

World Flex Public Company Limited

Financial statements for the year ended
31 December 2025
and
Independent Auditor's Report



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of World Flex Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of World Flex Public Company Limited (“Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (TSAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards* issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants) that is relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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



Fair value measurement of investment properties and property, plant, and equipment	
Refer to Notes 3(e), 3(f), 8 and 9	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Investment properties and property, plant, and equipment are measured at fair value which was determined by independent property valuers regularly.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, the Company revalued the fair value of its investment properties and property, plant, and equipment by independent property valuers hired by the management which used the valuation techniques of market comparison and replacement cost.</p> <p>Determining the fair value measurement requires a number of significant judgments and estimation assumptions, and the carrying value of the assets is material to the financial statements. I considered this to be the key audit matter.</p>	<p>My audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the process and controls of the valuation process; • Evaluating the qualifications, competence, and independence of the Company's external appraisal valuer; • Using the work of expert engaged by KPMG in evaluating methodologies and key assumptions of the valuation; and • Considering the adequate disclosures in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Other Information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the correction be made.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with TSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'SK' or similar, written in a cursive style.



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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Watchara Pattarapitak', written in a cursive style.

(Watchara Pattarapitak)
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 6669

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.
Bangkok
25 February 2026

World Flex Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position

Assets	Note	31 December	
		2025	2024
		<i>(in Baht)</i>	
<i>Current assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents		11,945,440	17,435,387
Trade accounts receivable	4, 5	291,642,894	296,350,458
Other current receivables	6	25,392,818	78,694,200
Inventories	7	157,958,363	224,529,979
Derivative assets	17	3,971,414	2,080,822
Other current assets		<u>1,744,594</u>	<u>2,266,718</u>
Total current assets		<u>492,655,523</u>	<u>621,357,564</u>
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Investment properties	8	408,443,806	408,762,486
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,342,749,803	1,420,908,229
Right-of-use assets		2,539,929	1,948,943
Intangible assets		72,456	143,992
Other non-current assets		<u>14,571,141</u>	<u>11,099,124</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>1,768,377,135</u>	<u>1,842,862,774</u>
Total assets		<u>2,261,032,658</u>	<u>2,464,220,338</u>

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

World Flex Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position

Liabilities and equity	<i>Note</i>	31 December	
		2025	2024
		<i>(in Baht)</i>	
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Short-term loans from financial institution	10	198,635,000	216,361,000
Trade accounts payable	4	119,297,451	152,677,415
Other current payables	11	42,767,287	49,874,019
Current portion of long-term loans from financial institution	10	-	100,800,000
Current portion of lease liabilities	10	568,803	1,012,461
Derivative liabilities	17	84,100	1,153,175
Other current liabilities		1,076,462	1,166,914
Total current liabilities		362,429,103	523,044,984
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Long-term loans from financial institution	10	-	24,820,034
Lease liabilities	10	1,996,996	1,036,699
Non-current provision for employee benefits	12	21,121,843	15,572,144
Deferred tax liabilities	16	142,954,552	131,133,720
Other non-current liabilities		3,794,962	3,794,961
Total non-current liabilities		169,868,353	176,357,558
Total liabilities		532,297,456	699,402,542

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

World Flex Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position

Liabilities and equity	Note	31 December	
		2025	2024
		<i>(in Baht)</i>	
Equity			
Share capital:			
Authorised share capital <i>(464,200,000 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 1 per share)</i>		<u>464,200,000</u>	<u>464,200,000</u>
Issued and paid-up share capital <i>(464,200,000 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 1 per share)</i>		464,200,000	464,200,000
Surplus on share-based payment		17,395,000	17,395,000
Share premium on ordinary shares		855,566,587	855,566,587
Retained earnings (Deficit)			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve	13	46,420,000	46,420,000
Unappropriated (Deficit)		(37,993,179)	38,974,783
Other components of equity	13	<u>383,146,794</u>	<u>342,261,426</u>
Total equity		<u>1,728,735,202</u>	<u>1,764,817,796</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>2,261,032,658</u>	<u>2,464,220,338</u>

