

THE SIAM INDUSTRIAL WIRE COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2025



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of The Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Siam Industrial Wire 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 material 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. Weng Wignaporn

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

The Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	Baht	Baht
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,425,057,158	1,370,559,812
Trade and other current receivables, net	4	1,209,879,647	982,267,899
Inventories, net	5	689,560,654	847,709,466
Other current assets		15,042,834	19,492,930
Total current assets		3,339,540,293	3,220,030,107
Non-current assets			
Long-term loan to a related company	6	337,000,000	321,000,000
Investment in a subsidiary, net	7	69,999,900	69,999,900
Property, plant and equipment, net	8	561,843,948	565,348,247
Intangible assets, net	9	16,788,661	15,608,167
Deferred tax assets, net	10	31,793,509	30,290,688
Other non-current assets		5,063,985	11,218,972
Total non-current assets		1,022,490,003	1,013,465,974
Total assets		4,362,030,296	4,233,496,081

Director

The accompanying notes page 7 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position (continued)
As at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other current payables	11	464,432,685	391,203,027
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	12	4,217,312	3,921,047
Other current liabilities		<u>5,104,177</u>	<u>5,084,105</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>473,754,174</u>	<u>400,208,179</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities	12	5,157,362	6,033,527
Employee benefit obligations	13	149,187,158	119,405,118
Provision for decommissioning liabilities		<u>1,700,000</u>	<u>1,700,000</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>156,044,520</u>	<u>127,138,645</u>
Total liabilities		<u>629,798,694</u>	<u>527,346,824</u>
Equity			
Share capital			
Authorised share capital			
Ordinary shares, 4,600,000 shares of par value			
Baht 100 each		<u>460,000,000</u>	<u>460,000,000</u>
Issued and paid-up share capital			
Ordinary shares, 4,600,000 shares of paid-up			
Baht 100 each		460,000,000	460,000,000
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve	14	46,000,000	46,000,000
Unappropriated		<u>3,226,231,602</u>	<u>3,200,149,257</u>
Total equity		<u>3,732,231,602</u>	<u>3,706,149,257</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>4,362,030,296</u>	<u>4,233,496,081</u>

The accompanying notes page 7 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited
Statement of Income
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025 Baht</u>	<u>2024 Baht</u>
Revenue			
Revenues from sales	17	5,910,779,910	6,015,443,978
Other income		<u>42,389,166</u>	<u>50,532,453</u>
Total revenue		<u>5,953,169,076</u>	<u>6,065,976,431</u>
Expenses			
Costs of sales		(5,242,057,697)	(5,427,465,994)
Selling expenses		(523,965,803)	(285,100,260)
Administrative expenses, net		(164,963,981)	(222,880,548)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange rate, net		<u>10,809,603</u>	<u>41,382,626</u>
Total expenses		<u>(5,920,177,878)</u>	<u>(5,894,064,176)</u>
Profit before finance costs and income tax		32,991,198	171,912,255
Finance costs		<u>(824,132)</u>	<u>(283,691)</u>
Profit before income tax		32,167,066	171,628,564
Income tax	15	<u>(6,084,721)</u>	<u>(46,755,471)</u>
Net profit for the year		<u>26,082,345</u>	<u>124,873,093</u>

The accompanying notes page 7 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Retained earnings		Total Baht
			Appropriated - Legal reserve Baht	Unappropriated Baht	
Beginning balance as at 1 April 2023		460,000,000	46,000,000	6,975,154,468	7,481,154,468
Dividend payments	16	-	-	(3,899,878,304)	(3,899,878,304)
Net profit for the year		-	-	124,873,093	124,873,093
Ending balance as at 31 March 2024		<u>460,000,000</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>3,200,149,257</u>	<u>3,706,149,257</u>
Beginning balance as at 1 April 2024		460,000,000	46,000,000	3,200,149,257	3,706,149,257
Net profit for the year		-	-	26,082,345	26,082,345
Ending balance as at 31 March 2025		<u>460,000,000</u>	<u>46,000,000</u>	<u>3,226,231,602</u>	<u>3,732,231,602</u>

The accompanying notes page 7 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The Siam Industrial Wire 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 - 160 Moo 11, WHA Rayong Industrial Land , Nonglalo, 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 of construction and automotive wire.

