INOUE RUBBER (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2024



### **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited

#### My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2024, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

### What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 September 2024;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements section of my report. I am independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions that are relevant to my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### Key audit matters

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



#### Key audit matter

#### How my audit addressed the key audit matter

### Allowance for slow-moving inventories

Refer to Note 4.6 (accounting policies) and Note 14 (inventories), allowance is made for slow-moving inventories.

As at 30 September 2024, the gross amounts of inventories in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position were Baht 638.13 million and Baht 635.90 million, respectively. The allowance for slow-moving inventories was equally Baht 5.56 million.

The valuation of inventories was an area of focus because inventories were significant to total assets and the allowance for slow-moving inventories was subject to management's judgement and experience and market situation.

The Group recorded allowance for slow-moving inventories, where necessary. The assessment for the allowance for slow-moving inventories required a degree of estimation from judgement. Management has applied their assessment on their experience and historical data. Each category of inventory with no movement longer than the ordinary course of business was subject to 100% allowance. The level of the allowance was assessed by taking into account the historical and recent sales experience, the aging of inventories and other factors that affected slow-moving inventories.

I performed the following procedures:

- Updated my understanding of the Group's assumptions used to develop the allowances for slow-moving inventories and determined that the accounting policies were consistent with prior years.
- Assessed the reasonableness of management's assumptions used in developing the allowances for slow-moving inventories by considering historical data and experience including key inventory ratios.
   I also challenged management's assumptions of specific periods as to whether they were appropriately used in determining the valuation of inventories.
- Tested the reliability of the inventory aging report that
  was used by the management to assess the valuation
  of the allowance by tracing the last movement date of
  the inventory aging report to the supporting documents
  in order to confirm that inventories were assigned to the
  correct aging category by the system.
- Tested the mathematical accuracy of the allowance of the slow-moving inventories derived from management's assumptions. No material variances arose from performing this work.

Using the above procedures, I determined that management's assumption was properly applied. In addition, the estimation of the allowance for slow-moving inventories were applied appropriately.



#### Key audit matter

How my audit addressed the key audit matter

# Measurement of investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

Refer to Note 4.7 (accounting policies), Note 6 (fair value) and Note 13 (financial assets and financial liabilities), the Group has chosen to measure the investment in non-listed equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As at 30 September 2024, the fair value of investment in equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position was equally Baht 110.44 million.

Measurement of the investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income was an area of focus because the equity investment was a significant part of total assets. Also, management's judgement was used to determine the valuation technique and the assumptions were based on unobservable inputs.

The Group applied discounted cash flows technique to determine fair value of equity instruments, which classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Significant unobservable inputs are risk-adjusted discount rate, estimated based on public companies' weighted average cost of capital, which in the Group's opinion, they are in comparable financial position with the contractual counterparty, and future revenue growth rate, which were based on management's judgement and experience, historical data, current conditions and forecasts.

I performed the following procedures:

- Updated my understanding of the Group's valuation technique and assumptions used to measure the investment in non-listed equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Assessed the appropriateness of management's valuation technique and the reasonableness of assumptions used in determining the fair value by considering historical data or observable external data of companies in the same industry of the contractual counterparty.
- Engaged an internal valuation expert to evaluate the appropriateness of the risk-adjusted discount rate by comparing to public companies' weighted average cost of capital that are in the same industry. They were determined to be within an acceptable range.
- Tested the mathematical accuracy of the measurement of the investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income derived from management's assumptions. No material variances arose from performing this work.

Using the above procedures, I determined that management's valuation technique to measure the investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income and their key assumptions were acceptable.

#### Other information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.



### Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with TFRSs, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 Group's and 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business
  activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible
  for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.



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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Sanicha Akarakittilap

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 8470

Bangkok

26 November 2024

		Consol financial st		Sepa financial s	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
A control					
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	687,481,052	1,146,134,080	643,421,630	1,088,056,575
Short-term investments	10	1,375,000,000	-	1,375,000,000	-
Trade and other receivables, net	11	741,923,843	863,282,570	744,371,458	867,447,163
Current contract assets	12	28,169,570	-	28,169,570	-
Derivative assets		2,777,812	436,548	2,777,812	436,548
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income					
- debt instruments	13.2	44,831,340	566,156,155	44,831,340	566,156,155
Inventories, net	14	632,569,379	641,704,924	630,339,761	638,493,896
Other current assets	,	6,052,400	5,230,743	6,031,414	4,560,501
Total current assets		3,518,805,396	3,222,945,020	3,474,942,985	3,165,150,838
			5,222,5 15,525	0, 17 1,0 12,000	0,100,100,000
Non-current assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income					
- debt instruments	13.2	12,905,741	25,480,149	12,905,741	25,480,149
Investments in subsidiaries	15		-	20,049,230	20,049,230
Financial assets measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income					
- equity instruments	13.2	110,441,442	82,741,175	110,441,442	82,741,175
Investment properties, net	16	9,020,821	9,020,821	9,590,412	9,618,166
Property, plant and equipment, net	17	1,461,294,260	1,523,028,675	1,417,537,944	1,476,912,212
Right-of-use assets, net	18	404,462	584,278	404,462	584,278
Computer software, net	19	36,139,814	39,598,350	28,243,560	33,589,178
Deferred tax assets	20	57,712,885	59,531,691	52,691,373	55,155,838
Other non-current assets		73,379,764	69,567,670	73,121,803	69,507,670
Total non-current assets		1,761,299,189	1,809,552,809	1,724,985,967	1,773,637,896
		5,280,104,585	5,032,497,829	5,199,928,952	

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

		Conso	lidated	Sepa	arate
		financial s	tatements	financial s	tatements
		2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	21	760,430,272	795,434,393	754,585,111	797,758,142
Derivative liabilities		3,644,552	2,019,377	3,644,552	2,019,377
Income tax payable		35,292,170	5,986,880	33,870,587	3,624,280
Current portion of lease liabilities	31	215,497	216,614	215,497	216,614
Other current liabilities		710,407	702,131		=.
			,		
Total current liabilities		800,292,898	804,359,395	792,315,747	803,618,413
			,		
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	31	205,367	396,384	205,367	396,384
Deferred tax liabilities	20		314,746	<u>-</u>	=
Employee benefit obligations	22	305,832,019	297,147,446	274,811,134	269,436,778
Other non-current liabilities	-	851,222	956,222	851,222	956,222
Total non-current liabilities	-	306,888,608	298,814,798	275,867,723	270,789,384
Total liabilities	_	1,107,181,506	1,103,174,193	1,068,183,470	1,074,407,797
	_				

		Consol	idated	Sepa	rate
		financial s	tatements	financial s	tatements
		2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity (Cont'd)					
Equity					
Share capital	23				
Authorised share capital					
Ordinary shares, 197,207,700 shares					
at par value of Baht 1 each		192,207,700	192,207,700	192,207,700	192,207,700
Issued and fully paid-up share capital					
Ordinary shares, 197,207,700 shares					
paid-up of Baht 1 each		192,207,700	192,207,700	192,207,700	192,207,700
Share premium	23	298,000,000	298,000,000	298,000,000	298,000,000
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - legal reserve	24	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Unappropriated		3,610,200,877	3,379,001,766	3,566,162,529	3,312,797,257
Other components of equity		52,510,880	40,109,736	55,375,253	41,375,980
Equity attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		4,172,919,457	3,929,319,202	4,131,745,482	3,864,380,937
Non-controlling interests		3,622	4,434	-	_
Total equity		4,172,923,079	3,929,323,636	4,131,745,482	3,864,380,937
Total liabilities and equity	_	5,280,104,585	5,032,497,829	5,199,928,952	4,938,788,734

	Consol	idated	Sepa	rate
	financial s	tatements	financial st	atements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Revenues				
Revenue from sales and services 8	4,580,610,878	5,417,205,832	4,578,398,880	5,415,368,723
Dividend income 26	145,780,161	-	179,779,608	23,999,741
Other income 27	69,104,891	59,752,790	71,937,139	62,693,892
Total revenues	4,795,495,930	5,476,958,622	4,830,115,627	5,502,062,356
Expenses				
Cost of sales and services	4,030,808,971	4,926,639,027	4,053,081,214	4,961,223,542
Selling expenses	107,542,045	100,051,940	107,542,045	100,051,940
Administrative expenses	278,241,189	258,259,827	271,829,845	252,873,969
Other expenses	16,553,858	21,873,446	16,526,689	21,860,980
Total expenses	4,433,146,063	5,306,824,240	4,448,979,793	5,336,010,431
Profit before finance costs and				
income tax	362,349,867	170,134,382	381,135,834	166,051,925
Finance costs 31	(27,866)	(39,116)	(27,866)	(39,116)
	000 000 004	470 005 056	204 407 069	166 012 900
Profit before income tax	362,322,001	170,095,266	381,107,968	166,012,809
Income tax expense 29	(50,818,762)	(10,328,987)	(47,438,319)	(5,388,632)
Net profit for the year	311,503,239	159,766,279	333,669,649	160,624,177

		Consoli	dated	Separ	ate
		financial sta	atements	financial sta	atements
	-	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	Baht _	Baht	Baht	Baht
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that will not be reclassified					
subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of employee					
benefit obligations	22	(13,489,148)	_	(11,491,473)	-
Changes in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income	13.2 b)	27,700,267	(10,560,432)	27,700,267	(10,560,432)
Income tax on items that will not be					
reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	29	(2,842,223)	2,112,086	(3,241,759)	2,112,086
Total items that will not be reclassified	-				
subsequently to profit or loss	4	11,368,896	(8,448,346)	12,967,035	(8,448,346)
Items that will be reclassified					
subsequently to profit or loss:					
Changes in fair value of debt					
instruments measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income	13.2 b)	1,290,298	2,384,961	1,290,298	2,384,961
Income tax on items that will be	,				
reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	29	(258,060)	(476,992)	(258,060)	(476,992)
Total items that will be reclassified	_				
subsequently to profit or loss	_	1,032,238	1,907,969	1,032,238	1,907,969
Other comprehensive income (expense)					
for the year, net of tax		12,401,134	(6,540,377)	13,999,273	(6,540,377)
ior the jear, her or tax	_	12,101,101	(0,0 10,017)		(0,0 10,077)
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	323,904,373	153,225,902	347,668,922	154,083,800

		Consoli	dated	Separ	ate
		financial sta	atements	financial sta	atements
	,	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Note	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		311,503,488	159,766,178	333,669,649	160,624,177
Non-controlling interests		(249)	101	<u> </u>	-
	:	311,503,239	159,766,279	333,669,649	160,624,177
Total comprehensive income (expense)					
attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		323,904,632	153,225,801	347,668,922	154,083,800
Non-controlling interests		(259)	101	-	_
×					
		323,904,373	153,225,902	347,668,922	154,083,800
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	30	1.62	0.83	1.74	0.84
basic carnings per snare	50	1.02	0.03	1.14	0.04

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Statements of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 September 2024

	1						Con	Consolidated financial statements	statements					
	J					Attri	Attributable to owners of the parent	of the parent						
							1		Other components of equity	ents of equity				
	4	Ca	Capital contributed			Retained earnings		ă	Other comprehensive income	псоте				
								Measurement of	Measurement of					
								debt instruments	equity instrument					
								at fair value	at fair value					
		Issued and				Appropriated	Unappropriated	through other	through other	Remeasurements	Total other			
		fully paid-up	Share	Treasury	Appropriated	Appropriated - treasury shares	retained	comprehensive	comprehensive	of employee benefit	components	Total owners	Non-controlling	
		share capital	premium	shares	- legal reserve	reserve	earnings	income	income	obligations	of equity	of the parent	interests	Total equity
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance														
as at 1 October 2022		200,000,000	298,000,000	(114,011,638)	20,000,000	114,011,538	3,267,375,729	(3,109,096)	50,015,848	(256,639)	46,650,113	3,832,025,842	4,592	3,832,030,434
Changes in equity for 2023														
Total comprehensive income														
(expense) for the year		x	ı		Ţ	1	159,766,178	1,907,969	(8,448,346)	·	(6,540,377)	153,225,801	101	153,225,902
Recuction of ordinary shares														
from treasury shares	25	(7,792,300)	į.	114,011,638		(114,011,638)	7,792,300	7	ī	*	ī		1	1
Dividends paid	34	,				1	(55,932,441)	1	1			(55,932,441)	(528)	(55,932,700)
Closing balance														
as at 30 September 2023	11	192,207,700	298,000,000	- I	20,000,000		3,379,001,766	(1,201,127)	41,567,502	(256,639)	40,109,736	3,929,319,202	4,434	3,929,323,636
Opening balance														
as at 1 October 2023		192,207,700	298,000,000	1	20,000,000		3,379,001,766	(1,201,127)	41,567,502	(256,639)	40,109,736	3,929,319,202	4,434	3,929,323,636
Changes in equity for 2024														
Total comprehensive income														
(expense) for the year		•		•	•	•	311,503,488	1,032,238	22,160,214	(10,791,308)	12,401,144	323,904,632	(259)	323,904,373
Dividends paid	34				•		(80,304,377)	1	•	•		(80,304,377)	(553)	(80,304,930)
Closing balance														
as at 30 September 2024	11	192,207,700	298,000,000		20,000,000		3,610,200,877	(168,889)	63,727,716	(11,047,947)	52,510,880	4,172,919,457	3,622	4,172,923,079