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

World Flex Public Company Limited
Statement of comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
<i>(in Baht)</i>			
Income			
Revenue from sales of goods	14	2,140,924,207	3,060,526,994
Other income		17,477,076	16,941,021
Gain on foreign exchange		14,593,802	12,978,991
Gain on derivative instruments		2,959,667	-
Total income		2,175,954,752	3,090,447,006
Expenses			
Cost of sales of goods		2,160,817,448	3,087,360,877
Distribution costs		30,024,040	36,160,060
Administrative expenses		58,835,711	47,918,077
Loss on derivative instruments		-	18,837,290
Total expenses		2,249,677,199	3,190,276,304
Loss from operating activities		(73,722,447)	(99,829,298)
Finance costs		(14,740,386)	(32,663,038)
Loss before income tax expense		(88,462,833)	(132,492,336)
Tax income	16	1,464,714	2,107,609
Loss for the year		(86,998,119)	(130,384,727)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Gain on revaluation of assets	9	66,427,737	10,801,693
Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	12	(2,226,665)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(13,285,547)	(2,160,339)
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of tax		50,915,525	8,641,354
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		(36,082,594)	(121,743,373)
Basic loss per share <i>(in Baht)</i>		(0.19)	(0.28)

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

World Flex Public Company Limited
Statement of changes in equity

	Note	Retained earnings				Other components of equity			Total equity
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Surplus on share-based payment	Share premium	Legal reserve (in Baht)	Unappropriated surplus	Revaluation surplus		
Year ended 31 December 2024									
Balance at 1 January 2024		464,200,000	17,395,000	855,566,587	46,420,000	157,273,113	345,706,469	1,886,561,169	
Comprehensive income for the year									
Loss		-	-	-	-	(130,384,727)	-	(130,384,727)	
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	8,641,354	8,641,354	
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(130,384,727)	8,641,354	(121,743,373)	
Transfer to retained earnings	13	-	-	-	-	12,086,397	(12,086,397)	-	
Balance at 31 December 2024		464,200,000	17,395,000	855,566,587	46,420,000	38,974,783	342,261,426	1,764,817,796	

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

World Flex Public Company Limited
Statement of changes in equity

	Issued and paid-up share capital	Surplus on share-based payment	Share premium	Legal reserve <i>(in Baht)</i>	Unappropriated (Deficit)	Revaluation surplus	Other components of equity	Total equity
Year ended 31 December 2025								
Balance at 1 January 2025	464,200,000	17,395,000	855,566,587	46,420,000	38,974,783	342,261,426		1,764,817,796
Comprehensive income for the year								
Loss	-	-	-	-	(86,998,119)	-		(86,998,119)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2,226,665)	53,142,190		50,915,525
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(89,224,784)	53,142,190		(36,082,594)
Transfer to retained earnings (deficit)	-	-	-	-	12,256,822	(12,256,822)		-
Balance at 31 December 2025	464,200,000	17,395,000	855,566,587	46,420,000	(37,993,179)	383,146,794		1,728,735,202

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

World Flex Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	<i>(in Baht)</i>	
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>		
Loss for the year	(86,998,119)	(130,384,727)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile loss to cash receipts (payments)</i>		
Tax income	(1,464,714)	(2,107,609)
Depreciation and amortisation	157,132,855	165,982,757
Finance costs	14,740,386	32,663,038
(Gain) loss on derivative instruments	(2,959,667)	18,837,290
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	1,549,356	1,467,674
Loss on fair value adjustment	7,465,601	-
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(850,446)	49,444
Gain on write-off of lease liabilities	(59,722)	(72,805)
Provision for employee benefits	3,648,230	1,793,966
Interest income	(138,554)	(387,133)
	92,065,206	87,841,895
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>		
Trade accounts receivable	3,286,369	(40,690,288)
Other current receivables	53,272,015	(27,937,594)
Inventories	66,571,616	52,816,092
Other current assets	522,124	(613,322)
Other non-current assets	(3,699,213)	(977,963)
Trade accounts payable	(33,490,090)	(75,053,392)
Other current payables	(8,995,004)	(1,632,031)
Other current liabilities	(90,452)	(26,397)
Other non-current liabilities	-	(900,300)
Provision for employee benefits paid	(325,196)	(1,979,676)
Net cash generated from (used in) operations	169,117,375	(9,152,976)
Taxes received (paid)	227,196	(234,650)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	169,344,571	(9,387,626)