The Company's major shareholder is TS Global Holdings Pte Ltd., which is incorporated in Singapore and owns 99.99% of the Company's shares. Tata Steel Limited, which is incorporated in India, is the ultimate parent company of the group of companies.

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

2 Accounting policies

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

2.1 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.

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.2 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.

2.3 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.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.6 Investments in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that the Company has a control power to govern the financing and operating policies of the entity. This generally means directly or indirectly accompanying a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights, unless the Company can provide evidence that clearly shows its voting rights does not create a control power over the entity. On the other hand, if the Company has less than one-half of the voting rights but can provide evidence that clearly shows its voting rights create a control power over the entity, the entity is a subsidiary.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost method less allowance for decrease in value (if any).

2.7 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
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years
Furniture and fixtures, and office equipment	3 - 5 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 15 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 property, 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 recognised loss on decrease in value of the assets 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.

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.11 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, the employees must be 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 the employees' basic salary based on employee's service year range. 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.

2.12 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.

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.13 Provisions

2.13.1 Employee benefit obligations

(a) Short-term employee benefits

The Company recognises a liability and expense for bonuses, and other liabilities for short-term employee benefit where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(b) Post-employment benefits

The Company provides for post-employment benefits, payable to employees under the Thai Labour Law. The amounts payable in the future depend on the salary and year of service of the respective employees. The liability arising as a result of such policy is recorded as the present value of estimated future cash outflows using interest rates which have terms to maturities approximating the terms of the related liabilities.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit retirement plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. 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 bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to the statement of income in the period in which they arise.

(c) Other long-term benefits

The Company provides long-service award to employee who works for the specified year of service, the award provided is gold depending on the years of service of the respective employees. The Company estimates a provision at the end of reporting period, which calculation is based on employee turnover and working period of employees. The Company estimates a provision at the end of reporting period using an independent actuary. The benefit is charged to the statement of income in the period to which it relates.

2.13.2 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.

2 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

2.14 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and service net of value added tax, 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.

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

2.15 Accounting for derivatives

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are initially recognised at fair value and presented as other current payables - other companies or other current receivables - other companies in the statement of financial position. 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.

2.16 Dividend payments

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period when the dividends are approved by the shareholders meeting, or when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors.

3 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Deposits held at call with banks - current accounts	48,361,941	27,048,766
- saving accounts	1,376,685,782	1,343,501,652
Fixed deposits not over 3 months	9,435	9,394
Total	<u>1,425,057,158</u>	<u>1,370,559,812</u>

4 Trade and other current receivables, net

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Trade receivables - other companies	776,782,602	857,586,534
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful debts	<u>(11,079,377)</u>	<u>(11,435,021)</u>
Trade receivables - other companies, net	765,703,225	846,151,513
- related companies	367,343,225	75,764,493
Other current receivables - other companies	35,939,797	36,796,795
- related companies	6,433,399	5,585,593
Interest receivables	5,117,115	6,234,640
Revenue department receivables	21,175,378	3,595,981
Advance payments for goods	2,121,943	2,932,175
Prepaid expenses	6,045,565	5,206,709
Total	<u>1,209,879,647</u>	<u>982,267,899</u>

5 Inventories, net

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Raw materials	319,689,415	335,546,846
Work in process	25,041,503	27,023,888
Finished goods and merchandise	112,152,156	189,884,488
Spare parts and supplies	88,268,190	90,469,866
	545,151,264	642,925,088
<u>Less</u> Allowance for obsoleted inventories	(2,942,096)	(4,393,405)
Allowance for net realisable value inventories	(13,243,487)	(13,115,511)
Inventories, net	528,965,681	625,416,172
Goods in transit	160,594,973	222,293,294
Inventories, net	689,560,654	847,709,466

During the year 2025, the Company reversed an allowance for obsoleted inventories and net realisable value inventories of Baht 1.32 million (2024: recorded an allowance for net realisable value and obsoleted inventories of Baht 11.20 million) to the statement of income.

