



Annual Registration Statement / Annual Report

Form 56-1 One Report

(Structured Data Report)

PETCHSRIVICHAI ENTERPRISE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Fiscal Year End 31 December 2025



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Group Structure and Operations

Group Structure and Operations

Business Overview and Policies (1.1)

Company Information (1.1.5)

Company Name : PETCHSRIVICHAI ENTERPRISE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Symbol : PCE

Address : 99/19 Moo 4 Kanchanawithi Road, Bangkung, Muang Surat Thani

Province : Surat Thani

Postcode : 84000

Business : The Company is a Holding Company which invests in 4 core businesses : 1) Palm oil production and distribution 2) Warehousing and Port operation 3) Road freight transportation services 4) Sea freight transportation services

Registration Number : 0107566000321

Telephone : 0-77947300

Fax (if applicable) : -

Website : <https://www.pce-th.com>

Email : CS@pce-th.com

Total Shares Sold (shares)

Common Stock : 2,750,000,000

Preferred Stock : 0

Business Operations (1.2)

Revenue Structure (1.2.1)

By Product Line or Business Grouping

	2023	2024	2025
Total revenue from operations (Thousand baht)	24,722,783.00	27,588,704.00	30,550,744.00
sale (Thousand baht)	24,378,038.00	27,200,659.00	30,041,896.00
service (Thousand baht)	291,637.00	264,786.00	274,187.00
Other (Thousand baht)	53,108.00	123,259.00	234,661.00

	2023	2024	2025
Total revenue from operations (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
sale (%)	98.61	98.59	98.33
service (%)	1.18	0.96	0.90
Other (%)	0.21	0.45	0.77

By Geographical Area or Market

	2023	2024	2025
Total revenue from operations (Thousand baht)	24,722,783.00	27,588,704.00	30,550,744.00
Domestic (Thousand baht)	15,759,354.00	18,639,128.00	17,747,326.00
International (Thousand baht)	8,963,429.00	8,949,576.00	12,803,418.00

	2023	2024	2025
Total revenue from operations (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Domestic (%)	63.74	67.56	58.09
International (%)	36.26	32.44	41.91

Other income as specified in the financial statements

	2023	2024	2025
Total other income (Thousand baht)	53,108.00	123,258.00	234,662.00
Other income from operations (Thousand baht)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other income not from operations (Thousand baht)	53,108.00	123,258.00	234,662.00

Share of profit of joint ventures and associates accounted for using equity method

	2023	2024	2025
Share of profit (Thousand baht)	-9,890.00	1,092.00	-597.00

Information on Products and Services (1.2.2)**Product/Service Information and Business Innovation Development (1.2.2.1)**

Research and Development (R&D) Policy : No

(Unit : Thousand baht)	2023	2024	2025
R&D expenses in the past 3 years	200.00	N/A	582.00

Risk Management

Risk Management

Risk Factors (2.2)

Risk that might affect the company's business, including environmental, social and corporate governance issues (2.2.1)

(1) Risk of relying on large customers

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Volatility in the industry in which the company operates
- Behavior or needs of customers / consumers
- Government policy
- Policies or international agreements related to business operations
- Changes in technologies
- Business operations of partners in the supply chain
- Reliance on large customers or few customers
- Reliance on large partners / distributors or few partners / distributors
- Competition risk
- Economic risk
- ESG risk
- Climate change and disasters

Remark : The Group’s primary revenue is derived from the palm oil trading business (PACO) and the palm oil extraction and refinery business (NBD). In 2023, 2024, and 2025, revenue from the palm oil trading business accounted for 49.24%, 40.34%, and 56.94% of total sales and service income, respectively. Meanwhile, revenue from the extraction and refinery business accounted for 49.37%, 58.28%, and 42.15% of total sales and service income, respectively.

Regarding revenue from Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and Crude Palm Kernel Oil (CPKO), in 2023 and 2024, the Group generated revenue from one major international customer, accounting for 28.62% and 19.44% of total sales and service income, respectively. In 2025, the company generated revenue from the sale of products—including CPO, CPKO, Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Kernel Oil (RBDPKO), Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD)—and services, representing 32.91% of total sales and service income. The aforementioned major customer is a brokerage firm that procures palm oil for redistribution to international partners worldwide. The volume of procurement by such brokers depends on price, relationship, and seller credibility, alongside global market demand.

For domestic sales, the company generated revenue from two major customers through the sale of Biodiesel (B100), CPO, Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Oil (RBD PO), RBDPKO, Glycerin, Stearin, and PFAD. In 2025, the combined revenue proportion from these two major customers stood at 26.27%. Notably, these major customers are companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) with whom the Group has maintained long-standing business relationships.

In this regard, while the company may face risks if major customers reduce or cancel their orders and replacements cannot be found—potentially impacting operating results significantly—these customers are large, credible entities with a substantial internal requirement for such products in their own production processes. The Group is a high-potential partner capable of supplying these products to meet their needs. Even in 2025, when the government reduced the biodiesel blending requirement from B7 to B5, the company was able to mitigate the impact. Thanks to its integrated supply chain—encompassing both production and logistics—the company successfully diversified risk by increasing the export of palm oil products to international markets.

Nevertheless, as total revenue from all major customers in 2023, 2024, and 2025 accounted for 47.65%, 42.07%, and 59.18% of total sales and service income, respectively, the company has consistently remained vigilant regarding the risks of major customer reliance. Consequently, the company has implemented a strategy to expand its customer base both domestically and internationally. This includes focusing on the expansion and development of upstream production infrastructure to ensure raw material security and achieve cost advantages through economies of scale. Furthermore, the company prioritizes quality development and value addition for downstream and related industrial products, while simultaneously expanding international markets to reduce domestic reliance. Detailed analysis shows that the export revenue proportions for 2023, 2024, and 2025 were 36.85%, 32.60%, and 42.56%, respectively.

In addition, the management, sales, and marketing departments prioritize maintaining strong long-term relationships with existing domestic and international customers. This includes upholding product quality standards and ensuring supply and delivery capabilities to remain a trusted partner for both current and future clients.