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

World Flex Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
	<i>(in Baht)</i>	
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(18,015,626)	(53,575,385)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(4,485)	(14,500)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	1,985,916	238,921
Interest income	138,553	387,133
Net cash from used in investing activities	<u>(15,895,642)</u>	<u>(52,963,831)</u>
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>		
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans from financial institution	(17,726,000)	188,577,000
Decrease in long-term loans from financial institution	(125,620,034)	(107,400,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	(992,567)	(1,667,313)
Interest paid	(12,582,110)	(21,733,826)
Other finance cost paid	(2,029,496)	(10,665,768)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	<u>(158,950,207)</u>	<u>47,110,093</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		
before effect of exchange rate changes	(5,501,278)	(15,241,364)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	11,331	68,578
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(5,489,947)</u>	<u>(15,172,786)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	17,435,387	32,608,173
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	<u>11,945,440</u>	<u>17,435,387</u>
<i>Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:</i>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment during the year		
Total purchase of property, plant and equipment during the year	19,694,548	48,965,080
<i>Add:</i> settlement of payables for property, plant and equipment previously purchased	109,233	5,022,948
<i>Add:</i> advance for property, plant and equipment purchase	43,656	-
<i>Less:</i> payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,831,811)	(109,233)
<i>Less:</i> advance for property, plant and equipment purchase	-	(303,410)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment paid by cash	<u>18,015,626</u>	<u>53,575,385</u>

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

World Flex Public Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

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World Flex Public Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements, and were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2026.

1 General information

World Flex Public Company Limited, the “Company”, is incorporated in Thailand and was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in 2021. The Company’s registered office as follows:

Head office : No. 59/1 Moo 5, Highway 3191, Tambol Manam Koo, Amphur
Pluakdaeng, Rayong
Bangna branch : No. 1/7 Bangna Thani Building, Floor 3 Room 3B, Soi Bangna-Trad 34,
Bangna Tai, Bangna, Bangkok

The parent company of the Group during the financial year was Thai Rubber Latex Group Public Company Limited (66.4% shareholding), which was incorporated in Thailand.

The principal activities of the Company are manufacture and sales of latex thread.

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”), guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions and applicable rules and regulations of the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission. The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company’s functional currency. The accounting policies, described in note 3, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company’s accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions that are described in each note are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

3 Material accounting policies

(a) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies including non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

World Flex Public Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(b) Financial instruments

(b.1) Classification and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities (except trade accounts receivable (see note 3(c))) are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified prospectively from the reclassification date.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense, foreign exchange gains and losses and any gain or loss on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised costs are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by expected credit losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, expected credit loss and any gain or loss on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

(b.2) Derecognition and offset

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

The difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration received or paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b.3) Derivatives

Derivative are recognised at fair value and remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

World Flex Public Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(b.4) Impairment of financial assets other than trade accounts receivable

The Company recognises allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company recognises ECLs equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition or credit-impaired financial assets, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses based on forward-looking and historical experience. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls discounted by the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when its credit rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company recognises ECLs for low credit risk financial asset as 12-month ECLs.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 180 days past due, significant deterioration in credit rating, significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor and existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company takes action such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

(b.5) Write offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering. Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off, are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

(b.6) Interest

Interest income and expense is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

(c) Trade and other current receivables

Trade and other current receivables are recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive consideration. Trade and other current receivables are measured at transaction price less allowance for expected credit loss. Bad debts are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering.

The Company estimates lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs), using a provision matrix to find the ECLs rates. This method groups the debtors based on shared credit risk characteristics and past due status, taking into account historical credit loss data, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both current economic conditions and forward-looking general economic conditions at the reporting date.

World Flex Public Company Limited
Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost principle. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

(e) Investment properties

Investment properties are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at fair value, with any change recognised in profit or loss. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

Differences between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of investment properties are recognised in profit or loss. When investment properties that was previously classified as property, plant and equipment measured at revalued amounts is sold (see note 3(f)), the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except for land, buildings and machinery which are measured at their revalued amounts. The revalued amount is the fair value determined on the basis of the property's existing use at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes capitalised borrowing costs and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Differences between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss.