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

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Statements of Changes in Equity (Cont'd) For the year ended 30 September 2024

							Separate financial statements	tatements				
							,		Other components of equity	ts of equity		
		Cap	Capital contributed			Retained earnings		Oth	Other comprehensive income	ne		
								Measurement of	Measurement of			
								debtinstruments	equity instrument			
								at fair value	at fair value			
		Issued and				Appropriated	Unappropriated	through other	through other	Remeasurements	Total other	
		fully paid-up	Share	Treasury	Appropriated	<ul> <li>treasury shares</li> </ul>	retained	comprehensive	comprehensive	of employee benefit	components	
		share capital	premium	shares	- legal reserve	reserve	earnings	income	income	obligations	of equity	Total equity
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance												
as at 1 October 2022		200,000,000	298,000,000	(114,011,638)	20,000,000	114,011,638	3,200,313,221	(3,109,096)	50,015,848	1,009,605	47,916,357	3,766,229,578
Changes in equity for 2023												
Total comprehensive income												
(expense) for the year		×	ı	T.	ï	í	160,624,177	1,907,969	(8,448,346)	1	(6,540,377)	154,083,800
Reduction of ordinary shares												
from treasury shares	25	(7,792,300)	ī	114,011,638	1	(114,011,638)	7,792,300		*	16	Ē	
Dividends paid	34		7	1	2	. (1)	(55,932,441)			,		(55,932,441)
Closing balance												
as at 30 September 2023		192,207,700	298,000,000	.	20,000,000	,	3,312,797,257	(1,201,127)	41,567,502	1,009,605	41,375,980	3,864,380,937
Opening balance												
as at 1 October 2023		192,207,700	298,000,000		20,000,000		3.312,797,257	(1,201,127)	41,567,502	1,009,605	41,375,980	3,864,380,937
Changes in equity for 2024												
Total comprehensive income												
(expense) for the year			1		•	•	333,669,649	1,032,238	22,160,214	(9,193,179)	13,999,273	347,668,922
Dividends paid	34					1	(80,304,377)		•	•		(80,304,377)
Closing balance												
as at 30 September 2024		192,207,700	298,000,000		20,000,000	1	3,566,162,529	(158,889)	63,727,716	(8,183,574)	55,375,253	4,131,745,482

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

		Consoli	dated	Sepa	rate
		financial st	atements	financial st	atements
		2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before income tax		362,322,001	170,095,266	381,107,968	166,012,809
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of investment properties					
and plant and equipment	16, 17	307,585,574	334,550,331	295,653,349	322,104,622
Amortisation of computer software	19	8,557,673	8,123,757	7,208,955	6,933,010
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	18	179,816	179,816	179,816	179,816
(Gain) loss on disposals of investments					
in debt instruments	13.2 a)	(190,849)	56,561	(190,849)	56,561
Loss on diminution in value of inventories	14	3,777,614	3,834,264	3,777,614	3,834,264
Loss (gain) on write-offs and disposals of					
property, plant and equipment		5,113,151	(413,013)	5,114,714	(374,389)
Fair value (gain) loss on derivatives		(716,089)	102,648	(716,089)	102,648
Unrealised loss on exchange rate		2,354,938	970,863	2,354,939	970,863
Dividend income	26	(145,780,161)	- 3	(179,779,608)	(23,999,741)
Interest income	27	(34,990,251)	(16,521,286)	(34,548,062)	(16,203,967)
Finance costs		27,866	39,116	27,866	39,116
Employee benefits	22	26,321,399	26,569,216	23,432,199	24,444,547
Changes in working capital					
Trade and other receivables		123,079,133	182,722,415	124,806,923	181,928,293
Current contract assets		(28,169,570)		(28,169,570)	-
Inventories		5,357,931	192,717,410	4,376,521	193,290,596
Other current assets		(1,260,578)	1,465,340	(1,470,913)	1,442,885
Other non-current assets		(5,684,296)	(21,704,151)	(5,486,335)	(21,704,151)
Trade and other payables		(43,498,476)	(333,015,175)	(47,163,769)	(327,534,120)
Other current liabilities		8,276	(742,186)		-
Other non-current liabilities		(105,000)	956,222	(105,000)	956,222
Employee benefits paid	22	(31,125,974)	(15,241,214)	(29,549,316)	(14,691,562)
Cash generated from operations		553,164,128	534,746,200	520,861,353	497,788,322
Interest received		23,858,418	14,166,225	23,405,415	13,865,083
Interest paid		(36,429)	(47,179)	(36,429)	(47,179)
Income tax paid		(23,325,653)	(12,611,239)	(18,227,365)	(8,104,716)
Income tax refund received	450	654,879	19,013	-	
	=	554045046		500 000 07:	500 501 510
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>-</u>	554,315,343	536,273,020	526,002,974	503,501,510

		Conso	lidated	Sepa	ırate
		financial s	tatements	financial s	tatements
		2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of short-term investments		(1,375,000,000)	-	(1,375,000,000)	=
Purchases of investments in debt instruments	13.2 a)	(589,950,779)	(1,018,193,130)	(589,950,779)	(1,018,193,130)
Proceeds from disposals of investments in					
debt instruments		1,127,535,788	1,016,509,168	1,127,535,788	1,016,509,168
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(241,574,968)	(232,185,805)	(236,478,654)	(230,804,940)
Purchases of computer software	19	(5,099,137)	(2,240,191)	(1,863,337)	(1,533,901)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant					
and equipment		5,829,065	4,804,224	5,827,403	4,694,998
Dividends received	26 .	145,780,161		179,779,608	23,999,741
Net cash used in investing activities		(932,479,870)	(231,305,734)	(890,149,971)	(205,328,064)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Payments for principal elements					
of lease payments		(183,571)	(172,821)	(183,571)	(172,821)
Dividends paid	34	(80,304,930)	(55,932,700)	(80,304,377)	(55,932,441)
Net cash used in financing activities		(80,488,501)	(56,105,521)	(80,487,948)	(56,105,262)
Net (decrease) increase in					
cash and cash equivalents		(458,653,028)	248,861,765	(444,634,945)	242,068,184
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning			Section Section 1 includes that the section		
of the year	_	1,146,134,080	897,272,315	1,088,056,575	845,988,391
Cash and cash equivalents					
at the end of the year		687,481,052	1,146,134,080	643,421,630	1,088,056,575
	=				1,000,000,010
Non-cash transactions					
Other payables from purchases of machine					
and equipment		36,811,974	23,465,769	41,795,810	32,953,222
Reclassification from other non-current assets					
to property, plant and equipment	17	1,872,202	9,487,700	1,872,202	9,487,700

#### Garcial Intermettion

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company which listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The addresses of the Company's registered offices are as follows:

Head office: No. 258, Soi Rangsit-Nakornnayok 49, Prachathipat sub-district, Thanyaburi district, Pathumthani.

Branch office: No. 157, Moo 5, Phaholyothin Road, Lamsai sub-district, Wangnoi district, Pranakorn Sri Ayutthaya.

For reporting purpose, the Company and its subsidiaries are referred to as "the Group". The details of the Company's subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 15.

The principal business operations of the Group are summarised below:

The Company is principally engaged in the manufacture and distribution of motorcycle tires, tubes, and industrial elastomer rubber parts.

Kin No Hoshi Engineering Company Limited, a subsidiary, is principally engaged in the manufacture, repair and modification of metal molds and equipment for production of motorcycle tires, tubes, and automotive rubber parts.

IRC (Asia) Research Limited, a subsidiary, is principally engaged in the research and development of motorcycle tires, tubes, and automotive rubber parts.

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 November 2024.

### 2 Electe of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs") and the financial reporting requirements issued under the Securities and Exchange Act.

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed otherwise 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.

An English version of the consolidated and separate 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.

### New and amended financial reporting standards

3.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024 which are relevant and have significant impacts to the Group

Certain amended financial reporting standards have been issued that are not mandatory for current reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

- 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) Amendment 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.

The amendment should be applied to transactions on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that they can probably be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised at the beginning of retained earnings or any other component of equity, as appropriate.

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 - income taxes 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 Pillar two 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.

### Accounting policies

#### 4.1 Principles of consolidation

#### a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group 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. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method. Historical cost also includes direct attributable costs of investment.

A list of the Company's subsidiaries is set out in Note 15.

### b) Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

### c) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates and joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

### 4.2 Foreign currency translation

#### a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's and the Group's functional and 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 the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

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 statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

### 4.4 Short-term investments

Short-term investments consist of bank deposits with maturities of 3 months to 12 months from the date of deposit.

#### 4.5 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 within 30 - 120 days and therefore are all classified as current.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, they are recognised at fair value. The Group 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 4.7 f).

#### 4.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of inventories is determined by the moving average method. Cost of raw materials comprise all purchase cost and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory less all attributable discounts. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and directly attributable costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

#### 4.7 Financial assets

#### a) Classification

The Group classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

- 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 Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments, the Group 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, which are measured at FVPL.

#### b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, 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 the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

#### c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. 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 the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI).

### d) Debt instruments

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

- Amortised cost: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those
  cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost.
  Interest income from these financial assets is included in other 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 as a separate line item the statement of comprehensive income.
- FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income is included in other income. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses). Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.
- FVPL: Financial 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,

#### e) Equity instruments

The Group measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income, 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 as dividend income when the 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 comprehensive income.

Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

### f) Impairment

The Group has 3 types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- · Cash and cash equivalents
- Short-term investments
- Trade and other current receivables, and
- Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

#### Cash and cash equivalents

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the Group's management considered that the identified impairment loss on cash and cash equivalent was immaterial.

### Short-term investments

While short-term investments are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the Group's management considered that the identified impairment loss on short-term investments was immaterial.

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

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 Group 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 loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 60 months before 1 October 2023 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information, considering the most relevant factors.

Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment) on trade receivables are recognised in profit or loss included in administrative expenses.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, the Group 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 expected risk of default as at the reporting date and estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

The Group 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 Group and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Group reflects the following factors:

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

Impairment (and reversal of impairment) losses are recognised in profit or loss as a separate line item included in administrative expenses.

#### 4.8 Investment properties

Investment properties, principally land and office buildings, are held for long-term rental yields and are not occupied by the Group.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including directly attributable costs and borrowing costs.

Subsequently, they are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

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

Land improvements Building and building improvements 10 years

5 - 20 years

### 4.9 Property, plant and equipment

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group 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 when incurred.

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

Land improvements	10 years
Building and building improvements	5 - 20 years
Machinery	2 - 20 years
Tools and factory equipment	5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each financial year-end.

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

### 4.10 Computer software

Acquired computer software is measured at cost. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 3 - 10 years.

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

### 4.11 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.

#### 4.12 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- · variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- · the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- · any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- · any initial direct costs, and
- · restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise office equipment.

Leases - where the Group is the lessor

Rental income under operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

#### 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 tax

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. 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, 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 and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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 where 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

#### a) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, 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 Group pays contributions to a separate fund on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

#### 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 annually 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 other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are presented as a separate item in statements of changes in equity.

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

#### d) Termination benefits

The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of 1) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and 2) 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 Group 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 are classified as equity.

#### Treasury share

Where any companies within the Group repurchases its shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of taxes) is deducted from equity until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity.

### 4.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue include all revenues from ordinary business activities. All ancillary income in connection with the delivery of goods and rendering of services in the course of the Group's ordinary activities is also presented as revenue.

Revenue are recorded net of value added tax. They are recognised in accordance with the provision of goods or services, provided that collectability of the consideration is probable.

Multiple element arrangements involving delivery or provision of multiple products or services are separated into distinct performance obligations. Total transaction price of the bundled contract is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling prices or estimated standalone selling prices. Each performance obligation is recognised as revenue on fulfilment of the obligation to the customer.

### Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells motorcycle tires, tubes, and industrial elastomer rubber parts. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the buyer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the buyer, and either the buyer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The products are often sold with retrospective volume discounts based on aggregate sales over a specified period. Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A refund liability (included in trade and other payables) is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. No significant element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 - 120 days, which is consistent with market practice.

The Group's obligation to repair or replace faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision and cost of sales.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

#### Services

The Group recognised service contracts with a continuous service provision as revenue on a straight line basis over the contract term, regardless of the payment pattern.

### Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is recognised where the Group recorded revenue for fulfilment of a contractual performance obligation before the customer paid consideration or before the requirements for billing.

A contract liability is recognised when the customer paid consideration or a receivable from the customer that is due before the Group fulfilled a contractual performance obligation.

For each customer contract, contract liabilities is set off against contract assets.

### Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

### 4.18 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributed to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors' meeting, and when the annual dividends are approved by the shareholders' meeting.

#### 4.19 Derivatives and hedging activities

The Group is a counterparty in derivatives which are financial instruments, i.e. forward exchange contracts. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting is initially recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in other gains or losses.

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

### 4.20 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker of the Group which includes Chairman, President and Executive Director.

Segment information is presented by business segment of the Group's operations in Note 8.

### 5 Financial risk management

#### 5.1 Financial risk

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

The Group's risk management is controlled by a central treasury department under policies approved by the board of directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and manages financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative and other financial instruments as well as investment of excess liquidity.

