>

5 Trade and other current receivables, net

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Trade receivables - other companies	100,945,615	116,854,348
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful debts	<u>(1,975,471)</u>	<u>(1,565,471)</u>
Trade receivables - other companies, net	98,970,144	115,288,877
- related companies	3,906,936	26,789,140
Other receivables - other companies	3,602,408	2,692,392
- related companies	3,223	3,799
Revenue department receivables	-	1,093,618
Prepaid expenses	3,196,569	544,460
Total	<u>109,679,280</u>	<u>146,412,286</u>

6 Inventories, net

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Raw materials	51,809,991	42,577,231
Work in process	6,697,636	9,188,060
Finished goods	28,505,344	52,855,800
Spare parts and supplies	13,393,088	11,523,854
	100,406,059	116,144,945
<u>Less</u> Allowance for obsoleted inventories	<u>(324,543)</u>	<u>(324,543)</u>
Allowance for net realisable value inventories	<u>(1,256,821)</u>	<u>(1,256,821)</u>
Inventories, net	98,824,695	114,563,581
Goods in transit	4,022,838	4,002,683
Total	<u>102,847,533</u>	<u>118,566,264</u>

During the year 2025, the Company did not recognise an allowance for obsoleted inventories and net realisable value inventories (2024: recorded an allowance for obsoleted inventories and net realisable value inventories of Baht 0.30 million, 0.87 million respectively) to the statement of income.

TSN Wires Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2025

7 Property, plant and equipment, net

	Land Baht	Land improvement Baht	Land and building improvement Baht	Machinery and equipment Baht	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment Baht	Vehicle Baht	Asset under installation Baht	Total Baht
At 1 April 2024								
Cost	75,500,000	13,910,000	262,194,533	533,439,650	32,187,755	10,399,733	-	927,631,671
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(13,909,999)	(148,758,147)	(264,864,988)	(20,853,242)	(5,634,721)	-	(454,021,097)
Net book amount	75,500,000	1	113,436,386	268,574,662	11,334,513	4,765,012	-	473,610,574
For the year ended 31 March 2025								
Opening net book amount	75,500,000	1	113,436,386	268,574,662	11,334,513	4,765,012	-	473,610,574
Additions	-	-	-	1,403,694	25,200	-	3,476,620	4,905,514
Transfers	-	-	149,176	2,866,544	-	-	(3,015,720)	-
Disposals - Cost	-	-	-	-	(61,000)	-	-	(61,000)
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	44,848	-	-	44,848
Write-offs - Cost	-	-	-	(1,642,682)	(42,500)	-	-	(1,685,182)
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	1,436,088	42,499	-	-	1,478,587
Depreciation charge	-	-	(10,188,981)	(25,711,757)	(1,626,285)	(1,900,628)	-	(39,427,651)
Closing net book amount	75,500,000	1	103,396,581	246,926,549	9,717,275	2,864,384	460,900	438,865,690
At 31 March 2025								
Cost	75,500,000	13,910,000	262,343,709	536,067,206	32,109,455	10,399,733	460,900	930,791,003
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(13,909,999)	(158,947,128)	(289,140,657)	(22,392,180)	(7,535,349)	-	(491,925,313)
Net book amount	75,500,000	1	103,396,581	246,926,549	9,717,275	2,864,384	460,900	438,865,690

During the year 2025, there is no addition of assets leased under finance leases (where the Company is the lessee) (2024: Baht 1.49 million).

7 Property, plant and equipment, net (Cont'd)

Assets leased under finance lease included above, where the Company is a lessee, comprise motor vehicles and office equipment as follows:

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Cost - capitalised finance leases	10,556,290	10,556,290
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	<u>(7,691,906)</u>	<u>(5,752,138)</u>
Net book amount	<u>2,864,384</u>	<u>4,804,152</u>

8 Intangible assets, net

	Computer software Baht
As at 1 April 2024	
Cost	13,225,307
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(11,516,124)</u>
Net book amount	<u>1,709,183</u>
For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Opening net book amount	1,709,183
Amortisation charge	<u>(1,015,304)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>693,879</u>
As at 31 March 2025	
Cost	13,225,307
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(12,531,428)</u>
Net book amount	<u>693,879</u>

9 Deferred income taxes

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Company did not recognise deferred tax assets because the Company's managements considered that it is not probable that the Company will have future taxable profit which the tax loss can be utilised.

10 Short-term borrowings from financial institutions

As at 31 March 2025, the Company has short-term borrowings from financial institutions of Baht 200.32 million. These are:

- Promissory notes of Baht 103 million which mature on 30 June 2025, bear an interest rate of 3.55% per annum and are secured by Nichia Steel Works Ltd. and promissory notes of Baht 96 million which mature on call, bear an interest rate of 3.55% per annum and are with secured by Nichia Steel Works Ltd.
- Discounted letters of credit with recourse of Baht 1.32 million which matures on 19 June 2025 and are unsecured.

