The Real Southern Gem

PCE

"A leader in the palm oil industry, delivering quality and integrated services for sustainable growth and stability."















Management Discussion and Analysis
of the Company's Performance
for the Third Quarter of 2026

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Executive Summary

PCE's Integrated Business Model Supports Profit Growth amid Palm Oil Industry Volatility



In 3Q26, Petchsrivichai Enterprise Public Company Limited (PCE) operated amid rising demand for palm oil from the energy sector, while raw-material costs and market competition remained volatile. The Company's integrated supply chain connects raw-material sourcing, production, warehousing, ports, and road and marine transportation. This structure provides flexibility in allocating products and sales channels to serve both renewable-energy and consumer markets, with each segment supporting performance under different market conditions.

Revenue from sales and services in 3Q26 was THB 7,742.1 million, up 10.6% YoY and 11.0% QoQ. Biodiesel (B100) was a key contributor, supported by domestic demand under the B7 and B20 policies. Gross profit rose 24.4% YoY to THB 350.0 million, and the gross profit margin increased to 4.5% from 4.0%, reflecting improved cost management. EBITDA increased 14.7% to THB 195.1 million, while net profit for the period rose 7.1% to THB 102.4 million.

For 9M26, revenue from sales and services was THB 19,890.6 million, down 15.8% YoY. Gross profit increased 65.8% to THB 1,006.2 million, and the gross profit margin rose to 5.1% from 2.6%, supported by B100 growth and higher prices, which helped offset lower sales volumes of certain products. Together with lower selling expenses, these factors lifted EBITDA by 24.2% to THB 574.9 million and net profit for the period by 25.3% to THB 323.3 million. This reflected improved profitability despite lower overall revenue amid tight palm output.

On a quarterly basis for 3Q26, however, higher raw-material costs reduced the gross profit margin to 4.5% from 6.2%. The Company also recognized a non-cash loss on changes in the fair value of derivatives relating to forward foreign exchange contracts entered into as part of the company’s normal risk management. Finance costs increased as short-term borrowings were used to fund working capital for goods awaiting delivery in the following quarter. Consequently, 3Q26 net profit declined 52.2% QoQ. These conditions highlight the importance of managing selling-price and cost spreads, product mix, and foreign exchange risk to support consistent performance.

For the remainder of 2026, the Company will focus on aligning product mix with demand through the integrated business structure, while managing inventory and working capital. The company will also strengthen upstream raw-material security by developing the company’s own sourcing network and fresh fruit bunch collection yards to improve access to farmers and support production continuity. Linking upstream, midstream, and downstream operations with logistics capabilities provides a foundation for balancing renewable-energy and consumer markets with export opportunities, while enhancing long-term operating flexibility.

Strategic Direction for 2026

The Company operates an integrated palm oil supply chain spanning upstream to downstream activities, including raw-material sourcing, palm oil extraction and refining, edible oil production, biodiesel and bioenergy production, warehousing, ports, and road and marine transportation. This structure allows flexible raw-material management and product allocation to serve renewable-energy and consumer customers, while maintaining balanced performance under all market conditions.

The Company aims to help investors understand PCE's business beyond crude palm oil, including the capabilities in supply chain management, product mix optimization, access to domestic and international markets, and expansion into value-added downstream products. These capabilities differentiate PCE by reducing reliance on any single activity and reflect knowledge and expertise in managing an integrated palm oil business positioned to grow alongside the industry in Thailand and globally.

Over the medium term, the Company will focus on strengthening raw-material security and upgrading products by developing sourcing networks, expanding extraction capacity, improving refinery capabilities, and increasing edible palm oil capacity to meet market demand. The Company is also studying and preparing for the development of Premium Food Grade and oleochemical products to create further downstream business opportunities.

For the remainder of 2026, the Company will focus on aligning the product mix with demand, particularly for B100, while coordinating procurement, production, and inventory with orders and market conditions. It will closely monitor raw-material prices, biodiesel policies, and foreign exchange volatility to balance revenue growth, margins, and working capital requirements.

Industry Overview and Policy Developments Affecting the Business in 3Q26

Global Vegetable Oil Market and Major Producing Countries

In 3Q26, the global vegetable oil market remained tight, influenced by supply from major producing countries, energy-sector demand, and competition among vegetable oils. Indonesian demand for palm oil for biodiesel production constrained supply available to the global market. Although Malaysian output increased seasonally, cumulative nine-month output remained broadly stable and was likely to be affected by El Niño. These differing conditions influenced prices, export opportunities, and the timing of the Company's product procurement and sales.

Domestic Palm Oil Supply and Demand

Thailand's fresh fruit bunch output in July-August 2026 was 2.99 million tonnes, down 20.7% YoY, while cumulative eight-month output was 13.10 million tonnes, down 13.8%. Meanwhile, demand for B100 from the energy sector increased under the policy designating B7 as the base diesel fuel and B20 as an alternative. These conditions increased the importance of raw-material competition and required operators to coordinate procurement volumes,

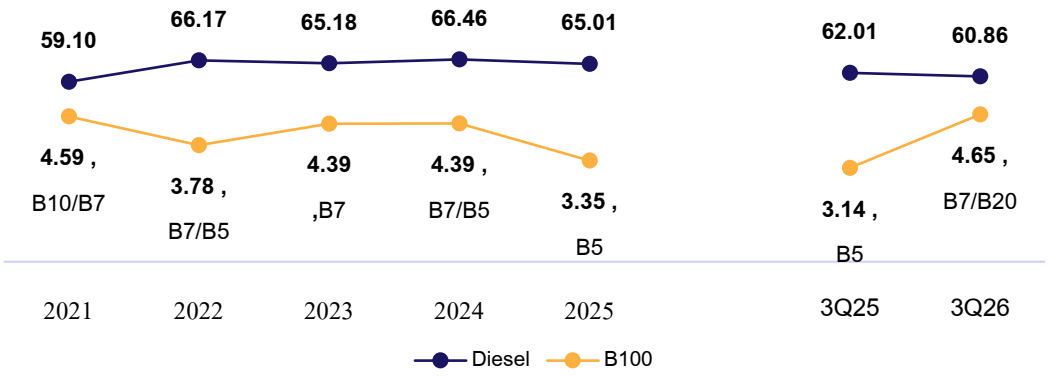
inventory, and sales channels. In response, the Company developed fresh fruit bunch collection yards and integrated sourcing to support production continuity and mitigate the impact of lower market supply.