### 5.1.1 Market risk

### a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risks, primarily the US dollar and Japanese Yen from trading transactions, and purchase of raw materials and machineries that are denominated in foreign currencies. The risk is managed by entering into forward exchange contracts as appropriate. The Group entered into forward exchange contracts with financial institutions of approximately 81.24% of foreign currency transactions to manage the foreign exchange risk.

### Exposure

The Group's exposures to foreign currency risk as at 30 September 2024 and 2023, expressed in Baht are as follows:

-				ncial statemer			
_	30	September 202	24	30 \$	September 202	23	
		Japanese			Japanese		
	US Dollar Baht	Yen Baht	Others Baht	US Dollar Baht	Yen Baht	Others Baht	
Trade and other current							
receivables Trade and other current	79,937,893	20,354,974	1,820,238	78,515,336	28,410,708	1,570,172	
payables	57,153,523	10,918,098		52,634,580	30,254,495	-	
		Sep	parate financ	ial statements	3		
	30	September 202	24	30 \$	September 202	23	
-	Japanese			Japanese			
	US Dollar	Yen	Others	<b>US Dollar</b>	Yen	Others	
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Trade and other current						•	
receivables Trade and other current	79,937,893	20,354,974	1,820,238	78,515,336	28,410,708	1,570,172	
payables	57,153,523	10,918,098		52,634,580	30,254,495	-	

### Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in Baht to US Dollar and Baht to Japanese Yen 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 and Japanese Yen were as follows:

	Consol financial st		Sepa financial s	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Baht to US Dollar exchange rate - Increase 10%* - Decrease 10%*	2,278,437	2,588,076	2,278,437	2,588,076
	(2,278,437)	(2,588,076)	(2,278,437)	(2,588,076)
Baht to Japanese Yen exchange rate - Increase 10%* - Decrease 10%*	943,688	(184,379)	943,688	(184,379)
	(943,688)	184,379	(943,688)	184,379

<sup>\*</sup> Holding all other variables constant

### b) Cash flow and interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk relates primarily to its deposits at financial institutions and investments in debt instruments. Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate. However, the Group will use interest rate swap to management the risk when necessary.

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2024

Significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates and maturity date are summarised in the table as below:

				Consolidat	Consolidated financial statements	atements			
			Maturity date						
	Fixe	Fixed interest rates		Floating	Floating interest rates				
	Within 1 year	1-5 vears	Over 5 vears	Within 1 vear	1-5 vears	Over	Non-interest	Total	Information of manager
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	(% p.a.)
As at 30 September 2024									
Cash and cash equivalents	583,130,126	•	-	101,291,961	ı		3,058,965	687,481,052	0.18 - 2.17
Short-term investments Financial assets measured at fair value	1,375,000,000	1		•	1	•		1,375,000,000	1.90 - 2.65
through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - Debt instruments	44,831,340	12,905,741	1	ı			t	57,737,081	1.37 - 3.37
	2,002,961,466	12,905,741	1	101,291,961	1	ı	3,058,965	2,120,218,133	
Financial liabilities Lease liabilities	215,497	205,367			•		1	420,864	
	215,497	205,367	1		-	1	•	420,864	6.22
As at 30 September 2023 Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents	588,130,037	ï	۱.	547,783,517	ı	•	10,220,526	10,220,526 1,146,134,080	0.18 - 2.04
through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - Debt instruments	566,156,155	25,480,149	,	1	ı	1	1	591,636,304	1.37 - 5.35
	1,154,286,192	25,480,149	- 5	547,783,517	ı	ı	10,220,526	1,737,770,384	
Financial liabilities Lease liabilities	216,614	396,384	1	r	ı	ı	1	612,998	6.22
	216,614	396,384	ı	1	ı	1	1	612,998	

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2024

				Separate	Separate financial statements	nents			
			Maturity date						
	Fixe	Fixed interest rates		Floatin	Floating interest rates				
	Within	1-5	Over	Within	1-5	Over	Non-interest		
	1 year Baht	years Baht	5 years Baht	1 year Baht	years Baht	5 years Baht	bearing Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
As at 30 September 2024									
Cash and cash equivalents	560,100,000	1	1	82,881,151	•	-	440,479	643,421,630	0.18 - 2.17
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.	000,000,000		ľ	ı		1	1	1,375,000,000	2.00 - 2.65
(FVOCI) - Debt instruments	44,831,340	12,905,741	-	1	1	1	1	57,737,081	1.37 - 3.37
	1,979,931,340	12,905,741	1	82,881,151		1	440,479	2,076,158,711	
Financial liabilities Lease liabilities	215,497	205.367		ı	•			A20 864	C C
								470,004	0.22
	215,497	205,367	1		-	•		420,864	
As at 30 September 2023 Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents	561,100,000	1	ï	523.961.143	1	ï	2 995 432	1 088 056 575	0.200
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (EVOCI) - Debt instruments	566 456 455	25 780 140							
		130,400	1	1		1	1	591,636,304	1.37 - 5.35
	1,127,256,155	25,480,149	•	523,961,143	1		2,995,432	1,679,692,879	
Financial liabilities Lease liabilities	216,614	396,384	ĭ		1	1	1	612 998	6 22
	216,614	396,384	1	ı	•	1	ı	612,998	!

#### c) Price risk

The Group is exposed to market risks as an investor in financial instruments and risks from the financial position of the issuer of the investment instrument. However, the Group has diversified its investments to manage such risks. This is in accordance with the investment policy according to the resolution of the Board of Directors.

The Group's investments in financial instruments are investment units through a private fund managed by an asset management company, focusing on investment in domestic debt securities, both public and private. This entails of investing in debentures and incorporating mutual fund investment units domestic debt. The ideal investment period is 2 - 3 years.

Investment policies and frameworks regarding types and proportions of investments through private funds are as follows:

Type of investment	Proportions
Debentures Collective Investment Scheme (CIS)	A maximum of 70 percent of the fund's net asset value Money Market Fund

#### 5.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, short-term investment, contractual cash flows of debt instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and derivative assets as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

### a) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted.

The Group assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual credit limits are set based on the assessment in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management.

Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash to mitigate credit risk. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

#### b) Impairment of financial assets

Details of the impairment assessment of financial assets are disclosed in Note 4.7 f).

### 5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities to meet obligations when due. As at 30 September 2024, the Group and the Company had cash and deposits at call with banks of Baht 687.48 million and Baht 643.42 million, respectively (2023: Baht 1,146.13 million and Baht 1,088.06 million) that are expected to generate cash inflows in a short period of time.

Management monitors the Group's cash flows projections by considering cash and cash equivalent. In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements.

## Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

		Co	nsolidated final	ncial statements		
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Current due Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
As at 30 September 2024						
Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities	11,118,662 	747,663,007 220,000	220,000		758,781,669 440,000	758,781,669 420,863
Total non-derivatives	11,118,662	747,883,007	220,000	•	759,221,669	759,202,532
Derivative liabilities	•	3,644,552	-	<u>.</u>	3,644,552	3,644,552
Total derivatives		3,644,552	<u>.</u>		3,644,552	3,644,552
Total	11,118,662	751,527,559	220,000	•	762,866,221	762,847,084
As at 30 September 2023						
Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities	13,276,864	780,260,764 220,000	440,000	-	793,537,628 660,000	793,537,628 612,998
Total non-derivatives	13,276,864	780,480,764	440,000	-	794,197,628	794,150,626
Derivative liabilities	-	2,019,377			2,019,377	2,019,377
Total derivatives	-	2,019,377	-	-	2,019,377	2,019,377
Total	13,276,864	782,500,141	440.000	-	796,217,005	796,170,003
10001						
				al statements		
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Current due Baht		Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht	al statements Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Book value Baht
Contractual maturities	Current due	Within 1 year	Separate financi 1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Current due	Within 1 year	Separate financi 1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities As at 30 September 2024 Trade and other current payables	Current due Baht	Within 1 year Baht	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years	Total Baht 752,936,508	Baht 752,936,508
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities As at 30 September 2024 Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities	Current due Baht 10,884,743	Within 1 year Baht 742,051,765 220,000	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht 752,936,508 440,000	752,936,508 420,863
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities As at 30 September 2024 Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities Total non-derivatives	Current due Baht 10,884,743	Within 1 year Baht 742,051,765 220,000 742,271,765	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht 752,936,508 440,000 753,376,508	752,936,508 420,863 753,357,371
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities As at 30 September 2024 Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities Total non-derivatives Derivative liabilities	Current due Baht 10,884,743	742,051,765 220,000 742,271,765 3,644,552	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht 752,936,508 440,000 753,376,508 3,644,552	752,936,508 420,863 753,357,371 3,644,552
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities As at 30 September 2024 Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities Total non-derivatives Derivative liabilities Total derivatives	Current due Baht  10,884,743	742,051,765 220,000 742,271,765 3,644,552	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht - 220,000	Over 5 years Baht	752,936,508 440,000 753,376,508 3,644,552	752,936,508 420,863 753,357,371 3,644,552
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities  As at 30 September 2024  Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities  Total non-derivatives  Derivative liabilities  Total derivatives  Total	Current due Baht  10,884,743	742,051,765 220,000 742,271,765 3,644,552	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht - 220,000	Over 5 years Baht	752,936,508 440,000 753,376,508 3,644,552	752,936,508 420,863 753,357,371 3,644,552
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities  As at 30 September 2024  Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities  Total non-derivatives  Derivative liabilities  Total derivatives  Total  As at 30 September 2023  Trade and other current payables	Current due Baht  10,884,743  10,884,743	742,051,765 220,000 742,271,765 3,644,552 3,644,552 745,916,317	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht 220,000 220,000	Over 5 years Baht	752,936,508 440,000 753,376,508 3,644,552 757,021,060	752,936,508 420,863 753,357,371 3,644,552 757,001,923
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities  As at 30 September 2024  Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities  Total non-derivatives  Derivative liabilities  Total derivatives  Total  As at 30 September 2023  Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities	Current due Baht  10,884,743  10,884,743  - 10,884,743	742,051,765 220,000 742,271,765 3,644,552 745,916,317 782,593,077 220,000	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht 220,000 220,000 	Over 5 years Baht	752,936,508 440,000 753,376,508 3,644,552 757,021,060 795,861,377 660,000	752,936,508 420,863 753,357,371 3,644,552 757,001,923 795,861,377 612,998
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities  As at 30 September 2024  Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities  Total non-derivatives  Derivative liabilities  Total derivatives  Total  As at 30 September 2023  Trade and other current payables Lease liabilities  Total non-derivatives	Current due Baht  10,884,743  10,884,743  - 10,884,743	742,051,765 220,000 742,271,765 3,044,552 3,644,552 745,916,317 782,593,077 220,000 782,813,077	Separate financi 1 - 5 years Baht 220,000 220,000 	Over 5 years Baht	752,936,508 440,000 753,376,508 3,644,552 757,021,060 795,861,377 660,000 796,521,377	752,936,508 420,863 753,357,371 3,644,552 3,644,552 757,001,923 795,861,377 612,998 796,474,375

#### 5.2 Capital management

#### 5.2.1 Risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital based on the debt to equity ratio, which calculated by dividing net debt by equity. The Group's strategy was to maintain an appropriate level of debt to equity. As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group's debt to equity ratios were as follows:

	Consol financial s		Sepa financial st	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Net debt	1,107,180,506	1,103,174,193	1,068,183,470	1,074,407,797
Total equity	4,172,923,079	3,929,323,636	4,131,745,483	3,864,380,937
Debt to equity ratio	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.28

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates the carrying amount as follows:

nts

### Separate financial statements

### Financial assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Short-term investments
- Trade and other current receivables, net

### Financial liabilities

Trade and other current payables

Lease liabilities

### Financial assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Short-term investments
- Trade and other current receivables, net

## Financial liabilities

- Trade and other current payables
- Lease liabilities

The following table shows fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

	C	onsolidated and se	eparate financi	ial statements	
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
As at 30 September 2024					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other	2,777,812	-		2,777,812	2,777,812
comprehensive income (FVOCI) - Debt instruments - Equity instruments	<u> </u>	57,737,081 110,441,442	<u>-</u>	57,737,081 110,441,442	57,737,081 110,441,442
	2,777,812	168,178,523		170,956,335	170,956,335
Financial liabilities at fair value Derivative liabilities	3,644,552			3,644,552	3,644,552
	3,644,552		_	3,644,552	3,644,552
Financial asses not measured at fair value Lease liabilities	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		420,863	420,863	420,863
	_		420,863	420,863	420,863
	Co	onsolidated and se	parate financi	al statements	
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
As at 30 September 2023					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	436,548	-	-	436,548	436,548
- Debt instruments - Equity instruments	-	591,636,304 82,741,175	-	591,636,304 82,741,175	591,636,304 82,741,175
-	436,548	674,377,479		674,814,027	674,814,027
Financial liabilities at fair value Derivative liabilities	2,019,377		<u>-</u>	2,019,377	2,019,377
	2,019,377	-	-	2,019,377	2,019,377
Financial asses not measured at fair value Lease liabilities	_	-	612,998	612,998	612,998
	-	-	612,998	612,998	612,998

The following table presents fair value of financial assets and liabilities recognised by their fair value hierarchy.