Climate Risks Affecting the Amount of Fresh Palm Fruit

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Volatility in the industry in which the company operates
- Behavior or needs of customers / consumers
- Government policy
- Policies or international agreements related to business operations
- Business operations of partners in the supply chain
- Reliance on large customers or few customers
- Reliance on large partners / distributors or few partners / distributors
- Competition risk
- Economic risk

Operational Risk

- Safety, occupational health, and working environment

Remark : Climate change is a major global problem, with its severity varying depending on the geography of each country. Rising temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns, including irregular dry spells, impact ecosystems and agricultural productivity. In particular, this directly impacts Thailand's agricultural sector, which still relies heavily on weather and rainfall. The current environmental situation is causing rapid climate change, such as droughts, floods, sudden temperature fluctuations, and prolonged dry spells. This affects agricultural crops, especially oil palm, which depends on rainfall for growth and yield.

Currently, the provinces with the largest palm oil cultivation areas in Thailand are primarily located in the southern region, especially Surat Thani, Krabi, and Chumphon, among others. This is because these areas have a climate suitable for cultivation and receive abundant rainfall throughout the year. In 2025, the total accumulated rainfall nationwide was 1,703.80 millimeters, with some periods in Thailand experiencing higher than normal rainfall levels, particularly during May, September, and November. Influenced by La Nia and summer storms, considering the southern region, a major oil palm growing area in the country, the accumulated rainfall was 2,540.30 millimeters, which is high and sufficient for oil palm growth. Although there was flooding in the southern region during the fourth quarter, starting in November, it did not directly affect the main oil palm growing areas in Thailand, but it still hampered harvesting and logistical challenges. Besides the southern region, oil palm cultivation has expanded to provinces in the eastern, central, and northeastern regions, among others. The total cultivated area (productive area) of oil palm in Thailand is projected to reach 6,442,430 rai by 2025. The majority of cultivated land (productive area) is located in southern Thailand, totaling 5,554,515 rai, representing 86.22%. The main areas are in Surat Thani province with 1,449,800 rai of cultivated land, followed by Krabi province with 1,198,498 rai, and Chumphon province with 1,010,231 rai, respectively.

According to data from the Department of Internal Trade as of November 2025, the cumulative volume of fresh palm fruit was 19,859,021 tons. Therefore, the climate, rainfall, and planting area in Thailand as mentioned above have resulted in an increase in fresh palm fruit production. Even though there was flooding at the end of the year, it did not have a major impact. Since Songkhla province has only 1% of its cultivated area, this will not affect the overall fresh palm fruit production volume. The company is closely monitoring the situation and has planned contingency plans, including managing inventory of both finished goods and raw materials, to minimize the risk of disruption to operations from the aforementioned situation.

Risks from fluctuations in raw material prices and shortages of raw materials.

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Volatility in the industry in which the company operates
- Behavior or needs of customers / consumers
- Government policy

Operational Risk

- Systems or internal control system
- Safety, occupational health, and working environment
- Climate change and disasters
- Impact on the environment

Compliance Risk

- Change in laws and regulations
- Corporate Governance

Remark : In 2025, the Group generated revenue from the sale of products consisting of crude palm oil (CPO), refined bleached and deodorized palm oil (RBDPO), biodiesel (B100), refined bleached and deodorized palm olein (RBDOL), refined bleached and deodorized palm kernel oil (RBDPKO), crude palm kernel oil (CPKO), and packaged palm olein under the brand “Rintip.” Collectively, these products accounted for 94.65% of total revenue from sales and services, respectively.

The selling prices of these principal products are highly volatile, largely fluctuating in line with global market prices, primarily influenced by market movements in Malaysia. This is particularly the case for CPO and CPKO, which serve as feedstock products for further downstream processing. Generally, global market prices and domestic prices in Thailand are at comparable levels. However, domestic prices may at times move differently from global prices due to local factors such as palm output volumes, domestic consumption demand, weather conditions, crude palm oil inventory levels, prices of alternative oils, and government policies and promotional measures. In addition, crude palm oil is classified as a controlled product in Thailand. As a result, the selling prices of the Group’s main products are subject to fluctuations arising from the aforementioned factors, which may materially affect the Group’s operating results.

Nevertheless, the Group recognizes such risks and closely monitors production volumes, fresh palm fruit prices, and crude palm oil prices both domestically and internationally. Responsible personnel are assigned to track market conditions through major trading partners in Thailand and abroad to support product pricing decisions. The Group adopts a cost-plus pricing method to ensure that selling prices comply with its pricing policy. Accordingly, selling prices are reviewed at least once per month, taking into consideration key factors such as accounting costs, market price trends of finished products, raw material price trends, and the value of inventory at that time, to determine appropriate selling prices on each occasion.

Risk from fluctuations in the price of the Group’s products

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Volatility in the industry in which the company operates
- Behavior or needs of customers / consumers
- Policies or international agreements related to business operations

Operational Risk

- Systems or internal control system
- Human error in business operations
- Safety, occupational health, and working environment
- Impact on the environment

Financial Risk

- Change in financial and investment policies of financial institutions that affect business operations
- Fluctuation in exchange rates, interest rates, or the inflation rate

- Liquidity risk

Remark : The Group procures crude palm oil for sale to customers and for use as a raw material in the production of refined bleached and deodorized palm oil (RBDPO), biodiesel (B100), and refined bleached and deodorized palm olein (RBDOL). Crude palm oil must be stored prior to sale or further processing. The duration of storage affects the free fatty acid (FFA) content, as FFA levels may increase over time, thereby impacting the quality of the stored crude palm oil.

If crude palm oil purchased for resale or for production loses quality—such as through an increase in FFA levels—this may result in the Group delivering products that do not meet agreed specifications or customer requirements. Such deterioration could also affect the quality of downstream products that use crude palm oil as a production input.

The Group recognizes this risk and has established raw material quality criteria based on PORAM Standard Specifications as the benchmark for procurement and storage. Quality test results at the point of origin are referenced upon receipt of raw materials, and additional quality inspections are conducted again upon arrival at the destination.