Revalued assets

Revaluations of assets are performed by independent professional valuers with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date. Any increase in value, on revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the "revaluation reserve" in other components of equity unless it offsets a previous decrease in value recognised in profit or loss in respect of the same asset, the increase is recognized in profit or loss. A decrease in value is recognised in profit or loss to the extent it exceeds the revaluation reserve previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of the same asset. The revaluation reserve is utilised by reference to the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost and transferred directly to retained earnings. Upon disposal of a revalued asset, any remaining related revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not taken into account in calculating the gain or loss on disposal.

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When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property that is measured at fair value, the Company shall remeasure the property to fair value and reclassified it as investment property. Any gain arising on remeasurement is recognised in profit or loss to the extent the gain reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the “revaluation reserve” in other components of equity. Any loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the “revaluation reserve” in other components of equity to the extent that an amount had previously been included in the revaluation reserve relating to the specific property, with any remaining loss recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item when the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an asset and recognised in profit or loss. No depreciation is provided on freehold land and assets under construction.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building and building improvements	5 - 50 years
Machinery, tool and equipments	3 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 years
Waste water treatments system	5 - 20 years

(g) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses that a contract is, or contains, a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices of each component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases which are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms.

Right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and adjusted for any remeasurements of lease liability. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

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The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of all lease payments that shall be paid under the lease. The Company uses the Company's incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments to the present value. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a lease modification, or a change in the assessment of options specified in the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of their relative standalone selling prices.

At lease inception, the Company considers to classify a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to lessees as a finance lease. A lease that does not meet this criteria is classified as an operating lease.

The Company recognises finance lease receivables at the net investment of the leases, which includes the present value of the lease payments, and any unguaranteed residual value, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Finance lease income reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of other income. Initial direct costs incurred in arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as other income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

The Company estimates lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs), using a provision matrix to find ECLs rate. This method groups the lease receivables based on shared credit risk characteristics and past due status, taking into account historical credit loss data, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both current economic conditions and forward-looking general economic conditions at the reporting date.

(h) Intangible assets

Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it will generate future economic benefits. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software license	3 years
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(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity. The recoverable amount is assessed from the estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss previously recognized on an asset shall be reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount.

(j) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligations is discounted to the present value, which performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, actuarial gain or loss are recognised immediately in OCI. The Company determines the interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

(l) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

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When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are based on unobservable input.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and asset positions at a bid price and liabilities and liability positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value adjusted for the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price and the difference is recognised in profit or loss immediately. However, for the fair value categorised as level 3, such difference is deferred and will be recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument or until the fair value level is transferred or the transaction is closed out.

(m) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties, value added tax and is after deduction of any trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised on the date on which the goods are delivered to the customers. For the sales that permit the customers to return the goods, the Company estimates the returns based on the historical return data, does not recognise revenue and cost of sale for the estimated products to be returned.

(n) Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax, which is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in shareholders' equity other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognised in respect of the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination or at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset.

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A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

4 Related parties

Relationships with parent of the Group, key management personnel or other related parties which the Company had significant transactions with during the year were as follows:

Name of entities	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of relationships
Thai Rubber Latex Group Public Company Limited	Thailand	The ultimate parent company with the same directors and executives.
Thai Rubber Gloves Company Limited	Thailand	Subsidiary of the parent company, common directors.
Key management personnel	Thailand	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

***Significant transactions with related parties
Year ended 31 December***

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Parent		
Sales of raw materials	1,185	1,680
Purchases of raw materials	548,354	618,154
Other related parties		
Sales of raw materials	1,068	945
Purchases of raw materials	548	1,371
Key management personnel		
Key management personnel compensation		
Short-term employee benefits	14,995	13,885
Post-employee benefits	435	470
Total key management personnel compensation	<u>15,430</u>	<u>14,355</u>

***Balances with related parties
At 31 December***

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Trade accounts receivable</i>		
Parent	-	490
Other related parties	164	-
Total	<u>164</u>	<u>490</u>
<i>Trade accounts payable</i>		
Parent	24,266	-
Other related parties	13	-
Total	<u>24,279</u>	<u>-</u>

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5 Trade accounts receivable

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Within credit terms	246,207	221,996
Overdue:		
1-30 days	45,436	74,354
Total	<u>291,643</u>	<u>296,350</u>

Information of credit risk is disclosed in note 17 (b.1.1).

