# Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

# Thai Oil Public Company Limited

For The Second Quarter of 2026

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## Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

## Thai Oil Public Company Limited and Subsidiaries

## For the Second Quarter and Year 2026

### 1. Company and its Subsidiaries’ Operating Results

Table 1: Summary of Consolidated Financial

| US$/BBL | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Integrated Intake (kbd) | 296 | 314 | (18) | 313 | (17) | 305 | 313 | (8) |
| Gross Integrated Margin (GIM)[1] (US$/bbl) | | | | | | | | |
| : Refinery Margin | 21.2 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 4.3 | 12.5 |
| : Aromatic and LAB Margins | 0.8 | 1.1 | (0.4) | 0.9 | (0.1) | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| : Lube Base Oil Margin | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Excluding Stock Gain/(Loss) | **23.9** | **14.8** | **9.1** | **7.0** | **16.9** | **19.3** | **6.2** | **13.1** |
| Integrated Intake (kbd) | **11.7** | **39.9** | **(28.2)** | **2.6** | **9.1** | **25.9** | **4.5** | **21.4** |

| Million Baht | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales Revenue | 129,709 | 114,809 | 14,900 | 99,086 | 30,623 | 244,518 | 205,356 | 39,162 |
| Net Realized Gain/(Loss) on Financial Instruments [2] | (6,476) | 290 | (6,766) | (10) | (6,466) | (6,186) | 59 | (6,245) |
| **EBITDA** | **8,915** | **31,641** | **(22,726)** | **1,278** | **7,637** | **40,555** | **7,741** | **32,814** |
| Net Gain/(Loss) of Financial Instruments | 5,053 | (8,582) | 13,635 | (621) | 5,674 | (3,529) | (430) | (3,099) |
| Net Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)[3] | (690) | 1,978 | (2,668) | (384) | (306) | 1,289 | (304) | 1,593 |
| Net Gain/(Loss) on Repurchase of Debentures | 37 | 2,436 | (2,399) | 2,522 | (2,485) | 2,473 | 2,696 | (223) |
| Finance Costs | (668) | (683) | 15 | (982) | 314 | (1,350) | (1,951) | 601 |
| Reversal of Income Tax (Expense) | (2,015) | (4,884) | 2,869 | (292) | (1,723) | (6,899) | (1,175) | (5,724) |
| **Net Profit/(Loss)** | **8,284** | **19,481** | **(11,197)** | **6,476** | **1,808** | **27,765** | **9,979** | **17,786** |
| **Basic Earnings/(Loss) per Share (Baht)** | **3.71** | **8.72** | **(5.01)** | **2.90** | **0.81** | **12.43** | **4.47** | **7.96** |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Gain/(Loss) | (10,741) | 22,557 | (33,298) | (4,171) | (6,570) | 11,816 | (3,090) | 14,906 |
| Reversal/ (Write-Down) on Crude and Petroleum Product Inventory[4] | 3,145 | (5,811) | 8,956 | (492) | 3,637 | (2,666) | (411) | (2,255) |

| Exchange Rate (Baht: 1 US$) | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average FX | 32.76 | 31.77 | 0.99 | 33.27 | (0.51) | 32.25 | 33.72 | (1.47) |
| Ending FX | 33.44 | 32.99 | 0.45 | 32.72 | 0.72 | 33.44 | 32.72 | 0.72 |

Remark (1) Gross integrated margin is the integrated gross margin among Thaioil refinery, Thai Paraxylene Co., Ltd., LABIX Co., Ltd. and Thai Lube Base Plc.

(2) Including only derivative instruments for commodity hedging.

(3) Including net foreign exchange gain / (loss) on foreign currency assets and liabilities in Q2/26, Q1/26, Q2/25, 1H/26 and 1H/25 of Baht (848) million, Baht 1,664 million, Baht (350) million, Baht 816 million, and Baht (274) million, respectively.

(4) Including reversal / (write-down) of allowance for decline in value of crude and petroleum product inventories adjusted to net realizable value and reversal / (write-down) of petroleum product at cost.

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

Thaioil Group reported an integrated intake of 296 thousand barrels per day, decreasing from Q1/26 due to the scheduled maintenance shutdown of Crude Distillation Unit 1 (CDU-1). Nevertheless, sales revenue increased by Baht 14,900 million from Q1/26 to Baht 129,709 million, mainly driven by a significant increase in average selling prices across all products, in line with higher crude oil prices.

**Gross Integrated Margin (GIM), excluding stock gain/loss, was reported at 23.9 US$/bbl, increasing by 9.1 US$/bbl from Q1/26, mainly due to the following factors:**

- Higher Gross Refining Margin (GRM), supported by a significant increase in spreads of all refined petroleum products over Dubai crude, particularly jet/kero and diesel. This was primarily driven by disruptions to refined product exports from the Middle East amid ongoing geopolitical tensions, which resulted in the temporary suspension of shipping activities through the Strait of Hormuz. In addition, several refineries across Asia and the Middle East reduced operating rates, further tightening refined product supply.
- Lower contribution from the aromatics business, due to weaker spreads of paraxylene and benzene over gasoline 95. This was mainly attributable to a significant increase in gasoline 95 prices, which serves as a key feedstock for aromatics production, following higher crude oil prices. In addition, paraxylene demand weakened as downstream producers delayed purchases and reduced operating rates, while benzene supply in Asia remained elevated as India, a major exporter, was unable to ship benzene to the Middle East.
- Higher contribution from the Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) business, supported by tighter LAB supply across Asia. In particular, India, which relies heavily on LAB imports from the Middle East, faced supply shortages as imports were disrupted. Furthermore, a major LAB producer in India postponed its planned capacity expansion, originally scheduled for Q2/26, due to feedstock shortages. At the same time, seasonal demand across Asia strengthened during Q2/26.
- Higher contribution from the base oil business, driven by a widening spread between base oils and fuel oil. This was mainly supported by tighter regional supply following operating rate reductions at Group I and Group II base oil plants, while a Group III base oil plant in Qatar underwent maintenance shutdown, as a consequence of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

Although the average crude oil price in Q2/26 increased compared to Q1/26, primarily due to continued geopolitical tensions in the Middle East during April and May 2026, this period also coincided with Thaioil's normal crude procurement cycle for refinery feedstock to be processed in Q2/26 and Q3/26, with crude purchases typically made approximately 1–2 months in advance. However, geopolitical conditions began to ease in June 2026 following a temporary ceasefire agreement and the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the United States and Iran. As a result, crude oil prices declined significantly during the month. Consequently, Thaioil Group recognized a stock loss of Baht 10,741 million, equivalent to 12.2 US$/bbl. This reflects the refinery business's inherent exposure to crude oil price volatility, as fluctuations in crude prices can result in either stock gains or stock losses that are largely unavoidable under normal operating conditions. In addition, Thaioil Group recognized a net realized loss on financial instruments (only commodity hedging) of Baht 6,476 million during the quarter. As a result, Thaioil Group reported EBITDA of Baht 8,915 million in Q2/26, decreasing by Baht 22,726 million from Q1/26. However, during this quarter, Thaioil Group recognized a gain on fair value measurement of financial instruments of Baht 5,053 million, while recording a foreign exchange loss of Baht 690 million. In addition, Thaioil Group recognized an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of Baht 1,000 million related to assets under construction for the Clean Fuel Project (CFP). After incorporating depreciation, finance costs, and income tax expenses, Thaioil Group reported a net profit of Baht 8,284 million, equivalent to earnings per share of Baht 3.71, decreasing by Baht 11,197 million from Q1/26.

Amid such geopolitical uncertainties, Thaioil Group continues to play a critical role in supporting national energy security by ensuring a continuous supply of petroleum products to the country. Accordingly, Thaioil Group is required to continue procuring crude oil even during periods of elevated prices and heightened market volatility. The impact of such crude procurement costs will be gradually reflected in operating performance in subsequent quarters in line with the procurement cycle, as detailed in **Section 2: Impacts from Heightened Geopolitical Tensions in the Middle East.**

<u>**Q2/26 vs Q2/25 (YoY)**</u>

Compared Q2/26 with Q2/25, Thaioil Group reported a lower integrated intake due to the scheduled maintenance shutdown of its crude distillation unit. However, sales revenue increased by Baht 30,623 million, following significantly higher crude oil prices.

**Gross Integrated Margin (GIM), excluding stock gain/loss, increased by 16.9 US$/bbl from Q2/25, mainly due to the following factors:**

- Higher Gross Refining Margin (GRM), primarily supported by stronger spreads of jet/kero and diesel over Dubai crude. This was driven by tighter refined product supply resulting from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.
- Lower contribution from the aromatics business, due to weaker spreads of paraxylene and benzene over gasoline 95. This was mainly attributable to the increase in gasoline 95 prices in line with higher crude oil prices, which pressured aromatics product spreads.
- Higher contribution from the Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) business, supported by tighter regional supply conditions resulting from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.
- Higher contribution from the base oil business, driven by tighter regional base oil supply following operating rate reductions and maintenance shutdowns, which were attributable to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

Although the average crude oil price in Q2/26 increased compared to Q2/25 due to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East during April and May 2026, the situation began to ease in June 2026, resulting in a significant decline in crude oil prices during the month. Consequently, Thaioil Group recognized a higher net stock loss, after netting off reversals on crude oil and petroleum product inventories, amounting to Baht 2,933 million. In addition, Thaioil Group recorded an increase in realized losses on financial instruments of Baht 6,466 million. As a result of the above factors, EBITDA increased by Baht 7,637 million from Q2/25. Furthermore, Thaioil Group recognized an increase in gains from the fair value measurement of financial instruments of Baht 5,674 million. However, gains from debenture repurchases decreased by Baht 2,485 million compared to Q2/25. After taking into account depreciation, finance costs, and income tax expenses, Thaioil Group reported a net profit in Q2/26 that increased by Baht 1,808 million compared to Q2/25.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

Compared 6M/26 with 6M/25, Thaioil Group reported a lower integrated intake due to the scheduled maintenance shutdown of Crude Distillation Unit 1 (CDU-1), while sales revenue increased by Baht 39,162 million, following higher crude oil prices.

**Gross Integrated Margin (GIM), excluding stock gain/loss, increased by 13.1 US$/bbl from 6M/25, mainly due to the following factors:**

- Higher Gross Refining Margin (GRM), supported by stronger spreads of gasoline, jet/kero, and diesel over Dubai crude. This was primarily driven by tighter refined product supply resulting from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.
- Lower contribution from the aromatics business, due to weaker benzene spreads over gasoline 95. This was mainly attributable to higher gasoline 95 prices, which increased in line with crude oil prices. This was coupled with an increase in regional benzene supply.
- Higher contribution from the Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) business, supported by tighter regional supply conditions as a result of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.
- Higher contribution from the base oil business, driven by tighter regional base oil supply following operating rate reductions and maintenance shutdowns, which were attributable to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

During 6M/26, average crude oil prices increased compared to 6M/25, supported by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. As a result, Thaioil Group recognized a higher stock gain of Baht 12,651 million, after netting off write-down on crude and petroleum product inventories. Combined with a realized loss on financial instruments of Baht 6,186 million, Thaioil Group reported EBITDA of Baht 40,555 million, increasing by Baht 32,814 million from 6M/25. However, during the period, Thaioil Group recognized a loss on fair value measurement of financial instruments of Baht 3,529 million, while recording a net foreign exchange gain of Baht 1,289 million and a gain from debenture repurchases of Baht 2,473 million. After incorporating depreciation, finance costs, and income tax expenses, Thaioil Group reported a net profit of Baht 27,765 million, increasing by Baht 17,786 million from 6M/25.

**Key Events in 6M/26**

- On 15 January 2026, Thaioil Group issued subordinated perpetual debentures denominated in U.S. dollars in the aggregate principal amount of USD 600 million with an interest rate of 6.1% per annum for the initial five years and three months, after which the interest rate will be adjusted in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the relevant offering documents. The issuance was well received by investors, with subscription demand exceeding the offering size by more than ten times, reflecting strong investor confidence in the Thaioil Group's credit profile and financial position. Proceeds from the issuance will be utilized to support the completion of Clean Fuel Project (CFP) as approved by the shareholders' meeting, as well as to further enhance the financial stability of the Thaioil Group.
- On 4 February 2026, Thaioil Group completed the redemption of U.S. dollar-denominated debentures in the principal amount of USD 550 million, equivalent to approximately Baht 14,951 million. The cash used for the redemption was derived from proceeds received under the asset monetization project in December 2025, which involved certain infrastructure assets of Thaioil. Such debt repayment forms part of Thaioil's financial strategy aimed at strengthening its financial position, improving key financial ratios, and reducing long-term financial risk.