Palm Oil Prices and Energy Factors

Palm oil prices averaged THB 40.31 per kilogram in 3Q26, up 16.5% YoY, supported in part by energy-sector demand while output declined. However, higher prices affected both selling prices and raw-material costs. The benefit to earnings therefore depended on price spreads, inventory costs, and delivery timing. This was reflected in the Company's 3Q26 gross profit margin, which improved YoY but declined QoQ as raw-material costs increased.

Biodiesel Demand and Government Policy

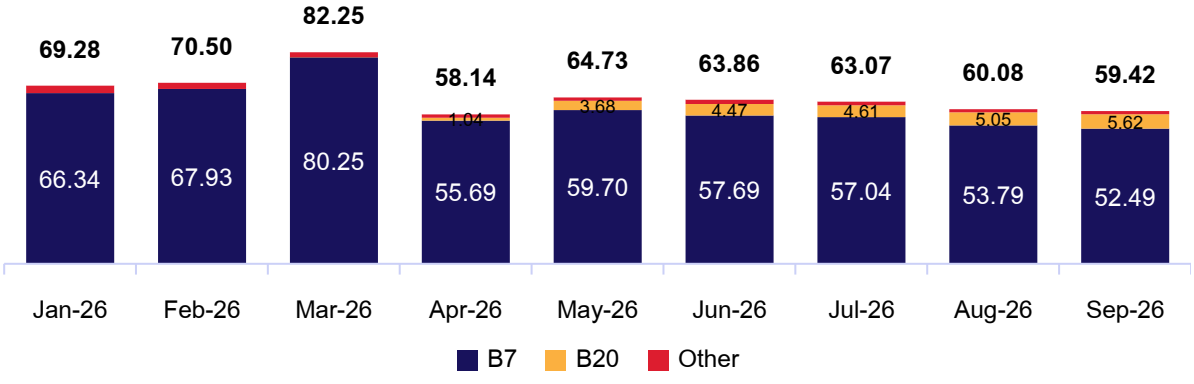
Average consumption of biodiesel and diesel (million liters per day)



Source: Department of Energy Business, Ministry of Energy

Demand arising from biodiesel blending policies remained an important driver of domestic palm oil consumption. Biodiesel demand for B7 and B20 blending in 3Q26 was 4.65 million litres per day, up 48.1% from 3.14 million litres per day in the same period last year, with B20 showing notable growth. This supported the Company's B100 sales volume in 3Q26. Going forward, the continuity of demand will depend on government policy and the relationship between energy prices and raw material costs. The Company therefore closely monitors policy developments alongside production planning and raw-material allocation to match demand.

Average Diesel fuel consumption by month (million liters per day)



Source: Department of Energy Business, Ministry of Energy

Export Markets and Competition from Other Vegetable Oils

India remains a major vegetable oil import market. Demand for palm oil can vary with its price spread against soybean and sunflower oils, which can substitute for palm oil in certain applications. In 3Q26, India imported 4.67 million tonnes of vegetable oils, including 2.29 million tonnes of palm oil, up 25.1% YoY. Palm oil remained more popular than other vegetable oils. The Company's export opportunities depend on demand, price competitiveness, and delivery schedules. A domestic and international customer base allows the Company to allocate sales based on market conditions and product returns.

Key Risks to Monitor

Key risks include climate variability, particularly El Niño's potential impact on output, volatility in global prices and inventories, competition from other vegetable oils, changes in biodiesel policy, and disruptions to international shipping. These could affect costs, margins, and delivery schedules, and may lead to the recognition or reversal of exceptional items. Under these conditions, the Company's integrated business structure provides flexibility in managing raw materials, production, and sales channels across renewable-energy and consumer markets. Maintaining margins and working capital efficiency remains a key operating priority.

Implications for PCE's Operations in 3Q26

Revenue Structure and the Role of Core Products

The Company's 3Q26 performance reflected the strengths of the integrated supply chain, which connects upstream through downstream operations and serves both renewable-energy and consumer customers. This provides more options for managing raw materials and sales channels in line with market conditions, reducing reliance on revenue and margins from any single market.

Domestic B100 demand was a key contributor during the quarter, with sales volume increasing approximately 20% QoQ. Higher product revenue, particularly from CPO and RBDPO, also partly offset lower sales volumes. As a result, revenue from sales and services increased 11.0% QoQ. This illustrates how different products support performance at different points in the market cycle.

Gross Margin Improved YoY while Balancing Business Segments Remained Important

The 3Q26 gross profit margin was 4.5%, up from 4.0% a year earlier, supported by improved cost management. B100, a value-added product, remained a key earnings contributor. However, higher raw-material costs reduced the gross profit margin QoQ. Operating across multiple stages of the palm oil supply chain provides flexibility in managing the product mix. The Company must also maintain a focus on price-cost spreads, raw-material procurement, and inventory management so that sales growth continues to support profit and cash flow.

Key Takeaway

- **The Company's 3Q26 performance demonstrated the strengths of the integrated supply chain model.** PCE captured growth opportunities from renewable-energy demand through B100 while maintaining the consumer-market and export customer base, providing flexibility in managing the sales mix amid market volatility.
- **For 4Q26, the Company will focus on delivering goods as planned** while balancing sales, margins, and working capital to support operating efficiency and sustained profitability.