		Cor	solidated	and separa	ate financia	l statemer	nts	
	Leve		Leve		Leve		Tot	al
As at 30 September	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht
Assets								
Derivative assets		-	2.78	0.44	-	-	2.78	0.44
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)								
- Debt instruments		-	57.74	591.64		* :	57.74	591.64
- Equity instruments	-		L 700	-	110.44	82.74	110.44	82.74
Total assets		_	60.52	592.08	110.44	82.74	170.96	674.82
<b>Liabilities</b> Derivative liabilities		-	3.64	2.02			3.64	2.02
Total liabilities	•	-	3.64	2.02	-	-	3.64	2.02

The following tables present fair value of non-financial assets recognised or disclosed by their fair value hierarchy.

			Consoli	dated fina	ncial state	ements		
	Leve	el 1	Leve	el 2	Leve	el 3	Tot	al
As at 30 September	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht
Assets Investment properties (Note 16)	-		-	-	34.88	33.97	34.88	33.97
Total assets	<u> </u>	•	•	-	34.88	33.97	34.88	33.97
			Separ	ate financ	ial statem	ents		
	Leve	el 1	Leve	el 2	Leve	el 3	Tot	al
As at 30 September	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht	2024 Million Baht	2023 Million Baht
Assets Investment properties (Note 16)	<u>.</u>	- 2	<u> </u>		43.26	43.52	43.26	43.52
Total assets	_	_		-	43.26	43.52	43.26	43.52

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

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments is based on the current bid price / closing price by reference to the Stock Exchange of Thailand / the Thai Bond Dealing Centre.
- 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.

The fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 4.7.

### Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 2

Fair value of foreign currency forward is determined using spot exchange rate reference by commercial banks.

The fair value in level 2 of investments in debt instruments, which are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) is based on the current bid price / closing price by reference to the Thai Bond Dealing Centre / the asset management company.

### Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 3

Changes in fair value in level 3 of unlisted equity instruments which is financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) for the years ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements
	Baht
Opening balance as at 1 October 2023 Change in fair value	82,741,175 27,700,267
Closing balance as at 30 September 2024	110,441,442

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements of the investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

	Fair v	alue		Range of ing	outs
-	Consolida	ated and		Consolidated	and
	Separate	financial		Separate fina	ncial
	staten	nents		statement	:s
As at 30 September	2024	2023		2024	2023
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Unobservable inputs	%	%
Financial assets measured at fair value through other			Future revenue growth rate	3.2	1.0
comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity instruments	110.44	82.74		13.8	15.7

As at 30 September 2024, relationships of unobservable inputs to fair values are shown as follows:

	Unobservable inputs	Movement	Change in fair value Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
			Increase In assumptions	Decrease In assumptions
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity instruments	Future revenue growth rate Risk-adjusted discount rate	1.0% 1.0%	Increase by 5.4% Decrease by 6.3%	Decrease 4.5% Increase by 7.6%

### Valuation processes

Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Audit Committee (AC) and valuation teams discuss valuation processes and results at least every quarter.

The Group applies net discounted cash flow as valuation technique to determine fair value of unlisted equity instruments. Significant unobservable input of fair value hierarchy level 3 are risk adjusted discount rate, which is estimated based on public companies' weighted average cost of capital that, are in opinion of the Group, in a comparable financial position with the counterparty in the contract and future revenue growth rate, which is estimated based on historical data or observable external data of companies in the same industry.

# 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 Group 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.

#### Fair value of certain financial assets and derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined 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. Details of key assumptions used are included in Note 6.

# b) 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 22.

### c) Determination of lease terms

In determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of properties, the most relevant factors are historical lease durations, the costs and conditions of leased assets.

Extension options on billboard space leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Group considers 1) the underlying asset condition and/or 2) insignificant cost to replace the leased assets.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstance affecting this assessment occur, and that it is within the control of the Group.

# d) Determination of discount rate applied to lease liabilities

The Group determines the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as follows:

- Where possible, use recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusting to reflect changes in its financing conditions.
- Make adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

# e) Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs used in the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Details of the impairment assessment of financial assets are disclosed in Note 4.7 f).

# f) Inventories

Allowance is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow-moving and defective inventories. The assessment for the allowances for obsolete and slow-moving inventories required a degree of estimation from judgement. Management has applied their assessment on their experience and historical data. Each category of inventory with no movement longer than the ordinary course of business was subject to 100% allowance. The level of the allowances was assessed by taking into account the historical and recent sales experience, the aging of inventories and other factors that affected obsolete and slow-moving inventories. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable costs of completion and variable selling expenses.

# g) Investment properties, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and residual values for the Group's investment properties, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Management will revise the depreciation and amortisation where useful lives and residual values are different to previously estimated, or it will write off or write down technically obsolete or assets that have been abandoned or sold.

#### Steement Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker of the Group which includes Chairman, President and Director.

The Group's operations principally involve the manufacture and distribution of motorcycle tires and tubes and elastomer products mainly for automobile industry with manufacturing facilities in Thailand and operations in both domestic and overseas markets. The Group also involves in the construction of rubber fields and floors, with operations primarily conducted with the government sector.

The factor used to identify the Group's reportable segments includes geographical areas. There are two reportable segments i.e. (1) Local and (2) Export.

Financial information of the Group for the years ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 classified by market were presented as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements						
	Lo	cal		port		Total	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	
Revenue from sales and services Cost of sales and services	3,637,599,167 (3,262,189,211)	4,359,101,404 (4,016,125,621)	943,011,711 (768,619,760)	1,058,104,428 (910,513,406)	4,580,610,878 (4,030,808,971)	5,417,205,832 (4,926,639,027)	
Gross profit	375,409,956	342,975,783	174,391,951	147,591,022	549,801,907	490,566,805	
Other income Dividend income Selling expenses and					69,104,891 145,780,161	59,752,790	
distribution costs Administrative expenses Other expenses Finance costs					(107,542,045) (278,241,189) (16,553,858) (27,866)	(100,051,940) (258,259,827) (21,873,446) (39,116)	
Profit before income tax Income tax expense					362,322,001 (50,818,762)	170,095,266 (10,328,987)	
Net profit for the year					311,503,239	159,766,279	
Timing of revenue recognition							
At a point in time Overtime	3,529,440,419 108,158,748	4,274,066,604 85,034,800	942,771,760 239,951	1,057,915,008 189,420	4,472,212,179 108,398,699	5,331,981,612 85,224,220	
Total revenues	3,637,599,167	4,359,101,404	943,011,711	1,058,104,428	4,580,610,878	5,417,205,832	

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		Consolidated financial statements		arate tatements
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Cash on hand Deposits with banks	104,142	91,458	79,932	62,030
- Saving deposits	101,291,961	547,783,517	82,881,151	523,961,143
- Current deposits	2,954,823	10,129,068	360,547	2,933,402
- Fixed deposits	583,130,126	588,130,037	560,100,000	561,100,000
Cash and cash equivalents	687,481,052	1,146,134,080	643,421,630	1,088,056,575

The interest rates (% p.a.) on bank deposits are as follows:

	Consolic financial sta	0.000.00	Separa financial sta	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	% p.a.	% p.a.	% per p.a.	% per p.a.
Saving deposits Fixed deposits	0.18 - 0.60	0.18 - 0.60	0.18 - 0.60	0.18 - 0.60
	0.95 - 2.17	0.70 - 2.04	1.00 - 2.17	0.80 - 2.04

Fixed deposits comprise 3-months fixed deposits with banks (2023: 3-month fixed deposits).

# 10 Short-term investments

Consolidated and	separate
financial staten	nents
2024	2023
Baht	Baht

Short-term investments

1,375,000,000

As at 30 September 2024, short-term investments represent fixed deposit received and deposits issued by Thai financial institutions which are denominated in Thai Baht due within 6 - 12 months and bear interest at the rate 1.90% - 2.65% per annum.

#### 1.1 Trable and other autrem receivables, net

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Trade receivables - related companies (Note 32) Trade receivables - other companies <u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	340,183,646 350,925,939	394,832,941 453,651,476 -	344,417,060 348,490,334 -	400,210,981 451,472,715
Trade receivables, net Prepayments Accrued income Advanced payments Amounts due from related parties (Note 32) Other receivables	691,109,585 37,750,930 9,733,690 12,200 3,303,296 14,142	848,484,417 11,009,758 794,470 10,000 2,920,792 63,133	692,907,394 36,978,535 9,675,685 - 4,795,702 14,142	851,683,696 10,260,139 737,678 - 4,702,517 63,133
Trade and other current receivables, net	741,923,843	863,282,570	744,371,458	867,447,163

Outstanding trade receivables as at 30 September 2024 and 2023 can be analysed by aging as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Related companies Current Overdue up to 3 months Overdue 3 - 6 months Overdue 6 - 12 months	340,109,755 73,891 -	394,822,415 6,755 3,771	344,343,169 73,891 - -	400,200,455 6,755 3,771
Overdue more than 12 months	340,183,646	394,832,941	344,417,060	400,210,981
Other companies Current Overdue up to 3 months Overdue 3 - 6 months Overdue 6 - 12 months Overdue more than 12 months	348,521,733 2,292,900 111,306	451,459,139 2,192,337 - -	346,104,155 2,274,873 111,306 -	449,280,378 2,192,337 - - -
Less Allowance for expected credit loss	350,925,939 	453,651,476 - 453,651,476	348,490,334	451,472,715 - 451,472,715
Total trade receivables, net	691,109,585	848,484,417	692,907,394	851,683,696

During 2024 and 2023, no receivables were written-off as uncollectible.

# 12 Current contract assets

The Group has recognised the following assets related to contracts with customers:

	Consolidated and s financial stateme	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Current contract assets	28,169,570	
Contract assets	28,169,570	

Contract assets are unbilled revenue from customers. After 30 September 2024 until the date of the report, the contract assets are invoiced for the amount of Baht 1.76 million in the consolidated and separate financial statements. The Company is in the process of invoicing to customers for the amount of Baht 26.41 million in the consolidated and separate financial statements for the completed works. The majority can be invoiced within 7 February 2025.

# Financial assets and financial liabilities

The classification of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 30 September 2024 is as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Fair value					
	Fair value	through other				
		comprehensive				
	profit or loss	income				
	(FVPL)	(FVOCI)	Amortised cost	Total		
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht		
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	- Harris		687,481,052	687,481,052		
Short-term investments	-		1,375,000,000			
Trade and other current receivables, net*			704,160,713	704,160,713		
Derivative assets	2,777,812	•		2,777,812		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)						
- Debt instruments		57,737,081		57,737,081		
- Equity instruments	-	110,441,442	-	110,441,442		
	2,777,812	168,178,523	2,766,641,765	2,937,598,100		

<sup>\*</sup> Exclude non-financial assets

	Consolid	ated financial sta	tements		
	Fair value through	through			
	profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht		
Financial liabilities  Trade and other current payables*		758,781,669	758,781,669		
Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities	3,644,552	420,864	3,644,552 420,864		
	3,644,552	759,202,533	762,847,085		

<sup>\*</sup> Exclude non-financial liabilities

	Separate financial statements						
	Fair value						
		through					
	Fair value	other					
	A	comprehensive					
	profit or loss						
	(FVPL)	(FVOCI)	Amortised cost	Total			
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht			
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents			643,421,630	643,421,630			
Short-term investments	-	-	1,375,000,000	1,375,000,000			
Trade and other current receivables, net*	-	-	707,392,923	707,392,923			
Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value	2,777,812		•	2,777,812			
through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)							
- Debt instruments	-	57,737,081	-	57,737,081			
- Equity instruments	-	110,441,442		110,441,442			
	2,777,812	168,178,523	2,725,814,553	2,896,770,888			

<sup>\*</sup> Exclude non-financial assets

	Separate financial statements				
	Fair value through				
	profit or loss (FVPL) <u>Baht</u>	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht		
Financial liabilities Trade and other current payables*	-	752,936,508	752,936,508		
Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities	3,644,552	420,864	3,644,552 420,864		
	3,644,552	753,357,372	757,001,924		

<sup>\*</sup> Exclude non-financial liabilities

# 13.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

Classification of financial assets at amortised cost

The Group classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows; and.
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and trade and other current receivables. As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group's financial assets at amortised cost were presented in current and non-current as follows:

		C	onsolidated fin	ancial statemen	ts	
	30	September 20			September 20	23
	Current Baht	Non-current Baht	Total Baht	Current Baht	Non-current Baht	Total Baht
Cash and cash equivalents Short-term investments Trade and other current	687,481,052 1,375,000,000	•	687,481,052 1,375,000,000	1,146,134,080	-	1,146,134,080
receivables, net	704,160,713		704,160,713	852,262,812	-	852,262,812
Total	2,766,641,765	•	2,766,641,765	1,998,396,892		1,998,396,892
			Separate finan	cial statements		
	30	September 20	24	30	September 20	23
	Current Baht	Non-current Baht	Total Baht	Current Baht	Non-current Baht	Total Baht
Cash and cash equivalents Short-term investments Trade and other current	643,421,630 1,375,000,000		643,421,630 1,375,000,000	1,088,056,575	-	1,088,056,575
receivables, net	707,392,923	-	707,392,923	857,187,024		857,187,024
Total	2,725,814,553		2,725,814,553	1,945,243,599	-	1,945,243,599

b) Fair value of financial assets at amortised cost

Due to the nature of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investment, and trade and other current receivables is current assets, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

c) Allowance for expected losses

Details of the impairment assessment of financial assets are disclosed in Note 4.7 f).