- With reference to the crude oil spill incident at Single Buoy Mooring No. 2 (SBM-2), as previously disclosed by Thaioil Public Company Limited on 6 June 2025, the Chonburi Regional Marine Department subsequently issued an order for the temporary suspension of SBM-2 operations pending corrective actions, inspections, and verification of the SBM-2 structural integrity and safety. The Chonburi Regional Marine Department has now officially rescinded the suspension order, enabling Thaioil to resume operations at SBM-2 from Q2/26 onwards. The resumption of SBM-2 operations is expected to enhance the efficiency of Thaioil's crude oil supply chain

- Pursuant to the resolution of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders 2026 held on 8 April 2026, shareholders approved a dividend payment for the 2025 operating results at Baht 1.80 per share, representing a total dividend payment of approximately Baht 4,021 million, or 28% of the consolidated net profit for 2025. The dividend payment was in line with the Company's dividend policy, which stipulates a payout ratio of no less than 25% of the consolidated net profit after statutory reserves and other reserves as prescribed in the Company's Articles of Association. After deducting the interim dividend for the first six months of 2025 of Baht 0.80 per share, the remaining dividend for the second half of 2025 amounted to Baht 1.00 per share, which was paid on 27 April 2026.

- On 30 April 2026, the Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2026 of Thaioil Public Company Limited approved an increase in the borrowing and lending limits under the Inter-Company Borrowing & Lending (ICBL) short-term liquidity management agreement between the Company and PTT Public Company Limited (PTT). Under the revised arrangement, the Company's borrowing limit from PTT was increased from Baht 2,100 million to Baht 20,000 million, while the lending limit to PTT was increased from Baht 2,100 million to Baht 3,500 million. The revised limits became effective on 2 June 2026. This enhancement is intended to strengthen the Company's liquidity management flexibility and efficiency, and reflects the strong financial support from its parent company.

## 2. Impacts from the Geopolitical Tensions in the Middle East.

### 2.1 Impact on Crude Oil Prices

Following the escalation of geopolitical tensions between the United States and Iran, which commenced on 28 February 2026 and resulted in the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, approximately 20% of global crude oil supply originating from the Middle East was unable to be transported through this critical maritime route. As a result, crude oil prices increased significantly during March to May 2026, with the market incorporating a war risk premium into benchmark crude oil prices (Brent and Dubai), as well as crude premiums traded in the market. However, the situation began to ease in June 2026 after the United States and Iran reached a temporary ceasefire agreement and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Consequently, shipping activities through the Strait of Hormuz gradually resumed, allowing the crude oil supply that had accumulated in the Persian Gulf to re-enter the market rapidly. In addition, regional producers progressively increased production and export volumes, placing downward pressure on crude oil prices toward the end of Q2/26. Nevertheless, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East remained highly volatile during early July 2026. Market conditions deteriorated again after Iran announced restrictions on shipping activities through the Strait of Hormuz, while tensions in the Red Sea also intensified. As a result, several oil tankers bound for Asia were required to reroute their voyages, leading to higher transportation costs and longer shipping durations.

Thaioil's crude oil procurement practice involves purchasing crude oil approximately 1–2 months in advance, which is a normal operating practice for the refining industry to ensure a sufficient and continuous supply of feedstock for refinery operations. Such procurement is undertaken to support operational requirements and is not intended for speculative trading or inventory management aimed at benefiting from crude oil price fluctuations. Accordingly, crude oil processed by Thaioil during Q1/26 was not affected by the geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, as it had been procured in advance and was already in transit prior to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz on 28 February 2026. The impact of the Strait's closure began to be reflected in crude oil imports from April 2026 onwards, as these cargoes were purchased during a period when geopolitical tensions in the Middle East had intensified significantly. Consequently, the cost of crude oil processed during Q2/26 increased materially. However, geopolitical conditions began to improve in June 2026, resulting in a sharp decline in benchmark crude oil prices. The average Dubai and Brent crude oil prices in June 2026 decreased by approximately 23.7 US$/bbl and 22.1 US$/bbl, respectively, compared with May 2026. As a result, Thaioil Group recognized a stock loss of Baht 10,741 million, equivalent to 12.2 US$/bbl, during Q2/26. This demonstrates the significant volatility of crude oil prices arising from geopolitical developments in the Middle East. Given the refinery business, which requires crude oil procurement approximately 1–2 months in advance, Thaioil Group's operating performance is inherently exposed to fluctuations in crude oil prices. Consequently, movements in crude oil prices, whether upward or downward, may result in stock gains or stock losses that are unavoidable in the normal course of refinery operations.

Under these circumstances, Thaioil Group has continued to play a critical role in supporting Thailand's energy security by ensuring a continuous supply of petroleum products during periods of heightened market volatility. In close collaboration with PTT Public Company Limited, Thaioil has maintained continuous crude oil procurement to meet domestic petroleum demand and support national energy security objectives. Despite incurring significant stock losses during the period, Thaioil continued to maintain refinery operations and secure adequate oil supply to meet domestic consumption requirements. This reflects Thaioil Group's commitment to prioritizing national energy security while conducting its business in a responsible and transparent manner for the benefit of all stakeholders.

## 2.2 Crude Oil Procurement during Geopolitical Tensions in the Middle East

Thaioil has carefully undertaken crude oil procurement to maintain national energy stability amid the situation where the Strait of Hormuz was closed and crude oil transportation from the Middle East was significantly disrupted.

- In Q1/26, Thaioil sourced crude oil from the Middle East, accounting for 91% of total crude oil intake, followed by domestic sources at 6%, the Far East at 2%, and West Africa at 1%, respectively.

- In Q2/26, Thaioil significantly adjusted its crude oil sourcing strategy by reducing its reliance on Middle Eastern crude and increasing procurement from other regions. Crude oil sourced from the Middle East accounted for 59% of total crude oil intake, followed by Africa and America at 32%, domestic sources at 7%, and the Far East at 2%, respectively.

- In Q3/26, Thaioil plans to increase crude oil procurement from the Middle East to 71% of total crude oil intake, supported by volumes under long-term supply agreements and additional spot cargoes sourced from areas outside the conflict zone. The remaining crude oil intake is expected to be sourced from Africa and America at 24%, followed by domestic sources at 5%, respectively.

Nevertheless, market conditions remain highly uncertain and subject to significant volatility. Thaioil Group will continue to closely monitor market developments and prudently manage its crude oil procurement strategy to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of crude oil, while maintaining its ability to continuously meet domestic energy demand.

## 2.3 Liquidity and Operating Performance Impacts in Q2/26

- Following the ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East since early 2026, both crude oil and refined product supply were significantly affected. In Q2/26, refining margin excluding stock gain/loss remained at a high level, supported by continued tightness in refined product supply resulting from disruptions to refined product exports from the Middle East, coupled with lower supply due to refinery operating rate reductions across Asia and the Middle East. However, the significant decline in crude oil prices during June 2026 resulted in Thaioil recognizing a stock loss, which adversely affected refining margin including stock impacts and led to a decrease in refinery business EBITDA of Baht 23,643 million compared with Q1/26.

- During April to May 2026, the National Energy Policy Administration Committee (NEPC) approved a reduction in ex-refinery diesel prices by Baht 2–5 per liter during the period from 9 April to 19 May 2026 in order to alleviate the cost-of-living burden on consumers amid heightened volatility in global energy prices. This measure impacted Thaioil Group's operating cash flow and revenue by Baht 2,299 million in Q2/26.

- As of 30 June 2026, Thaioil reported outstanding receivables from the Oil Fuel Fund amounting to Baht 9,734 million, in accordance with the Oil Fuel Fund mechanism, which is utilized by the government as a tool to stabilize domestic retail fuel prices.

- In response to heightened geopolitical risks in the Middle East, Thaioil accelerated crude oil procurement activities to strengthen feedstock security while continuing to operate its refinery at full utilization rates. At the same time, refined product exports faced restriction, while domestic demand declined compared with Q1/26. As a result, refined product inventory levels increased and nearly approached maximum storage capacity, exceeding optimal levels for safe inventory management.

Accordingly, Thaioil decided to mitigate inventory risk by selling a portion of crude oil previously purchased under forward contracts at market prices. This action was undertaken to maintain inventory levels within appropriate and safe operating limits. Consequently, Thaioil recognized a loss on crude oil sales of Baht 260 million during the quarter.

### 2.4 Refining margin simulation model during the Middle East conflict period.

**The table below is prepared based on actual operating data from January to July 2026 and the Company's assumptions for August to December 2026, with reference to market intelligence and industry expert assessments. The assumptions are based on the expectation that geopolitical tensions in the Middle East will ease and gradually normalize within Q3/26.**

| Unit: US$/bbl | Q1/26 | Q2/26 | Q3/26 (F) | Q4/26 (F) | 2026(F) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dubai | 86.3 | 96.1 | 76.6 | 74.0 | 83.3 |

| Unit: US$/bbl<br>Refining Margin | Q1/26 | Q2/26 | Q3/26 (F) | Q4/26 (F) | 2026 (F) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore-referenced refined product spreads, based on Thaioil's production yields, compared with Dubai crude prices, excluding other related costs | 20.1 | 44.3 | 36.1 | 30.6 | 33.1 |
| Less crude Premium(1) shipping and insurance costs | (4.6) | (16.9) | (17.5) | (17.3) | (14.1) |
| Less loss from refining process, and utility costs | (2.9) | (3.6) | (2.8) | (2.7) | (3.0) |
| **Thaioil's refinery margin before diesel cut(2)** | **12.7** | **23.8** | **15.8** | **10.6** | **16.0** |
| **Impact from the reduction in ex-refinery diesel prices(3)** | - | (2.6) | - | - | (0.9) |
| **Thaioil's refinery margin after diesel cut** | **12.7** | **21.2** | **15.8** | **10.6** | **15.1** |
| **Stock gain (loss)** | **25.3** | **(12.2)** | **(6.9)** | **(5.5)** | **0.2** |
| **Thaioil's refinery margin include stock gain (loss) (4)** | **38.0** | **9.0** | **8.9** | **5.1** | **15.3** |

| Unit: Baht/liter<br>Refining Margin | Q1/26 | Q2/26 | Q3/26 (F) | Q4/26 (F) | 2026 (F) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore-referenced refined product spreads, based on Thaioil's production yields, compared with Dubai crude prices, excluding other related costs | 4.0 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Less crude Premium(1) shipping and insurance costs | (0.9) | (3.5) | (3.6) | (3.6) | (2.9) |
| Less loss from refining process, and utility costs | (0.6) | (0.7) | (0.6) | (0.6) | (0.6) |
| **Thaioil's refinery margin before diesel cut(2)** | **2.5** | **4.9** | **3.3** | **2.1** | **3.3** |
| **Impact from the reduction in ex-refinery diesel prices (3)** | - | (0.5) | - | - | (0.2) |
| **Thaioil's refinery margin after diesel cut** | **2.5** | **4.4** | **3.3** | **2.1** | **3.1** |
| **Stock gain (loss)** | **5.1** | **(2.5)** | **(1.4)** | **(1.1)** | **0.0** |
| **Thaioil's refinery margin include stock gain (loss) (4)** | **7.6** | **1.9** | **1.9** | **1.0** | **3.1** |

**Note :**

(1) Crude Premium refers to the price differential of crude oil processed versus Dubai crude, reflecting differences in crude quality and prevailing market conditions.

(2) Thaioil's refining margin, based on the Company's calculation methodology, represents the margin after deducting relevant costs. These include crude premiums based on actual crude purchases, commercial discounts or premiums, freight costs, insurance, losses from refining process, as well as utility costs.

(3) The National Energy Policy Committee approved a reduction in ex-refinery prices for high-speed diesel as follows: 1) 9 April – 23 April 2026 reduced by Baht 2 per liter 2) 24 April – 9 May 2026 reduced by Baht 5 per liter 3) 10 May – 19 May 2026 reduced by Baht 3 per liter

(4) Thaioil's refinery margin include stock gain (loss) does not represent the profit (loss) of the refining business, as it excludes reversal (write-down) on crude and petroleum product inventory, as well as gains (losses) from financial instruments. It also excludes operating expenses, interest expenses, and depreciation. For Q1/26, Thaioil recorded total expenses of approximately USD 3.6 per barrel (or approximately Baht 0.6 per liter), comprising: operating expenses of USD 1.5 per barrel (Baht 0.3 per liter), interest expenses of USD 0.6 per barrel (Baht 0.1 per liter), and depreciation of USD 1.2

per barrel (Baht 0.2 per liter). For Q2/26, Thaioil recorded total expenses of approximately USD 4.0 per barrel (or approximately Baht 0.9 per liter), comprising: operating expenses of USD 1.9 per barrel (Baht 0.4 per liter), interest expenses of USD 0.9 per barrel (Baht 0.2 per liter), and depreciation of USD 1.2 per barrel (Baht 0.3 per liter)

**Disclaimer on Outlook Information and Projections**

- The projections, outlooks, and models presented in this document have been prepared based on current assumptions, drawing upon Thaioil's internal data as well as information published by market sources and research institutions. Such information has been processed, analyzed, and evaluated under the discretion of management. These projections are prepared and disclosed on an ad hoc basis in response to the uncertainties and geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East, which have affected market conditions, operating costs, and supply chains at a macroeconomic level. The purpose of this disclosure is to provide the public with relevant factual information and to ensure that investors have equitable access to information, in line with the transparency principles applicable to listed companies.
- The primary objective of this disclosure is to assist investors in understanding the context and key factors that have impacted, or may impact, Thaioil's operating performance, particularly the increase in net profit reported during the first and second quarters of 2026. However, such information should not be construed as a representation or guarantee of future operating performance. Actual results may differ materially from these projections due to external and internal factors that are beyond the Company's control or cannot reasonably be foreseen.
- The information contained herein is provided solely for informational purposes and is not intended to influence the capital markets or to induce, support, or guide any investment decisions, securities trading activities, or other transactions. Accordingly, it should not be regarded as investment advice or as a guarantee of future returns.
- Thaioil hereby disclaims any liability for any damages, losses, and/or expenses, whether direct or indirect, arising from the use of, or reliance upon, the information, projections, or assumptions contained in this document, whether in whole or in part, regardless of the person or entity affected.