For overall performance, the Group reported profit attributable to equity holders of THB 102.4 million in 3Q26, up 8.4% from THB 94.5 million a year earlier. For 9M26, profit attributable to equity holders was THB 323.3 million, up 26.3% from THB 256.0 million. Growth was driven mainly by value-added B100, which supported gross profit and partly offset lower sales volumes of certain products amid tight output, together with improved product cost and expense management. These factors supported YoY earnings growth despite foreign exchange losses and non-cash fair value losses on derivatives relating to the Company's forward foreign exchange contracts. The EBITDA margin in 3Q26 increased to 2.5% from 2.4% a year earlier but declined from 4.5% in the previous quarter. For 9M26, the EBITDA margin rose to 2.9% from 1.9%, reflecting improved YoY profitability despite cost pressure and quarterly volatility.

Figure 3: Profit Attributable to Equity Holders 3Q26

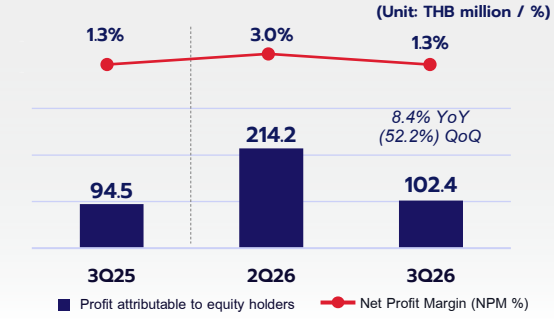


Figure 4: Profit Attributable to Equity Holders 9M26

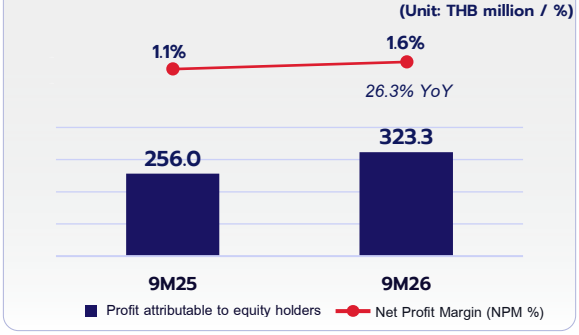


Figure 5: EBITDA and EBITDA Margin in 3Q26

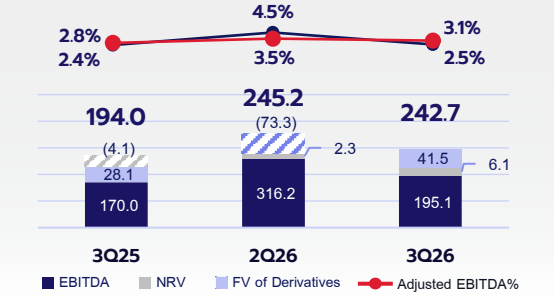
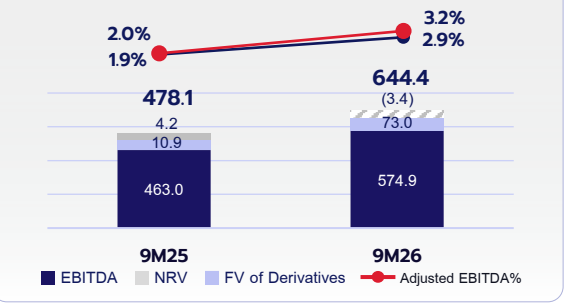


Figure 6: EBITDA and EBITDA Margin for 9M26



Key Financial Highlights and Explanation

Table 1 Comprehensive Financial Highlights for 3Q26 and 9M26

Financial Highlights (Unit: THB million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	Change (%) QoQ	Change (%) YoY	9M25	9M26	Change (%) YoY
Revenue from sales and services	6,999.5	6,972.4	7,742.1	11.0%	10.6%	23,609.8	19,890.6	(15.8%)
Other income	53.3	85.4	3.7	(95.7%)	(93.1%)	228.2	35.9	(84.3%)
Total revenue	7,052.8	7,057.8	7,745.8	9.7%	9.8%	23,838.0	19,926.4	(16.4%)
EBITDA	170.0	316.2	195.1	(38.3%)	14.7%	463.0	574.9	24.2%
Net profit for the period	95.5	214.2	102.4	(52.2%)	7.1%	257.9	323.3	25.3%
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	94.5	214.2	102.4	(52.2%)	8.4%	256.0	323.3	26.3%
Basic earnings per share	0.034	0.078	0.037	(52.2%)	8.4%	0.093	0.118	26.3%

Note: Figures may differ due to rounding.

The Group's key operating results for the quarter ended 30 September 2026 are summarized below.

Table 2 Summary of Key Financial Performance in 3Q26

Key Financial Performance (Unit: THB million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	Change (%) QoQ	Change (%) YoY
Revenue from sales and services	6,999.5	6,972.4	7,742.1	11.0%	10.6%
Gross profit	281.4	432.8	350.0	(19.1%)	24.4%
Net profit for the period	95.5	214.2	102.4	(52.2%)	7.1%
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	94.5	214.2	102.4	(52.2%)	8.4%
Gross profit margin	4.0%	6.2%	4.5%		
Adjusted GPM*	4.7%	5.0%	4.5%		
Net profit margin	1.4%	3.0%	1.3%		
Adjusted NPM*	1.6%	2.2%	1.8%		

**Note: Adjusted NPM is calculated by adjusting net profit for inventory allowances and derivative fair value gains or losses after 20% tax, divided by total revenue. Foreign exchange effects remain included. These adjustments do not imply that all adjusted items will reverse in future periods.*