# 13.2 Financial assets measured at fair value to other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

a) Classification of financial assets measured at fair value to other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) comprise:

- Investments in debt instruments with contractual cash flows that qualify for principal and interest, and
  has a business model for the purpose of holding such investments in order to receive contractual cash flows
  and to sell.
- Investment in equity instruments, which are not held for trading and the Group has irrevocably elected at
  initial recognition to recognise and the Group measure at fair value through other comprehensive income at
  the date of initial recognition.

As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group has financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) as follows:

-	Consol financial st		Sepa financial st	
-	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Current assets Investments in debt instruments				
(Debentures and government bonds)	44,831,340	566,156,155	44,831,340	566,156,155
-	44,831,340	566,156,155	44,831,340	566,156,155
Non-current Investments in debt instruments				
(Debentures)	12,905,741	25,480,149	12,905,741	25,480,149
Investment in unlisted equity instruments _	110,441,442	82,741,175	110,441,442	82,741,175
_	123,347,183	108,221,324	123,347,183	108,221,324
Total _	168,178,523	674,377,479	168,178,523	674,377,479

#### Investments in debt instruments

The Group's investments in debt instruments. This entails of investing in debentures and incorporating mutual fund investment units domestic debt

The movements of investments in debt instruments for the years ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		lidated statements	•	arate statements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance Additions Disposals Interest income	591,636,304 589,950,779 (1,133,837,826) 8,697,526	585,604,427 1,018,193,130 (1,022,104,771) 7,558,557	591,636,304 589,950,779 (1,133,837,826) 8,697,526	585,604,427 1,018,193,130 (1,022,104,771) 7,558,557
Change in fair value	1,290,298	2,384,961	1,290,298	2,384,961
Closing balance as at 30 September	57,737,081	591,636,304	57,737,081	591,636,304

The Group reclassifies any related balance within the fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) reserve to profit or loss when disposing these debt investments.

During the period, the group disposed the partial debt investments and realised a loss on disposal (transferred FVOCI reserve to other expenses of Baht 190,849).

The fair value of debt instruments is based on close market price published by the Thai Bond Market Association as at period-end. The fair value is within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy (Note 6).

# Investment in equity instruments

As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group had an investment in unlisted equity instruments as follows:

					Consol and Sep financial st	arated
0	Nature of	Country of	Registered		2024 Fair value	2024 At cost
Company	business	incorporation	capital	interest	Baht	Baht
Inoue Rubber Vietnam Company Limited	Manufacture of tires and tubes of motorcycles					
	and industrial elastomer rubber parts	Vietnam	US Dollars 12.5 million	8.0	110,441,442	30,781,799

# b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The following gain/(loss) related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) were recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the year as follows:

	Conso financial s		Sepa financial s	rate tatements
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Recognised in profit or loss Profit (loss) on disposals of				
debt instruments Dividends received from	190,849	(56,561)	190,849	(56,561)
equity investment (Note 26)	145,780,161	-	145,780,161	
	145,971,010	(56,561)	145,971,010	(56,561)
Recognised in other comprehensive income Fair value gain on debt instruments				
measured at FVOCI Fair value gain (loss) on equity	1,290,298	2,384,961	1,290,298	2,384,961
instruments measured at FVOCI	27,700,267	(10,560,432)	27,700,267	(10,560,432)
	28,990,565	(8,175,471)	28,990,565	(8,175,471)

# 13.3 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the recognised financial assets that are offset and presented at net amount in the statement of financial position:

	Effects of offs	Separate financia	
	Gross amount	nancial position  Gross amount set off in the statement of financial position	Net amount presented in the statement of financial position
	Baht	Baht	Baht
As at 30 September 2024 Trade and other current receivables	462,080,106	(47,893,826)	414,186,280
Total	462,080,106	(47,893,826)	414,186,280

Offsetting arrangements - Trade receivables and payables

The Group gives volume-based rebates to selected customers. Under the terms of the supply agreements, the amounts payable by the Group are offset against receivables from the customers and only the net amounts are settled. The relevant amounts have therefore been presented net in the statement of financial position.

# 14 Inventories, net

	Consoli financial st		Sepa financial st	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Raw materials Work in process	274,619,119 151,824,214	285,880,678 140,113,214	274,355,696 150,947,562	285,567,820 138,428,974
Finished goods Supplies and spare parts	142,155,998 37.720.618	138,878,744 42.603.557	142,155,998 36.631.075	138,878,744 41.389.627
Inventories in transit	31,807,146	39,094,255	31,807,146	39,094,255
Less Allowance for slow-moving inventories	638,127,095	646,570,448	635,897,477	643,359,420
- raw materials Allowance for slow-moving inventories	(3,356,242)	(1,367,357)	(3,356242)	(1,367,357)
- finished goods	(2,201,474)	(3,498,167)	(2,201,474)	(3,498,167)
Inventories, net	632,569,379	641,704,924	630,339,761	638,493,896

As at 30 September 2024, inventories with a value of Baht 5,887,904 (2023: Baht 11,363,887) were carried at net realisable value, this being lower than cost.

During 2024, the Group reversed a previously recognised allowance for inventories obsolescence of Baht 3,085,422. The Group has destroyed and written-down those inventories.

The Group recognised loss on allowance for diminution in value of inventories and obsolete inventories of Baht 3,777,614 (2023: Baht 3,834,264) to the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, equally.

#### 15 Investments in substitlaries

As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Company had investments in subsidiaries as follows:

			Separate	financial sta	itements
Company	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Registered capital Baht	% Ownership interest	Investments at cost Baht
IRC (Asia) Research Limited	Research and development of products	Thailand	10,050,000	99.99	10,049,930
Kin No Hoshi Engineering Company Limited	Manufacture, repair, and modification of metal molds	Thailand	10,000,000	99.99	9,999,300
Investments in subsidiaries					20,049,230

#### Consolidated financial statements **Building** and building improvements Land Total Baht Baht Baht As at 1 October 2022 Cost 9,020,819 6,179,498 15,200,317 (6,179,496)(6,179,496)Less Accumulated depreciation 9,020,819 2 9,020,821 Net book amount For the year ended 30 September 2023 9,020,821 9,020,819 2 Opening net book amount Depreciation 2 9,020,819 9,020,821 Closing net book amount As at 30 September 2023 6,179,498 15,200,317 9,020,819 Cost (6,179,496)(6,179,496)Less Accumulated depreciation 9,020,819 9,020,821 Net book amount For the year ended 30 September 2024 Opening net book amount 2 9,020,819 9,020,821 Depreciation 2 9,020,821 Closing net book amount 9,020,819 As at 30 September 2024 6,179,498 15,200,317 9,020,819 Cost (6,179,496)(6,179,496)Less Accumulated depreciation 9,020,819 9,020,821 Net book amount

	Senara	ate financial staten	nente
	Зерага	Building and	ients
		Building	
	Land	Improvements	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht
As at 1 October 2022			
Cost	9,564,949	15,931,220	25,496,169
Less Accumulated depreciation		(15,849,481)	(15,849,481)
Net book amount	9,564,949	81,739	9,646,688
For the year ended 30 September 2023			
Opening net book amount	9,564,949	81,739	9,646,688
Depreciation		(28,522)	(28,522)
Closing net book amount	9,564,949	53,217	9,618,166
As at 30 September 2023			
Cost	9,564,949	15,931,220	25,496,169
Less Accumulated depreciation		(15,878,003)	(15,878,003)
Net book amount	9,564,949	53,217	9,618,166
For the year and ad 20 Contember 2024			
For the year ended 30 September 2024 Opening net book amount	9,564,949	53,217	9,618,166
Depreciation	-	(27,754)	(27,754)
Closing net book amount	9,564,949	25,463	9,590,412
As at 30 September 2024			
Cost	9,564,949	15,931,220	25,496,169
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation		(15,905,757)	(15,905,757)
Net book amount	9,564,949	25,463	9,590,412
THE SOLICE CONTROLLED	0,007,070	20,700	0,000,712

As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, the fair values of investment properties were as follows:

	Consoli financial sta		Separ financial st	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Land	13,875,000	13,875,000	17,830,500	17,830,500
Building and building improvements	21,000,000	20,095,000	25,431,228	25,694,261
	34,875,000	33,970,000	43,261,728	43,524,761

The fair values of investment properties are within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy which used significant unobservable inputs in the valuation technique (Note 6). The fair values of investment properties were appraised by professional independent valuers, who qualified as expert and hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and categories of such investment properties.

Amounts relating to investment properties recognised in profit or loss were as follows:

_	Consolic financial sta		Separa financial sta	
_	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Rental income - Subsidiaries (Note 32) - Related parties (Note 32) - Other party	1,332,000 456,000	1,332,000 450,500	3,302,460 1,332,000 456,000	3,302,460 1,332,000 450,500
Direct operating expense arising from investment property that generated rental income for the year	•	=1	27,754	28,522

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2024

# 17 Property, plant and equipment, net

			O	Consolidated financial statements	cial statements			
					Furniture,			
	Land	Building		Tools and	fixtures, and		Asset under	
	and land	and building		factory	office	Motor	construction	
	improvements	improvements	Machinery	equipment	equipment	vehicles	and installation	Total
As at 1 October 2022		Dall	חשונ	Dalli	Dall	Dall	Dani	Bant
Cost	214,689,777	1,006,292,588	3,280,567,691	2,113,947,060	160,799,227	61,657,145	90,538,349	6,928,491,837
Less Accumulated depreciation	(82,427,264)	(798,024,682)	(2,317,529,357)	(1,900,436,363)	(145,916,258)	(49,739,193)	ı	(5,294,073,117)
Net book amount	132,262,513	208,267,906	963,038,334	213,510,697	14,882,969	11,917,952	90,538,349	1,634,418,720
For the year ended 30 September 2023								
Opening net book amount	132,262,513	208,267,906	963,038,334	213,510,697	14,882,969	11,917,952	90,538,349	1,634,418,720
Additions	457,060	7,972,944	20,878,969	37,991,638	6,662,336	1,760,826	138,735,279	214,459,052
Reclassification from computer software	•	ī	1	(3,838,255)	7,443,000	1	I	3,604,745
Reclassification from other non-current assets		1	3	9,487,700	T	ī	1	9,487,700
Disposals, net	(10,332)	(42,824)	(1,874,042)	(1,950,090)	(23,636)	(2)		(3,900,926)
Write-offs, net		(206)	(155,300)	(302,659)	(2,115)	(2)	(27,000)	(490,285)
Transfers in (out)	178,650	15,829,700	50,066,032	21,201,554	787,519	I	(88,063,455)	
Depreciation	(4,798,517)	(37,578,503)	(186,414,110)	(90,218,987)	(10,462,229)	(5,077,985)	. 1	(334,550,331)
Closing net book amount	128,089,374	194,449,017	845,539,883	185,878,598	19,287,844	8,600,786	141,183,173	1,523,028,675
As at 30 September 2023								
Cost	215 293 377	1 028 460 411	3 317 964 749	2 145 770 234	169 254 458	63 013 869	111 183 173	7 080 040 074
Less Accumulated depreciation	(87,204,003)	(834,011,394)	(2,472,424,866)	(1,959,891,636)	(149,966,614)	(54,413,083)	21,001,11	(5,557,911,596)
Net book amount	128 089 374	194 449 017	845 539 883	185 878 598	19 287 844	8 600 786	141 183 173	1 523 028 675
			222	))))		20000	0 - '00'	010,040,040,1

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2024

			0	Consolidated financial statements	icial statements			
	Land and land improvements Baht	Building and building improvements Baht	Machinery Baht	Tools and factory equipment Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and Office Equipment Baht	Motor vehicles Baht	Asset under construction and installation Baht	Total Baht
For the year ended 30 September 2024 Opening net book amount Additions	128,089,374 698,224	194,449,017 3,701,488	845,539,883 9,956,053	185,878,598 26,820,979	19,287,844 8,573,685	8,600,786 2,605,279	141,183,173 202,565,465	1,523,028,675 254,921,173
Necrassification form of the more content assets.  Disposals, net	(40,545)	(978,890)	(7,033,123)	1,872,202 (2,376,489)	(102,247)	(3)		1,872,202 (10,531,297)
Write-offs, net Transfers in (out)	2,360,117	(2,484) 8,805,296	(21,964) 139,443,630	(386,469) 23,653,637	(2) 122,220	(2)	(174.384.898)	(410,919)
Depreciation	(4,197,556)	(35,121,996)	(178,403,989)	(78,059,186)	(8,331,447)	(3,471,400)	(2004: 204: 11)	(307,585,574)
Closing net book amount	126,909,614	170,852,431	809,480,490	157,403,272	19,550,053	7,734,660	169,363,740	1,461,294,260
As at 30 September 2024 Cost Less Accumulated depreciation	218,178,678 (91,269,064)	1,036,932,145	3,367,663,209 (2,558,182,719)	2,125,454,395 (1,968,051,123)	173,645,019 (154,094,966)	62,023,306 (54,288,646)	169,363,740	7,153,260,492 (5,691,966,232)
Net book amount	126,909,614	170,852,431	809,480,490	157,403,272	19,550,053	7,734,660	169,363,740	1,461,294,260