As at 31 March 2024, the Company has short-term borrowings from financial institutions of Baht 251.93 million. These are:

- Promissory notes of Baht 90.00 million which mature on 28 June 2024, bear an interest rate of 3.80% per annum and are secured by Nichia Steel Works Ltd. and promissory notes of Baht 96.00 million which mature on call, bear an interest rate of 3.80% per annum and are with secured by Nichia Steel Works Ltd.
- Trust receipts of Baht 59.55 million which mature on 5 April 2024, bear interest rates between 4.00% and 4.20% per annum and are secured by The Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited and Nichia Steel Works Ltd.
- Discounted letters of credit with recourse of Baht 6.38 million which matures between 11 April 2024 and 26 June 2024 and are unsecured.

11 Trade and other current payables

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Trade payables - other companies	17,259,764	11,048,173
- related companies	134,445,074	84,494,240
Other current payables - other companies	7,479,480	5,178,239
- related companies	6,433,399	7,975,947
Interest payable	302,188	195,314
Accrued expenses	19,670,956	19,910,118
Total	185,590,861	128,802,031

12 Finance lease liabilities

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Not later than 1 year	1,782,589	2,048,080
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	1,240,344	3,022,933
	3,022,933	5,071,013
<u>Less</u> Future finance charge on finance lease	(65,499)	(158,785)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	2,957,434	4,912,228
Representing lease liabilities :		
- Current	1,734,485	1,954,793
- Non-current	1,222,949	2,957,435
	2,957,434	4,912,228

13 Short-term loans from a related company

As at 31 March 2025, the Company has short-term loans from a related company of Baht 28 million (2024: Baht 28 million) which represent unsecured loans and are due for repayment of the principle and interest one time on maturity dates on 30 June 2025 (2024: 28 June 2024), bearing interest rates at 3.55% per annum (2024: bearing interest rates at 3.80% per annum).

14 Long-term loan from a related company

As at 31 March 2025, the Company has a long-term loan from a related company of Baht 337 million (2024: Baht 321 million). On 4 March 2025, the related company extended the repayment period to 30 September 2026, the loan represents an unsecured loan, and is due for repayment of the interest every 3 months, bearing interest rate at 3.55% per annum (2024: 3.80% per annum).

15 Employee benefit obligations

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Opening balance	15,145,743	14,162,930
Increased during the year	1,829,014	1,351,573
Actuarial loss	3,833,462	-
Paid during the year	(497,400)	(368,760)
Ending balance	<u>20,310,819</u>	<u>15,145,743</u>

16 Promotional privileges

The Company received the following promotional privileges from the Board of Investment:

BOI Certificate No.	Name of Product	Production volume	Date of approval	The date income is first derived	Period of income tax exemption of 100.00%	Period of income tax exemption of 50.00%
1735(2)/2555	Steel wires and steel galvanised wire products	45,964 Tons	22 November 2011	20 April 2013	8 years	5 years

16 Promotional privileges (Cont'd)

Sales in the statements of income classified by BOI and Non BOI businesses are as follows:

2025				
	BOI promoted activities which are under corporate income tax exemption Baht	BOI promoted activities which are subject to half corporate income tax Baht	Non BOI promoted activities Baht	Total Baht
Export sales	-	316,458,742	541,572	317,000,314
Domestic sales	-	735,611,713	81,491,549	817,103,262
Total sales	-	1,052,070,455	82,033,121	1,134,103,576

2024				
	BOI promoted activities which are under corporate income tax exemption Baht	BOI promoted activities which are subject to half corporate income tax Baht	Non BOI promoted activities Baht	Total Baht
Export sales	-	260,312,467	1,078,530	261,390,997
Domestic sales	-	728,785,118	74,755,193	803,540,311
Total sales	-	989,097,585	75,833,723	1,064,931,308

17 Bank guarantees

As at 31 March 2025, there were outstanding bank guarantees issued by a local commercial bank on behalf of the Company in respect of port service usage and compliance with business contracts of Baht 1.95 million (2024: Baht 5.04 million).

18 Commitments

Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2025, there were capital expenditure in respect of the purchase of equipment and machine contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements of Baht 0.88 million (2024: Baht 0.02 million).

Operating lease commitments

As at 31 March 2025 and 2024, the Company has entered into lease agreements relating to office equipment, vehicles and other services. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease agreements are as follows:

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Not later than 1 year	662,578	642,365
	662,578	642,365

19 Financial instruments

In order to manage the risks arising from fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, the Company makes use of the following derivative financial instruments.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

As at 31 March 2025, the outstanding forward exchange contract are as follows:

Amount in contract	Contractual currency	Amount in Baht	Contractual exchange rate (Baht/Contractual currency)	Maturities	Gain(loss) on fair value
Selling contract 40,000	Pound sterling	1,684,000	42.10	June 2025	(62,826)
Buying contract 334,188	US Dollars	11,322,294	33.88	April 2025	(4,654)

As at 31 March 2024, the outstanding forward exchange contract are as follows:

Amount in contract	Contractual currency	Amount in Baht	Contractual exchange rate (Baht/Contractual currency)	Maturities	Loss on fair value
Selling contract 675,000	US Dollars	24,316,425	35.94-36.39	April 2024 - May 2024	(184,928)
266,000	Pound sterling	11,935,890	44.76-45.84	April 2024 - June 2024	(195,120)
157,000	Euro	5,986,724	38.45	May 2024	(126,699)