Explanation of Key Changes in Operating Results in 3Q26

- **Revenue from sales and services** was THB 7,742.1 million, up 10.6% YoY and 11.0% QoQ, comprising sales revenue of THB 7,674.1 million and service revenue of THB 68.1 million. Growth was driven mainly by a significant increase in B100 sales volume, supported by domestic demand under the B7 and B20 blending policies. Higher selling prices for products also helped offset lower sales volumes of certain core products.
- **Gross profit** was THB 350.0 million, up 24.4% YoY, representing a gross profit margin of 4.5%, compared with 4.0% a year earlier. This reflected a higher share of products with greater added value than basic palm oil products, particularly B100, together with improved cost management. The integrated business structure allowed flexible management of raw materials and sales channels in line with market conditions. However, gross profit declined 19.1% QoQ and the gross profit margin fell from 6.2% as tight palm output increased raw-material costs, affecting the gross profit of certain core products.
- The Company recognized foreign exchange losses of THB 6.5 million and losses on changes in the fair value of derivatives of THB 41.5 million. Although foreign exchange losses declined QoQ, derivatives shifted from a gain to a loss. Together with lower gross profit and an increase in finance costs from THB 4.8 million to THB 11.7 million, this reduced quarterly profit. The derivative fair value loss related to forward foreign exchange contracts entered into under the Company's risk management process. It was a non-cash mark-to-market accounting item arising from recognition timing and is expected to gradually decline as exports are delivered.
- **Net profit for the period** was THB 102.4 million, up 7.1% from THB 95.5 million a year earlier but down 52.2% from THB 214.2 million in the previous quarter. The net profit margin was 1.3%, compared with 1.4% a year earlier and 3.0% in the previous quarter. Profit attributable to equity holders was THB 102.4 million, up 8.4% from THB 94.5 million a year earlier.
- **Adjusted NPM** was 1.8%, up from 1.6% a year earlier, supported by higher gross profit from the increased share of value-added products, but down from 2.2% in the previous quarter. Adjusted NPM exceeded the reported net profit margin of 1.3% after adjusting for inventory net realizable value (NRV) effects and derivative fair value losses after tax to reflect normal operating profitability. These items continued to contribute to fluctuations in net profit between periods.
- **Key Takeaway:** In 3Q26, revenue of THB 7,742.1 million increased both YoY and QoQ, with B100 as a key driver supporting higher gross profit and net profit. Net profit rose 7.1% to THB 102.4 million, and Adjusted NPM improved to 1.8% from 1.6% a year earlier. This reflected profitability amid market volatility, although profit declined QoQ due to cost pressure and derivative-related effects.

Table 3 **Summary of Key Financial Performance for 9M26**

Key Financial Performance (Unit: THB million)	9M25	9M26	Change (%) YoY
Revenue from sales and services	23,609.8	19,890.6	(15.8%)
Gross profit	606.7	1,006.2	65.8%
Net profit for the period	257.9	323.3	25.3%
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	256.0	323.3	26.3%
Gross profit margin	2.6%	5.1%	
Adjusted GPM*	3.4%	4.6%	
Net profit margin	1.1%	1.6%	
Adjusted NPM*	1.1%	1.9%	

*Note: - *Adjusted GPM is calculated by adjusting gross profit for inventory allowances and foreign exchange gains or losses, divided by revenue from sales and services. Foreign exchange gains are added and losses are deducted.*

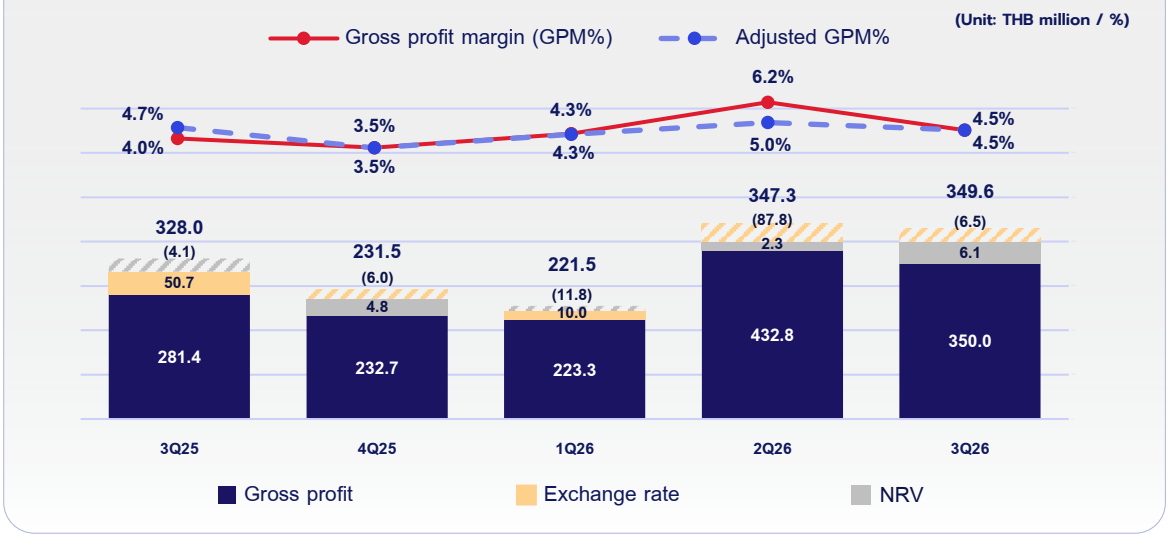
- *Inventory allowances are estimated for accounting purposes under the lower-of-cost-or-NRV method. The Company adds back these allowances to reflect normal operating performance.*

Explanation of Key Changes in Operating Results for 9M26

- **Revenue from sales and services** was THB 19,890.6 million, down 15.8%, reflecting lower sales volumes of certain core products and lower exports amid tight output. However, higher B100 sales volume, supported by domestic demand under the B7 and B20 policies, partly offset declines in other products.
- **Gross profit** increased 65.8% to THB 1,006.2 million, and the gross profit margin rose to 5.1% from 2.6%. Key drivers were the continued increase in the sales mix of higher-value products, particularly B100 from 2Q26 onward, and improved cost management enabled by the integrated business structure. Adjusted GPM increased to 4.6% from 3.4%, also indicating improved profitability after inventory adjustments and foreign exchange effects.
- The Company recognized foreign exchange losses of THB 84.3 million and derivative fair value losses of THB 73.0 million, while finance costs increased to THB 18.6 million. Higher gross profit and lower selling expenses helped absorb these effects.
- **Adjusted NPM** increased to 1.9% from 1.1% a year earlier, with adjusted net profit of THB 378.9 million, up 40.3%. This reflected improved profitability after adjusting for inventory allowances and derivative-related items after tax, supported by higher gross profit and lower selling expenses.