The refining margin simulation model during the Middle East conflict period in 2026 presented in the Q2/26 Management Discussion and Analysis differs from that disclosed in the Q1/26 Management Discussion and Analysis. This is because the model disclosed in Q1/26 was prepared in May 2026 based on actual data from January to April 2026 and assumptions for the period from May to December 2026. The assumptions were developed using market data and assessments from industry experts available at that time and were based on the expectation that geopolitical tensions in the Middle East would ease by May 2026. However, actual market developments differed from Thaioil's assumptions, as the de-escalation of the conflict was delayed until June 2026. As a result, product spreads remained elevated throughout Q2/26, while crude oil procured by Thaioil under its normal one to two-month advance procurement cycle continued to reflect higher acquisition costs. Consequently, the stock loss recognized during the quarter was greater than previously estimated.

The table above presents a simulation of refining margins for each quarter of 2026, which are expected to remain highly volatile in line with market conditions, particularly given the uncertainty surrounding the conflict in the Middle East. In Q2/26, spreads between refined petroleum products and Dubai crude increased compared with Q1/26, primarily due to continued tightness in refined product supply. However, crude oil costs recognized by Thaioil in Q1/26 had not yet reflected war-related risks, as the crude oil had been procured in advance prior to the escalation of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, in accordance with Thaioil's normal procurement practice. In contrast, during Q2/26, Thaioil experienced significantly higher crude oil costs, crude premiums, freight rates, and insurance costs, all of which reflected the war risk premium associated with the conflict. As a result, Thaioil's refining margin excluding stock gain/(loss) increased in Q2/26 compared with Q1/26. Nevertheless, the elevated crude oil costs incurred during Q2/26, which embodied such war risk premiums, also resulted in a stock loss in accordance with accounting standards. Thaioil recognized a stock loss of Baht 10,741 million, equivalent to US$12.2 per barrel. Consequently, the refining margin including stock loss in Q2/26 declined compared with Q1/26.

In terms of outlook, Thaioil expects crude oil prices, crude premiums, freight rates, and insurance costs to remain elevated throughout the second half of 2026 due to the continued uncertainty surrounding the geopolitical situation in the Middle East. At the same time, refining margins are expected to remain elevated, supported by tight refined product market fundamentals, low global inventories of petroleum products, and the expectation that refineries in the Middle East and Russia damaged by recent attacks may not be able to resume operations at full capacity within this year, resulting in only a gradual recovery in global refined product supply. Meanwhile, global crude oil prices are expected to remain highly volatile amid ongoing geopolitical uncertainties in the Middle East. However, should geopolitical tensions begin to ease, together with a recovery in OPEC+ production capacity, downward pressure on crude oil prices may emerge in the periods ahead, which could result in stock losses.

It should be noted that refining margins including stock gains or losses do not represent the net profit or loss of the refining business, as they exclude several significant items, including reversal of, or write-downs on, crude oil and refined product inventories, gains or losses on financial instruments, operating expenses, interest expenses, depreciation, and income tax expenses.

### 2.5 Thaioil Refinery Risks under Market Volatility in the Second Half of 2026

For the outlook in the second half of 2026, Thaioil assesses that market conditions will remain uncertain and may lead to continued volatility, potentially moving in a different direction from Q1/26. Key risk factors to be closely monitored are as follows:

- **Risk of Stock Losses in the Second Half of 2026**: Thaioil may continue to face the risk of recognizing stock losses should global crude oil prices decline. This is because crude oil processed by the refinery is typically procured 1-2 months in advance, while the outlook for crude oil prices remains highly uncertain. Although geopolitical tensions in the Middle East showed signs of easing in June 2026, the situation escalated again in early July 2026 following Iran's announcement of renewed restrictions on shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, together with ongoing unrest in the Bab el-Mandeb Strait. As a result, many commercial vessels and oil tankers were forced to reroute their voyages, leading to longer transit times, higher freight rates, and increased insurance costs.

  Nevertheless, should geopolitical tensions ease and shipping activities through the Strait of Hormuz and the Bab el-Mandeb Strait return to normal, global crude oil supply is expected to increase, which may put downward pressure on both crude oil and refined petroleum product prices. Under such a scenario, Thaioil could be exposed to the risk of stock losses, as its crude oil inventory would reflect procurement costs incurred 1-2 months in advance, when prices remained elevated due to geopolitical tensions. Consequently, any subsequent decline in market prices may result in stock loss recognition, which could have a direct adverse impact on Thaioil's performance.

- **Liquidity Risk from Government Measures:**
  - Impact from the National Energy Policy Administration Committee (NEPC) Resolution: The NEPC approved a reduction in ex-refinery diesel prices of Baht 1.4–2.4 per liter during the period from 9 July to 15 August 2026. This measure is expected to reduce Thaioil Group's cash flow and revenue by approximately Baht 926 million and will directly affect the Group's operating performance in Q3/26.
  - Outstanding Receivables from the Oil Fuel Fund: As of 6 August 2026, Thaioil had outstanding receivables from the Oil Fuel Fund amounting to Baht 9,963 million. This arose from the government's use of the Oil Fuel Fund as a mechanism to stabilize domestic retail fuel prices and alleviate the cost-of-living burden on consumers. As a result, Thaioil's cash flow has been reduced by Baht 9,963 million. Based on historical experience during the Russia–Ukraine conflict, reimbursement of such receivables typically required approximately one to two years.

As a result of the these factors, Thaioil Group's liquidity has decreased by approximately Baht 10,889 million, which is expected to increase financial costs by approximately Baht 327 million per annum. Such costs are not associated with normal business operations and have not been passed through to oil prices to burden consumers. Rather, they represent costs incurred in support of national energy stability. Thaioil will continue to closely monitor market developments and prudently manage liquidity to accommodate potential volatility going forward.

- **Risk Arising from Demand Volatility for Refined Petroleum Products:** Thaioil continues to operate its refinery at a high utilization rate in order to strengthen energy security and ensure an adequate supply of petroleum products to meet domestic demand. However, domestic demand forecasts for diesel and jet fuel have been revised downward, while export restrictions on certain petroleum products remain in place. As a result, Thaioil may face the following key risks:

  - **Opportunity Loss:** Restrictions on the export of certain petroleum products limit Thaioil's ability to access international markets, except for exports to specific countries permitted by the government, including Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Singapore. At the same time, domestic demand is expected to soften during the second half of 2026, which may lead to higher inventory levels. Consequently, Thaioil could incur additional inventory holding costs and may need to sell products at prices that are expected to decline in line with forward market prices.

  - **Production Management Risk:** If export restrictions persist alongside prolonged weakness in domestic demand, inventory management risks may increase, potentially requiring the Company to adjust refinery throughput to align with prevailing market conditions. Such measures would help maintain refined product inventory levels within appropriate safety standards and support uninterrupted operations. Any reduction in production rates could also affect the output of refined petroleum products, co-products, and key feedstocks for downstream industries, including LPG, naphtha, sulfur, and certain petrochemical products. Consequently, this may disrupt supply chain continuity across related industries should such restrictions remain in place for an extended period.

Given the aforementioned risk factors, Thaioil's operating performance in the second half of 2026 remains subject to a high degree of uncertainty. Key variables include government policy measures, the direction of global crude oil prices, which could result in stock losses, and the demand-supply dynamics of refined petroleum products. These uncertainties may affect both Thaioil's operating performance and liquidity position.

Nevertheless, Thaioil Group continues to regard national energy security as one of its core missions. Accordingly, in order to maintain continuity of energy supply and adequate strategic reserves amid a highly volatile environment, the Group is committed to managing liquidity with maximum efficiency and maintaining readiness for potential adverse impacts. At the same time, Thaioil remains focused on evaluating performance based on underlying operating fundamentals, while prudently managing costs and risks to preserve business continuity and maintain an appropriate balance among all stakeholders over the long term.

## 3. Summary of Financial Result by Business

Table 2: Financial Result by Business (Million Baht)

| Sales Revenue | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated** | **129,709** | **114,809** | **14,900** | **99,086** | **30,623** | **244,518** | **205,356** | **39,162** |
| Refinery | 142,001 | 121,900 | 20,101 | 105,214 | 36,787 | 263,901 | 218,077 | 45,824 |
| Aromatics and LAB[1] | 24,065 | 17,202 | 6,863 | 15,553 | 8,512 | 41,267 | 33,085 | 8,182 |
| Lube Base Oil | 7,845 | 5,812 | 2,033 | 5,344 | 2,501 | 13,657 | 11,957 | 1,700 |
| Power Generation | 3,264 | 2,669 | 595 | 3,022 | 242 | 5,934 | 5,978 | (44) |
| Solvent and Chemicals[2] | 5,313 | 4,029 | 1,284 | 4,031 | 1,282 | 9,341 | 8,348 | 993 |
| Ethanol[3] | 222 | 259 | (37) | 317 | (95) | 481 | 534 | (53) |
| Others[4] | 2,483 | 2,270 | 213 | 1,779 | 704 | 4,753 | 3,458 | 1,295 |

| EBITDA | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated** | **8,915** | **31,641** | **(22,726)** | **1,278** | **7,637** | **40,555** | **7,741** | **32,814** |
| Refinery | 5,120 | 28,763 | (23,643) | (1,081) | 6,201 | 33,883 | 2,894 | 30,989 |
| Aromatics and LAB | 501 | 912 | (411) | 603 | (102) | 1,413 | 1,362 | 51 |
| Lube Base Oil | 1,628 | 853 | 775 | 801 | 827 | 2,481 | 1,635 | 846 |
| Power Generation | 782 | 725 | 57 | 838 | (56) | 1,507 | 1,600 | (93) |
| Solvent and Chemicals | 995 | 440 | 555 | 158 | 837 | 1,434 | 385 | 1,049 |
| Olefins | (2) | (2) | - | (2) | - | (4) | (5) | 1 |
| Ethanol | (4) | 39 | (43) | 48 | (52) | 35 | 54 | (19) |
| Others | 1,162 | 837 | 325 | 32 | 1,130 | 1,999 | 96 | 1,903 |

| Net Profit / (Loss) | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated** | **8,284** | **19,481** | **(11,197)** | **6,476** | **1,808** | **27,765** | **9,979** | **17,786** |
| Refinery | 4,841 | 15,697 | (10,856) | (3,189) | 8,030 | 20,538 | (947) | 21,485 |
| Aromatics and LAB | (16) | 301 | (317) | 113 | (129) | 285 | 412 | (127) |
| Lube Base Oil | 1,247 | 635 | 612 | 593 | 654 | 1,883 | 1,222 | 661 |
| Power Generation [5] | 677 | 379 | 298 | 609 | 68 | 1,055 | 1,019 | 36 |
| Solvent and Chemicals | 734 | 385 | 349 | (4) | 738 | 1,119 | 80 | 1,039 |
| Olefins [6] | 655 | 38 | 617 | 6,529 | (5,874) | 693 | 6,348 | (5,655) |
| Ethanol | (12) | 2 | (14) | 7 | (19) | (10) | (9) | (1) |
| Others [7] | 810 | 2,548 | (1,738) | 1,886 | (1,076) | 3,358 | 2,023 | 1,335 |

Remark

(1) Thai Paraxylene Co., Ltd. invested 75% of total investment in LABIX Co., Ltd. which produces an intermediate for the production of surfactants (LAB).

(2) Including Thaioil Solvent Co., Ltd., having respective interests in TopNEXT international Co., Ltd. (Former name: TOP Solvent Co., Ltd.), Sak Chaisidhi Co., Ltd., TOP Solvent (Vietnam) LLC., PT Tirta Surya Raya, and JSKEM Private Limited

(3) Including Thaioil Ethanol Co., Ltd., having respective interests in Sapthip Co., Ltd. (Investment in subsidiary), and Ubon Bio Ethanol Plc (Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income).

(4) Including Thaioil Energy Services Co., Ltd. (TOP holds 99.99% shares) which provides human resources management service and Thaioil Treasury Center Co., Ltd. (TOP holds 99.99% shares) which conducts the business in the area of International Business Center (IBC) and Treasury Center (TC) for Thaioil and Subsidiaries. TOP Infra Co., Ltd., was incorporated to manage infrastructure assets (TOP holds 51.0% share).

(5) Since 7 June 2022, Thaioil and Subsidiaries reduced share proportions in the investments in Global Power Synergy Plc. (GPSC) to 10.0% and reclassified the remaining investment as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. During the first half of 2026, the Company received a dividend of Baht 268 million from its 2025 operating results, net of the interim dividend payment, on 22 April 2026.