In addition, the Group regularly monitors the quality of crude palm oil stored in its tanks by conducting routine FFA testing. Management measures are also in place in cases where FFA levels increase. Specifically, depositors may be required to procure crude palm oil with lower FFA levels in quantities calculated by the Group for blending purposes, in order to maintain the overall stored oil quality within standard specifications and customer requirements.

The Group also requires regular stock rotation (inflow and outflow) of crude palm oil by depositors. Furthermore, procurement planning and inventory turnover are managed to ensure that raw materials entering the production process are utilized within one month, thereby reducing the risk of product quality deterioration.

Risks from Product Quality Control

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Behavior or needs of customers / consumers
- Government policy
- Reliance on large partners / distributors or few partners / distributors
- Competition risk

Operational Risk

- Systems or internal control system
- Human error in business operations
- Impact on the environment

Compliance Risk

- Corporate Governance

Financial Risk

- Change in financial and investment policies of financial institutions that affect business operations

- Fluctuation in exchange rates, interest rates, or the inflation rate

Remark : The Group operates transportation services by both truck and vessel, providing logistics for liquid and dry cargo. The transported goods include:

- (1) Palm oil products such as crude palm oil (CPO), crude palm kernel oil (CPKO), refined bleached and deodorized palm oil (RBDPO), and refined bleached and deodorized palm olein (RBDOL);
- (2) Fuel products such as biodiesel (B100); and
- (3) General cargo such as palm bunches, minerals, steel, and bagged cement.

Most goods transported by truck are liquid products. Currently, the Group operates a total fleet of 153 trucks, comprising palm oil tankers, fuel tankers, and general cargo trucks.

Goods transported by vessel are primarily liquid cargo, although the Group also provides transportation services for other types of cargo to meet customer demand. At present, the Group operates a fleet of 14 vessels, consisting of oil tankers or liquid cargo vessels, general cargo vessels or seagoing motor vessels, and barges or tugboats.

In providing transportation services, the Group is responsible for delivering goods to destinations designated by customers. Therefore, truck drivers and vessel operators must possess all licenses required by law. Effective control of fuel consumption is also essential to transportation operations. In addition, delays in delivery beyond agreed timelines, cargo loss, failure to maintain product quality during transportation, and uncontrollable factors such as accidents, leakage, and adverse weather conditions may materially impact the Group's operations and financial performance.

The Group recognizes these risks and has implemented mitigation measures. All vehicles used in transportation are subject to scheduled inspections, with a maintenance department responsible for monitoring and ensuring compliance with inspection plans. All vehicles must also be equipped with legally required safety equipment.

The Group has established driving speed control criteria to reduce accident risks and improve fuel efficiency. A Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking system has been installed to monitor vehicle locations during transportation and to analyze fuel consumption statistics. Employees are also encouraged to attend training programs and pursue higher-level driving license certifications.

Prior to each service operation, the operations department conducts inspections of vehicles and cargo loading. Vehicles used for transporting goods must be free from contamination and comply with established checklists. Quality and/or quantity inspections are conducted at both origin and destination points, and product certification documents are issued to customers to confirm quality and/or quantity from the point of origin.

Furthermore, the Group maintains comprehensive insurance coverage for all transportation vehicles, cargo insurance, and third-party liability insurance (All Risk) to limit or compensate for potential damages arising from accidents or cargo leakage.

Cargo Risks

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Behavior or needs of customers / consumers
- Government policy
- Changes in technologies
- Competition risk

Operational Risk

- Systems or internal control system
- Safety, occupational health, and working environment
- Impact on the environment

Financial Risk

- Change in financial and investment policies of financial institutions that affect business operations
- Fluctuation in exchange rates, interest rates, or the inflation rate

Remark : The Group operates warehouse and port service businesses comprising:

- (1) Palm oil storage tanks for biodiesel (B100), crude palm oil, and refined palm oil;
- (2) General warehouses for consumer and industrial goods such as bagged cement, construction materials, rubber, rice, and vegetable oil;
- (3) Bulk storage yards for products such as palm kernel shells, wood chips, and palm kernels; and
- (4) Port facilities for cargo loading and unloading services.

In providing warehouse and port services, the Group manages and operates the entire system, covering cargo handling and storage. If goods stored at the Group's facilities are lost or damaged, or if losses occur during inbound or outbound transportation, this may materially affect the Group's operations and financial performance. Additionally, non-renewal of warehouse service contracts by customers may also significantly impact operating results.

The Group recognizes these risks and has established management measures to ensure that customer goods are handled in accordance with agreed criteria and conditions, and that customer needs are effectively met. The key management guidelines are as follows:

- Warehouse Management: For oil storage tanks, general warehouses, and bulk storage yards, the Group clearly segregates tanks and/or storage areas to prevent contamination or mixing of goods. Regular quantity measurements and/or stock counts are conducted, along with routine quality inspections. For bulk storage yards containing palm kernel shells, wood chips, and palm kernels, the Group imposes height limitations on stockpiles, conducts water spraying to control temperature, and ensures regular stock rotation to prevent fire hazards.
- Port Management: The Group has established procedures covering the receipt of cargo handling details from customers, verification of vessel schedules to prepare port readiness, and quantity measurement and/or stock counting prior to transferring goods into storage.

In addition to the above operational controls, the Group continuously enhances its management systems to maintain higher standards and strengthen customer confidence in its warehouse and port services. Most customers have utilized the Group's services for an extended and continuous period, reflecting the Group's emphasis on maintaining strong customer relationships.

To foster positive customer experience and satisfaction, the Group conducts regular maintenance and improvements to service areas to ensure safety and maintain strict 24-hour security. Accordingly, the Group believes that customers are likely to renew their service contracts upon expiration.