Depreciation of Baht 296,072,050 (2023: Baht 312,524,721) were included in the costs of sales and services, Baht 11,513,524 (2023: Baht 22,025,610) in administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2024

				Separate financial statements	ial statements			
	Land and land improvements Baht	Building and building improvements Baht	Machinery Baht	Tools and factory equipment Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment Baht	Motor vehicles Baht	Asset under construction and installation Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 October 2022 Cost <u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	214,145,647 (82,427,264)	982,734,548 (775,065,715)	3,064,406,739 (2,145,727,703)	2,069,903,051	135,947,112 (122,907,249)	58,275,149 (47,057,936)	90,390,349	6,615,802,595 (5,035,404,184)
Net book amount	131,718,383	207,668,833	918,679,036	207,684,734	13,039,863	11,217,213	90,390,349	1,580,398,411
For the year ended 30 September 2023 Opening net book amount Additions Reclassification from computer software Reclassification from other non-current assets Disposals, net Writes-offs, net Transfers in (out) Depreciation	131,718,383 457,060 - (10,332) 178,650 (4.798,517)	207,668,833 7,972,944 - (42,824) (206) 15,829,700 (37,218,355)	918,679,036 18,512,731 - (1,874,042) (155,292) 49,918,032 (177,740,554)	207,684,734 36,780,915 (3,838,255) 9,487,700 (1,950,088) (271,601) 21,201,554 (88,195,984)	13,039,863 5,794,936 7,443,000 - (14,127) (2,092) 787,519 (9,405,935)	11,217,213 1,591,200 - - (2) (3) (3)	90,390,349 138,708,279 - - - - (87,915,455)	1,580,398,411 209,818,065 3,604,745 9,487,700 (3,891,415) (429,194)
Closing net book amount	127,545,244	194,210,092	807,339,911	180,898,975	17,643,164	8,091,653	141,183,173	1,476,912,212
As at 30 September 2023 Cost <u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	214,749,247 (87,204,003)	1,004,902,371 (810,692,279)	3,103,766,485 (2,296,426,574)	2,101,094,084 (1,920,195,109)	144,389,592 (126,746,428)	59,472,467 (51,380,814)	141,183,173	6,769,557,419 (5,292,645,207)
Net book amount	127,545,244	194,210,092	807,339,911	180,898,975	17,643,164	8,091,653	141,183,173	1,476,912,212

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2024

				Separate financial statements	ial statements			
	Land and land improvements Baht	Building and building improvements Baht	Machinery Baht	Tools and factory equipment Baht	Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment Baht	Motor vehicles Baht	Asset under construction and installation Baht	Total Baht
For the year ended 30 September 2024 Opening net book amount	127,545,244	194,210,092	807,339,911	180,898,975	17,643,164	8,091,653	141,183,173	1,476,912,212
Additions Reclassification from other non-current assets	698,224	3,662,488	8,692,566	25,608,028 1,872,202	7,813,071	2,504,500	196,342,365	245,321,242
Disposals, net	(40,545)	(978,890)	(7,033,123)	(2,376,488)	(102,231)	(3)		(10,531,280)
VVIItes-offs, net	1 2000	(2,484)	(21,963)	(386,390)	1 .	1 9		(410,837)
Derrociation	7,300,117	8,442,190	133,583,628	23,653,638	122,221	(2)	(168, 161, 798)	
	(0000'181'+)	(771,080,177)	(coa,178,801)	(76,041,755)	(1,336,501)	(3,284,940)	1	(295,525,595)
Closing net book amount	126,365,484	170,440,225	772,689,354	153,228,209	18,139,724	7,311,208	169,363,740	1,417,537,944
As at 30 September 2024 Cost	217,634,548	1,012,972,005	3,148,066,458	2,080,251,917	148.363.177	58.381.125	169.363.740	6 835 032 970
Less Accumulated depreciation	(91,269,064)	(842,531,780)	(2,375,377,104)	(1,927,023,708)	(130,223,453)	(51,069,917)		(5,417,495,026)
Net book amount	126,365,484	170,440,225	772,689,354	153,228,209	18,139,724	7,311,208	169,363,740	1,417,537,944

Depreciation of Baht 285,004,155 (2023: Baht 307,773,594) were included in the costs of sales and services, Baht 10,621,440 (2023: Baht 14,302,506) in administrative expenses in the separate statements of comprehensive income.

# 18 Right-of-use assets, net

As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, right-of-use assets balances were as follows:

	Consolida financial stat		Separa financial stat	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Billboard space	404,462	584,278	404,462	584,278
Total	404,462	584,278	404,462	584,278

For the years ended 30 September 2024 and 2023, amounts charged to profit or loss and cash flows relating to leases are as follows:

_	Consolid financial sta		Separa financial sta	
_	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	179,816	179,816	179,816	179,816
Cash paid for lease payments Expenses related to leases that not included in the measurement of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets:	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Expense relating to short-term leases     Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	1,789,923 987,011	1,846,297 1,052,317	1,789,923 987,011	1,846,297 1,052,317
Total cash outflow for leases	2,776,934	2,898,614	2,776,934	2,898,614

19 Computer software, net		
	Consolidated financial statements Baht	Separate financial statements Baht
As at 1 October 2022 Cost Less Accumulated amortisation	133,664,939 (84,578,278)	98,440,718 (55,847,686)
Net book amount	49,086,661	42,593,032
For the year ended 30 September 2023 Opening net book amount Additions Reclassification to property, plant and equipment Amortisation	49,086,661 2,240,191 (3,604,745) (8,123,757)	42,593,032 1,533,901 (3,604,745) (6,933,010)
Closing net book amount	39,598,350	33,589,178
As at 30 September 2023 Cost Less Accumulated amortisation	132,300,385 (92,702,035)	96,369,874 (62,780,696)
Net book amount	39,598,350	33,589,178
For the year ended 30 September 2024 Opening net book amount Additions Amortisation	39,598,350 5,099,137 (8,557,673)	33,589,178 1,863,337 (7,208,955)
Closing net book amount	36,139,814	28,243,560
As at 30 September 2024 Cost Less Accumulated amortisation	137,399,523 (101259,709)	98,233,211 (69,989,651)
Net book amount	36,139,814	28,243,560

Amortisation of Baht 1,187,097 (2023: Baht 981,062) were included in the costs of sales and services and Baht 7,370,576 (2023: Baht 7,142,695) in administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Amortisation of Baht 7,208,955 (2023: Baht 6,933,010) were included in the administrative expenses in the separate statement of comprehensive income.

# 20 Datemed income taxes

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

	Consoli	dated	Sepa	rate
	financial sta	atements	financial s	tatements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
The Company and subsidiary with net deferred tax asset position				
deterred tax asset position				
Deferred tax assets	74,281,268	68,648,843	69,259,756	65,751,878
Deferred tax liabilities	(16,568,383)	(9,117,152)	(16,568,383)	(10,596,040)
Deferred income taxes, net (assets)	57,712,885	59,531,691	52,691,373	55,155,838
Subsidiary with net deferred tax liability position				
Deferred tax assets	-	1,164,142	<u>-</u>	-
Deferred tax liabilities	_	(1,478,888)	-	
Deferred income taxes, net (liabilities)		(314,746)		-

Deferred tax assets and liabilities in the statements of financial position are presented at net position of deferred tax assets or liabilities incurred by each entity of the Group. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the income taxes relate to the same tax authority, being the Revenue Department.

The movements of deferred income taxes during the years were as follows:

	Consoli financial sta		Separ financial st	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Net deferred taxes (assets):		pa ti		
Opening balance	59,531,691	51,977,137	55,155,838	47,851,116
Recognised to profit or loss	1,304,950	5,919,460	1,035,354	5,669,628
Recognised to other comprehensive income	(3,123,756)	1,635,094	(3,499,819)	1,635,094
Closing balance	57,712,885	59,531,691	52,691,373	55,155,838
Net deferred taxes (liabilities)				
Opening balance	(314,746)	(702,625)	-	-
Recognised to profit or loss	291,273	387,879		-
Recognised to other comprehensive income	23,473	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	-
Closing balance		(314,746)	-	-

The deferred taxation relates to the temporary differences between the book values and the tax bases of significant assets and liabilities of the Group, which were summarised below:

		Consolidated fina	ncial statements	
			Recognised	
	As at		to other	As at
	1 October	Recognised to	comprehensive	30 September
	2023 Baht	profit or loss Baht	income Baht	2024 Baht
		Fair I gar		
Deferred tax assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment	300,281 5,888,614	- 1,798,480	(258,060)	42,221 7,687,094
Derivative liabilities	403,875	325,035		728,910
Lease liabilities	122,600	(38,427)	-	84,173
Provisions and accruals	63,097,615	(56,575)	2,697,830	65,738,870
	69,812,985	2,028,513	2,439,770	74,281,268
Deferred tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other	(87,310)	(468,253)		(555,563)
comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity instruments Right-of-use assets	(10,391,875) (116,855)	- 35,963	(5,540,053)	(15,931,928) (80,892)
	(10,596,040)	(432,290)	(5,540,053)	(16,568,383)
Deferred income tax, net	59,216,945	1,596,223	(3,100,283)	57,712,885
		Consolidated fina	ncial statements	
		Consolidated fina	ncial statements Recognised	
	As at		Recognised to other	As at
	1 October	Recognised to	Recognised to other comprehensive	30 September
	1 October 2022	Recognised to profit or loss	Recognised to other	30 September 2023
Deferred income tax assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other	1 October	Recognised to	Recognised to other comprehensive income	30 September
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 October 2022 Baht	Recognised to profit or loss	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht	30 September 2023 Baht
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments	1 October 2022 Baht 777,273	Recognised to profit or loss	Recognised to other comprehensive income	30 September 2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 October 2022 Baht	Recognised to profit or loss Baht	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht	30 September 2023 Baht 300,281
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment	1 October 2022 Baht 777,273 2,859,474 521,404 158,777	Recognised to profit or loss Baht	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht	30 September 2023 Baht 300,281 5,888,614 403,875 122,600
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities	1 October 2022 Baht 777,273 2,859,474 521,404	Recognised to profit or loss Baht  3,029,140 (117,529)	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht	30 September 2023 Baht 300,281 5,888,614 403,875
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities	1 October 2022 Baht 777,273 2,859,474 521,404 158,777	Recognised to profit or loss Baht  3,029,140 (117,529) (36,177)	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht	30 September 2023 Baht 300,281 5,888,614 403,875 122,600
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities Provisions and accruals  Deferred income tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other	777,273 2,859,474 521,404 158,777 59,839,732	Recognised to profit or loss Baht  3,029,140 (117,529) (36,177) 3,257,883	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht	30 September 2023 Baht 300,281 5,888,614 403,875 122,600 63,097,615
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities Provisions and accruals  Deferred income tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured	1 October 2022 Baht 777,273 2,859,474 521,404 158,777 59,839,732 64,156,660	Recognised to profit or loss Baht  3,029,140 (117,529) (36,177) 3,257,883  6,133,317	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht	30 September 2023 Baht 300,281 5,888,614 403,875 122,600 63,097,615 69,812,985
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities Provisions and accruals  Deferred income tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity instruments	1 October 2022 Baht 777,273 2,859,474 521,404 158,777 59,839,732 64,156,660 (225,368)	Recognised to profit or loss Baht  3,029,140 (117,529) (36,177) 3,257,883 6,133,317	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht  (476,992)	30 September 2023 Baht  300,281 5,888,614 403,875 122,600 63,097,615  69,812,985  (87,310)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities Provisions and accruals  Deferred income tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity instruments	1 October 2022 Baht 777,273 2,859,474 521,404 158,777 59,839,732 64,156,660 (225,368) (12,503,961) (152,819)	Recognised to profit or loss Baht  3,029,140 (117,529) (36,177) 3,257,883 6,133,317  138,058	Recognised to other comprehensive income Baht  (476,992)	30 September 2023 Baht  300,281 5,888,614 403,875 122,600 63,097,615 69,812,985  (87,310)  (10,391,875) (116,855)

		Separate finan	icial statements	
	As at 1 October 2023	Recognised to profit or loss	Recognised to other comprehensive income	As at 30 September 2024
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
(FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities	300,281 7,369,640 403,875 122,600	1,500,119 325,035 (38,427)	(258,060) - - -	42,221 8,869,759 728,910 84,173
Provisions and accruals	57,555,482	(319,083)	2,298,294	59,534,693
	65,751,878	1,467,644	2,040,234	69,259,756
Deferred tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(87,310)	(468,253)		(555,563)
(FVOCI) - equity instruments Right-of-use assets	(10,391,875) (116,855)	35,963	(5,540,053)	(15,931,928) (80,892)
	(10,596,040)	(432,290)	(5,540,053)	(16,568,383)
Deferred income tax, net	55,155,838	1,035,354	(3,499,819)	52,691,373
		Separate finan	cial statements	
	A 0. 04		Recognised to other	A = = t
	As at 1 October 2022 Baht	Recognised to profit or loss Baht	comprehensive income Baht	As at 30 September 2023
Defermed in comment or control				Baht
Deferred income tax assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities Provisions and accruals	777,273 4,663,207 521,404 158,777 54,612,603	2,706,433 (117,529) (36,177) 2,942,879	(476,992) - - - -	300,281 7,369,640 403,875 122,600 57,555,482
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities	4,663,207 521,404 158,777	(117,529) (36,177)	(476,992) - - - - - (476,992)	300,281 7,369,640 403,875 122,600
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities Provisions and accruals  Deferred income tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other	4,663,207 521,404 158,777 54,612,603	(117,529) (36,177) 2,942,879	-	300,281 7,369,640 403,875 122,600 57,555,482
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities Provisions and accruals  Deferred income tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured	4,663,207 521,404 158,777 54,612,603 60,733,264	(117,529) (36,177) 2,942,879 5,495,606	-	300,281 7,369,640 403,875 122,600 57,555,482 65,751,878
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt instruments Plant and equipment Derivative liabilities Lease liabilities Provisions and accruals  Deferred income tax liabilities Derivative assets Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity instruments	4,663,207 521,404 158,777 54,612,603 60,733,264 (225,368)	(117,529) (36,177) 2,942,879 5,495,606 138,058	(476,992)	300,281 7,369,640 403,875 122,600 57,555,482 65,751,878 (87,310)

As at 30 September 2024, the Group only recognised those deferred tax assets that in the management's judgement were likely to be realised, due to the historical operating profits generated by the operations of the entities within the Group. This is disclosed in the note regarding the gross deferred and income taxes to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature of the movements in this balance.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable. The Group does not recognise deferred tax asset of Baht 531,464 from tax losses of Baht 2,657,321, to carry forward against future taxable income; these tax losses will expire in 2029.