(6) PT TOP Investment Indonesia holds 15% shares in PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk, which is the major integrated petrochemical company in Indonesia. On 29 December 2023, the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk approved the company's name change to "PT Chandra Asri Pacific Tbk," with the name change registration approved on 3 January 2024.

(7) Including net profit / (loss) from Thaioil Energy Services Co., Ltd. and Thaioil Treasury Center Co., Ltd. and share of profits / (loss) from the investments in PTT Digital Solutions Co., Ltd., PTT Energy Solutions Co., Ltd., Thai Petroleum Pipeline Co., Ltd., and TOP Infra Co., Ltd., in proportion to shareholding.

## 3.1 Market Condition and Financial Result of Refinery Business

Table 3: Average Crude Oil Price, Petroleum Product Prices, Crude Premiums, and Crack Spreads

| Average Prices (US$/bbl) | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dubai Crude Oil (1) | 96.1 | 86.3 | 9.8 | 66.9 | 29.2 | 91.2 | 71.9 | 19.3 |
| Unleaded Gasoline (ULG95) | 125.1 | 95.9 | 29.2 | 78.4 | 46.7 | 110.5 | 81.5 | 29.0 |
| Jet/Kero | 159.0 | 122.6 | 36.4 | 81.1 | 77.9 | 140.8 | 85.6 | 55.2 |
| Gasoil (GO) (2) | 159.1 | 121.7 | 37.4 | 82.7 | 76.4 | 140.4 | 87.0 | 53.4 |
| Fuel Oil (HSFO) | 98.6 | 78.2 | 20.4 | 68.6 | 30.0 | 88.4 | 71.8 | 16.6 |
| Very Low Sulfur Fuel Oil (VLSFO) | 105.5 | 83.7 | 21.8 | 71.7 | 33.8 | 94.6 | 74.9 | 19.7 |
| **Crude Premiums (US$/bbl)** | **Q2/26** | **Q1/26** | **+/(-)** | **Q2/25** | **+/(-)** | **6M/26** | **6M/25** | **+/(-)** |
| Murban(3) | 11.5 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 2.0 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 4.7 |
| Arab Light(4) | 12.5 | 0.3 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 4.3 |
| **Spreads over Dubai (US$/bbl)** | **Q2/26** | **Q1/26** | **+/(-)** | **Q2/25** | **+/(-)** | **6M/26** | **6M/25** | **+/(-)** |
| Unleaded Gasoline (ULG95) | 29.0 | 9.6 | 19.4 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| Jet/Kero | 62.9 | 36.3 | 26.6 | 14.2 | 48.7 | 49.6 | 13.7 | 35.9 |
| Gasoil (GO) | 63.0 | 35.4 | 27.6 | 15.8 | 47.2 | 49.2 | 15.0 | 34.2 |
| Fuel Oil (HSFO) | 2.5 | (8.1) | 10.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | (2.8) | (0.1) | (2.7) |
| Very Low Sulfur Fuel Oil (VLSFO) | 9.4 | (2.6) | 12.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 |

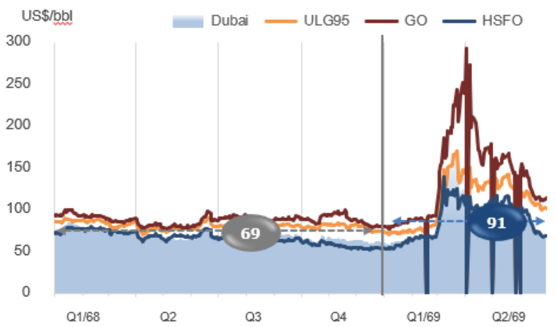
Remark (1) Dubai crude oil closing prices were based on the average Dubai crude oil price of US$79.5/bbl in June 2026 for Q2/26, US$128.5/bbl in March 2026 for Q1/26, and US$69.3/bbl in June 2025 for Q2/25.

(2) Diesel price is referenced to MOPS GO 10 ppm.

(3) Murban crude premium (compared with market price) since June 2021 was calculated from the difference between average Murban price for loading month (month "M") and Dubai forward price for month "M" which was announced daily in two months before. The formula is based on ADNOC's new pricing structure.

(4) Arab Light crude premium is announced by the producer and is priced as a differential to the Oman/Dubai average

Graph 1: Prices of Crude Oil and Petroleum Product




Crude oil prices in Q2/26 and 6M/26 increased significantly compared with Q1/26, Q2/25, and 6M/25, respectively, primarily driven by escalating tensions in the Middle East during the early part of Q2/26. The conflict disrupted crude oil exports from the Middle East following Iran's closure of shipping routes through the Strait of Hormuz in early March 2026. This was compounded by crude oil production cuts implemented by Middle Eastern producers, resulting in tighter global crude supply and a significant drawdown in worldwide crude inventories. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) report issued in July 2026, global crude oil inventories in Q2/26 declined by as much as 6.13 million barrels per day from Q1/26 to 5.09 million barrels per day, marking the lowest level in five years. Meanwhile, oil demand began to weaken, particularly in China, the world's largest crude oil importer, where crude imports fell significantly as the country increasingly relied on its Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) to offset high-priced imports. In addition, Chinese refineries continued to reduce operating rates in response to export restrictions and slowing domestic demand. At the same time, the EIA revised down its global oil demand growth forecast for Q2/26, projecting a decline of 2.46 million barrels per day from Q1/26 due to the impact of a slowing global economy, persistently high inflation, and the U.S. Federal Reserve's decision to maintain interest rates at an elevated level of 3.50%–3.75%, which weighed on economic activity and energy consumption across several regions. However, toward the end of Q2/26, crude oil prices declined following a temporary ceasefire agreement between the U.S. and Iran and the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) aimed at achieving a long-term resolution. As a result, shipping activities through the Strait of Hormuz gradually resumed, allowing crude oil volumes stranded in the Persian Gulf to return to the market. In addition, regional producers began increasing production and exports, putting significant downward pressure on crude oil prices during June 2026.

Murban and Arab Light crude premiums over Dubai crude increased significantly in Q2/26 compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25, while average premiums in 6M/26 were also higher than those in 6M/25. The increase was driven by rapidly tightening crude supply conditions amid geopolitical tensions between the U.S. and Iran during Q2/26. Murban and Arab Light premiums over Dubai crude reached their highest levels in May 2026. Nevertheless, both Murban and Arab Light crude benefit from export routes that bypass the Strait of Hormuz, with Murban exported via Fujairah and Arab Light via Yanbu. Subsequently, in June 2026, Murban and Arab Light premiums declined significantly after the U.S. and Iran signed an MOU and Iran reopened shipping routes through the Strait of Hormuz, increasing the availability of Middle Eastern crude in the market. Trading activity, however, remained limited due to concerns over delivery reliability, while many refiners reduced risk exposure by sourcing crude from regions outside the Middle East. Despite the correction, overall crude premiums remained above pre-conflict levels, supported by still-elevated refined product crack spreads relative to Dubai crude prices.

The gasoline crack spread over Dubai crude increased in Q2/26 compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25. Likewise, the average gasoline crack spread in 6M/26 improved compared with 6M/25. The increase was primarily driven by tighter gasoline supply following refinery run cuts across several Asian refineries amid crude supply shortages caused by disruptions to crude shipments through the Strait of Hormuz. In addition, several countries imposed restrictions on refined product exports to strengthen domestic energy security. Consequently, global gasoline inventories declined, particularly in the United States, where gasoline demand remained robust during the driving season, resulting in inventory levels falling below the five-year average (2021–2025).

The jet fuel/kerosene and diesel crack spreads over Dubai crude also increased in Q2/26 compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25. Similarly, average crack spreads in 6M/26 were higher than those in 6M/25. The improvement was mainly supported by disruptions to refined product exports from the Middle East due to conflicts around the Strait of Hormuz, refinery run cuts at several facilities, and export restrictions imposed by a number of countries, particularly China. Consequently, global jet fuel and diesel inventories declined rapidly, falling below the five-year average (2021–2025). Furthermore, diesel crack spreads received additional support from reduced Russian fuel exports after several refineries were damaged by Ukrainian drone attacks. Therefore, Russia implemented refined product export restrictions to safeguard domestic supply stability.

The high-sulfur fuel oil (HSFO) and very low-sulfur fuel oil (VLSFO) crack spreads over Dubai crude increased in Q2/26 compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25. Likewise, VLSFO crack spread in 6M/26 improved compared with 6M/25, driven by tighter fuel oil supply conditions. Fuel oil inventories in Singapore remained below the five-year average (2021–2025), while fuel oil supply from Russia was disrupted after several energy infrastructure facilities and refineries sustained damage from Ukrainian drone attacks. In addition, fuel oil demand for power generation in the Middle East and South Asia increased during the summer season as electricity consumption rose, further supporting fuel oil prices and crack spreads. However, the HSFO crack spread in 6M/26 declined compared with 6M/25. This was mainly attributable to weaker marine fuel demand during the period of heightened tensions between the U.S. and Iran, which led to slower shipping activities and reduced bunker fuel consumption. Furthermore, the sharp increase in Dubai crude prices during the Middle East conflict exerted downward pressure on the HSFO crack spread over Dubai crude despite fuel oil outright prices remaining at elevated levels.

Table 4: Financial Result of Refinery Business

| | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Throughput[(1)] (%) | 107% | 113% | (6%) | 113% | (6%) | 110% | 113% | (3%) |
| Intake (kbd) | 295 | 312 | (17) | 312 | (17) | 304 | 311 | (7) |
| Gross Refining Margin (GRM) (US$/bbl) | | | | | | | | |
| : excluding Stock Gain/(Loss) | 21.2 | 12.7 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 16 | 17.0 | 4.3 | 12.7 |
| : including Stock Gain/(Loss) | 9.0 | 38.0 | (27.0) | 0.8 | 8.2 | 23.6 | 2.7 | 20.9 |

Remark (1) Throughput (%) calculated based on 275,000 barrels per day

*In Q2/26, Thai Oil's GRM excluding stock gain/loss increased due to the impact of the war in the Middle East. However, a drop in crude oil prices during the end of Q2/26 led to a stock loss. As a result, EBITDA and net profit decreased compared with Q1/26.*

*Compared 6M/26 to 6M/25, Thai Oil refinery's GRM including stock gain/loss increased, mainly due to higher crude oil prices and wider petroleum product spreads over Dubai. This led to an increase in EBITDA, resulting in a net profit for 6M/26.*

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q1/26, Thaioil refinery's utilization rate slightly decreased to 107% due to a scheduled turnaround for Crude Distillation Unit 1 (CDU-1) in June 2026. The refinery recorded sales revenue of Baht 142,001 million, an increase of Baht 20,101 million, driven by higher selling prices. Sales were distributed as follows: 86% domestic, 4% Indochina, and 10% exports. The GRM excluding stock gain/loss, stood at 21.2 US$/bbl, an increase of 8.5 US$/bbl. The key driver was the higher spreads of jet/kero and gasoil, following tighter supply conditions due to the conflict in the Middle East and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. However, A decrease in crude oil price during June 2026 resulted in a stock loss of 12.2 US$/bbl, or Baht 10,741 million, compared with a stock gain of Baht 22,557 million in Q1/26. As a result, Thai Oil recorded EBITDA of Baht 5,120 million and net profit of Baht 4,841 million, a decrease from Q1/26.

(Including dividend income received in Q2/26, Thai Oil's net profit amounted to Baht 11,069 million)

**Q2/26 vs Q2/25 (YoY)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q2/25, Thaioil refinery's utilization rate slightly declined compared to Q2/25. Nevertheless, higher selling prices of refined petroleum products resulted in an increase in sales revenue of Baht 36,787 million. Despite recording a higher stock loss of Baht 6,570 million compared to Q2/25, the refinery reported an increase in EBITDA of Baht 6,201 million and a rise in net profit of Baht 8,030 million compared to Q2/25.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

In 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, Thaioil refinery's utilization rate decreased 3% due to a planned maintenance shutdown. However, higher average selling prices resulted in sales revenue of Baht 263,901 million, an increase of Baht 45,824 million. Thaioil refinery reported GRM, excluding stock impact, of 17.0 US$/bbl, increasing by 12.7 US$/bbl. The improvement was primarily driven by higher gasoline, jet fuel/kerosene, and diesel crack spreads over Dubai crude, supported by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, as well as refinery run cuts at several facilities and refined product export restrictions imposed by a number of countries.

In addition, the refinery recorded a stock gain of Baht 11,816 million, compared with a stock loss of Baht 3,090 million in 6M/25. As a result, Thaioil Refinery reported EBITDA of Baht 33,883 million, increasing by Baht 30,989 million from 6M/25. The refinery also reported a net profit of Baht 20,538 million, compared with a net loss of Baht 947 million in 6M/25.

Including dividend income received during 6M/26, Thaioil Refinery reported a net profit of Baht 26,916 million.