Warehouse and terminal management risks and non-renewal of customer contracts

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Behavior or needs of customers / consumers
- Government policy
- Competition risk

Operational Risk

- Systems or internal control system
- Human error in business operations
- Impact on the environment

Compliance Risk

- Corporate Governance

Financial Risk

- Change in financial and investment policies of financial institutions that affect business operations
- Fluctuation in exchange rates, interest rates, or the inflation rate

Remark : From the government's measures to promote the production of three types of electric vehicles (EVs): hybrid electric vehicles (HEV), plug in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV), and battery electric vehicles (BEV), as well as various measures to support the domestic market for electric vehicles, such as: (1) Supporting government and private agencies in expanding electric vehicle charging stations; (2) Measures to reduce import taxes on fully built battery electric vehicles; (3) Subsidy measures for battery electric vehicles; (4) The restructuring of excise taxes for automobiles to promote the use of electric vehicles in the country; and (5) Reducing the annual vehicle tax rate for battery electric vehicles.

Changes in vehicle technology, changes in government policy regarding the blending ratio of biodiesel in vehicle fuel, and the shift from fossil fuel-based vehicles to electric-powered vehicles may have a significant impact on the country's fuel consumption, which may, in turn, affect the business operations and performance of the Group.

At the 1/2568 (2025) meeting of the National Electric Vehicle Policy Committee, resolutions were approved to revise the measures to promote electric vehicle usage (EV3 and EV3.5) in order to increase efficiency, flexibility, and alignment with global economic conditions and market competition, with objectives such as preventing risks from excess supply and domestic price wars. These include: (1) Extending registration periods for locally produced EVs; (2) Adjusting the calculation method for offset production for export — for example, EVs produced for export are counted as 1.5 times for offset requirements, and the export deadline is extended to June 30, 2026; (3) Tightening rules for subsidy disbursement, including defining criteria for monitoring offset production and suspending subsidies temporarily if conditions are not met; (4) Allowing cross measure production expansion, where EV3 beneficiaries may expand offset production under EV3.5 to maintain domestic manufacturing bases; (5) Extending the allowable period for calculating imported battery cell value until June 30, 2026, and capping imported cell cost at no more than 10% of vehicle price to accelerate the use of domestic components. During the first 11 months of 2568 (2025), accumulated EV registrations were as follows:

1. BEV registrations: 129,044 units, an increase of 44.28% YoY;
2. HEV registrations: 129,324 units, an increase of 6.68% YoY;
3. PHEV registrations: 17,547 units, an increase of 98.23% YoY.

These figures highlight a significant shift in consumer interest toward electric vehicles and alternative energy vehicles.

The Group recognizes the impact of these risks and has therefore set business strategies to expand its customer base in the food industry and increase exports to foreign markets. However, since Thailand is the world's third-largest producer of palm oil, and global markets still demand palm oil as a renewable and alternative energy source—and since palm growers and crude palm oil producers continue to receive ongoing government support—the shift toward EVs is likely to have no significant adverse impact on the Group's business operations.

Risks from the change in alternative energy consumption of vehicles

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Volatility in the industry in which the company operates
- Changes in technologies
- Business operations of partners in the supply chain
- Competition risk

Operational Risk

- Systems or internal control system
- Human error in business operations

Compliance Risk

- Corporate Governance

Financial Risk

- Fluctuation in exchange rates, interest rates, or the inflation rate

Remark : The Group's core business activities involve the purchase and distribution of palm oil, including palm oil extraction and refining. The Group's main raw materials consist of fresh palm fruit and crude palm oil, which are agricultural products and one of the country's economic crops. These are overseen by the National Palm Oil Policy Committee (NPOPC), which regulates everything from policy formulation and development plans for oil palm to the use of crude palm oil as a raw material in the biodiesel industry for blending into vehicle fuel. The proportion of biodiesel used in vehicle fuel depends on government policies, which directly impact the demand for biodiesel. These factors may significantly affect the Group's operations and financial performance. The Group recognizes the potential impacts of these risks. In the short term, the Group has assigned a responsible department to closely monitor government policies to develop strategies that mitigate impacts should changes occur in the biodiesel blending ratio. The Group is also prepared to export products to foreign markets if domestic demand for crude palm oil declines. For longterm operations, in response to a potential reduction in biodiesel demand as vehicle fuel, the Group will increase crude palm oil production for use in other industries, such as palm olein for industrial and consumer use, and glycerin for pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries.

Additionally, with the NPOPC overseeing the stability and strengthening of the supply chain—from allocating RBDOL for household and industrial consumption, regulating imports of palm fruit and palm oil, to purchasing fresh palm fruit from farmers during periods of low prices or delaying product usage when prices are high—these efforts are supported through collaboration with various government and industry agencies. These include the Ministry of Industry, which supports the food and oleochemical industries; the Ministry of Energy, responsible for biodiesel, electricity, and bioenergy industries; and the Department of Internal Trade (Ministry of Commerce), which jointly determines purchase prices for palm fruit and palm oil. There are also government measures to support and upgrade national energy standards, such as using crude palm oil to produce highvalue products, producing biodiesel, and supporting palm oil exports.

The Ministry of Energy has confirmed that subsidies for all types of gasohol and biodiesel will be discontinued starting 24 September 2026, in accordance with the termination of biofuel price subsidies under the Fuel Fund Act B.E. 2562, after the subsidy extension period (previously extended twice) expires. As a result, biodiesel prices will be determined solely by market mechanisms without government intervention or subsidy support.

Meanwhile, the committee responsible for drafting the Oil Palm Promotion Act has completed the draft and is preparing to open a public hearing before submitting the bill to the Cabinet and the House of Representatives for approval. The key principle of the legislation is the establishment of the "Office of the Oil Palm Industry" as the main regulatory body overseeing the oil palm supply chain from upstream to downstream. The system is based on benefit-sharing, where farmers gain increased benefits from selling processed palm oil products. The law also establishes an incomeinsurance system and fair trading practices, reducing the need for farmers to rush to sell unripe palm fruit. It also enforces fair weight checking and oil extraction rate calculations. For oil palm operators, the law aims to regulate the number of operators, establish equal industry standards, provide supportive measures, and ensure access to quality raw materials.

Given the Group's proactive measures and ongoing government initiatives, the Group believes it will be able to effectively mitigate risks arising from changes in government policy and regulatory frameworks.