6 Long-term loan to a related company

As at 31 March 2025, long-term loan to a related company of Baht 337 million (2024: Baht 321 million), which the Company extended the repayment period to 30 September 2026, represented an unsecured loan bearing interest rates 3.80% per annum (2024: 2.68% and 3.51% per annum). The interest is due for repayment every 3 months.

7 Investment in a subsidiary, net

Details of investments in a subsidiary as follows:

Subsidiary	Place of incorporation	Type of business	Percentage of holding		Investment value	
			2025 %	2024 %	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
TSN Wires Company Limited	Thailand	Manufacture and sales of steel wires and galvanised steel wire products	60%	60%	419,999,900	419,999,900
<u>Less</u> Accumulated impairment losses					(350,000,000)	(350,000,000)
Investment in subsidiaries - net					69,999,900	69,999,900

The movements of investments in a subsidiary for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are presented below.

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
At 1 April	69,999,900	139,999,900
<u>Less</u> loss on decrease in value	-	(70,000,000)
At 31 March	69,999,900	69,999,900

During the fiscal year ended 31 March 2025, the Company did not record an additional allowance for impairment of investment in TSN Wires Company Limited (2024: recorded an allowance for impairment of investment in TSN Wires Company Limited amounting to Baht 70 million) to the statement of income.

The Siam Industrial Wire Company Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2025

8 Property, plant and equipment, net

	Land Baht	Land improvement Baht	Building and building improvement Baht	Machinery and equipment Baht	Furniture and fixtures, and office equipment Baht	Motor vehicles Baht	Asset under installation Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 April 2024								
Cost	148,055,033	116,148,372	324,502,000	1,644,314,259	78,043,804	29,737,483	7,466,807	2,348,267,758
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(92,368,712)	(253,057,962)	(1,355,318,235)	(62,784,726)	(19,389,876)	-	(1,782,919,511)
Net book amount	148,055,033	23,779,660	71,444,038	288,996,024	15,259,078	10,347,607	7,466,807	565,348,247
For the year ended 31 March 2025								
Opening net book amount	148,055,033	23,779,660	71,444,038	288,996,024	15,259,078	10,347,607	7,466,807	565,348,247
Additions	-	-	-	2,444,225	715,982	3,909,694	65,591,170	72,661,071
Transfers	-	2,335,000	647,853	52,180,231	4,500,491	-	(59,663,575)	-
Disposals - Cost	-	-	-	-	(60,390)	-	-	(60,390)
- Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	38,743	-	-	38,743
Write-offs - Cost	-	(64,000)	(149,900)	(6,159,821)	(2,889,323)	(5,724,254)	-	(14,987,298)
- Accumulated depreciation	-	64,000	119,659	5,997,915	2,882,463	5,724,250	-	14,788,287
Depreciation charge	-	(3,360,857)	(7,172,683)	(56,422,382)	(4,423,708)	(4,565,082)	-	(75,944,712)
Closing net book amount	148,055,033	22,753,803	64,888,967	287,036,192	16,023,336	9,692,215	13,394,402	561,843,948
As at 31 March 2025								
Cost	148,055,033	118,419,372	324,999,953	1,692,778,894	80,310,564	27,922,923	13,394,402	2,405,881,141
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(95,665,569)	(260,110,986)	(1,405,742,702)	(64,287,228)	(18,230,708)	-	(1,844,037,193)
Net book amount	148,055,033	22,753,803	64,888,967	287,036,192	16,023,336	9,692,215	13,394,402	561,843,948

Additions include Baht 3.91 million (2024: Baht 2.42 million) assets leased under finance leases (where the Company is the lessee).