### 3.2 Market Condition and Financial Result of Aromatics Business

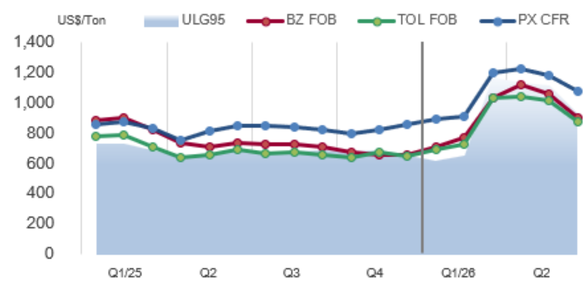
Table 5: Average Prices and Spreads of Aromatics Products

| Average Prices (US$/Ton) | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paraxylene (PX)(1) | 1,165 | 1,006 | 159 | 808 | 357 | 1,085 | 835 | 250 |
| Benzene (BZ)(2) | 1,032 | 842 | 190 | 727 | 305 | 937 | 801 | 136 |
| Toluene (TL)(2) | 982 | 819 | 163 | 667 | 315 | 901 | 714 | 187 |
| **Spreads over ULG95 (US$/Ton)** | **Q2/26** | **Q1/26** | **+/(-)** | **Q2/25** | **+/(-)** | **6M/26** | **6M/25** | **+/(-)** |
| Paraxylene (PX) | 102 | 190 | (88) | 142 | (40) | 146 | 141 | 5 |
| Benzene (BZ) | (31) | 26 | (57) | 60 | (91) | (3) | 108 | (111) |
| Toluene (TL) | (81) | 4 | (85) | 1 | (82) | (38) | 21 | (59) |

Remark (1) Based on CFR Taiwan price

(2) Based on FOB Korea price

Graph 2: Prices of Aromatics Products and ULG95




Paraxylene (PX) prices in Q2/26 increased compared with Q1/26, Q2/25 and 6M/25, mainly driven by higher crude oil prices following escalating tensions in the Middle East. The conflict disrupted shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a key global shipping route, raising concerns over global energy supply. However, the PX spread over ULG95 in Q2/26 declined compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25, as ULG95 prices increased at a faster pace than PX prices. In addition, PX demand weakened as downstream producers delayed purchases and reduced operating rates due to high feedstock costs. Meanwhile, the PX spread over ULG95 in 6M/26 increased compared with 6M/25, supported by stronger demand in the early part of the year (January–February 2026) after India lifted its Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) quality control measures, allowing China and other exporting countries to expand exports to India more smoothly. However, the average PX spread in 6M/26 remained limited as significantly higher ULG95 prices continued to pressure overall spreads.

Benzene (BZ) prices in Q2/26 increased compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25, while average BZ prices in 6M/26 also increased compared with 6M/25. This was in line with higher crude oil prices during the period, driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East that disrupted key shipping routes through the Strait of Hormuz. However, the spread between BZ and ULG 95 narrowed significantly in Q2/26 compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25, and also declined in 6M/26 compared with 6M/25. This was primarily due to ULG 95 prices increasing at a faster pace than BZ prices. In addition, BZ supply in Asia increased as India, a major BZ exporter, was unable to export products to the Middle East as usual due to disruptions to shipping activities through the Strait of Hormuz and consequently redirected volumes to Asian markets, particularly China. Meanwhile, demand for BZ from the styrene monomer (SM) sector in China remained weak, placing continued pressure on BZ spreads.

Toluene (TL) prices in Q2/26 increased compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25, while average TL prices in 6M/26 also increased compared with 6M/25. This was in line with higher crude oil prices during the period, driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East that disrupted key shipping routes through the Strait of Hormuz. However, the spread between TL and ULG 95 narrowed significantly in Q2/26 compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25, and also declined in 6M/26 compared with 6M/25. This was primarily due to ULG 95 prices increasing at a faster pace than TL prices. In addition, demand for TL from the aromatics sector weakened amid elevated feedstock costs, which weighed on TL margins. Although the market continued to receive support from improved demand for TL as a gasoline blending component to enhance octane levels, following stronger gasoline prices, such support was insufficient to offset the pressure from the slowdown in aromatics demand.

Table 6: Financial Result of TPX

| | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aromatics Production Rate (1) (%) | 67% | 73% | (6%) | 75% | (8%) | 70% | 77% | (7%) |
| Aromatics Production (kTon) | 139 | 151 | (12) | 156 | (17) | 290 | 319 | (29) |
| Product-to-feed Margin(2) (US$/Ton) | 24 | 58 | (34) | 40 | (16) | 43 | 49 | (6) |

Remark (1) Based on a nameplate capacity of 838,000 Tons/year (527,000 tons of paraxylene per year, 259,000 tons of benzene per year and 52,000 tons of mixed xylene per year)

(2) Calculated from gross margin divided by feedstock volume (Ton)

*In Q2/26, TPX's product-to-feed margin declined due to lower aromatics spreads over ULG 95. As a result, EBITDA decreased from the previous quarter, and TPX recorded a net loss.*

*Compared 6M/26 with 6M/25, TPX's product-to-feed margin declined due to lower BZ and TL spreads over ULG 95. As a result, EBITDA and net profit decreased.*

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q1/26, Thai Paraxylene Co., Ltd. (TPX) had an aromatics production rate of 67%, decreasing following production adjustments under TOP Group Optimization. TPX recorded sales revenue of Baht 13,695 million, an increase of Baht 1,920 million, driven by higher average selling prices despite lower sales volume. The spreads of PX, BZ and TL over ULG95 declined significantly compared with Q1/26, resulting in a product-to-feed margin of 24 US$/ton, down by 34 US$/ton. As a result, TPX reported negative EBITDA of Baht 116 million, down by Baht 566 million. Consequently, TPX posted a net loss of Baht 284 million, compared with a net profit of Baht 126 million in Q1/26.

(Including a dividend received from Labix Co., Ltd. (LABIX) of Baht 576 million in Q2/26, TPX posted a net profit of Baht 292 million.)

**Q2/26 vs Q2/25 (YoY)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q2/25, TPX had a lower aromatics production rate, while sales revenue increased by Baht 3,280 million, mainly driven by higher average selling prices despite lower sales volume. The spreads of PX, BZ and TL over ULG95 declined, resulting in a 16 US$/ton decrease in the product-to-feed margin and a decrease of Baht 311 million in EBITDA. Consequently, TPX posted a net loss of Baht 284 million, compared with a net profit of Baht 4 million in Q2/25.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

In 6M/26 compared to 6M/25, TPX recorded sales revenue of Baht 25,470 million, an increase of Baht 3,072 million, driven by higher average selling prices despite lower sales volume. However, the

BZ and TL spreads over ULG95 declined, resulting in a 6 US$/ton decrease in the product-to-feed margin. As a result, TPX reported EBITDA of Baht 335 million, down by Baht 300 million, and posted a net loss of Baht 158 million, compared with a net profit of Baht 227 million in 6M/25.

(Including dividend income from Labix Co., Ltd. (LABIX) of Baht 576 million, TPX posted a net profit of Baht 418 million.)

In Q2/26, the aromatics business group (including a 75% shareholding in LABIX) had consolidated sales revenue of Baht 24,065 million, consolidated EBITDA of Baht 501 million, and a consolidated net loss of Baht 16 million. In 6M/26, the aromatics business group had consolidated sales revenue of Baht 41,267 million, consolidated EBITDA of Baht 1,413 million, and consolidated net profit of Baht 285 million.

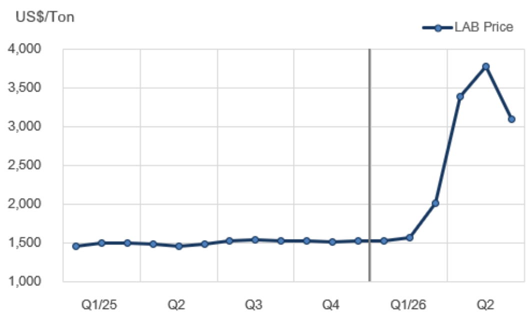
### 3.3 Market Condition and Financial Result of Linear Alkyl Benzene Business

Table 7: Average Price of LAB

| Average Price (US$/Ton) | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB)[(1)] | 3,422 | 1,706 | 1,716 | 1,477 | 1,945 | 2,564 | 1,480 | 1,084 |

Remark (1) Based on ICIS price

Graph 3: Price of LAB




LAB price increased in Q2/26 compared with Q1/26 and Q2/25, as well as during 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, primarily driven by a significant rise in the prices of key feedstocks, including jet fuel and benzene, which rose in line with higher crude oil prices. This was mainly attributable to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which resulted in disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz. These factors significantly tightened the supply of LAB in Asia, particularly in India, which relies heavily on LAB imports from Middle Eastern producers. In addition, Q2/26 is the seasonal peak demand period for cleaning products across Asia, further supporting market prices. The situation was compounded by the postponement of a planned capacity expansion by an Indian producer (TPL), originally scheduled for Q2/26, due to feedstock shortages. As a result, LAB prices surged to a record high during the quarter.

Table 8: LAB Production

| | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAB Production Rate[(1)] (%) | 118% | 125% | (7%) | 125% | (7%) | 122% | 125% | (3%) |
| LAB Production (kTon) | 35 | 37 | (2) | 37 | (2) | 72 | 74 | (2) |

Remark (1) Based on nameplate capacity of 120,000 Tons/year

*In Q2/26, supported by higher LAB prices and Thai baht depreciation, led to a higher performance.*

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q1/26, LABIX had lower LAB production and sales volumes. However, due to an increase in selling price following the feedstock price increase, sales revenue was Baht 10,774 million, an increase of Baht 5,080 million, and EBITDA also increased by Baht 154 million to Baht 616 million. Although LABIX had a lower net foreign exchange gain by Baht 15 million, LABIX reported a net profit of Baht 357 million, increased by Baht 123 million from Q1/26

*Compared 6M/26 with 6M/25, LAB performance improved significantly, primarily driven by stronger product spreads and the depreciation of the Thai Baht, which further supported earnings.*

**Q2/26 vs Q2/25 (YoY)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q2/25, LABIX had lower production, while LAB sales volume increased. Supported by higher selling prices in line with the increase in feedstock prices, sales revenue increased by Baht 5,320 million. In addition, an improvement in LAB spread between selling price and feedstock cost contributed to an increase in EBITDA of Baht 208 million. Furthermore, in Q2/26, LABIX recorded a net foreign exchange gain of Baht 16 million, compared with a net foreign exchange loss of Baht 29 million in Q2/25, LABIX then reported an increase in net profit of Baht 212 million compared with Q2/25.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

In 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, LABIX had lower production, while LAB sales volume increased, supported by higher selling prices in line with the increase in feedstock prices. Sales revenue was recorded of Baht 16,467 million, increased by Baht 5,082 million. In addition, an improvement in LAB spread between selling price and feedstock cost contributed to an increase in EBITDA of Baht 350 million. Furthermore, in 6M/26, LABIX recorded a net foreign exchange gain of Baht 47 million, compared with a net foreign exchange loss of Baht 26 million in 6M/25, LABIX then reported an increase in net profit of Baht 344 million compared with 6M/25.

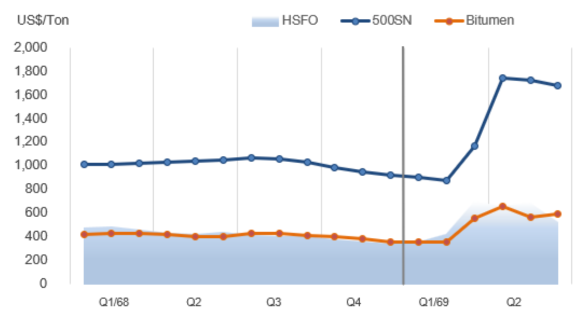
### 3.4 Market Condition and Financial Result of Lube Base Oil Business

Table 9: Average Prices and Spreads of Key Lube Base Oil Products

| Average Prices (US$/Ton) | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500SN(1) | 1,716 | 985 | 731 | 1,043 | 673 | 1,350 | 1,031 | 319 |
| Bitumen(2) | 607 | 426 | 181 | 407 | 200 | 516 | 417 | 99 |
| **Spreads over HSFO (US$/Ton)** | **Q2/26** | **Q1/26** | **+/(-)** | **Q2/25** | **+/(-)** | **6M/26** | **6M/25** | **+/(-)** |
| 500SN | 1,090 | 489 | 601 | 607 | 483 | 789 | 575 | 214 |
| Bitumen | (20) | (70) | 50 | (29) | 9 | (45) | (39) | (6) |

Remark (1) Based on Ex-tank Singapore price
(2) Based on FOB Singapore price

Graph 4: Prices of Lube Base Oil (500SN), Bitumen and Fuel Oil




Base oil 500SN prices and the spread between base oil and fuel oil increased in Q2/26 compared with both Q1/26 and Q2/25. Similarly, average prices during 6M/26 rose from the corresponding period of 6M/25. The market was supported by tighter supply conditions following production cutbacks at Group I and Group II base oil plants across Asia, as feedstock availability was disrupted by the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. In addition, market sentiment was further strengthened by the shutdown of a Group III base oil plant in Qatar, which accounts for more than 14% of global Group III base oil supply, for a one-year maintenance period following damage caused by an Iranian attack. The resulting supply disruption increased demand for Group I and Group II base oils as substitutes for Group III products.