Risks from changes in government policies and regulations

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Volatility in the industry in which the company operates

- Competition risk
- Economic risk
- ESG risk

Operational Risk

- Systems or internal control system
- Impact on the environment

Compliance Risk

- Corporate Governance

Financial Risk

- Change in financial and investment policies of financial institutions that affect business operations
- Fluctuation in exchange rates, interest rates, or the inflation rate

Remark : Since the Group's business operations— including palm oil extraction plants, palm oil refineries, palm oil trading, warehouse and port operations, and transportation services — fall under numerous laws and regulations enforced by various government agencies, such as the Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Energy, Department of Internal Trade, Department of Land Transport, Marine Department, and Customs Department, the Group must obtain multiple permits necessary for conducting its business from these state authorities. In addition, the Group must comply with laws and regulations related to safety and the environment. These laws and regulations cover pollution control for soil, water, air, and hazardous substances; waste and garbage disposal and management; and the handling of hazardous materials to prevent chemical leakage that may cause pollution in surrounding communities, as well as ensuring occupational health and workplace safety.

These relevant laws and regulations are complex and frequently subject to change. In some cases, enforcement depends on the interpretation of the relevant government agencies. Therefore, if the Group fails to comply with the applicable laws and regulations or is unable to obtain the necessary permits from government authorities, the Group may be subject to suspension, revocation, or non-renewal of its business licenses by the regulatory authorities. This could also result in civil and criminal liabilities, leading to fines or legal action requiring the Group to cease operations, which could significantly impact on the Group's business operations and financial performance.

EUDR (European Union Deforestation Regulation) is a new EU regulation aimed at preventing global deforestation and forest degradation. It requires companies importing certain goods into the EU market to provide proof that such products are free from deforestation or conversion of natural forests ("deforestation-free"). The regulation has been enforced since 2023. Compliance with EUDR affects businesses involved in the importation of regulated products such as palm oil, soybeans, coffee, cocoa, meat, and wood products, including processed goods like furniture and paper.

The potential risks arising from EUDR compliance with the Company include both positive and negative impacts. On the risk side, operational costs may increase due to additional monitoring, verification, and certification requirements. Products exported to the EU must be traceable and certified to ensure they are not linked to deforestation. There is also legal risk — noncompliance may result in import bans or restrictions, fines, and other penalties. However, complying with EUDR also presents significant opportunities, such as strengthening the Company's competitiveness, enhancing sustainable branding, and improving access to funding and investor support, particularly from stakeholders who prioritize businesses with strong sustainability practices.

In summary, although EUDR introduces additional costs and management challenges, the Company's direction toward long-term sustainability across all business processes, together with its readiness to comply with EUDR and GGL standards, will reinforce credibility and expand longterm market opportunities, while supporting responsible social and environmental operations across the Group.

Risks from conducting business under relevant laws, regulations, and licenses.

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- Volatility in the industry in which the company operates
- Government policy

Operational Risk

- Systems or internal control system
- Human error in business operations

Compliance Risk

- Corporate Governance

Financial Risk

- Change in financial and investment policies of financial institutions that affect business operations
- Fluctuation in exchange rates, interest rates, or the inflation rate

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SUSTAINABILITY RISK (ESG RISK)

Risk Management Measures: Yes

Related Risk Topics

Strategic Risk

- ESG risk

Remark : In today's business world, the word "risk" is no longer limited to market volatility or economic crises. A new challenge that organizations worldwide must now confront is ESG Risks — risks related to Environmental, Social, and Governance factors. These have become critical variables that determine whether a business will survive, grow, or collapse in the coming decade.

According to the Global Risk Report 2025 by the World Economic Forum, clear signals have emerged showing that environmental issues are the number one threat in both the short and long term. It is predicted that over the next 10 years, the top four global risks will all relate to nature, ranging from extreme weather conditions to the loss of biodiversity.

For Thailand, data from the Allianz Risk Barometer 2025 indicates that climate change risk has surged to become the fourth-highest risk in the country, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is directly exposed to natural disasters and global warming. These impacts have driven up costs and disrupted operations by nearly 50%.

Based on the analysis of the current context, the risks that the organization must prepare to handle can be divided into three main areas as follows:

1. Environmental Risks (Environmental)

- Climate Change: The impact of climate change that forces adjustments in product design and raw material sourcing.
- Water Scarcity: A water shortage crisis that directly affects production processes and the service sector.
- Carbon Tax: Rising operating costs due to carbon tax collection in industries with high greenhouse gas emissions.
- Material Risk: The selection of material proportions that harm the environment or pose safety risks to society.

2. Social Risks (Social)

- Human Rights: Human rights violations that may be embedded within the supply chain.
- Consumer Behavior: Changes in consumer behavior toward greater sustainability. If organizations fail to adapt in time, they will be unable to create value that meets target expectations.
- Geopolitical Risk: Geopolitical risks that impact macro level investment decisions.

3. Governance Risks (Governance)

- Compliance Corruption: Deficiencies in internal governance and risks associated with investments in areas prone to corruption.
- Regulatory Shifts: New global regulations such as the deforestation free product measures (EUDR) or the Climate Change Act.
- Standards & Permits: The use of non standard construction materials that may result in government suspension of permits.

However, the Group places great importance on complying with all relevant laws and regulations, recognizing the potential damage that may arise from non compliance. Therefore, the Group has established legal policies related to business operations for the Board of Directors, executives, and employees to strictly follow. Details of legal restrictions and regulations must be thoroughly reviewed. The Group has also established a legal department, staffed by legal professionals, responsible for overseeing compliance with current laws and regulations. The department maintains records of various permits and essential registration documents required for the Group's business operations and monitors changes to government laws and regulations that may affect business operations, assess alignment, and set appropriate compliance guidelines. It also supervises and monitors permit application processes across the Group. In the area related to the environment, the Group has implemented measures to prevent potential impacts by focusing on environmentally friendly production and services and fostering sustainable engagement with communities and society. This is to prevent pollution affecting surrounding communities. Therefore, the Group prioritizes wastewater management, waste and garbage management, and pollution control through processes that must comply with standard control criteria, as well as adherence to environmental laws and standards. As a result, the Group has received internationally recognized environmental certifications, such as the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, as well as achieving GI Level 3 certification and receiving the Zero Waste Award.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development