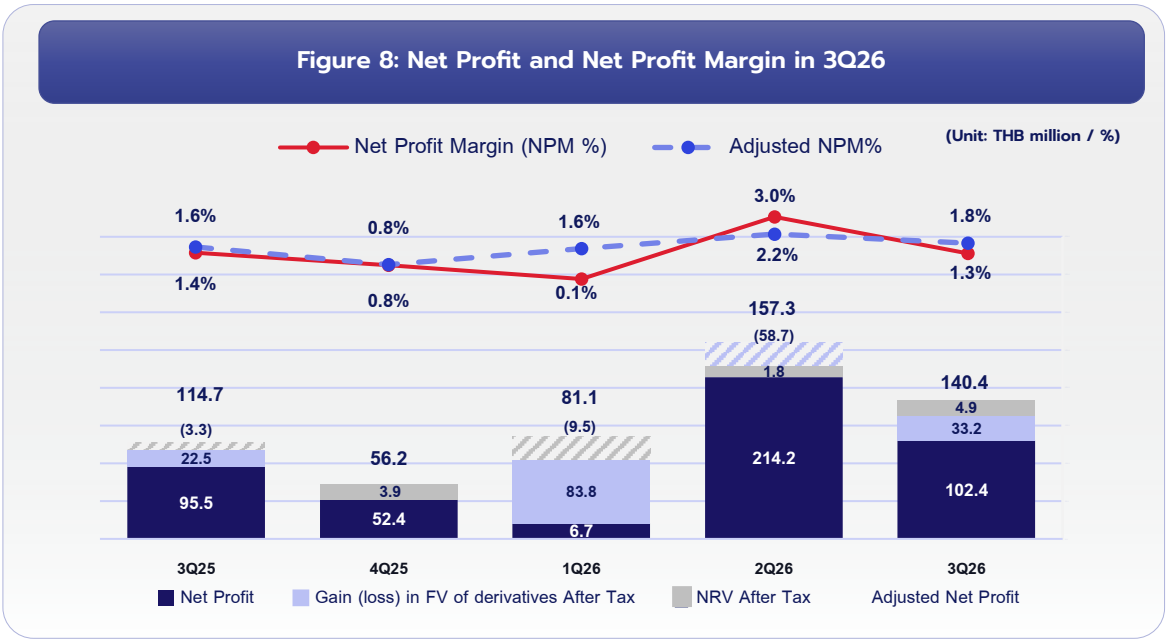
Summary of Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin in 3Q26

Figure 7: Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin in 3Q26



Summary of Net Profit and Net Profit Margin in 3Q26

Figure 8: Net Profit and Net Profit Margin in 3Q26

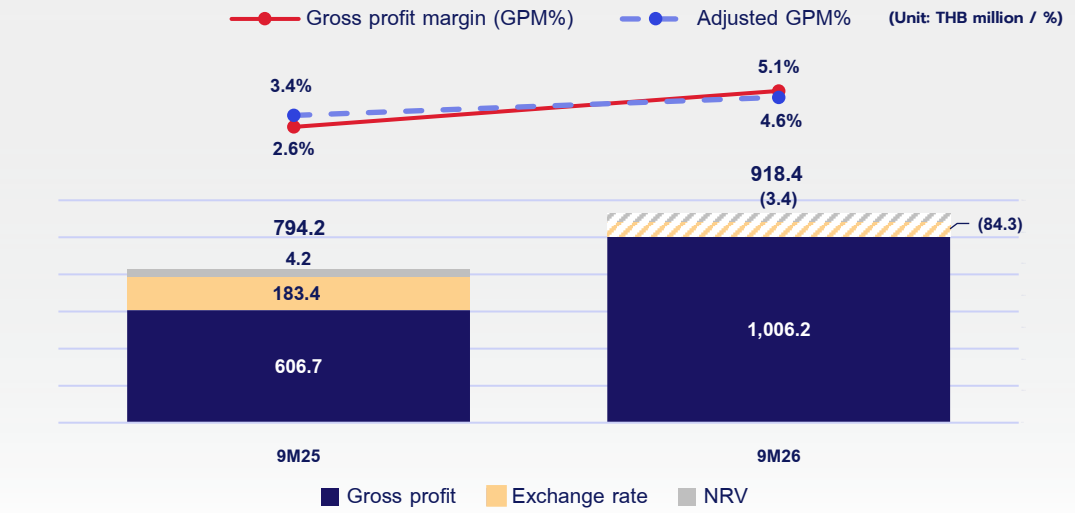


**Note: Adjusted NPM helps reflect normal operating performance, including revenue for which foreign exchange risk was hedged when recognized. In the financial statements, the accounting effects are presented as foreign exchange gains or losses.*

- For the third quarter of 2026, the Company recognized an accounting loss from the mark-to-market valuation of derivative contracts. This was a temporary impact arising from the timing of recognition.