Bitumen prices and the spread between bitumen and fuel oil increased in Q2/26 compared with both Q1/26 and Q2/25. Likewise, average prices during 6M/26 were higher than those recorded in 6M/25. The market was supported by tighter Iranian bitumen exports due to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, given that Iran is one of the region's major bitumen exporters. Nevertheless, the market continued to face pressure from weaker regional demand, as bitumen prices surged by more than 42.5% from Q1/26. The sharp price increase prompted contractors across the region to delay construction activities and defer the commencement of several infrastructure projects.

Table 10: Financial Result of TLB

| | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Base Oil Production Rate(1) (%) | 80% | 88% | (8%) | 76% | 4% | 84% | 79% | 5% |
| Base Oil Production (kTon) | 53 | 58 | (5) | 50 | 3 | 111 | 105 | 6 |
| Product-to-feed Margin(2) (US$/Ton) | 236 | 129 | 107 | 131 | 105 | 180 | 135 | 45 |

Remark (1) Based on nameplate capacity of 267,015 Tons/year

(2) Calculated from gross margin divided by feedstock volume (Ton)

*In Q2/26, TLB's production rate declined compared to Q1/26. However, higher spreads of key products over fuel oil resulted in higher P2F margin, EBITDA, and net profit.*

*In 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, higher sales revenue of TLB are reported. In addition, higher product spreads over fuel oil resulted in higher P2F margin, EBITDA, and net profit.*

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q1/26, Thai Lube Base Public Company Limited (TLB) operated its base oil production facilities at an average utilization rate of 80%, decreasing from previous quarter, following production optimization within the Thai Oil Group (TOP Group Optimization). TLB recorded sales revenue of Baht 7,845 million, an increase of Baht 2,033 million from the previous quarter, primarily driven by higher product prices as regional markets benefited from tightening supply conditions, as well as improved product spreads over fuel oil. Consequently, TLB's Product-to-feed Margin increased by 107 US$/ton to 236 US$/ton. EBITDA rose by Baht 775 million to Baht 1,628 million. After accounting for depreciation, finance costs, and income tax expenses, TLB reported a net profit of Baht 1,247 million, representing an increase of Baht 612 million from Q1/26.

**Q1/26 vs Q1/25 (YoY)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q2/25, TLB's sales revenue increased by Baht 2,501 million in Q2/26. The improvement was mainly attributable to wider product spreads over fuel oil, particularly for base oil products, supported by tighter supply conditions in the market. As a result, TLB's Product-to-feed Margin increased by 105 US$/ton from Q2/25. The stronger margin environment contributed to an increase in EBITDA of Baht 827 million and a rise in net profit of Baht 654 million compared with Q2/25.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

In 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, TLB reported sales revenue of Baht 13,657 million, increasing by Baht 1,700 million from 6M/25. The increase was primarily driven by higher average product prices, together with improved product spreads over fuel oil, particularly in the base oil segment, amid tightening supply conditions. As a result, TLB's Product-to-feed Margin increased by 45 US$/ton from 6M/25. Supported by the stronger margin environment, EBITDA increased by Baht 846 million to Baht 2,481 million, while net profit rose by Baht 661 million to Baht 1,883 million.

### 3.5 Financial Result of Power Generation Business

Table 11: Sales Volume from Power Generation Business

| | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electricity Dispatched (GWh) | 559 | 547 | 12 | 570 | (11) | 1106 | 1,102 | 4 |
| Steam Exported (kTon) | 865 | 859 | 7 | 891 | (26) | 1,724 | 1,722 | 2 |

*In Q2/26, TOP SPP had an increase in sales revenue driven by higher electricity and steam sales volumes, coupled with higher average selling prices following an increase in natural gas prices, resulting in higher EBITDA and net profit.*

*In addition, TOP recognized dividend income of Baht 268 million from GPSC.*

*Compared 6M/26 with 6M/25, TOP SPP's performance weakened, primarily due to lower revenue following the appreciation of the exchange rate, coupled with higher fuel oil costs. As a result, both EBITDA and net profit decreased from 6M/25*

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q1/26, TOP SPP Co., Ltd. (TOP SPP) reported sales revenue of Baht 3,264 million, increasing by Baht 595 million, mainly driven by higher electricity and steam sales volumes in line with stronger customer demand, coupled with higher average selling prices following an increase in natural gas prices. Meanwhile, fuel oil costs increased in line with higher global oil prices resulting from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. As a result, TOP SPP reported EBITDA of Baht 782 million, increasing by Baht 57 million. TOP SPP recorded a net profit of Baht 409 million, increasing by Baht 30 million compared with Q1/26. Furthermore, the investment promotion privileges granted by the Board of Investment (BOI) for the TOP SPP Expansion Project expired during Q2/26 upon completion of the eligible promotional period.

In addition, Thaioil group held a 10.0% equity interest in Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited (GPSC). Following the resolution of GPSC's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 1 April 2026 approving the annual dividend payment for the 2025 operating results, dividend income of Baht 268 million was recognized.

**Q2/26 vs Q2/25 (YoY)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q2/25, TOP SPP's sales revenue increased by Baht 242 million, mainly due to higher average selling prices following an increase in natural gas prices. The increase was partially offset by lower electricity and steam sales volumes in line with reduced customer demand. In addition, fuel oil costs increased following higher global oil prices resulting from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. As a result, TOP SPP reported EBITDA decreased by Baht 56 million and a net profit decreased by Baht 73 million compared with Q2/25.

Furthermore, Thaioil group held a 10.0% equity interest in GPSC. Therefore, dividend income of Baht 268 million was recognized, increasing by Baht 141 million from Q2/25.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

In 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, TOP SPP reported sales revenue of Baht 5,934 million, decreasing by Baht 44 million. The decline was mainly attributable to the appreciation of the Thai baht, which resulted in lower electricity and steam selling price per unit. Meanwhile, water costs increased in line with higher fuel oil prices, operating expenses also increased during the period. Consequently, TOP SPP reported EBITDA of Baht 1,507 million, decreasing by Baht 93 million. TOP SPP recorded a net profit of Baht 787 million, decreasing by Baht 105 million from 6M/25.

Furthermore, Thaioil group held a 10.0% equity interest in GPSC. Therefore, dividend income of Baht 268 million was recognized, increasing by Baht 141 million compared with 6M/25.

### 3.6 Financial Result of Solvent and Chemicals Business

Table 12: Financial Result of Thaioil Solvent

| | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solvent Utilization Rate [1] (%) | 81% | 119% | (37%) | 101% | (20%) | 100% | 95% | 5% |
| Solvent Production[1] (kTon) | 44 | 63 | (20) | 54 | (10) | 107 | 101 | 6 |
| Solvent Sales Volume (kTon) | 119 | 149 | (30) | 145 | (26) | 268 | 285 | (17) |

Remark (1) Produced solvent by Sak Chaisidhi Co., Ltd. (TopNEXT International Company Limited (Former name: TOP Solvent Co., Ltd.) holds 80.52% shares)

(2) 1 July 2025, the Solvents and Chemicals Business Group increased its shareholding in JSKem Pte. Ltd. from 60% to 80%

*In Q2/26 the Business Group's average selling price per unit increased in line with the upward trend in crude oil prices. Despite a decline in gains from net foreign exchange and derivatives, EBITDA and net profit increased*

*Compared 6M/26 with 6M/25, the Business Group's average selling price per unit increased in line with the upward trend in crude oil prices. In addition, gains from net foreign exchange and derivatives increased, resulting in higher EBITDA and net profit.*

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q1/26, Solvent and Chemicals Product Business (the Business Group) reported 81% solvent utilization rate, decrease of 37% in line with the decline in demand and sales volume from Q1/26. Meanwhile, the average solvent and chemicals selling price per unit increased in line with the significant rise in crude oil prices. As a result, sales revenue amounted to Baht 5,313 million, increasing by Baht 1,284 million. The Business Group reported EBITDA of Baht 995 million, an increase of Baht 555 million supported by improved gross margins. Moreover, there were gains from net foreign exchange and derivatives of Baht 45 million, a decrease of Baht 70 million. Consequently, the Business Group posted a net profit of Baht 734 million, increasing by Baht 349 million from Q4/25.

**Q2/26 vs Q2/25 (YoY)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q2/25, the Business Group's utilization rate decreased by 20%, accompanied by a decline in product sales volume. Meanwhile, the average solvent and chemicals selling price per unit increased in line with the upward trend in crude oil prices. As a result, sales revenue increased by Baht 1,282 million. EBITDA increased by Baht 837 million driven by improved gross profit margins. In addition, gains from net foreign exchange and derivative compared with losses from net foreign exchange and derivative in Q2/25. Consequently, the Business Group posted an increase in a net profit of Baht 738 million.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

In 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, the Business Group's utilization rate increased by 5%, while the average selling price per unit increased in line with the upward trend in crude oil prices, despite a decline in sales volume. As a result, the Business Group recorded sales revenue of Baht 9,341 million, rose by Baht 993 million. EBITDA amounted to Baht 1,434 million, an increase of Baht 1,049 million driven by improved gross profit margins. The Business Group recorded gains from net foreign exchange and derivatives of Baht 159 million compared with losses from net foreign exchange and derivative of Baht 106 million in 6M/25. Consequently, the business group posted a net profit of Baht 1,119 million, an increase by Baht 1,039 million compared with 6M/25.

### 3.7 Financial Result of Olefin Business

Table 13: Spread of Olefin Products

| Spreads (US$/Ton) | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HDPE – Naphtha MOPJ(1) | 525 | 324 | 201 | 363 | 162 | 425 | 342 | 100 |
| LLDPE – Naphtha MOPJ(1) | 464 | 307 | 157 | 387 | 77 | 386 | 374 | 78 |
| PP – Naphtha MOPJ(1) | 437 | 285 | 152 | 353 | 84 | 361 | 339 | 76 |

Remark: (1) Based on ICIS price

*In Q2/26, product spreads continued to be supported by the Strait of Hormuz closure. As a result, TII realized higher share of profit than the previous quarter.*

*Compared 6M/26 with 6M/25, TII realized lower share of profit due to the recognition of extraordinary gains from the acquisition and integration of Shell group's crude oil refinery in Singapore by CAP in 6M/25.*

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q1/26, compared with Q1/26, olefin product prices continued to increase due to tighter supply conditions following the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. Rising feedstock costs also supported higher product prices in the short term. However, exports from China and cautious purchasing behavior by consumers, who delayed purchases, limited further price gains. As a result, product spreads over naphtha improved. Consequently, TII recognized a higher share of profit from CAP and reported a net profit of Baht 655 million in Q2/26, representing an increase of Baht 617 million from Q1/26.

**Q1/26 vs Q1/25 (YoY)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q2/25, olefin product spreads increased due to the Strait of Hormuz closure. However, in Q2/25, CAP recognized extraordinary gains from the acquisition and integration of Shell group's crude oil refinery in Singapore, resulting in a decrease in TII net profit of Baht 5,874 million compared to Q2/25.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

In 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, TII reported net profit of Baht 693 million, decreased by Baht 5,655 million from the same period last year. This is a result of the CAP's recognition of extraordinary gains from the acquisition and integration of Shell group's crude oil refinery in Singapore.

### 3.8 Financial Result of Ethanol Business

Table 14: Utilization Rate of TET

| | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) | 6M/26 | 6M/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ethanol Utilization Rate (%) | | | | | | | | |
| - Sapthip | 42% | 96% | (54%) | 66% | (24%) | 69% | 66% | 3% |

*In Q2/26, TET reported lower sales revenue due to lower ethanol sales volumes and higher production costs following the scheduled maintenance shutdown.*

**Q2/26 vs Q1/26 (QoQ)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q1/26, Thaioil Ethanol Co., Ltd. (TET) reported sales revenue from Sapthip Co., Ltd. (TET holds a 50% equity interest) of Baht 222 million, decreasing by Baht 37 million from the previous quarter. The decline was mainly due to lower ethanol sales volumes following the scheduled maintenance shutdown in Q2/26. Meanwhile, production costs increased, resulting in a lower gross profit margin. This led to a loss in EBITDA of Baht 4 million, compared with EBITDA of Baht 39 million in Q1/26.

*As a result, TET reported a loss on EBITDA and performance.*

*Compared 6M/26 with 6M/25, TET reported lower sales revenue due to lower ethanol sales volumes. Although TET reported an improvement in gross profit margin, a lower inventory reversal was recognized, resulting in lower EBITDA and net profit.*

Furthermore, TET received dividend income from Ubon Bio Ethanol Public Company Limited (UBE) of Baht 7.4 million. This led to a net loss of Baht 12 million, compared with a net profit of Baht 2 million in Q1/26.

**Q1/26 vs Q1/25 (YoY)**

In Q2/26 compared with Q2/25, TET reported a decrease in sales revenue from Sapthip Co., Ltd. of Baht 95 million, mainly due to lower ethanol sales volumes. Meanwhile, higher ethanol selling prices together with lower production costs resulted in an improvement in gross profit margin. However, a lower inventory reversal was recognized. This led to EBITDA decreased by Baht 52 million and net profit decreased by Baht 19 million compared with Q2/25.