Sustainability Management Policy and Targets (3.1)

Sustainability Management Policy and Targets

Corporate Sustainability Policy : Yes

Environmental Aspect (3.3)

Policy and Guideline on Environmental Aspect (3.3.1)

Environmental Policy and Practice : Yes

Company environmental guideline : Electricity Management, Fuel Management, Renewable/Clean Energy Management, Water Management, Waste Management, Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change Management

Results with Respect to the Environmental Aspect (3.3.2)

Energy management

• Fuel consumption

	2023	2024	2025
Jet fuel (Litres)	0.00	0.00	N/A
Diesel (Litres)	6,480,911.63	6,337,812.00	N/A
Gasoline (Litres)	1,940.50	2,503.95	N/A
Fuel oil (Litres)	1,951,955.25	1,899,319.52	N/A
Crude oil (Barrels)	0.00	0.00	N/A
Natural gas (Standard cubic feet)	0.00	0.00	N/A
LPG (Kilograms)	378,127.27	135,404.54	N/A
Steam (Metric tonnes)	400,230.10	204,436.20	N/A
Coal (Metric tonnes)	0.00	0.00	N/A

• Electricity consumption

	2023	2024	2025
Total electricity consumption within the organization (Kilowatt-Hours)	27,713,107.83	29,059,165.72	0.00

Water management

• Water consumption

	2023	2024	2025
Total water withdrawal (Cubic meters)	657,672.00	853,991.52	N/A

Waste management

• Waste from operations

	2023	2024	2025
Non-hazardous waste (Kilograms)	36,719.00	37,609.00	N/A
Hazardous waste (Kilograms)	1,779.00	2,344.00	N/A
Total waste generated (Kilograms)	38,498.00	39,953.00	N/A

Greenhouse gas management

• Greenhouse gas emissions

	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalents)	22,241.00	19,539.00	N/A
Remark :	Information in the year 2023, specific information for the main business group (Only New Biodiesel Co., Ltd.) Information in the year 2024, excluding New Biodiesel Co., Ltd. (under data verification)		
Scope 2 (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalents)	7,952.00	1,275.00	N/A
Remark :	Information in the year 2023, specific information for the main business group (Only New Biodiesel Co., Ltd.) Information in the year 2024, excluding New Biodiesel Co., Ltd. (under data verification)		
Scope 3 (Tons of carbon dioxide equivalents)	234,120.00	2,361.00	N/A
Remark :	Information in the year 2023, specific information for the main business group (Only New Biodiesel Co., Ltd.) Information in the year 2024, excluding New Biodiesel Co., Ltd. (under data verification)		

Total GHG emissions (Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	264,313.00	23,175.00	N/A
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• Verification of greenhouse gas emissions over the past year

Third-party verification : No

Social Aspect (3.4)

Policy and Guideline on Social Aspect (3.4.1)

Human Rights Policy and Practice : Yes

Company human right guideline : Employee Rights, Migrant Workers, Child Labor, Consumer Rights, Community and Environment Rights, Safety and Occupational Health at Work, Non-discrimination

Results with Respect to the Social Aspect (3.4.2)

Information about employees

• Total number of employees

	2023	2024	2025
Number of male employees (Persons)	543	526	644
Number of female employees (Persons)	192	226	282
Total number of employees (Persons)	735	752	926

• Employee remuneration

	2023	2024	2025
Employee remuneration (baht)	293,621,071.51	300,110,655.04	299,900,000.00

• Employee development and training

	2023	2024	2025
Average employee training hours (Hours / Person / Year)	7.43	5.85	N/A
Employee development and training expenses (baht)	2,403,769.34	1,705,204.53	N/A

• Health, safety and work environment

	2023	2024	2025
Total number of lost time injury incidents by employees (Cases)	3	9	0

• **Employee retention**

	2023	2024	2025
Percentage of employees who voluntarily resigned (%)	N/A	17.42	N/A

• **Significant labor dispute**

	2023	2024	2025
Significant labor dispute	No	No	No

Corporate Governance Policy

Corporate Governance Policy

Overview of the Corporate Governance Policy and Guideline (6.1)

Corporate Governance Policy

Corporate Governance Policy : Yes

Policy and Guideline Related to the Board of Directors (6.1.1)

Policy and guideline related to the board of directors

Company policy and guideline : Nomination of Directors, Compensation, Independence of the Board of Directors, Director Development

Code of Conduct (6.2)

Establishing a Code of Conduct

Establishing a Code of Conduct

Code of Conduct : Yes

Policy and Guideline related to the Code of Conduct

Company policy and guideline : Preventing of Conflicts of Interest, Preventing the Misuse of Inside Information, Anti-corruption, Whistleblowing

**Corporate Governance Structure
and Significant Information Regarding
the Board of Directors, Subcommittees,
Management,
Employee and Other Information**

Corporate Governance Structure and Significant Information Regarding the Board of Directors, Subcommittees, Management, Employee and Other Information

Board of Directors (7.2)

Composition of the board of directors (7.2.1)

	Number of persons	Percentage (%)
Total number of directors	9	100.00
Number of male directors	8	88.89
Number of female directors	1	11.11
Number of executive directors	4	44.44
Number of non-executive directors	5	55.56
Number of independent directors	4	44.44

Information on the board of directors and persons with authority to control the company (7.2.2)

List of directors

General information	Position	Date position was assumed	Experience and expertise
1. Mr. CHANITR CHARNCHAINARONG Gender: Male Age: 62 years old Highest level of education: Master's degree Major: Engineering Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Chairman of the board (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Re-elected as director	9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Information & Communication Technology, Accounting, Finance, Data Analysis