8 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	23,833,081	22,525,520
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	<u>(14,728,713)</u>	<u>(12,821,973)</u>
Net book amount	<u>9,104,368</u>	<u>9,703,547</u>

9 Intangible assets, net

	Computer software Baht
As at 1 April 2024	
Cost	71,793,535
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(56,185,368)</u>
Net book amount	<u>15,608,167</u>
For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Opening net book amount	15,608,167
Additions	4,232,250
Amortisation charge	<u>(3,051,756)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>16,788,661</u>
As at 31 March 2025	
Cost	76,025,785
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(59,237,124)</u>
Net book amount	<u>16,788,661</u>

10 Deferred tax assets, net

The analysis of deferred tax assets is as follows:

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Deferred tax assets	38,049,543	38,115,569
Deferred tax liability	<u>(6,256,034)</u>	<u>(7,824,881)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>31,793,509</u>	<u>30,290,688</u>

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10 Deferred tax assets, net (Cont'd)

The movement in deferred tax is as follows:

	Allowance for doubtful debt Baht	Employee benefit obligations Baht	Provisions Baht	Allowance for obsoleted inventories Baht	Depreciation Baht	Total Baht
Deferred tax assets						
At 1 April 2023	2,165,167	21,971,854	55,285,558	1,262,451	-	80,685,030
Charged to the statement of income	121,837	1,909,170	(46,839,800)	2,239,332	-	(42,569,461)
At 31 March 2024	2,287,004	23,881,024	8,445,758	3,501,783	-	38,115,569
At 1 April 2024	2,287,004	23,881,024	8,445,758	3,501,783	-	38,115,569
Charged to the statement of income	(71,129)	5,956,408	(5,686,638)	(264,667)	-	(66,026)
At 31 March 2025	2,215,875	29,837,432	2,759,120	3,237,116	-	38,049,543
Deferred tax liability						
At 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	(7,101,965)	(7,101,965)
Charged to the statement of income	-	-	-	-	(722,916)	(722,916)
At 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	(7,824,881)	(7,824,881)
At 1 April 2024	-	-	-	-	(7,824,881)	(7,824,881)
Charged to the statement of income	-	-	-	-	1,568,847	1,568,847
At 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	(6,256,034)	(6,256,034)

11 Trade and other current payables

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Trade payables - other companies	252,025,821	174,623,088
- related companies	6,366,486	16,808,154
Other current payables - other companies	128,964,500	125,434,728
- related companies	190,179	52,398
Accrued expenses	72,725,058	66,612,935
Advance received from customers	4,160,641	7,671,724
Total	464,432,685	391,203,027

12 Finance lease liabilities

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Not later than 1 year	4,461,971	4,122,121
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	5,414,071	6,199,569
	9,876,042	10,321,690
<u>Less</u> Future finance charge on finance lease	(501,368)	(367,116)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	<u>9,374,674</u>	<u>9,954,574</u>
Representing lease liabilities:		
- Current	4,217,312	3,921,047
- Non-current	5,157,362	6,033,527
	<u>9,374,674</u>	<u>9,954,574</u>

13 Employee benefit obligations

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Opening balance	119,405,118	109,859,268
Increased during the year	12,184,333	13,559,005
Actuarial loss	18,988,857	-
Paid during the year	(1,391,150)	(4,013,155)
Ending balance	<u>149,187,158</u>	<u>119,405,118</u>

14 Legal reserve

The legal reserve was set up in accordance with the provisions of the Civil and Commercial Code which requires the appropriation as legal reserve of at least 5.00% of profits derived from the business of the Company at each dividend distribution until the reserve reaches 10.00% of the authorised share capital. The legal reserve is non-distributable.

As at 31 March 2025 and 2025, the Company has appropriated the legal reserve of 10.00% of the registered capital of the Company.