Summary of Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin for 9M26

Figure 9: Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin for 9M26



Summary of Net Profit and Net Profit Margin for 9M26

Figure 10: Net Profit and Net Profit Margin for 9M26

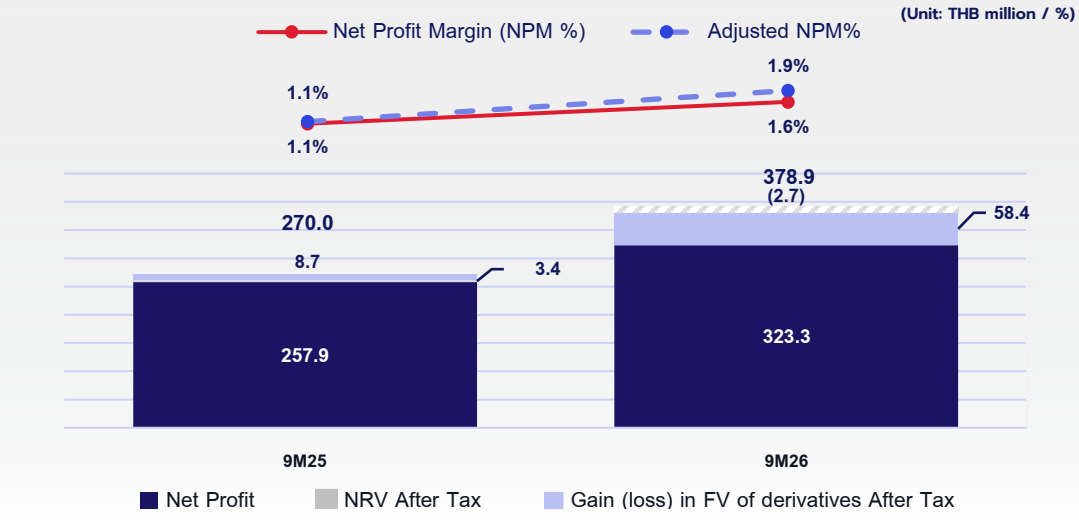


Table 4 **Revenue Structure by Business Segment for 3Q26 and 9M26**

Revenue by Business Segment (Unit: THB million)	3Q25	2Q26	3Q26	Change (%) QoQ	Change (%) YoY	9M25	9M26	Change (%) YoY
1. Sales revenue*	6,917.3	6,908.4	7,674.1	11.1%	10.9%	23,395.6	19,690.7	(15.8%)
2. Service revenue	82.2	64.0	68.1	6.4%	(17.2%)	214.3	199.9	(6.7%)
Total revenue from sales and services	6,999.5	6,972.4	7,742.1	11.0%	10.6%	23,609.8	19,890.6	(15.8%)
3. Other income	53.3	85.4	3.7	(95.7%)	(93.1%)	228.2	35.9	(84.3%)
Total revenue	7,052.8	7,057.8	7,745.8	9.7%	9.8%	23,838.0	19,926.4	(16.4%)

* Sales revenue comprises: 1. Palm oil business revenue and 2. Electricity revenue.

In 3Q26, revenue from sales of palm oil and related products was THB 7,674.1 million, representing 99.1% of total revenue. Service revenue was THB 68.1 million, or 0.9%. Sales revenue growth was supported by higher B100 volume in line with domestic demand under the B7 and B20 policies. Higher selling prices of products also partly offset lower product sales volumes.

For 9M26, revenue from sales of palm oil and related products was THB 19,690.7 million, representing 98.8% of total revenue, while service revenue was THB 199.9 million, or 1.0%. The revenue structure was similar to that in 2Q26, reflecting the continued role of palm oil products as the Group's main revenue source.

By product, crude palm oil (CPO) continued to account for the largest share of sales revenue, followed by B100 and RBDPO. B100 sales volume increased significantly YoY, supporting Group revenue and profit amid lower product sales volumes and exports.

By sales region, domestic sales accounted for 74.4% of sales revenue for the nine-month period, with international sales representing 25.6%, in line with domestic demand under the B7 and B20 policies. The Company's integrated and flexible structure allowed it to adjust production and sales channels to market conditions. B100 was therefore a key earnings driver, while the Company continued to serve export opportunities. Key export products included CPO, CPKO, RBDPKO, and high-quality palm kernel shells (PK Shell) meeting GGL standards.

Figure 11: Revenue by Segment in 3Q26

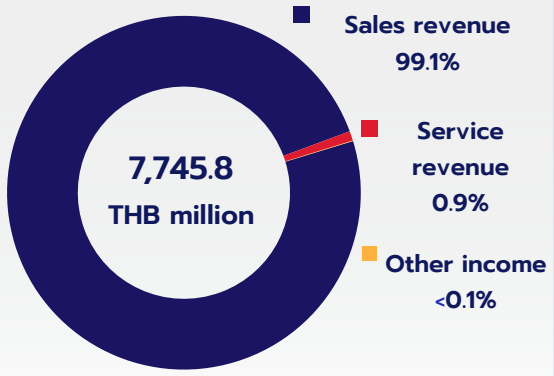


Figure 12: Revenue by Region in 3Q26

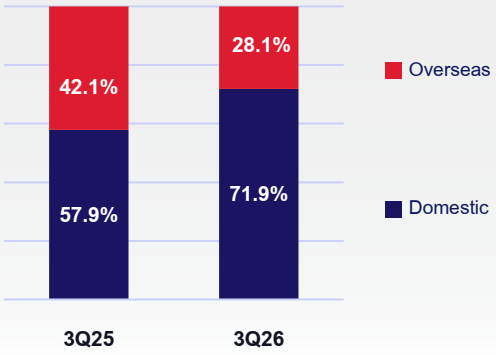


Figure 13: Revenue by Segment for 9M26

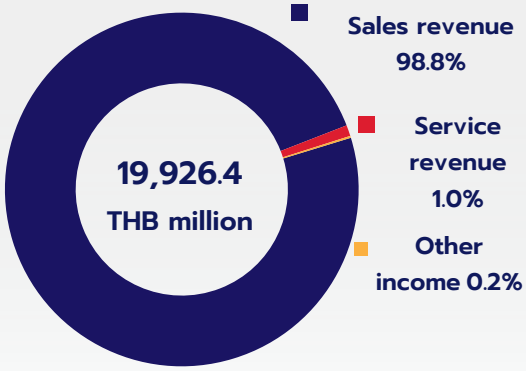
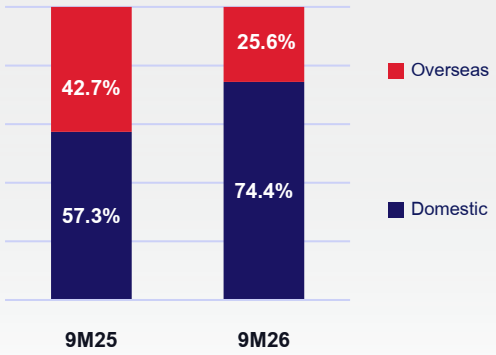