2.	<p>Mr. CHAKKRIT PARAPUNTAKUL</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Age: 66 years old</p> <p>Highest level of education: Master's degree</p> <p>Major: Business Administration</p> <p>Thai nationality: Yes</p> <p>Residing in Thailand: Yes</p>	<p>Vice Chairman</p> <p>(Non-executive, Independent director)</p> <p>Director type: Original director</p>	9 Dec 2022	<p>Business Administration, Property Development, Accounting, Finance, Audit</p>
3.	<p>Ms. KANYAKORN PRASITSUPAPHON</p> <p>Gender: Female</p> <p>Age: 48 years old</p> <p>Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree</p> <p>Major: Business Administration</p> <p>Thai nationality: Yes</p> <p>Residing in Thailand: Yes</p>	<p>Director</p> <p>(Executive)</p> <p>Director type: Original director</p>	20 Nov 2013	<p>Business Administration, Agribusiness, Transportation & Logistics</p>
4.	<p>Mr. KITTIPON PRASITSUPAPHOL</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Age: 32 years old</p> <p>Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree</p> <p>Major: Business Administration</p> <p>Thai nationality: Yes</p> <p>Residing in Thailand: Yes</p>	<p>Director</p> <p>(Executive)</p> <p>Director type: Original director</p>	20 Nov 2013	<p>Business Administration, Tourism & Leisure, Strategic Management, Transportation & Logistics, Agribusiness</p>
5.	<p>Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL</p> <p>Gender: Male</p> <p>Age: 71 years old</p> <p>Highest level of education: Master's degree</p> <p>Major: Business Administration</p> <p>Thai nationality: Yes</p> <p>Residing in Thailand: Yes</p>	<p>Director</p> <p>(Executive)</p> <p>Director type: Original director</p>	20 Nov 2013	<p>Business Administration, Economics, Agribusiness, Transportation & Logistics, Law</p>

6.	Mr. PORNPIPAT PRASITSUPAPHOL Gender: Male Age: 35 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Science Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Director (Executive) Director type: Original director	20 Nov 2013	Agribusiness, Transportation & Logistics, Corporate Social Responsibility
7.	Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT Gender: Male Age: 61 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Engineering Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Director (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Re-elected as director	9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Agribusiness, Industrial Materials & Machinery, Construction Materials, Engineering
8.	Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIPIYA Gender: Male Age: 66 years old Highest level of education: Doctoral degree Major: Management Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Director (Non-executive) Director type: Original director	9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Agribusiness, Energy & Utilities, Public Administration, Human Resource Management
9.	Mr. MONGKON RATTANAPUNT Gender: Male Age: 54 years old Highest level of education: Doctoral degree Major: Political Science Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Director (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Re-elected as director	9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Agribusiness, Construction Services, Law, Public Administration

Other Information pertaining to committees

The Chairman is an independent director : Yes

The Chairman and the manager are the same person : No

The Chairman and the manager are members of the same family : No

The company appoints at least one independent director to determine the agenda of the Board of Directors' meetings : Yes

Sub-committees (7.3)

Information about sub-committees (7.3.2)

Audit Committee

List of audit committee members

General information	Position	Date position was assumed	Experience and expertise
1. Mr. CHAKKRIT PARAPUNTAKUL [1] Gender: Male Age: 66 years old Highest level of education: Master's degree Major: Business Administration Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Chairman of the audit committee (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Original director	9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Property Development, Accounting, Finance, Audit
2. Mr. CHANITR CHARNCHAINARONG [1] Gender: Male Age: 62 years old Highest level of education: Master's degree Major: Engineering Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Audit committee (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Re-elected as director	9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Information & Communication Technology, Accounting, Finance, Data Analysis

3.	Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT [1] Gender: Male Age: 61 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Engineering Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Audit committee (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Re-elected as director	9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Agribusiness, Industrial Materials & Machinery, Construction Materials, Engineering
4.	Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIPIYA [1] Gender: Male Age: 66 years old Highest level of education: Doctoral degree Major: Management Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Audit committee (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Original director	9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Agribusiness, Energy & Utilities, Public Administration, Human Resource Management

[1] A director with the accounting expertise needed to review financial statements

Executive Committee

List of executive committee members

General information		Position	Date position was assumed
1.	Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL Gender: Male Age: 71 years old Highest level of education: Master's degree Major: Business Administration Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Chairman of the executive committee	1 Nov 1984
2.	Ms. KANYAKORN PRASITSUPAPHON Gender: Female Age: 48 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Business Administration Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Vice-chairman of the executive committee	1 Jun 2007

3.	Mr. PORNPIPAT PRASITSUPAPHOL Gender: Male Age: 35 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Science Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Member of the executive committee	13 Jul 2020
4.	Mr. KITTIPON PRASITSUPAPHOL Gender: Male Age: 32 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Business Administration Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Member of the executive committee	12 Jan 2017
5.	Mr. Keerati Chaiyakul Gender: Male Age: 36 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Accounting Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Member of the executive committee	1 May 2022

Other sub-committees

Sub-committees information

Name of sub-committees	List of directors	Position
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIRIYA	Chairman
	Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT	Member
	Mr. MONGKON RATTANAPUNT	Member
	Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL	Member
	Mr. KITTIPON PRASITSUPAPHOL	Member
Sustainability and Good Corporate Governance Committee	Mr. MONGKON RATTANAPUNT	Chairman
	Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIRIYA	Member
	Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT	Member
	Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL	Member
	Mr. PORNPIPAT PRASITSUPAPHOL	Member

Risk Management Committee	Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT	Chairman
	Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIRIYA	Member
	Mr. MONGKON RATTANAPUNT	Member
	Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL	Member

Roles of Sub-committees

Sub-committees responsible for risk management	: Risk Management Committee
Sub-committees responsible for nomination	: Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Sub-committees responsible for remuneration	: Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Sub-committees responsible for corporate governance	: Sustainability and Good Corporate Governance Committee
Sub-committees responsible for corporate sustainability development	: Sustainability and Good Corporate Governance Committee

Executives (7.4)

List and positions of the executive (7.4.1)