6 Other current receivables

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Due from Revenue Department	14,979	39,276
Advance insurance payment	3,957	4,372
Other Receivables	3,131	51
Advance payments	1,460	1,362
Advance payments for goods	766	31,678
Others	1,100	1,955
Total	<u>25,393</u>	<u>78,694</u>

7 Inventories

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Finished goods	47,579	47,207
Raw materials - chemical	34,866	81,447
Raw materials - field latex and concentrated latex	35,865	32,369
Supplies	22,699	26,910
Raw materials in transit	16,949	36,597
Total	<u>157,958</u>	<u>224,530</u>

8 Investment properties

	Land	Buildings and improvement	Total
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>		
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	386,634	22,128	408,762
Gain (loss) on fair value measurement	1,229	(1,547)	(318)
At 31 December 2025	<u>387,863</u>	<u>20,581</u>	<u>408,444</u>
 <i>Year ended 31 December</i>			
		2025	2024
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Amounts recognised in profit or loss			
Rental income		12,081	9,207

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Measurement of fair value

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurement of investment properties as at 31 December 2025 of Baht 408.4 million (2024: Baht 408.8 million) was determined by independent property valuers, at market approach. The fair value has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the input to the valuation technique used.

Valuation technique used in measuring the fair value and significant unobservable inputs used

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of land as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Market comparison technique	The quoted prices and actual trading price of a similar comparative investment properties adjusted by other various factor.	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the price per area were higher (lower).
Replacement cost technique	Construction costs, depreciation of building adjusted by other factors.	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) and the condition of property and construction cost would increase (decrease).

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9 Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Building and building improvements	Machinery	Tools and equipments <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Vehicles	Waste water treatments system	Assets under construction	Total
Cost / Revaluation								
At 1 January 2024	250,891	655,615	527,220	533,130	31,105	39,590	8,913	2,046,464
Additions	-	-	-	2,180	38	-	46,444	48,662
Transfer	-	9,411	-	6,062	27	39,262	(54,762)	-
Surplus on revaluation	6,265	4,537	-	-	-	-	-	10,802
Revaluation of transferred to investment property	(6,265)	(4,537)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,802)
Transfer to investment property	(22,008)	(23,495)	-	-	-	-	-	(45,503)
Disposals/ Write-off	-	(84)	-	(65)	(584)	-	-	(733)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	228,883	641,447	527,220	541,307	30,586	78,852	595	2,048,890
Additions	-	-	-	2,234	1,850	-	15,653	19,737
Transfer	-	-	5,602	6,670	1,270	500	(14,042)	-
Surplus on revaluation	2,267	15,268	48,893	-	-	-	-	66,428
Reversal of surplus on revaluation	-	(128,843)	(200,718)	-	-	-	-	(329,561)
Disposals/ Write-off	-	(261)	(234)	(14,936)	(2,920)	-	-	(18,351)
At 31 December 2025	231,150	527,611	380,763	535,275	30,786	79,352	2,206	1,787,143

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	Land	Building and building improvements	Machinery	Tools and equipments <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Vehicles	Waste water treatments system	Assets under construction	Total
<i>Depreciation and impairment losses</i>								
At 1 January 2024	-	64,212	106,260	253,878	19,088	26,906	-	470,344
Depreciation charge for the year	-	36,618	49,334	68,289	4,950	4,794	-	163,985
Offset of accumulated depreciation transferred to investment property	-	(5,904)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,904)
Disposals/ Write-off	-	(27)	-	(63)	(353)	-	-	(443)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	-	94,899	155,594	322,104	23,685	31,700	-	627,982
Depreciation charge for the year	-	36,280	47,879	62,685	4,413	4,785	-	156,042
Reversal of accumulated depreciation on revaluation surplus	-	(128,843)	(200,718)	-	-	-	-	(329,561)
Impairment losses	-	7,148	-	-	-	-	-	7,148
Disposals/ Write-off	-	(48)	(104)	(14,243)	(2,823)	-	-	(17,218)
At 31 December 2025	-	9,436	2,651	370,546	25,275	36,485	-	444,393
<i>Net book value</i>								
At 31 December 2024	228,883	546,548	371,626	219,203	6,901	47,152	595	1,420,908
At 31 December 2025	231,150	518,175	378,112	164,729	5,511	42,867	2,206	1,342,750

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The Company have pledged their property, plant and equipment which had a net book value of Baht 1,051.1 million (31 December 2024: Baht 1,082.2 million), as collateral to secure credit facilities from financial institutions of the Company.