Figure 14: Revenue by Region for 9M26



Analysis of the Financial Position

Figure 15: Total Assets

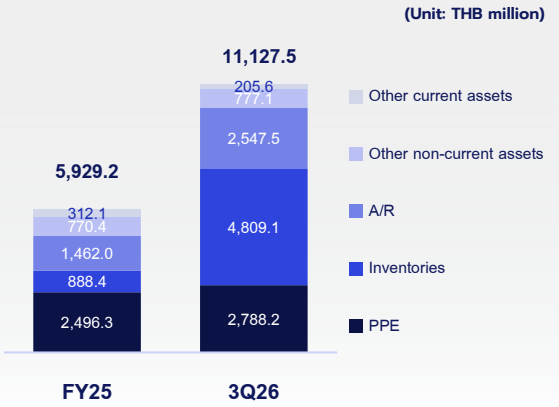
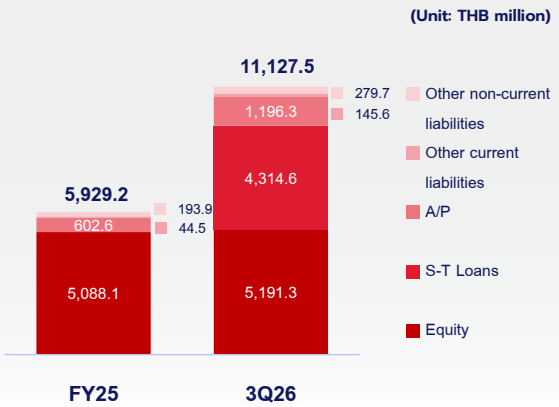


Figure 16: Total Liabilities and Equity



Assets

As of 30 September 2026, the Group's total assets were THB 11,127.5 million, up 87.7% from year-end 2025. The increase was mainly attributable to inventory, which rose THB 3,920.8 million to THB 4,809.1 million in preparation for deliveries in 4Q26, and trade and other current receivables, which increased THB 1,085.5 million to THB 2,547.5 million due to deliveries near the end of the period. Property, plant and equipment increased THB 291.8 million to THB 2,788.2 million following investment in capacity expansion. Cash and cash equivalents declined THB 96.6 million to THB 194.0 million.

Liabilities

As of 30 September 2026, the Group's total liabilities were THB 5,936.1 million, up 605.8% from year-end 2025. This was mainly due to an increase of THB 4,314.6 million in short-term borrowings from financial institutions to fund working capital for raw materials and inventory. Trade and other current payables increased THB 593.6 million to THB 1,196.3 million. Long-term borrowings from financial institutions, including the current portion, increased THB 114.7 million to THB 157.1 million to support capacity expansion. Derivative liabilities increased THB 62.7 million to THB 63.5 million.

Equity

As of 30 September 2026, the Group's equity was THB 5,191.3 million, up THB 103.3 million, or 2.0%, from year-end 2025. The increase reflected net profit for 9M26 of THB 323.3 million, less dividends paid of THB 220.0 million. The debt-to-equity ratio increased to 1.14 times from 0.17 times as the Group used borrowings to support working capital and investment.

Analysis of the Cash Flow Statement

Table 5 **Summary of the Cash Flow Statement**

Items (Unit: THB million)	Nine-month period ended 30 September 2025	Nine-month period ended 30 September 2026
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	434.4	290.6
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	464.8	(3,861.1)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(346.3)	(420.4)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	(424.4)	4,185.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	128.5	194.0

Cash flow from operating activities: Net cash used in operating activities for 9M26 was THB 3,861.1 million. This was mainly due to an increase of THB 3,939.7 million in inventory to support deliveries in subsequent periods and an increase of THB 1,084.0 million in trade and other current receivables, partly offset by an increase of THB 558.0 million in trade and other current payables.

Cash flow from investing activities: Net cash used in investing activities was THB 420.4 million. Major items included THB 419.0 million paid for property, plant and equipment, including advance payments for assets, and an increase of THB 30.0 million in pledged deposits with financial institutions. Dividends received from general investments were THB 27.0 million.

Cash flow from financing activities: Net cash from financing activities was THB 4,185.0 million. Short-term borrowings from financial institutions increased THB 4,314.6 million to support working capital, while proceeds from long-term borrowings were THB 123.0 million. Cash outflows included dividends of THB 220.0 million, long-term loan repayments of THB 7.8 million, lease principal payments of THB 5.7 million, and interest paid of THB 18.5 million.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents decreased by THB 96.6 million from THB 290.6 million at the beginning of the period to THB 194.0 million as of 30 September 2026.