The four highest-ranking executives

General information	Position	Date position was assumed	Experience and expertise
1. Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL Gender: Male Age: 71 years old Highest level of education: Master's degree Major: Business Administration	Chief Executive Officer and President	1 Nov 1984	Business Administration, Economics, Agribusiness, Transportation & Logistics, Law
2. Ms. KANYAKORN PRASITSUPAPHON Gender: Female Age: 48 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Business Administration	Deputy Chief Executive Officer	1 Jun 2007	Business Administration, Agribusiness, Transportation & Logistics
3. Mr. KITTIPON PRASITSUPAPHOL Gender: Male Age: 32 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Business Administration	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	12 Jan 2017	Business Administration, Tourism & Leisure, Strategic Management, Transportation & Logistics, Agribusiness
4. Mr. PORNPIPAT PRASITSUPAPHOL Gender: Male Age: 35 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Science	Chief Strategy Officer (CSO)	13 Jul 2020	Agribusiness, Transportation & Logistics, Corporate Social Responsibility
5. Mr. Keerati Chaiyakul [1] Gender: Male Age: 36 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Accounting	Senior Director of Accounting and Finance	1 May 2022	Business Administration, Construction Services, Accounting, Finance, Internal Control

[1] Highest responsibility in accounting and finance

[2] Directly responsible for financial account supervision

Remuneration policy for executives (7.4.2 – 7.4.3)

Other forms of remuneration

Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) : No

Employee Joint Investment Program (EJIP) : No

Employees (7.5)

Information about company employees

Employees

Number of male employees (persons) : 644

Number of female employees (persons) : 282

Total number of employees (persons) : 926

Employee Remuneration

Total employee remuneration : 299,900,000.00

Provident fund

Total number of employees (persons) : 926

Number of employees contributing to the PVD (persons) : 0

Percentage of employees who are members (%) : 0.00

Performance Report on Corporate Governance

Performance Report on Corporate Governance

Summary of Director Performance (8.1)

Selection, development, and evaluation of duty performance of the Board of Directors (8.1.1)

List of new directors appointed in the past year

• List of continuing directors (full term of directorship and being re-appointed as a director)

General information	Position	Date position was assumed	Experience and expertise
1. Mr. CHANITR CHARNCHAINARONG Gender: Male Age: 62 years old Highest level of education: Master's degree Major: Engineering Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Chairman of the board (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Re-elected as director	Date position was assumed: 9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Information & Communication Technology, Accounting, Finance, Data Analysis
2. Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT Gender: Male Age: 61 years old Highest level of education: Bachelor's degree Major: Engineering Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Director (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Re-elected as director	Date position was assumed: 9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Agribusiness, Industrial Materials & Machinery, Construction Materials, Engineering
3. Mr. MONGKON RATTANAPUNT Gender: Male Age: 54 years old Highest level of education: Doctoral degree Major: Political Science Thai nationality: Yes Residing in Thailand: Yes	Director (Non-executive, Independent director) Director type: Re-elected as director	Date position was assumed: 9 Dec 2022	Business Administration, Agribusiness, Construction Services, Law, Public Administration

Development of directors over the past year

List of directors	Position	Participated in director development program
Mr. CHANITR CHARNCHAINARONG	Chairman of the board	Participating
Mr. CHAKKRIT PARAPUNTAKUL	Vice Chairman	Participating
Ms. KANYAKORN PRASITSUPAPHON	Director	Participating
Mr. KITTIPON PRASITSUPAPHOL	Director	Participating
Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL	Director	Participating
Mr. PORNPAT PRASITSUPAPHOL	Director	Participating
Mr. TANIN TANPAWAT	Director	Participating
Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIPIYA	Director	Participating
Mr. MONGKON RATTANAPUNT	Director	Participating

Directors' performance assessment

Method used to evaluate directors' performance : Whole-board-of-directors assessment, Individual-director assessment (self-assessment)

Meeting attendance and remuneration to each Board member (8.1.2)

Meeting attendance of the board of directors

Number of board meetings (times) : 4

Date of AGM meeting : 22 Apr 2025

EGM meeting : No

List of directors	Termination date	Number of Board Meeting	AGM meetings	EGM meetings
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1.	Mr. CHANITR CHARNCHAINARONG (Chairman of the board)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting
2.	Mr. CHAKKRIT PARAPUNTAKUL (Vice Chairman)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting
3.	Ms. KANYAKORN PRASITSUPAPHON (Director)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting
4.	Mr. KITTIPON PRASITSUPAPHOL (Director)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting
5.	Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL (Director)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting
6.	Mr. PORNPIPAT PRASITSUPAPHOL (Director)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting
7.	Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT (Director)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting
8.	Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIPIYA (Director)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting
9.	Mr. MONGKON RATTANAPUNT (Director)	-	4/4	Participating	Did not hold the meeting

Remuneration for company directors

	List of directors	Termination date	Meeting allowance (baht)	Other monetary remuneration (baht)	Other non- monetary
1.	Mr. CHANITR CHARNCHAINARONG (Chairman of the board)	-	200,000.00	N/A	No
2.	Mr. CHAKKRIT PARAPUNTAKUL (Vice Chairman)	-	120,000.00	N/A	No
3.	Ms. KANYAKORN PRASITSUPAPHON (Director)	-	0.00	0.00	No
4.	Mr. KITTIPON PRASITSUPAPHOL (Director)	-	0.00	0.00	No
5.	Mr. PRAKIT PRASITSUPAPHOL (Director)	-	0.00	0.00	No
6.	Mr. PORNPIPAT PRASITSUPAPHOL (Director)	-	0.00	0.00	No
7.	Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT (Director)	-	120,000.00	N/A	No
8.	Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIPIYA (Director)	-	120,000.00	N/A	No

9.	Mr. MONGKON RATTANAPUNT (Director)	-	120,000.00	N/A	No
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Report on the Audit Committee's Performance for the Past Year (8.2)

Report on the audit committee's performance for the past year

Meeting attendance of audit committee

Number of Audit committee meetings (times) : 4

	List of directors	Termination date	Number of the audit committee meeting
1.	Mr. CHAKKRIT PARAPUNTAKUL (Chairman of the audit committee)	-	4/4
2.	Mr. CHANITR CHARNCHAINARONG (Audit committee)	-	4/4
3.	Mr. TANIN TANPRAWAT (Audit committee)	-	4/4
4.	Mr. EKARIN LUENGVIRIYA (Audit committee)	-	4/4