As of December 1, 2025, the Company's land, buildings, and equipment were revalued by an professional valuers using the Market Approach and the Replacement Cost Approach, which are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value. The Company recognized a revaluation reserves amounting to Baht 66.4 million (2024: Baht 10.8 million), in other comprehensive income. The land, buildings, and equipment been measured using the cost model, their net book value as of December 31, 2025, would have been Baht 665.6 million (2024: Baht 863 million)

Measurement of fair value

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of land, building and machinery was determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valued provide the fair value of the Company's land, building and machinery portfolio over periods of 3 - 5 years.

The fair value measurement for land, building and machinery has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the input to the valuation technique used.

Valuation technique used in measuring the fair value and significant unobservable inputs used

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of land, building and machinery, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs</u>	<u>Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement</u>
Market comparison technique	The quoted prices and actual trading price of a similar comparative land adjusted by other various factor.	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if the price per area were higher (lower).
Replacement cost technique	Construction costs, used machine costs or secondhand machine and depreciation of building and machine adjusted by other factors.	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) and the condition of property and construction cost and used machine or secondhand machine would increase (decrease).

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10 Interest-bearing liabilities

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Short-term loans from financial institution - secured	198,635	216,361
Long-term loans from financial institution - secured	-	125,620
Lease liabilities	2,566	2,049
Total interest-bearing liabilities	<u>201,201</u>	<u>344,030</u>

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has unutilised credit facilities at the total of Baht 975.47 million and USD 28.6 million (31 December 2024: Baht 1,899.8 million and USD 28.9 million).

11 Other current payables

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Other accounts payable	20,272	21,397
Accrued bonus	7,600	5,500
Advance received from goods	3,936	10,507
Payable for construction and machinery purchased	1,832	109
Advanced rental income	582	588
Others	8,545	11,773
Total	<u>42,767</u>	<u>49,874</u>

12 Non-current provision for employee benefit

Defined benefit plan

The Company operate a defined benefit plan based on the requirement of Thai Labour Protection Act B.E. 2541 (1998) to provide retirement benefits to employees based on pensionable remuneration and length of service. The defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and salary change risk.

<i>Present value of the defined benefit obligations</i>	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
At 1 January	15,572	15,758
<i>Recognised in profit or loss:</i>		
Current service cost	3,183	1,365
Interest on obligation	465	429
Termination benefits	1,680	-
<i>Recognised in other comprehensive income:</i>		
Actuarial loss		
- Experience adjustment	900	-
- Demographic assumptions	42	-
- Financial assumptions	1,285	-
Benefit paid	(2,005)	(1,980)
At 31 December	<u>21,122</u>	<u>15,572</u>

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<i>Principal actuarial assumptions</i>	2025	2024
		(%)
Discount rate	1.5 - 1.7	2.6 - 2.7
Future salary growth	3.0 - 4.3	3.0 - 4.5

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

At 31 December 2025, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 10 years (2024: 9 years).

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

<i>Effect to the defined benefit obligation</i> <i>At 31 December</i>	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Increase		Decrease	
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1,534)	(1,156)	1,744	1,295
Future salary growth (1% movement)	1,565	1,342	(1,410)	(1,218)
Employee turnover rate (20% movement)	(2,295)	(1,885)	2,973	2,496
Future mortality (1% movement)	(8)	(7)	8	7

13 Legal reserves and other components of equity

Legal reserve

Section 116 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires that a public company shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward, to a reserve account ("legal reserve"), until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorised capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

Other components of equity

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the valuation of land, building and machinery included in the financial statements at valuation until such land, building and machinery is sold or otherwise disposed of.

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
At 1 January	342,261	345,706
Revaluation surplus - net of income tax	53,142	8,641
Amortisation	(12,256)	(12,086)
At 31 December	383,147	342,261

The revaluation surplus can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

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14 Segments information and disaggregation of revenue

Management determined that the Company operates in a single line of business, namely latex thread products, and has, therefore, only one reportable segment and recognised at a point in time.