Key Financial Ratios

Table 6 **Summary of Key Financial Ratios**

Key Financial Ratios	FY25	9M25	9M26
Liquidity Ratios			
Current ratio (x)	4.1	3.0	1.3
Cash cycle (days)	25	26	59
Profitability Ratios			
Gross profit margin (%)	2.8%	2.6%	5.1%
EBITDA margin (%)	1.9%	1.9%	2.9%
Net profit margin (%)	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%
Return on equity (%)	6.0%	9.6%	7.3%
Efficiency Ratios			
Return on assets (%)	5.6%	8.6%	5.0%
Return on fixed assets (%)	15.3%	26.6%	15.0%
Financial Policy Ratios			
Debt-to-equity ratio (x)	0.2	0.2	1.1
Interest coverage ratio (x)	20.7	20.9	20.3

ESG Performance in 3Q26

Sustainability and Stakeholder Management across the Value Chain

The Company places importance on sustainability management alongside business operations throughout the palm oil value chain. The Company's priorities include responsible palm oil production, resource use under circular economy principles, and positive impacts on farmers, business partners, communities, and other stakeholders. This approach helps strengthen raw material security, reduce environmental impacts, and support long-term business continuity.

In 3Q26, the Company focused on developing farmer networks and responsible sourcing, recovering resources and residual materials for further use, and strengthening corporate governance. These activities support raw material risk management, resource efficiency, and the confidence of communities, business partners, investors, and other stakeholders.

1. Supporting the Supply Chain and Farmers

Supporting smallholders in progressing towards RSPO standards: In 3Q26, the Company supported knowledge development in sustainable palm oil production among smallholder farmers by providing speakers for training on “RSPO Standards for Smallholder Farmers.” The training formed part of an integrated sustainable palm oil production development project for farmer groups in Songkhla Province, implemented by Prince of Songkhla University. Training sessions were held in Saba Yoi and Singhanakhon districts, Songkhla Province on 21–22 September 2026 to help farmers understand RSPO requirements and practices.

Preparing responsible raw material sources: Supporting farmers’ knowledge development forms part of the Company’s approach to building a network of responsible raw material sources. The initiative promotes improved plantation management and prepares farmers to participate in certification systems. The training is a capacity-building step; certification remains subject to compliance with the relevant requirements and subsequent assessment.

2. Circular Resource Use and Waste Management

Recovering used cooking oil for biodiesel production: The Company continued the “Too Good to Waste” project to collect used cooking oil for use in biodiesel production, with New Biodiesel Co., Ltd., a Group company, purchasing the collected oil. Collection volume in 3Q26 totaled 27,912 kilograms, up 65.62% YoY. This brought cumulative collection volume for the first nine months of 2026 to 70,255 kilograms, up 62.68% YoY and equivalent to 58.55% of the annual target of 120,000 kilograms. The project expands collection channels for used cooking oil as a feedstock and promotes resource recovery within the Company’s value chain.

Developing BIO PALMIX soil conditioner: The Company also continued to develop “BIO PALMIX,” a soil conditioner made from sludge and decanter cake generated by palm oil production. The project aims to add

value to residual materials and develop alternative agricultural uses. Development focuses on product quality and suitability for use before extending the initiative to farmers in the next phase.

Converting palm fronds into packaging: As part of the Company's efforts to utilize agricultural residues, the Company developed packaging made from palm fronds. Materials from pruned palm fronds were processed into paper bags for corporate gifts, with 1,100 bags delivered and accepted on 31 August 2026. The initiative extends resource use within the palm oil value chain while supporting opportunities for additional income for Young Smart Farmers and local communities.

3. Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Promoting community engagement: The Company promotes community participation through projects linked to the business operations. In September 2026, the “Too Good to Waste” project added nine used cooking oil collection points across Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, and Krabi provinces. This expansion makes participation more convenient for the public and community networks while promoting systematic collection and recovery of used cooking oil as a feedstock for renewable energy production.

Certification as a member of the Thai CAC: In governance, the Company was certified as a member of the Thai Private Sector Collective Action Against Corruption (Thai CAC) on 30 September 2026, with the use of the two-star emblem. This reflects the Company’s commitment to transparent business practices and combating corruption.

Five-star corporate governance assessment following quarter-end: Following quarter-end, the Company received a five-star rating, or “Excellent,” the highest assessment level, in the 2026 Corporate Governance Report of Thai Listed Companies (CGR). The Thai Institute of Directors (IOD) announced the results on 27 October 2026. The assessment supports shareholder, investor, and stakeholder confidence in the Company’s corporate governance approach, which emphasizes transparency, accountability, and fair treatment of all stakeholders.

ESG activities in 3Q26 reflected the development of projects linked to the Company’s value chain, from preparing farmers for sustainable production standards and recovering resources to promoting community engagement and corporate governance. The Company will continue implementation and monitoring to support resource efficiency, raw material security, and long-term growth.

In addition, to provide investors, financial institutions, business partners, communities, and other stakeholders with more convenient and transparent access to the Company’s information, the Company has developed its disclosures in alignment with the FTSE Russell ESG assessment framework, while also publishing information through its sustainability website (https://sustainability.pce-th.com/th/home). Going forward, the Company will continue to implement its established development plan and improve its data quality and monitoring

systems to ensure that the sustainability information it communicates is complete and verifiable. The Company is also preparing for IFRS S1 and IFRS S2. As the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) have set out an approach to apply the sustainability disclosure standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), namely IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, to listed companies, the Company has begun laying the groundwork in advance across governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets, with an emphasis on sustainability-related matters that affect its financial position, operating performance, and long-term enterprise value. At the same time, the Company is assessing the suitability of voluntary early adoption of the standards, as well as obtaining external assurance of its sustainability information in the future, to further strengthen the confidence of investors and other stakeholders.

Definitions

The Company	PETCHSRIVICHAI ENTERPRISE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
The Group	The Company and subsidiaries
FFB	Fresh Fruit Bunch
CPO	Crude Palm Oil
CPKO	Crude Palm Kernel Oil
RBDPO	Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Oil
RBDPKO	Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Kernel Oil
B100	Biodiesel
RBDOL	Refined Bleached Deodorized Palm Olein
PFAD	Palm Fatty Acid Distillate
PKFAD	Palm Kernel Fatty Acid Distillate
RINTIP	Packaged Palm Olein under the RINTIP Brand