**6M/26 vs 6M/25 (YoY)**

In 6M/26 compared with 6M/25, TET reported total revenue of Baht 481 million, decreasing by Baht 53 million from the same period last year. The decline was mainly due to lower ethanol sales volumes as higher oil prices resulting from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East reduced fuel consumption, leading to lower ethanol demand for gasoline blending. In addition, a lower inventory reversal was recognized. This led to EBITDA of Baht 35 million, decreasing by Baht 19 million, and TET reported a net loss of Baht 10 million, representing an increase in net loss of Baht 1 million compared with 6M/25.

## 4. Analysis of Consolidated Financial Statement

### 4.1 Statement of Financial Position

The financial position of Thaioil and its subsidiaries can be summarized as follows:

Table 15: Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

| (Million Baht) | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 | +/(-) | +/(-) % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | |
| Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments | 47,964 | 68,601 | (20,637) | (30%) |
| Current assets | 97,256 | 61,698 | 35,558 | 58% |
| Non-current assets | 307,467 | 296,985 | 10,482 | 4% |
| **Total assets** | **452,687** | **427,284** | **25,403** | **6%** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| Current liabilities[(1)] | 83,066 | 89,213 | (6,148) | (7%) |
| Long-term borrowings and debentures (including current portion) [(2)] | 98,469 | 113,157 | (14,688) | (13%) |
| Other non-current liabilities | 27,743 | 31,882 | (4,139) | (13%) |
| **Total liabilities** | **209,278** | **234,252** | **(24,974)** | **(11%)** |
| **Equity** | | | | |
| Equity attributable to owners of the company | 202,587 | 171,953 | 30,634 | 18% |
| Subordinated perpetual debentures | 19,425 | - | 19,425 | 100% |
| Non-controlling interests | 21,397 | 21,079 | 318 | 2% |
| **Total equity** | **243,408** | **193,032** | **50,377** | **26%** |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | **452,687** | **427,284** | **25,403** | **6%** |

Remark (1) Including short-term loan (2) Including current portion and excluding lease liabilities

Total Assets

As of 30 June 2026, Thaioil Group reported total assets of Baht 452,687 million, increasing by Baht 25,403 million, or 6%, from 31 December 2025, mainly due to

- Current assets increased by Baht 35,558 million, primarily driven by an increase in inventories of Baht 18,462 million, mainly due to higher average prices of refined petroleum products and crude oil, together with higher refined product inventory volumes. In addition, receivables from the Oil Fuel Fund increased by Baht 9,694 million, mainly attributable to higher compensation rates for gasoline and diesel products. Furthermore, trade receivables increased by Baht 6,861 million, following higher average refined product selling prices and the impact of the depreciation of the Thai Baht.
- Non-current assets increased by Baht 10,482 million, mainly due to an increase in property, plant, and equipment of Baht 7,187 million, primarily driven by investments in the Clean Fuel Project (CFP), net of impairment losses and depreciation expenses. In addition, investments in associates increased by Baht 2,480 million, resulting from the recognition of share of profit from investments during 6M/26 and the higher translated value of investments in associates following the depreciation

of the Thai Baht. Moreover, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) increased by Baht 2,313 million, mainly due to higher share prices of GPSC and UBE.

- Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments decreased by Baht 20,637 million, primarily attributable to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of Baht 14,770 million, in line with higher cash outflows from operating activities due to increased working capital requirements during the period, following higher average crude oil prices. In addition, Thaioil Group recorded cash outflows from investing activities, mainly related to investments in the Clean Fuel Project (CFP), as well as cash outflows from financing activities for the early redemption of debentures, dividend payments, and finance costs. These outflows occurred despite cash inflows from the issuance of subordinated perpetual debentures during 6M/26. Meanwhile, short-term investments decreased by Baht 5,867 million, following a reduction in fixed deposits upon their maturity.

Total Liabilities

As of 30 June 2026, Thaioil Group reported total liabilities (including all types of liabilities) of Baht 209,278 million, decreasing by Baht 24,974 million, or 11%, from 31 December 2025, mainly due to

- Long-term loans and debentures (including current portion) decreased by Baht 14,688 million, primarily due to a decrease in debentures (including current portion) of Baht 14,277 million, following the early redemption of certain U.S. dollar-denominated debentures, together with the impact of exchange rate.
- Current liabilities decreased by Baht 6,148 million, mainly due to a decrease in trade payables of Baht 12,600 million, resulting from lower crude oil procurement volumes and reduced utilization of the Extended Credit Term (ETC) facility with PTT Public Company Limited, despite higher crude oil prices. However, income tax payables increased by Baht 5,062 million, arising from the recognition of corporate income tax based on operating results for 6M/26. In addition, derivative liabilities increased by Baht 1,864 million, resulting from the recognition of fair value changes on commodity derivative contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts.
- Other non-current liabilities decreased by Baht 4,139 million, mainly due to a decrease in derivative liabilities of Baht 3,977 million, resulting from the recognition of fair value changes on financial hedging instruments.

Table 16: Consolidated Borrowings

| (Million Baht) | | Thaioil | LABIX | TX | TET | TTC | รวม |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debentures | : US$-denominated[(1)] | 1,691 | - | - | - | 56,625 | 58,316 |
| | : Baht-denominated | 28,086 | - | - | - | - | 28,086 |
| Borrowings | : Baht-denominated | 9,744 | 2,077 | - | - | - | 11,821 |
| | : Other currencies-denominated[(1)] | - | - | 242 | 5 | - | 247 |
| **As of 30 June 2026** | | **39,521** | **2,077** | **242** | **5** | **56,625** | **98,469** |
| As of 31 December 2025 | | 39,681 | 2,215 | 259 | 10 | 70,992 | 113,157 |
| **+ / (-)** | | **(160)** | **(138)** | **(17)** | **(5)** | **(14,367)** | **(14,688)** |

Remark (1) Including foreign exchange gain/loss from foreign-currency-denominated liabilities revaluation

Total Equity

As of 30 June 2026, Thaioil Group reported total equity of Baht 243,408 million, increasing by Baht 50,377 million from 31 December 2025. This was mainly attributable to an increase in retained earnings of Baht 27,765 million from operating results in 6M/26, together with the issuance of subordinated perpetual debentures and the recognition of accrued interest related to this instrument, totaling Baht 19,424 million, which are classified as equity under accounting standards.

### 4.2 Statement of Cash Flows

On 30 June 2026, Thaioil Group reported cash and cash equivalent of Baht 47,798 million, Baht 39,779 million of which belonged to Thaioil alone (separated financial statement).

Table 17: Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

| (Million Baht) | Consolidated | Separated |
|---|---|---|
| Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities | (8,992) | (11,949) |
| Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities | (4,417) | 1,552 |
| Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities | (2,980) | (7,601) |
| **Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents** | **(16,388)** | **(17,999)** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period | 62,568 | 56,607 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | 1,618 | 1,171 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period** | **47,798** | **39,779** |

In 6M/26, Thaioil Group reported net cash outflows from operating activities of Baht 8,992 million, mainly driven by profit before income tax expenses of Baht 35,960 million, together with adjustments for non-cash items totaling Baht 10,228 million. However, operating cash flows were offset by a net increase in working capital of Baht 53,260 million, primarily attributable to higher average crude oil prices, as well as net income tax payments of Baht 1,921 million. Meanwhile, Thaioil Group recorded net cash outflows from investing activities of Baht 4,417 million, primarily due to cash outflows of Baht 10,975 million for the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment, most of which were related to investments in the Clean Fuel Project (CFP). These outflows were partially offset by cash inflows of Baht 6,000 million from a decrease in fixed deposits following the maturity of term deposits.

In addition, Thaioil Group reported net cash outflows from financing activities of Baht 2,980 million. This was mainly attributable to cash outflows of Baht 15,176 million for the early redemption of debentures, Baht 2,642 million for finance costs, and Baht 2,234 million for dividend payments. These outflows were partially offset by net cash inflows of Baht 18,979 million from the issuance of subordinated perpetual debentures during 6M/26.

As a result of the above cash flows, Thaioil Group reported a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of Baht 16,388 million. In addition, the effect of exchange rate changes resulted in an increase of Baht 1,618 million in cash and cash equivalents. Combined with beginning cash and cash equivalents of Baht 62,568 million, Thaioil Group reported ending cash and cash equivalents of Baht 47,798 million as of 30 June 2026.

## 4.3 Financial Ratios

Table 18: Financial Ratios (Consolidated)

| Profitability Ratios | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quality of earnings ratio (%) | 7% | 28% | (21%) | 1% | 6% |
| Gross profit margin ratio (%) | 11% | 25% | (14%) | 0% | 11% |
| Net profit margin ratio (%) | 6% | 16% | (9%) | 6% | - |

| Liquidity Ratios | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current ratio (times) | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Quick ratio (times) | 0.9 | 1.0 | (0.1) | 1.0 | (0.1) |

| Financial Policy Ratios | Q2/26 | Q1/26 | +/(-) | Q2/25 | +/(-) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total liability/ Total equity (times) | 0.9 | 1.0 | (0.1) | 1.3 | (0.5) |
| Net debt/ Equity (times) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | (0.3) |
| Long-term loan/ Total equity (times) | 0.5 | 0.5 | (0.0) | 0.8 | (0.4) |
| Interest coverage ratio (times) | 13.4 | 46.4 | (33.0) | 1.3 | 12.0 |
| Long-term loan/ Total capitalization (%) | 32% | 33% | (1%) | 46% | (13%) |

**Financial Ratios Calculation**

Quality of Earnings ratio (%) = EBITDA / Sales Revenue

Gross Profit Margin ratio (%) = Gross Profit / Sales Revenue

Net Profit Margin ratio (%) = Net Profit for the period / Total Revenue

Current ratio (times) = Current Assets / Current Liabilities

Quick ratio (times) = (Cash and Cash equivalent + Short-term investments + Accounts Receivable) / Current Liabilities

Total Liabilities / Total Equity (times) = Total Liabilities / Total Equity

Net Debt/ Equity (times) = Net Debt / Total Equity

Long term loan/ Total Equity (times) = Long Term Loan / Total Equity

Long term loan = Long-term borrowings from financial institutions + Debentures (includes current portion) + Lease liabilities (includes current portion)

Interest Coverage ratio (times) = EBITDA / Interest Expenses (Finance costs)

Long term loan/ Total Capitalization (%) = Long Term Loan / Total Capitalization

Total Capitalization = Long Term Loan + Total Equity

Net Debt = Interest bearing debt + Lease liabilities - Cash and cash equivalent – Short-term investments

## 5. Industry Outlook for Q3 and Q4 2026

**Crude oil and refinery market outlook**

Crude oil prices in Q3/26 and Q4/26 are expected to remain highly volatile, driven by the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the conflict between the United States and Iran. Most recently, tensions escalated again in early Q3/26 after Iran launched attacks on commercial vessels transiting the Strait of Hormuz. In response, the United States resumed military operations, formally withdrew from the ceasefire agreement, and reinstated a blockade on Iranian ports. Iran subsequently announced the closure of, and restrictions on, maritime traffic through the Strait of Hormuz. In addition, the Houthi movement in Yemen declared a maritime blockade in the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, targeting oil tankers linked to Saudi Arabia. These developments have significantly increased risks to oil transportation through the region, affecting approximately 3.6 million barrels per day, or around 5% of global crude oil supply. As a result, many tankers bound for Asia have been altered their routes, transiting via the Suez Canal and around the Cape of Good Hope to avoid the affected waterways. Some operators have also reduced cargo volumes per voyage through light-loading practices or shifted to medium-sized and smaller tankers. Consequently, transportation times and freight costs have increased substantially, which may negatively affect global trade and economic activity going forward. Meanwhile, the market continues to closely monitor the evolving geopolitical situation in the Middle East, as well as OPEC+'s ability to restore production capacity, as both factors remain key determinants of future crude oil supply and price trends. Should geopolitical tensions ease, crude oil prices are expected to soften accordingly.

In addition, ongoing tensions in the Red Sea and the risk of disruptions in the Bab el-Mandeb Strait are expected to keep the Murban crude premium over Dubai crude at elevated levels. Murban continues to benefit from its logistical advantage, as exports can be shipped via Fujairah Port without passing through either the Red Sea or the Strait of Hormuz. Likewise, the premium of Arab Light crude over Dubai crude is expected to remain elevated throughout Q3/26 and Q4/26, supported by rapidly tightening supply conditions arising from transportation uncertainties, longer shipping times, and higher freight rates.

The refining business in Q3/26 is expected to remain supported by tight refined product market conditions, as geopolitical tensions in the Middle East continue to persist. Although the United States and Iran have continued diplomatic negotiations, military confrontations between the two countries have also continued. At the same time, transportation risks have expanded beyond the Strait of Hormuz to include shipping routes through the Red Sea following attacks by Houthi forces, which have affected Saudi Arabian refineries and refined product exports. Furthermore, several Russian refineries have sustained damage from Ukrainian drone attacks, resulting in shutdowns and prompting Russia to impose restrictions on exports of certain refined petroleum products. Coupled with low global oil inventory levels following the tight supply conditions experienced in Q2/26, these factors have contributed to stronger refined product cracks and are expected to support refining margins at elevated levels throughout Q3/26.