15 Income tax

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Current tax	7,587,542	3,463,094
Deferred tax, net (Note 10)	(1,502,821)	43,292,377
	<u>6,084,721</u>	<u>46,755,471</u>

The tax on the Company's profit (loss) before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the home country of the company as follows:

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Profit (loss) before tax : BOI promoted activities 0.00% tax rate	-	(4,482,224)
Profit before tax : BOI promoted activities 10.00% tax rate	15,858,300	11,030,251
Profit before tax : Non BOI promoted activities	16,308,766	165,080,537
	<u>32,167,066</u>	<u>171,628,564</u>
Tax for BOI promoted activities 10.00% tax rate	1,585,830	1,103,025
Tax for non BOI promoted activities at a tax rate of 20.00%	3,261,753	33,016,107
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	1,313,597	12,636,339
Additional tax expenses deductible	(76,459)	-
Tax charge	<u>6,084,721</u>	<u>46,755,471</u>

16 Dividend payments

At the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of 2023 on 19 July 2023, the shareholders approved a resolution to pay dividends to the Company's shareholders Baht 847.80 per share for 4,600,000 shares totalling Baht 3,899,880,000. There were 2 shareholders waived the rights to receive the dividends. The Company paid dividends totalling Baht 3,899,878,304 to the shareholders on 27 July 2023.

17 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%
1245(2)/2553	Metal products including metal parts	55,800 tons	5 March 2010	4 March 2010	8 years	5 years
1926(2)/2557	Metal products including metal parts	36,000 tons	4 August 2014	27 April 2015	8 years	5 years
1198/2555	Trade and investment	-	10 January 2012	-	-	-

17 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	Expired BOI promoted activities which are not subject to corporate income tax exemption Baht	Non BOI promoted activities Baht	Total Baht
Export sales	-	630,674,121	2,441,618,977	1,035,960	3,073,329,058
Domestic sales	-	136,156,735	2,212,167,350	489,126,767	2,837,450,852
Total sales	-	766,830,856	4,653,786,327	490,162,727	5,910,779,910
2024					
	BOI promoted activities which are under corporate income tax exemption Baht	BOI promoted activities which are subject to half corporate income tax Baht	Expired BOI promoted activities which are not subject to corporate income tax exemption Baht	Non BOI promoted activities Baht	Total Baht
Export sales	68,363,751	501,196,338	2,343,781,229	5,661,128	2,919,002,446
Domestic sales	6,740,021	138,970,541	2,539,243,757	411,487,213	3,096,441,532
Total sales	75,103,772	640,166,879	4,883,024,986	417,148,341	6,015,443,978

18 Guarantees

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 compliance with business contracts of Baht 28.86 million (2024: Baht 40.40 million).

Guarantee agreement to a subsidiary

As at 31 March 2025, there was an outstanding guarantee agreement issued by the Company in respect of the credit facilities of a subsidiary to guarantee 60% of the utilised credit facilities of a subsidiary, but not exceeding Baht 108 million (2024: Baht 108 million).

19 Commitments

Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2025, the capital expenditure in respect of the purchase of equipment and computer software contracted but not recognised in the financial statements was Baht 6.87 million (2024: Baht 33.00 million).

Operating lease commitments

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

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Not later than 1 year	10,299,421	11,199,017
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	654,240	2,804,544
	<u>10,953,661</u>	<u>14,003,561</u>

20 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					
11,850,703	Euro	425,784,444	34.84-38.38	April 2025 - December 2025	(8,743,204)
982,195	Pound Sterling	41,567,836	41.43-44.06	April 2025 - October 2025	(1,247,848)
200,000	US Dollar	6,770,000	33.85	April 2025	(11,182)
Buying contract					
4,517,000	US Dollar	151,869,560	33.28-33.83	April 2025	1,186,375
23,800	Euro	856,066	35.97	June 2025	17,187

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	Gain (loss) on fair value
Selling contract					
13,221,663	Euro	504,815,516	37.35 - 39.23	April 2024 - December 2024	(10,022,830)
843,794	Pound Sterling	37,750,856	43.50 - 45.39	April 2024 - August 2024	(730,610)
Buying contract					
1,500,000	US Dollar	53,497,500	35.67	April 2024	1,450,200