Under the Thai Revenue Code, all entities are taxed as separate entities with no relief available for the Group.

# 21 Trade and other current payables

	Consoli financial sta		Sepai financial st	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Trade payables - related companies (Note 32) Trade payables - other companies Amounts due to related parties (Note 32) Accrued expenses Down payments received from customers Other payables	110,845,311	140,351,445	110,845,311	140,351,445
	401,263,147	498,772,718	400,047,542	495,306,037
	47,665	81,127	17,579,798	21,344,303
	135,153,678	101,058,520	115,292,803	86,905,819
	1,648,603	1,896,765	1,648,603	1,896,765
	111,471,868	53,273,818	109,171,054	51,953,773
Trade and other current payables	760,430,272	795,434,393	754,585,111	797,758,142

Outstanding accrued expenses as at 30 September 2024 and 2023 were detailed as follows:

	Consoli financial sta		Separa financial sta	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Accrued bonuses Accrued employee income taxes Accrued employee welfare Other accruals	87,377,345	59,455,406	78,370,794	53,669,461
	7,420,459	4,345,746	7,059,169	4,145,026
	9,270,762	8,606,986	8,348,017	7,874,430
	31,085,112	28,650,382	21,514,823	21,216,902
Total accrued expenses	135,153,678	101,058,520	115,292,803	86,905,819

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		Consolidated		ate	
	financial sta	atements	financial statements		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
The statement of financial position: Retirement benefits	305,832,019	297,147,446	274,811,134	269,436,778	
Total	305,832,019	297,147,446	274,811,134	269,436,778	

The plans are final salary retirement plans. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salaries in the final years leading up to retirement.

The movements in the obligations over the years were as follows:

-	Consolidated financial statements		Separ financial st	
-	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
-	Dant	Dani	Dant	Dant
Opening balance	297,147,446	285,819,444	269,436,778	259,683,793
Current service cost	18,547,597	18,932,014	16,746,163	17,176,653
Interest cost	7,773,802	7,637,202	6,989,873	6,919,596
Remeasurements on employee benefit obligations:				
- Loss on change in financial assumptions	9,584,521	-	8,981,118	-
- Experience loss	3,904,627	-	2,510,355	
	336,957,993	312,388,660	304,664,287	283,780,042
Add (Reversal of) provisions due to employee				
transfers	•	-	(303,837)	348,298
Less Benefits paid during the year	(31,125,974)	(15,241,214)	(29,549,316)	(14,691,562)
At 30 September	305,832,019	297,147,446	274,811,134	269,436,778

The Group accounts for these liabilities on an estimated basis using the following principal actuarial assumptions:

		Consolidated financial statements		
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate	2.70%	2.75%	2.70%	2.75%
Future salary increase rates Other fixed allowance rate	4.50% 3.50%	4.50% 3.50%	4.50% 3.50%	4.50% 3.50%
1 Baht Gold price	Baht 41,000 1,75%	Baht 30,000 3.00%	Baht 41,000 1,75%	Baht 30,000 3,00%
Gold Inflation rate Retirement age	58 years old	58 years old	58 years old	58 years old

The sensitivity analysis for each significant assumption disclosed in 2024 was as follows:

	Co	nsolidated financial st	
		Impact on emp	loyee benefit obligations
	_	Change in	Change in
	Change in assumptions	the obligations (%)	the obligations (Baht)
Discount rate	Increased by 0.50%	Decrease by 6.38%	Decreased by Baht 20,278,269
Diocount rate	Decreased by 0.50%	Increase by 6.95%	Increased by Baht 22,066,261
Future salary increase rate	Increased by 1.00%	Increase by 10.50%	Increased by Baht 33,342,954
Tutare balary mereace rate	Decreased by 1.00%	Decrease by 9.04%	Decreased by Baht 28,731,754
1 Baht Gold price	Increased by Baht 1,000	Increase by 0.34%	Increased by Baht 1,073,019
T Bank Gold phos	Decreased by Baht 1,000	Decrease by 0.34%	Decreased by Baht 1,073,016
		Separate financial state	ement
		Impact on emp	loyee benefit obligations
	<del>-</del>	Change in	Change in
	Change in assumptions	the obligations (%)	the obligations (Baht)
Discount rate	Increased by 0.50% Decreased by 0.50%	Decrease by 6.28% Increase by 6.82%	Decreased by Baht 17,951,743 Increased by Baht 19,512,617
Future salary increase rate	Increased by 1.00%	Increase by 10.21%	Increased by Baht 29,209,524
1 Baht Gold Price	Decreased by 1.00% Increased by Baht 1,000	Decrease by 8.82% Increase by 0.35%	Decreased by Baht 25,210,133 Increased by Baht 994,228
	Decreased by Baht 1,000	Decrease by 0.35%	Decreased by Baht 994,227

The above sensitivity analysis were 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 of calculating the retirement benefit obligation recognised within the statements of financial position at the end of the reporting period (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method).

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

The weighted average duration of the retirement benefit obligation was 9.29 years.

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefits as follows

		Consolidated financial statements		rate tatements
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Less than a year	11,775,381	19,838,930	11,161,068	19,779,861
Between 1 - 5 years	69,380,051	63,187,394	65,728,135	60,341,790
Over 5 years	285,060,809	296,218,460	250,572,739	260,782,754
	366,216,241	379,244,784	327,461,942	340,904,405

23 Share capital and premium on		ated and Separa		ements
	Number of shares	Ordinary shares Baht	Share premium Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 October 2022 Issue of shares	192,207,700	192,207,700	298,000,000	490,207,700
As at 30 September 2023 Issue of shares	192,207,700	192,207,700	298,000,000	490,207,700
As at 30 September 2024	192,207,700	192,207,700	298,000,000	490,207,700

As at 30 September 2024, the total number of registered ordinary shares was 192.21 million shares (2023: 192.21 million shares) with a par value of Baht 1 per share (2023: Baht 1 per share). All issued shares are fully paid.

The details of the reduction of ordinary shares from treasury shares are disclosed in Note 25.

#### 24 Legal reserve

Under the Public Companies Act, the Company is required to set aside as a legal reserve at least 5% of profit derived from the business of the Company after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve reaches 10% of the registered share capital. This reserve is non-distributable.

In consolidated financial statements, legal reserve of subsidiaries included in unappropriated retained earnings.

#### 25 Treasury charac

On 5 June 2020, the Company repurchased 7,792,300 shares for total treasury shares of Baht 114.01 million, represents 3.9% of the Company's total issued shares. Treasury share has to be resold after 6 months but no later than 3 years from 5 June 2020 (the completion date of share repurchases). The payment for treasury shares presented as reduction in equity in the statement of financial position.

# Share capital reduction and treasury shares cancellation

On 12 May 2023, the Board of Directors held a meeting (No.3/2023) where a resolution was passed to reduce the registered capital of the Company amounted to Baht 7.79 million from Baht 200 million (200,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 1 each) to Baht 192.21 million (192,207,700 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 1 each) by cancelling the 7,792,300 treasury shares under the share repurchase program for financial management purpose due to expiration of the resale period. The Company reduced registered, and issued and paid-up share capital with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on 30 May 2023. In addition, the Company reversed the reserve for treasury shares to unappropriated retained earnings amounting to Baht 106.22 million.

# 26 Dividend income

### Dividend income from subsidiaries

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for 2023 of Kin No Hoshi Engineering Company Limited held on 30 January 2023, the shareholders passed a resolution approving dividend payment from its operating results for 2022 at Baht 30 per share from non-BOI promoted operations, amounting to a total dividend of Baht 3 million. The Company received dividend on 28 February 2023.

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for 2024 of Kin No Hoshi Engineering Company Limited held on 29 January 2024, the shareholders passed a resolution approving dividend payment from its operating results for 2023 at Baht 70 per share from non-BOI promoted operations, amounting to a total dividend of Baht 7 million. The Company received dividend on 28 February 2024.

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for 2023 of IRC (Asia) Research Limited held on 30 January 2023, the shareholders passed a resolution approving dividend payment from its operating results for 2022 at Baht 7 per share from non-BOI promoted operations, amounting to a total dividend of Baht 21 million. The Company received the dividend on 28 February 2023

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for 2024 of IRC (Asia) Research Limited held on 29 January 2024, the shareholders passed a resolution approving dividend payment from its operating results for 2023 at Baht 9 per share from non-BOI promoted operations, amounting to a total dividend of Baht 27 million. The Company received the dividend on 28 February 2024.

# Dividend income from investment in equity instruments

On 21 March 2024, the Group received dividend payment for the operating results for 2020 to 2023 from Inoue Rubber Vietnam Company Limited of VND 101.09 billion (approximated Baht 145.78 million).

#### - Office Hinereline

Interest income
Revenue from management services
Scrap sales
Gain from exchange rate, net
Gain from disposals of assets
Revenue from rental
Others

Consolid	dated	Separ	ate	
financial sta	itements	financial statements		
2024	2023	2024	2023	
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
34,990,251	16,521,286	34,548,062	16,203,967	
15,764,719	15,905,677	15,764,719	15,905,677	
5,196,579	5,525,917	5,196,579	5,525,917	
2,802,087	3,317,246	2,802,087	3,315,372	
1,688,218	10,625,487	1,672,637	10,595,706	
1,332,000	1,332,000	4,634,460	4,634,460	
7,331,037	6,525,177	7,318,595	6,512,793	
00 404 004	50 750 700	74 007 400	00 000 000	
69,104,891	59,752,790	71,937,139	62,693,892	

#### 28 Expansion by nature

The following expenditure items, classified by nature, have been charged in arriving at the operating profit:

	Consol financial st		Separate financial statements		
	2024 2023		2024	2023	
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Raw materials and consumables used	2,157,205,415	2,545,275,008	2,146,399,333	2,534,064,473	
Changes in finished goods and work in progress	16,504,564	(20,530,193)	15,795,842	(21,238,916)	
Depreciation of investment properties and		,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
plant and equipment (Notes 16 and 17)	307,585,574	334,550,331	295,653,349	322,104,622	
Amortisation of right-of-use assets (Note 18)	179,816	179,816	179,816	179,816	
Amotisation of computer software (Note 19)	8,557,673	8,123,757	7,208,955	6,933,010	
Staff costs	772,133,519	736,717,446	695,586,827	665,958,692	
Advertising and promotion expenses	32,694,897	21,007,065	32,694,897	21,007,065	
Rental expenses	2,776,934	2,898,614	2,776,934	2,898,614	
Purchases of finished goods	853,214,568	880,762,437	853,214,568	880,762,437	
Utility expenses	143,581,347	180,099,834	137,045,201	171,803,499	
Transportation expenses	64,546,724	68,242,843	63,838,378	67,967,247	
Repair and maintenance expenses	108.590,813	112,226,773	105,618,653	109,722,175	
Professional fees	47,399,421	46,415,107	47,075,810	44,605,107	
Insurance premiums	15,733,212	16,622,633	15,615,024	16,175,066	

#### 20 Ingome are expension

Income tax expenses for the years ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 were summarised below:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	
Current tax:	Banc	Dant	Dant	Dant	
Current tax on profits for the year	52,028,764	17,014,353	48,088,715	11,028,262	
Adjustments in respect of prior year	386,221	(378,027)	384,958	29,998	
Total current tax	52,414,985	16,636,326	48,473,673	11,058,260	
Deferred income tax (Note 20):					
Decrease in deferred tax assets	(2,028,513)	(6,133,317)	(1,467,644)	(5,495,606)	
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	432,290	(174,022)	432,290	(174,022)	
Total deferred income tax	(1,596,223)	(6,307,339)	(1,035,354)	(5,669,628)	
Income tax expense	50,818,762	10,328,987	47,438,319	5,388,632	

Reconciliation of income tax expenses and the results of accounting profit using the basic tax rate of the year was presented as below:

	Consoli financial st		Separate financial statements		
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	
Profit before income tax expenses	362,322,001	170,095,266	381,107,968	166,012,809	
Tax calculated at statutory tax rates of 20% Impact: Income not subjected to tax and expenses that are deductible	72,464,400	34,019,053	76,221,594	33,202,562	
at a greater amount  Expenses not deductible for tax purpose  Profit from promoted activities  which exempt from payment of	(3,528,732) 1,585,902	(6,665,312) 4,043,558	(10,077,961) 1,530,221	(11,102,029) 3,800,782	
corporate income tax  Tax loss for which no deferred tax asset	(20,620,493)	(20,690,285)	(20,620,493)	(20,542,681)	
was recognised Adjustment in respect of prior year	531,464 386,221	(378,027)	384,958	29,998	
Income tax expenses	50,818,762	10,328,987	47,438,319	5,388,632	

The average income tax rate was 14.03% (2023: 6.07%) for the consolidated financial statements and 12.45% (2023: 3.25%) for the separate financial statements. The increase in the average income tax rate is due to a decrease in the profit from promoted activities with tax-exempt for the current year.