Segment's performance is measured based on segment profit before tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Company's CODM. Segment profit before tax is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

<i>Year ended 31 December</i>	Latex thread products	
	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Information about reportable segments		
External revenues	<u>2,140,924</u>	<u>3,060,527</u>
Disaggregation of revenue		
Primary geographical markets		
Thailand	14,491	23,241
People Republic of China	1,685,837	2,441,940
Asia (except Thailand and People's Republic of China)	324,750	411,137
Europe	85,255	80,900
South America	13,677	77,790
Africa	9,318	11,876
North America	7,596	13,643
Total	<u>2,140,924</u>	<u>3,060,527</u>

(a) Major customers

The Company's revenue derived from one customer was 39% (2024: 31%) of the Company's total revenue.

(b) Promotion privileges

The Company has been granted promotional certificates by the Office of the Board of Investment for rubber products. The Company has been granted several privileges including exemption and/or reduction from payment of income tax on the net profit derived from promoted operations with certain terms and conditions prescribed in the promotional certificates, which the Company must comply with.

15 Expenses by nature

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Change in finished goods	(372)	4,185
Raw materials and supplies used	1,548,646	2,334,816
Employee benefit expenses	214,505	232,907
Depreciation and amortisation	157,133	165,983
Oil and gasoline expenses	95,638	138,088
Utility expense	81,262	106,172
Transportation expenses	14,785	22,206

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16 Income tax

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	2025 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	2024
Current tax expense		
Current year	-	-
Deferred tax expense		
Movements in temporary differences	1,465	2,107
Total income tax expense	1,465	2,107

	2025			2024		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Income tax			<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Recognised in other comprehensive income						
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	66,428	(13,286)	53,142	10,802	(2,160)	8,642
Total	66,428	(13,286)	53,142	10,802	(2,160)	8,642

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Rate (%)	2025 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Rate (%)	2024 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>
Loss before income tax expense		(88,463)		(132,492)
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	(17,693)	20	(26,498)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		388		435
Losses in the current year that are not recognised are deferred tax assets		15,840		23,956
Total	2	(1,465)	2	(2,107)

Deferred tax

At 31 December	Assets		Liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>		
Total	693	1,352	(143,648)	(132,486)
Set off of tax	(693)	(1,352)	693	1,352
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	-	(142,955)	(131,134)

Movements in total deferred tax assets and liabilities during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

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	<u>(Charged) / Credited to</u>			At 31 December 2025
	At 1 January 2025	Profit or loss <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Other comprehensive income	
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
Lease liabilities	410	103	-	513
Others	942	(762)	-	180
Total	1,352	(659)	-	693
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
Property, plant and equipment <i>(revaluation)</i>	(82,824)	4,715	(13,286)	(91,395)
Right-of-use assets	(1,247)	644	-	(603)
Investment properties <i>(revaluation)</i>	(47,729)	(2,096)	-	(49,825)
Others	(686)	(1,139)	-	(1,825)
Total	(132,486)	2,124	(13,286)	(143,648)
Net	(131,134)	1,465	(13,286)	(142,955)

	<u>(Charged) / Credited to</u>			At 31 December 2024
	At 1 January 2024	Profit or loss <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Other comprehensive income	
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
Employee benefit obligations	2,494	(2,494)	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,195	(785)	-	410
Others	912	30	-	942
Total	4,601	(3,249)	-	1,352
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
Property, plant and equipment <i>(revaluation)</i>	(81,919)	1,255	(2,160)	(82,824)
Right-of-use assets	(1,985)	738	-	(1,247)
Investment properties <i>(revaluation)</i>	(47,729)	-	-	(47,729)
Others	(4,049)	3,363	-	(686)
Total	(135,682)	5,356	(2,160)	(132,486)
Net	(131,081)	2,107	(2,160)	(131,134)

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Temporary difference	214	2,318
Tax losses	63,833	50,255
Total	64,047	52,573

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The tax losses expire in 2028 - 2030. The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. The Company has not recognised these items as deferred tax assets because it is not probable that the Company will have sufficient future taxable profit to utilise the benefits therefrom.

17 Financial instruments

(a) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, but does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

<i>At 31 December</i>	Carrying amount		Fair value
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Level 2
2025			
Financial assets			
Forward exchange contract used for hedging	3,971	-	3,971
Financial liabilities			
Forward exchange contract used for hedging	(84)	-	(84)
2024			
Financial assets			
Forward exchange contract used for hedging	2,081	-	2,081
Financial liabilities			
Long-term loans from financial institution	-	125,620	129,236
Forward exchange contract used for hedging	(1,153)	-	(1,153)

The following tables present valuation technique of financial instruments measured at fair value in the statements of financial position

Type	Valuation technique
Forward exchange contracts	Determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date

The fair value of financial liability measured at amortised costs is calculated by discounted cash flows technique.