However, should geopolitical tensions begin to ease toward the end of Q3/26, refining margins in Q4/26 are expected to soften. This is primarily due to the anticipated de-escalation of geopolitical conflicts and the gradual return of refined product supply to the market as refineries in the Middle East and Asia progressively restore production capacity impacted by earlier disruptions. In addition, there remains a possibility that China may relax its refined product export restrictions, further increasing product availability in the global market. Nevertheless, refining margins in Q4/26 are expected to remain above pre-conflict levels, as some refining capacity in the Middle East and Russia affected by the conflict is unlikely to return to full operation within this year. Meanwhile, global refined product inventories are expected to remain relatively low, which will continue to provide support for refining margins during the remainder of the year.

**Aromatics market outlook**

Paraxylene (PX) prices in Q3/26 and Q4/26 are expected to decline from Q2/26, broadly in line with the anticipated softening of feedstock prices as geopolitical tensions and transportation disruptions through the Strait of Hormuz gradually ease. However, the spread between PX and gasoline 95 is expected to improve compared with Q2/26, primarily due to lower gasoline 95 prices, coupled with limited supply availability resulting from scheduled maintenance turnarounds during Q3/26. Nevertheless, the overall PX market is expected to remain under pressure from softer end-use demand amid a slowing global economic environment affected by the ongoing impact of geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East. In addition, the market continues to closely monitor developments in the Red Sea, which may affect some paraxylene producers that rely on the region for exports to Europe.

Benzene (BZ) prices in Q3/26 and Q4/26 are expected to decline from Q2/26, following the anticipated easing of feedstock prices as geopolitical tensions and transportation disruptions through the Strait of Hormuz gradually subside. Meanwhile, the BZ-to-gasoline 95 spread is expected to improve compared with Q2/26, supported primarily by lower gasoline 95 prices and tightening regional supply. This is driven by improved export economics for BZ shipments from Asia to the United States, as well as the potential recovery of BZ exports from India to the Middle East should shipping routes through the Strait of Hormuz return to normal operations. However, the overall BZ market is expected to continue facing pressure from weaker downstream demand amid a slowing global economy resulting from the impact of Middle East geopolitical tensions. In addition, ongoing disruptions in the Red Sea may reduce BZ exports to Europe, adding further uncertainty to market conditions.

Toluene (TL) prices in Q3/26 and Q4/26 are expected to decline from Q2/26, in line with the expected softening of feedstock prices as geopolitical tensions and transportation disruptions through the Strait of Hormuz gradually ease. However, the spread between TL and gasoline 95 is expected to improve compared with Q2/26, mainly driven by the gradual decline in gasoline 95 prices. Additional support is expected from stronger demand for TL as feedstock for aromatics production, following the restart of aromatics plants after maintenance turnarounds, as well as increased blending demand during the seasonal driving period. Nevertheless, the market continues to monitor developments in the Red Sea, as ongoing disruptions could further tighten toluene supply and support market fundamentals in the period ahead.

**LAB market outlook**

LAB prices and product spreads in Q3/26 and Q4/26 are expected to decline compared with Q2/26, following expectations that geopolitical tensions and transportation disruptions through the Strait of Hormuz will gradually ease. As a result, key feedstock prices, including jet fuel and benzene, as well as LAB prices, are expected to normalize from the elevated levels seen in Q2/26. At the same time, tight regional supply conditions are expected to ease, supported by the anticipated resumption of normal LAB exports from Middle Eastern producers and the startup of Tamilnadu Petroproducts Limited (TPL)'s additional 40,000 tons per year capacity in India during Q3/26. However, the market may continue to face demand-side pressure, as consumption of cleaning products typically weakens during the monsoon season (June to September). In addition, the market continues to closely monitor disruptions in the Red Sea, which could reduce LAB exports to Europe and affect regional trade flows.

Nevertheless, LAB market fundamentals may receive partial support from tightening supply conditions in Europe. Sasol, a major LAB producer in the region, has declared force majeure on LAB deliveries due to production disruptions, which is expected to tighten European LAB supply.

**Lube base oil market outlook**

The base oil market in Q3/26 and Q4/26 is expected to weaken, with both base oil prices and the spread between base oil and fuel oil projected to decline compared with Q2/26. This outlook is driven by expectations of easing supply tightness as the availability of feedstocks used in base oil production improves following the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz. In addition, the market is expected to face further supply-side pressure from the startup of new Group II base oil plants in India and China, with annual production capacities of 235,000 tons and 200,000 tons, respectively, scheduled to commence operations during Q3/26 and Q4/26. The influx of additional capacity is expected to weigh on overall market balances and exert downward pressure on base oil prices and margins.

However, the spread between base oil and fuel oil is expected to remain volatile, reflecting fluctuations in fuel oil prices amid ongoing uncertainty surrounding geopolitical developments in the Middle East. Tensions have expanded into the Red Sea region following the Houthi group's announcement of a maritime blockade targeting Saudi Arabia, while at the same time the conflict between the United States and Iran has shown signs of returning to diplomatic negotiations.

**Bitumen market outlook**

The bitumen market in Q3/26 and Q4/26 is expected to soften, with bitumen prices projected to decline following the easing of geopolitical tensions between the United States and Iran. Meanwhile, the spread between bitumen and fuel oil is expected to increase compared with Q2/26, supported by the anticipated decline in fuel oil prices. However, the market is expected to continue facing pressure from weaker regional demand, as bitumen prices remain above pre-conflict levels, prompting contractors across the region to postpone construction projects and delay purchasing activities.

Nevertheless, bitumen prices may continue to receive support from ongoing geopolitical uncertainty in the Middle East. The United States has reinstated maritime blockade measures against Iran, while Iran remains one of the region's major bitumen exporters. In addition, the spread between bitumen and fuel oil is expected to remain volatile, reflecting fluctuations in fuel oil prices amid the prolonged geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

## 6. Appendix

### 6.1 Summary of Approved Investment Plan

From 2026 to 2029, Thaioil Group have approved budget plan totaling USD 1,957 million, comprising USD 1,703 million for the Clean Fuel Project (CFP) and USD 254 million for other ongoing projects. However, excluding proceeds from the sale of the energy recovery unit (ERU) under the Clean Fuel Project, Thaioil Group' total budget amounts to USD 2,618 million. The estimated budget plan for the investment plan during 2026 - 2029 is presented in the table below.

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**TOP Group Strategic Investment Plan**

**Budget Plan (Unit US$ million)**

**Updated as of June 2026**

| Project | | Estimated Budgeting for Investment Plan 2026 - 2029 |
|---|---|---|
| CFP project | CAPEX | 2,330 |
| | OPEX | 34 |
| | ERU Sales | (661) |
| **Total CFP Budget*** | | **1,703** |
| **Total Ongoing CAPEX** | | **254** |
| Reliability, Efficiency and Flexibility Improvement | | |
| Other Investment ( i.e. Corporate Venture Capital, Digital Transformation) | | |
| **Total Budget** | | **1,957** |

* CAPEX of CFP Project including the disposal of asset to transfer ownership in the Energy Recovery Unit (ERU) which is a part of the CFP Project

### 6.2 Summary of Key Project Investment: Clean Fuel Project (CFP)

The CFP Project aims to enhance the Company's competitiveness by improving the efficiency of production processes. This will increase the value of environmentally friendly products and expand oil refining capacity, allowing for greater flexibility in processing a wider and more diverse range of crude oils. These developments will achieve economies of scale and reduce raw material costs. Additionally, the Project will play a key role in supporting Thailand's long-term energy stability and economic growth.

The Company received approval from the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2018 held on 27 August 2018 to invest in the CFP Project with an investment value of approximately USD 4,825 million or equivalent to approximately Baht 160,279 million, and interest during construction of approximately USD 151 million or equivalent to approximately Baht 5,016 million[1]. The Company entered into the Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract (the "**EPC Contract**") with the Consortium of PSS Netherlands B.V. in respect of the offshore engineering and procurement work and with the unincorporated joint venture of Samsung E&A (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Petrofac South East Asia Pte. Ltd. and Saipem Singapore Pte. Ltd. in respect of the onshore construction and procurement work (collectively, the "**Main Contractor**"). However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the CFP Project has been

[1] Based on the exchange rate for the total investment value in CFP Project as approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2018 dated 27 August 2018, which based on daily average selling rate of Baht 33.2185 per 1 USD as announced by the Bank of Thailand as of 28 June 2018.

affected from the initial stages of engineering design, procurement of equipment and machinery and construction in areas that had to be carried out under the COVID-19 prevention measures. Consequently, operational plans needed to be adjusted to align with the situation and address the challenges encountered, ensuring the continued progress of the CFP Project. These adjustments led to increased project operating costs and extended the CFP Project's construction timeline beyond its original schedule. Accordingly, the Board of Directors Meeting No. 9/2021 resolved to approve the increase in the estimated budget for interest during construction of the CFP Project from the original USD 151 million or approximately Baht 5,016 million to an increased amount of USD 422 million or equivalent to approximately Baht 14,278 million[2]. Subsequently, the Board of Directors Meeting No. 4/2022 resolved to approve an additional budget for the development of the CFP Project, and the Company's entry into an amendment to the EPC Contract with the Main Contractor. The budget of the CFP Project was increased by approximately USD 550 million, equivalent to approximately Baht 18,165 million[3], and the completion timeline was extended by 24 months in accordance with the EPC Contract. These measures were taken to serve the Company's best interests and to ensure the successful completion of the CFP Project.

Currently, the Hydrodesulfurization Unit 4 (HDS-4) successfully completed its test-run and began producing Euro 5 Standard diesel in February 2024 – in time to meet the Thai Government's policy mandating the use of Euro 5 Standard diesel from early 2024 onwards. However, due to the Main Contractor's failure to pay its subcontractors hired for the construction of the CFP Project, the subcontractors halted their work or reduced their workforce. As a result, the Company had to consider alternative options to complete the CFP Project, including engaging a technical advisor to review and assess the remaining construction work of the CFP Project. According to the technical advisor's report, an additional investment cost of approximately Baht 63,028 million or equivalent to approximately USD 1,776 million[4] is required to complete the CFP Project. Therefore, the Board of Directors resolved to convene the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2025 on 21 February 2025 to consider and approve an increase of the CFP Project's investment cost by approximately Baht 63,028 million or equivalent to approximately USD 1,776 million, with interest during construction of approximately Baht 17,922 million or equivalent approximately USD 505 million[4]. This brings the total investment value of the CFP Project to approximately Baht 241,472 million or equivalent to approximately USD 7,151 million[5], and the total interest during construction to approximately Baht 37,216 million or equivalent to approximately USD 1,078 million[6]. On 24 April 2025, the Company exercised its right to terminate the EPC Contract with immediate effect due to the Main Contractor's failure to perform its obligations in accordance with the EPC Contract. The Company assures that the termination of the EPC contract will not impact the completion of the CFP Project. The Company has developed a plan to complete the CFP Project by the third quarter of 2028, and has engaged a consultant with expertise and experience to enhance efficiency in engineering, procurement, and construction management effectively, as well as to support the Company in managing each stage of the Project until completion. The remaining work of the CFP Project will be performed by contractors with proven capabilities and experience in large-scale construction projects to ensure that all remaining work on the CFP Project will be successfully completed in accordance with the Company's plan.

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[2] Based on the assumption of daily average selling rate of Baht 33.8344 per 1 USD as of 28 September 2021 (the immediately preceding date to 29 September 2021, which was the date on which the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to approve the increase in the interest during construction of the CFP Project).

[3] Based on daily average selling rate of Baht 33.0278 per 1 USD as announced by the Bank of Thailand from 1 January 2022 to 24 March 2022.

[4] Based on daily average selling rate of Baht 35.4885 per 1 USD as announced by the Bank of Thailand from 1 January 2024 to 11 December 2024, which is subject to change depending on the market's reference rate.

[5] Based on the exchange rate for interest expenses during construction of CFP Project as approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2018 dated 27 August 2018, which is based on the assumption of daily average selling rate of Baht 33.8344 per 1 USD as of 28 September 2021 (the immediately preceding date to 29 September 2021, which was the date on which the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to approve the increase in the interest during construction of the CFP Project), and according to the Special Board of Director Meeting No. 6/2024 dated 19 December 2024 which resolved to approve the increase of investment cost in the CFP Project, which is subject to change depending on the market's reference rate.

Upon completion of the CFP Project, the Company will have a new crude oil distillation unit with a higher refining capacity, replacing the existing units. This will increase the Company's crude oil refining capacity from 275,000 barrels per day to 400,000 barrels per day, resulting in economies of scale. Furthermore, the refinery design, which incorporates advanced technology, will enable the refining of a wider variety of crude oils, including heavy crude oil, which is generally cheaper than other types of crude oil. This will allow the production of higher-value and more environmental-friendly refined products. The CFP Project will also create opportunities to utilise these products for growth in petrochemical business in the future, thereby increasing the Company's competitiveness and ensuring stability and sustainability in the petroleum refining industry. This will play a significant role in strengthening energy security and supporting Thailand's long-term economic development.