

(Translations)

Date: May 4, 2026

Subject: Submission of Financial Statements of the first Quarter and the three-month periods ended 31 March 2026 and Management Discussion and Analysis comparing with the previous year.

To: Director and Manager of the Stock Exchange of Thailand

Cc: Secretary General of the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission

Thai Optical Group Public Company Limited (the “Company”) is pleased to submit the Company’s operating results report of year 2026 as follows:

1. Financial Statements for 3 months ended March 31, 2026 of the Company and its subsidiaries.
2. Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for the first Quarter ended March 31, 2026.
3. Summary of the Financial for the year of the Company and its subsidiaries (F45-3).

Remark: Disclosure both in Thai and English Versions.

For your acknowledgement and please disseminate to investors accordingly.

Yours Sincerely,
Thai Optical Group PCL.

(Mr. Torn Prachartam)
Chief Executive Officer

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Thai Optical Group Public Company Limited
Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

Operating Results for three month period ended March 31, 2026

Global Economic Overview

In the first quarter of 2026, the global economy continued to face pressure from uncertainties surrounding trade policy, geopolitical tensions, and energy prices. In particular, U.S. import tariff policy remained a key factor affecting business planning and exporters worldwide.

Although the previous framework agreement between Thailand and the United States had set the reciprocal import tariff rate for Thai products at 19%, which helped ease concerns over the possibility of a higher tariff rate, the subsequent U.S. Supreme Court ruling limiting the scope of authority to impose import tariffs under emergency economic powers has created further legal and implementation uncertainty. As a result, the United States may seek to apply other trade-law mechanisms in place of the previous tariff framework. Exporters therefore continue to closely monitor the actual tariff rates applied, product-specific conditions, rules of origin, and U.S. customs implementation guidelines.

In addition to tariff-related risks, the conflict involving the United States, Israel, and Iran has significantly increased pressure on the global economy, particularly through risks to energy transportation routes around the Strait of Hormuz, one of the world's most important oil transit routes. This has led to heightened volatility in crude oil prices and freight rates, while increasing supply chain risks for manufacturers globally.

At the same time, China's economy continued to recover at a limited pace, weighed down by weak domestic demand, while Europe's recovery remained gradual. Higher energy costs and potential inflationary pressure could re-emerge if the Middle East conflict becomes prolonged. These conditions require manufacturers and exporters to manage costs, raw materials, and logistics with greater caution.

Thai Economic Overview

Thailand's economy in the first quarter of 2026 continued to expand at a limited pace, supported mainly by exports. Private consumption and tourism, however, remained uneven. Exports in March 2026 increased by 18.7% year-on-year, while exports for the first three months of 2026 grew by 17.6%. Nevertheless, strong import growth resulted in a continued trade deficit, reflecting ongoing pressure on the Thai economy from import costs, the Thai Baht, energy price volatility, and uncertainties in international trade policy.

For export-oriented businesses, particularly those with meaningful exposure to the U.S. market, overseas demand continued to provide support. However, operators remain exposed to risks from import tariffs, foreign exchange volatility, and higher logistics costs arising from geopolitical developments. These factors may affect the competitiveness of Thai products in the period ahead.

Key Risk Factors Affecting the Group

1) U.S. Import Tariff Policy

U.S. import tariff policy remains a key risk factor for export businesses. Although the previous framework agreement had set the reciprocal import tariff rate for Thai products at 19%, the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling has created legal and implementation uncertainty around the prior tariff measures. The United States may instead apply other trade-law mechanisms, which could result in changes to the actual tariff rates imposed, product-specific conditions, and rules of origin.

For the Group, which exports optical lens products to the U.S. market, this uncertainty could affect cost structure, pricing, order planning, and product competitiveness in the United States. The Group therefore continues to closely monitor developments and assess the potential impact on product mix, pricing strategy, and commercial terms with customers.