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(b) Financial risk management policies

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

(b.1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

(b.1.1) Trade accounts receivable

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's commercial terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed quarterly. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the risk management committee.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade accounts receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 180 days. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored by the Company. An impairment analysis is performed by the Company at each reporting date. The provision rates of expected credit loss are based on days past due for individual trade receivables to reflect differences between economic conditions in the past, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Information relevant to trade accounts receivable is disclosed in note 5.

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(b.1.2) Cash and cash equivalent and derivatives

The Company's exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and derivative assets is limited because the counterparties are banks and financial institutions which the Company considers to have low credit risk.

(b.2) *Liquidity risk*

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

<i>At 31 December</i>	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows		Total
		1 year or less	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
2025				
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Short-term loans from financial institution	198,635	198,635	-	198,635
Trade and other current payables	162,065	162,065	-	162,065
Lease liabilities	2,566	674	2,170	2,844
	<u>363,266</u>	<u>361,374</u>	<u>2,170</u>	<u>363,544</u>
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Forward exchange contracts	84	84	-	84
	<u>84</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84</u>
2024				
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Short-term loans from financial institution	216,361	216,361	-	216,361
Long-term loans from financial institution	125,620	100,800	24,820	125,620
Trade and other current payables	202,540	202,540	-	202,540
Lease liabilities	2,049	1,070	1,071	2,141
	<u>546,570</u>	<u>520,771</u>	<u>25,891</u>	<u>546,662</u>
<i>Derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Forward exchange contracts	1,153	1,153	-	1,153
	<u>1,153</u>	<u>1,153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,153</u>

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(b.3) Market risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is as follows:

(b.3.1) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk relating to purchases and sales which are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company primarily utilises forward exchange contracts with maturities of less than one year to hedge such financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The forward exchange contracts entered into at the reporting date also relate to anticipated purchases and sales, denominated in foreign currencies, for the subsequent period.

Exposure to foreign currency 31 December	2025			2024		
	USD	CNY	Total	USD	CNY	Total
			<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Trade and other current receivables	123	166	289	200	95	295
Trade and other current payables	(15)	(4)	(19)	(24)	(13)	(37)
Net statement of financial Position exposure	108	162	270	176	82	258
Forward exchange purchase contracts	9	-	9	152	33	185
Forward exchange selling contracts	(195)	-	(195)	(155)	-	(155)
Net exposure	(78)	162	84	173	115	288

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of Thai Baht against all other foreign currencies at the reporting date would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Impact to the profit or loss	Movement (%)	Strengthening (in million Baht)	Weakening (in million Baht)
2025			
USD	10	20.2	(20.2)
2024			
USD	10	30.9	(30.9)
CNY	10	3.3	(3.3)

Forward exchange contract

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has entered into forward exchange contracts to sell USD 6.4 million (2024: USD 9.1 million and CNY 7 million) at the forward rate of Baht 30.9 - 32.3 per USD (2024: Baht 32.8 - 35.5 per USD and Baht 4.7 - 4.8 per CNY). These contracts are due between 14 January 2026 to 6 July 2026 (2024: 2 January 2025 to 23 June 2025).

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(b.3.2) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Company operations and its cash flows. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk due to its borrowings from financial institutions. However, these financial liabilities' interest rates are mainly fixed. So the Company has low interest rate risk. The sensitivity impact to the increase or decrease in interest expenses from borrowings, as a result of changes in interest rates is immaterial on financial statements of the Company.

18 Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board regularly monitors the return on capital, by evaluating result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interests and also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

19 Commitments with non-related parties

	2025	2024
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Capital commitments</i>		
Equipment	758	-
Total	<u>758</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Other commitments</i>		
Purchase orders for goods and supplies	23,521	15,512
Bank guarantees	9,994	9,994
Total	<u>33,515</u>	<u>25,506</u>

Bank guarantees

As at 31 December 2025, there were outstanding bank guarantees of Baht 9.9 million (2024: Baht 9.9 million) issued by the banks on behalf of the Company to guarantee electricity use as required in the normal course of the Company's business.