The tax relating to component of other comprehensive income was as follows:

		Co	nsolidated fina	ancial statemen	its	
		2024			2023	
	Before tax Baht	Tax Baht	After tax Baht	Before tax Baht	Tax Baht	After tax Baht
Measurement of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income Measurement of equity instruments at fair value through other	1,290,298	(258,060)	1,032,238	2,384,961	(476,992)	1,907,969
comprehensive income	27,700,267	(5,540,053)	22,160,214	(10,560,432)	2,112,086	(8,448,346)
Remeasurements of employee benefit obligations	(13,489,148)	2,697,830	(10,791,318)			
	15,501,417	(3,100,283)	12,401,134	(8,175,471)	1,635,094	(6,540,377)
			Separate financ	cial statements		
		2024			2023	
	Before tax Baht	Tax Baht	After tax Baht	Before tax Baht	Tax Baht	After tax Baht
Measurement of debt instruments at fair value through other						
comprehensive income Measurement of equity instruments at fair value through other	1,290,298	(258,060)	1,032,238	2,384,961	(476,992)	1,907,969
comprehensive income Remeasurements of employee	27,700,267	(5,540,053)	22,160,214	(10,560,432)	2,112,086	(8,448,346)
benefit obligations	(11,491,473)	2,298,294	(9,193,179)		-	
	17,499,092	(3,499,819)	13,999,273	(8,175,471)	1,635,094	(6,540,377)

# 30 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the owner of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company (Baht)	311,503,488	159,766,178	333,669,649	160,624,177
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares)	192,207,700	192,207,700	192,207,700	192,207,700
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	1.62	0.83	1.74	0.84

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares in issue during the years presented.

31 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements Lease liabilities Baht
Balance as at 1 October 2023 Finance cost Cash paid for lease payments	612,998 27,866 (220,000)
Balance as at 30 September 2024	420,864
Lease liabilities - current portion	215,497 205.367

# 32 Related party transactions

Individuals and entities that directly, or indirectly control or are controlled by or are under common control with the Company, including investment entities, associates, joint venture and individuals or entities having significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and entities associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

The Company's major shareholders are the Leeissaranukuls group in proportion of 39.64% and Inoue Rubber Company Limited, which is incorporated and domiciled in Japan, in proportion of 35.69%. The remaining 24.67% of the shares are widely held.

In considering each possible related-party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

During the year, the Group and the Company entered into several transactions with its subsidiaries and related parties. The terms and basis of such transactions were negotiated between the parties in the ordinary course of business and according to normal trade conditions.

	Terms and basis
Sales of goods	Market price or cost plus margin according to type of products
Service income	Cost plus margin
Rental income	Contract price which is in line with market
Purchases of raw materials, machinery and metal molds	Prices which approximate to the price charged to a third party
Research and development expenses	Prices as agreed in the contract which is near to the market price
Technical assistance fees	Prices as agreed in the contract based on percentage of sales
Advertising expenses	Prices which approximate to the price charged nearly to the market price
Utility expenses	Price as agreed to the price charged by a third party
Employee service sharing expenses	Prices which approximate to the price charged to a third party

The significant related party transactions for the years ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 were summarised as follows:

		lidated tatements	Separate financial statements	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Sales of goods Subsidiaries Related parties	2,078,892,757	2,408,389,498	17,784,125 2,078,652,806	17,034,644 2,408,200,078
	2,078,892,757	2,408,389,498	2,096,436,931	2,425,234,722
Services income Related parties	16,360,021	16,147,823	16,360,021	16,147,823
Rental income (Note 16) Subsidiaries Related parties	- 1,332,000	1,332,000	3,302,460 1,332,000	3,302,460
Related parties	1,332,000	1,332,000	4,634,460	1,332,000 4,634,460
<b>Dividend income</b> (Note 26) Subsidiaries Related party	_ 145,780,161	-	33,999,447 145,780,161	23,999,741
	145,780,161	-	179,779,608	23,999,741
Purchases of raw materials Related parties	538,792,117	746,863,231	538,792,117	746,863,231
Purchases of machinery and metal molds and repair costs				
Subsidiary Related parties	2,216,929	2,886,780	27,419,160 2,216,929	33,476,205 2,886,780
	2,216,929	2,886,780	29,636,089	36,362,985
Research and development expenses Subsidiary Related party	- 4,052,834	3,230,979	109,578,166 -	112,672,763
	4,052,834	3,230,979	109,578,166	112,672,763
Technical assistance fees Related parties	85,931,790	90,953,898	85,931,790	90,953,898
Rental and service fees Related parties	1,486,776	1,495,416	1,486,776	1,495,416
Advertising expenses Related parties	9,087,541	7,966,680	9,087,541	7,966,680
Utility expenses Related parties	269,173	385,468	269,173	385,468

The Company entered into rental agreements of land, building, and machinery and equipment with two subsidiaries and related company with total annual rental income of approximately Baht 4.63 million. The lease terms are 1 year.

The Company charged certain utility expenses to certain related companies at which approximate to the price charged to a third party.

The Company entered into marketing and sales cooperation and product quality assurance and quality control service agreements with a local related company. Under these agreements the Company has obliged to pay service fees to such company at the rate as stipulated in the agreements. The agreements have been in effect since May 2009 until cancelled by either parity.

The Company entered into research and development services agreement with a subsidiary. Under this agreement, the Company has obliged to pay service fee to the subsidiary at the rate stipulated in the agreement. The agreement is effective for a period of 1 year which commenced from May 2024.

The Company entered into professional service agreements with a local related company to provide the professional services at total annual services income of approximately Baht 14.13 million. The service fees will be reviewed mutually by both parties in June of a year. The agreement is effective for a period of 1 year which commenced from June 2024.

The Company entered into a space rental and security service agreement with a local related company. Under this agreement, the Company has obliged to pay rental and service fee to the related party approximately Baht 1.49 million. The term of the agreement are 1 year which commenced from February 2024.

The outstanding balances as at 30 September 2024 and 2023 between the Company and those related companies were summarised as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
<b>Trade receivables</b> (Note 11) Subsidiaries Related companies	340,183,646	- 394,832,941	4,351,629 340,065,431	5,378,040 394,832,941
Total trade receivables	340,183,646	394,832,941	344,417,060	400,210,981
Other receivables (Note 11) Subsidiaries Related companies	3,303,296	- 2,920,792	1,492,406 3,303,296	1,781,724 2,920,793
Total other receivables	3,303,296	2,920,792	4,795,702	4,702,517
Trade payables (Note 21) Related companies	110,845,311	140,351,445	110,845,311	140,351,445
Other payables (Note 21) Subsidiaries Related companies	- 47,665	81,127	17,532,133 47,665	21,263,176 81,127
Total other payables	47,665	81,127	17,579,798	21,344,303

# Directors' and key management's remunerations

The Company and its subsidiaries had the compensation paid or payable to their key directors and management for the years ended 30 September 2024 and 2023 as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	69,318,389	71,394,128	69,318,389	71,394,128
Post-employee benefits	1,271,395	2,537,545	1,271,395	2,537,545
Other long-term employee benefits	1,362,619	1,212,488	1,362,619	1,212,488
	71,952,403	75,144,161	71,952,403	75,144,161

Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2024

# Elvalery aldiance in plant ( )

The Company and its subsidiary have been granted promotional privileges under the Investment Promotion Act B.E. 2520 as approved by the Board of Investment. Under certain significant conditions, significant privileges are as follows:

Details	Inoue Rubber Compa	Inoue Rubber (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Kin No Hoshi Engineering Company Limited
1. Certificate No. Dated	64-0737-1-07-1-0 17 March 2021	64-0736-1-07-1-0 17 March 2021	63-0570-1-00-1-0 15 April 2020
2. Promotional privileges for	Manufacturing of motorcycle tires and tubes	Manufacturing of rubber parts for vehicles and compound rubber	Manufacturing of molds and repairing of its own manufactured molds
3. The significant privileges are			
3.1 Exemption of corporate income tax for net income from promotional operations and exemption of income tax on dividends paid from the profit of the operations throughout the period in which the corporate income tax is exempted.	3 years	3 years	5 years
3.2 Allowance for carry-forward of annual loss from operations incurred during the exemption of corporate income tax on net income to offset with net income for a period of 5 years, after exemption period in 3.1.	Granted	Granted	Granted
3.3 Exemption/Reduction of import duty on machinery as approved by the Board.	Granted	Granted	Granted
3.4 Exemption of import duty on raw materials and significant supplies used in export production from the first import date.	None	Granted	None
3.5 50% reduction of corporate income tax rate for net income from promotional operations for a period of 5 years, after exemption period in 3.1.	None	None	None
4. Date of first earning operating income	24 July 2021	24 July 2021	3 May 2021

Sales of the Group are both export and local sales which could be separated between promoted and non-promoted operations as follows:

		Consolidated financial statements				
	BOI		non-BOI		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Sales:						
Export	689,506,580	975,776,971	253,505,131	82,327,457	943,011,711	1,058,104,428
Local	2,081,499,155	3,120,618,592	1,556,100,012	1,238,482,812	3,637,599,167	4,359,101,404
	2,771,005,735	4,096,395,563	1,809,605,143	1,320,810,269	4,580,610,878	5,417,205,832
			Separate finan	cial statements		
	В	OI	non	- BOI	To	tal
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Sales:						
Export	689,506,580	975,776,971	253,265,180	82,138,037	942,771,760	1,057,915,008
Local	2,081,499,155	3,137,653,236	1,554,127,965	1,219,800,479	3,635,627,120	4,357,453,715
	2,771,005,735	4,113,430,207	1,807,393,145	1,301,938,516	4,578,398,880	5,415,368,723

# 34 Dividends paid

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for 2024 of the Company held on 29 January 2024, the shareholders passed a resolution approving dividend payment from its operating results for 2023 at Baht 0.4178 per share from BOI-promoted operations, amounting to a total dividend of Baht 80.30 million. The dividends were be distributed on 28 February 2024.

At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for 2023 of the Company held on 30 January 2023, the shareholders passed a resolution approving dividend payment from its operating results for 2022 at Baht 0.2910 per share (Baht 0.2496 per share from BOI-promoted operations and Baht 0.0414 per share from non-BOI promoted operations), amounting to a total dividend of Baht 55.93 million. The dividends were be distributed on 28 February 2023.

#### 35 Commitment

# 35.1 Lease commitments

The Group has entered into several lease agreements with low-value assets, lease term of 12 months or less in respect of building area, accommodation for employees, motor vehicles and office equipment.

As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group had future minimum lease payments required under these non-cancellable low-value assets and lease term of 12 months or less leases as follows:

<del>-</del>	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
_	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Within 1 year Later than 1 year but not later than 3 years	1,072,122	1,068,272	1,072,122	1,068,272
	18,740	311,770	18,740	311,770
Total	1,090,862	1,380,042	1,090,862	1,380,042

# 35.2 Letters of guarantee

As at 30 September 2024, the Company had outstanding letters of guarantee issued by financial institutions of approximately Baht 21.03 million (2023: Baht 20.62 million) to the Provincial Electricity Authority for electricity consumption on behalf of the Company and Baht 0.32 million (2023: Baht 0.37 million) for the due fulfillment by the Company of the terms and conditions in respect of grant of Certification Mark License by the licensor and Baht 16.09 million (2023: Baht 8.26 million) for the contractual performance.

The guarantees are issued in the ordinary course of business. No liabilities are expected to arise from the above guarantees.

# 35.3 Operating commitments

The Company entered into agreements for technical assistance in production with foreign related companies. Under the agreements, the Company has obliged to pay technical assistance fees at the rates as stipulated in the agreements, which are percentage of sales.

#### Events occurring after the statement of financial position date

On 26 November 2024, the Company's Board of Directors' Meeting No.6/2024 passed a resolution to propose the dividend payment from its operating results for 2024 at Baht 0.8680 per share (Baht 0.5449 per share from BOI-promoted operations and Baht 0.3231 per share from non-BOI promoted operations) to shareholders who are on the register as at 11 February 2025, amounting to a total dividend of Baht 166.84 million. The dividends are expected to be paid on 28 February 2025. The dividend has not been recognised as a liability in the financial statements. The Company will propose approving the dividend payment at its Annual General Shareholders' meeting.