2) Geopolitical Risks and Supply Chain Disruptions

The conflict in the Middle East, particularly the situation involving the United States, Israel, and Iran, has significantly increased risks related to energy and logistics. The Strait of Hormuz remains a critical strategic route for global oil and natural gas shipments. If the conflict becomes prolonged or escalates further, energy prices, freight rates, marine insurance costs, and delivery lead times could become more volatile.

For the Group, these risks may affect the cost of petrochemical-related raw materials, including specialty plastics, lens coating materials, and certain chemicals, as well as the transportation cost of raw materials and finished goods to overseas customers.

3) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Thai Baht remains a significant risk factor for the Group's performance, as most export revenue is denominated in U.S. Dollars while part of the cost base is denominated in Thai Baht. Appreciation of the Thai Baht may reduce price competitiveness in overseas markets and negatively affect revenue when converted into Thai Baht. In addition, volatility in global financial markets, driven by geopolitical tensions and interest rate policies of major economies, could cause exchange rates to move rapidly and become more difficult to forecast.

The Group therefore continues to closely manage foreign exchange risk to preserve revenue stability, cash flow, and overall profit margins.

4) Energy and Logistics Costs

The conflict in the Middle East has brought energy costs back as a key risk factor for manufacturing businesses. Higher oil prices may affect electricity costs, transportation expenses, petrochemical-based raw materials, and international logistics costs. For the Group's optical lens manufacturing and export business, these cost pressures may affect gross profit margin if costs cannot be effectively managed or passed through to customers in a timely and appropriate manner.

5) Labor Market and Production Dependency

Demand for specialized labor in the manufacturing sector remains high, particularly in production processes requiring precision and strict quality standards. The Group therefore continues to focus on employee retention, skills development, and production efficiency improvements through technology and automation in order to reduce labor dependency and control long-term costs.

Risk Mitigation Strategies

The Group continues to diversify its export markets toward Europe, South Asia, ASEAN, and other emerging markets to reduce reliance on the U.S. market. The Group is also enhancing revenue flexibility by focusing on markets with lower tariff exposure and long-term growth potential.

For the U.S. market, the Group continues to closely monitor import tariff developments and implementation conditions under U.S. trade policy, particularly following the legal developments that may lead the United States to apply alternative trade-law mechanisms. The Group continues to assess the potential impact on pricing structure, product mix, and commercial terms with customers in order to maintain competitiveness and appropriate profit margins.

On the cost side, the Group focuses on raw material procurement management, supplier management, and logistics optimization to mitigate the impact of volatile energy and freight costs arising from geopolitical risks. At the same time, the Group continues to enhance production processes through automation, operational efficiency improvements, and research and development in order to reduce unit

costs, improve yield, and maintain product quality in line with customer requirements in overseas markets.

For foreign exchange risk, the Group continues to use financial instruments such as forward contracts, together with natural hedging where appropriate, to limit the impact of currency fluctuations on revenue, cash flow, and profit margins.

In addition, the Group continues to strengthen business continuity management by closely monitoring the Middle East situation, assessing risks to transportation routes, raw materials, and energy costs, and considering alternative sourcing and logistics contingency plans to ensure continued fulfillment of customer orders.

Sustainability (ESG)

The Group remains committed to operating under a sustainability framework by integrating environmental, social, and governance considerations into strategic planning and operational processes. This supports long-term growth and enhances competitiveness in international markets.

From an environmental perspective, the Group focuses on reducing environmental impact through improved energy efficiency, greater use of renewable energy, and effective management of resources and waste in production processes. The Group also continues to assess climate-related risks that may affect business continuity and supply chain resilience. In the context of volatile global energy prices, efficient energy and resource management has become increasingly important for both cost control and long-term sustainability.

From a social perspective, the Group prioritizes employee well-being, workplace safety, and skills development to support changes in production technology and the use of automation. The Group also promotes diversity, employee capability development, and engagement with surrounding communities to create sustainable shared value.

From a governance perspective, the Group adheres to good corporate governance principles, transparency, and accountability, while continuously strengthening internal control and risk management systems. Particular emphasis is placed on risks arising from changes in global trade regulations, import tariffs, foreign exchange, and supply chain continuity, enabling the Group to operate steadily in a rapidly changing business environment.

Consolidated Financial Performance

In Q1/2026, The Company and its subsidiaries earned total revenues 924 million Baht, which was increased by 22 million Baht or 2% from previous year. The net profit for the period was 103 million Baht, which was increased by 5 million Baht or 4% from the previous year.

Consolidated Financial Statements (Unit: million Baht)	Q1/2026	Q1/2025
Total Revenues	924	901
Cost of Sales and Services	704	687
Selling and Administrative Expenses	104	98
Net Profit (Loss)	103	98

In Q1/2026, revenue from sales increased in several regions. Notably, sales in Canada increased by 34%, United States increased by 14% but Australia and New Zealand decreased by 31% and Middle east and Africa decreased by 8%. Regarding the cost of sales and services, the ratio to revenue slightly increased compared to the same period in the previous year, primarily due to the depreciation of replacement machinery and additional investments made to enhance production efficiency. Selling and administrative expenses also increased, mainly attributed to upgrade the Company’s enterprise management system to SAP S/4HANA, which is expected to enhance long-term operational efficiency and expenses of the selling activities and marketing.

Operating Results Analysis

1. Revenues and Expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries

1.1 Revenue from sales and services

In Q1/2026, the Company earned total revenue from sales and services of 901 million Baht, which was increase of 1% compared to the prior year. The growth was primarily driven by the Value-added Lenses and Standard Organic Lenses segment, while the proportion of Rx/Prescription Lenses segment slightly declined. However, the appreciation of the Thai Baht by 7% (from an average of THB 33.85 in Q1/2025 to THB 31.29 per US dollar) was a significant factor limiting revenue growth in Thai Baht terms, resulting in only a modest increase compared to the growth in sales volume.

The Revenue by Product Groups are as follows:

Revenue by Product Groups	Manufacturer	Q1/2026	Q1/2025
1. Standard Organic Lenses	The Company and its subsidiaries.	19	18
2. Value-added Lenses *	The Company	27	25
3. Rx/Prescription Lenses	The Subsidiary Company	45	48
4. Mineral Lenses/Other Products and Services	The Company and its subsidiaries.	9	9
Total		100	100

Note: * Value-added Lenses consist of Hi-index Lens, Photochromic Lens, and High Impact Resistance Lens.

1.2 Cost of Goods Sold

In Q1/2026, the Company and its subsidiaries had a ratio of cost of goods sold to revenue from sales and services at 78% higher than prior year 2%.

The cost of sales to revenue ratio increased due to a shift in the product mix toward higher-value products, which entail proportionately higher raw material costs and more complex production processes. This was further impacted by increases in raw material prices and overhead costs relating with market conditions. In addition, the Company recognized higher depreciation expenses arising from investments in new machinery and technologies aimed at improving future operational efficiency, together with accounting impacts from the appreciation of the Thai Baht.

1.3 Selling and Administrative Expenses

In Q1/2026, the Company and its subsidiaries had the selling and administrative expenses 104 million Baht, increasing from the previous year by 6 million Baht. The main reasons were higher overseas warehousing costs and marketing promotion activities aimed at expanding the customer base and upgrade the Company's enterprise management system to SAP S/4HANA, which is expected to enhance long-term operational efficiency. Nevertheless, the Company continued to place emphasis on maintaining an appropriate cost structure aligned with revenue trends in order to preserve overall management efficiency.

1.4 Net Profit

In Q1/2026, the Company and its subsidiaries had net profit of 103 million Baht which increased by 5 million Baht or 4% from the previous year. The main reasons that impacting operating results was the 7% appreciation of the Thai Baht (from an average of THB 33.85 to THB 31.29 per US dollar), which directly affected revenue translation despite the increase in sales volume.

In addition to foreign exchange effects, net profit was also impacted by a shift in the product mix toward higher value-added products, which incurred higher production costs during the initial phase, as well as increased depreciation expense arising from investments in new machinery and technologies to enhance long-term production efficiency. Selling and administrative expenses increased in line with the Company's plans to expand its market presence and overseas warehousing operations. However, the company has effectively managed its financial costs by reducing its interest-bearing debt and optimizing its funding structure. In addition, the declining interest rate environment contributed to a reduction in interest expenses compared to the previous year, thereby supporting overall operating performance. Nevertheless, the Company continues to emphasize disciplined cost structure management and systematic foreign exchange risk management in order to maintain the stability of operating performance amid external market volatility.

2. Financial Status

1. Assets

The Company and its subsidiaries had total assets of **4,600 million Baht** which increased by 31 million Baht. The significant increases and decreases as follows;

- **Current assets** increased by 59 million Baht, primarily driven by an increase in **inventories** also increased by 44 million Baht to support anticipated future orders and **cash and cash equivalents** of 51 million Baht. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in **other current assets** of 37 million Baht, mainly due to the receipt of value-added tax refunds from the Revenue Department during the year.
- **Non-current assets** decreased by 28 million Baht, mainly due to **property, plant and equipment** amounting to 35 million Baht from depreciation in machines and equipments.

2. Liabilities

The Company and its subsidiaries had total Liabilities of **2,037 million Baht**, decreased by 72 million Baht from the year ended December 31, 2025, reflecting the Company's effective debt structure management.

- **Current liabilities** decreased by 33 million Baht, primarily due to repayment of **short-term borrowings from financial institutions** amounting to 31 million Baht.

- **Non-current liabilities** decreased by 39 million Baht, mainly attributable to the scheduled repayment of **long-term borrowings from financial institutions** amounting to 32 million Baht, which contributed to a reduction in interest expenses and a lower proportion of interest-bearing debt.

3. Shareholder's equity

Shareholders' equity totaled **2,563 million Baht**, representing an increase of 103 million Baht from the end of the previous year. The increase was primarily attributable to the Company's operating results for the year, reflecting its profitability and the underlying strength supporting future business expansion.

3. Cash Flow

Cash earned (used) as of March 31, 2026, comparing to prior year. (Unit: million Baht)

Items	Q1/2026	Q1/2025	Amount change	% change
Cash earned (used) in operating activities:	175.14	134.54	40.60	30
Cash earned (used) in investment activities:	(47.03)	(111.57)	64.54	58
Cash earned (used) in financing activities:	(77.28)	36.11	(113.39)	(314)
Net cash Increased /(Decreased)	50.83	59.08	(8.25)	(14)

Cash flows from operating activities amounted to 175.14 million Baht, increase of 40.60 million Baht. This reflects the quality of earnings and the Company's ability to consistently generate cash flows from its core operations, despite external volatility and changes in product mix.

Cash flows used in investing activities amounted to 47.03 million Baht, representing a decrease of 64.54 million Baht compared to the previous year, as the Company had already completed the major investment projects in 2025. Investments in 2026 continue to focus on strategic continuity, particularly on machinery efficiency improvements to enhance production capacity and support demand for high-margin products.

Cash flows used in financing activities amounted to 77.28 million Baht, representing an increase of 113.39 million Baht compared to the previous year. The increase was mainly attributable to the comparison base with 2025, during which the Company drew down borrowings from financial institutions to support major investments in machinery and information technology systems. In 2026, the Company gradually repaid such borrowings in accordance with the terms and repayment schedules stipulated in the loan agreements. As a result, net cash outflows from financing activities increased compared to the prior year, which reflected net borrowings received.

4. Financial Ratios Analysis

Financial Ratios			Year 2026	Year 2025
Profitability Ratio				
Gross Profit Margin	GP	%	21.90	20.08
Net Profit Margin	NP	%	11.40	9.45
Efficiency Operating Ratio				
Return on Equity	ROE	%	13.49	13.94
Return on Asset	ROA	%	8.75	8.98
Average Collection Period	ACP	Days	55.65	46.96
Average Age of Inventory	AAI	Days	226.16	222.85
Average Accounts Payable	APP	Days	60.55	55.42
Liquidity Ratio				
Debt to Equity ratio	D/E ratio	Times	0.79	0.86