Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Alucon Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Alucon Public Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, 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 2024 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 statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of inventories	
Refer to Note 3(d) and 8 to the financial statements.	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
The Company's inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The Company's main raw material is aluminium ingot which can be subject to price	 My audit procedures included: Inquiring the management to obtain an understand of the Company's policy as well as
volatility depending on the demand and supply in the global market. The price of aluminium ingot is based on the price quoted on the London Metal Exchange Market ("LME"). As a result there is a risk that the carrying value of inventories may exceeds its net realisable value.	 assess the design and implementation of the relevant internal controls over an estimate of an allowance for decline in value of inventories. Analysis the gross profit margins of each inventory category to identify products that have a likelihood of having a lower selling price than
According to value of inventories is significant balance in the financial statements. This matter is concentrated in my audit.	 Assessing the appropriateness of the net realisable value of inventories by testing on sampling basis on the selling price, including costs to make the sale against the relevant document and testing calculation. Considering the adequacy of the disclosures in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting

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.

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.

(Piyatida Tangdenchai) Certified Public Accountant Registration No. 11766

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. Bangkok 24 February 2025

Statement of financial position

		31 December		
Assets	Note	2024	2023	
		(in Baht)		
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	534,835,622	781,600,673	
Current investments in time deposits	6	2,770,000,000	1,886,062,953	
Trade accounts receivable	4, 7	1,067,506,345	1,012,676,666	
Inventories	8	1,492,696,906	1,413,281,087	
Refundable value added tax		29,077,815	23,514,057	
Other current assets		44,834,678	44,404,701	
Total current assets		5,938,951,366	5,161,540,137	
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,961,924,107	2,222,793,802	
Intangible assets	10	3,937,567	3,974,242	
Deferred tax assets	20	57,348,186	41,363,157	
Other non-current assets		214,840	214,840	
Total non-current assets		2,023,424,700	2,268,346,041	
Total assets		7,962,376,066	7,429,886,178	

Statement of financial position

	31 December		
Liabilities and equity	Note	2024	2023
		(in Ba	uht)
Current liabilities			
Trade accounts payable	4, 11, 23	106,816,469	141,160,098
Contract liabilities	15	122,808,488	18,584,758
Other payables to related parties	4, 23	5,366,029	7,550,218
Other payables to other parties	12, 23	105,412,182	97,321,083
Corporate income tax payable		76,905,037	73,366,371
Current provisions for employee benefits	13	97,570,336	57,300,764
Other current liabilities	_	13,059,700	10,993,805
Total current liabilities	_	527,938,241	406,277,097
Non-current liability			
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	13	414,605,250	441,148,357
Total non-current liability	_	414,605,250	441,148,357
Total liabilities	-	942,543,491	847,425,454
Equity			
Share capital			
Authorised share capital			
(43,200,000 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 10 pe	r share)	432,000,000	432,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital			
(43,199,986 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 10 pe	er share)	431,999,860	431,999,860
Share premium			
Share premium on ordinary shares	14	254,000,000	254,000,000
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve	14	43,200,000	43,200,000
Unappropriated	-	6,290,632,715	5,853,260,864
Total equity	-	7,019,832,575	6,582,460,724
Total liabilities and equity	=	7,962,376,066	7,429,886,178

Statement of comprehensive income

		Year ended 31 December		
	Note	2024	2023	
		(in Baht)		
Income				
Revenue from sale of goods	4, 15	6,218,311,490	6,124,295,853	
Interest income		83,130,895	51,442,905	
Net foreign exchange gain		39,440,103	-	
Other income	16	165,335,449	160,983,953	
Total income		6,506,217,937	6,336,722,711	
Expenses				
Cost of sale of goods	4, 8	5,254,174,433	5,425,337,352	
Distribution costs	4,17	146,141,681	143,391,046	
Administrative expenses	4, 18	128,926,327	125,026,344	
Net foreign exchange loss			47,686,412	
Total expenses		5,529,242,441	5,741,441,154	
Profit before income tax expense		976,975,496	595,281,557	
Tax expense	20	195,847,101	88,795,875	
Profit for the year		781,128,395	506,485,682	
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit o	r loss			
Gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	13	2,304,180	13,188,108	
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified				
subsequently to profit or loss	20	(460,836)	(2,637,622)	
Other comprehensive income				
for the year, net of tax		1,843,344	10,550,486	
Total comprehensive income for the year		782,971,739	517,036,168	
Basic earnings per share (in Baht)	21	18.08	11.72	

Alucon Public Company Limited Statement of changes in equity

		Issued and		Retaine	ed earnings	
		paid-up		Legal		Total
	Note	share capital	Share premium	reserve	Unappropriated	equity
				(in Baht)		
Year ended 31 December 2023						
Balance at 1 January 2023		431,999,860	254,000,000	43,200,000	5,768,224,556	6,497,424,416
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Distribution to owners						
Dividends	22				(431,999,860)	(431,999,860)
Total distribution to owners				<u> </u>	(431,999,860)	(431,999,860)
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity				<u> </u>	(431,999,860)	(431,999,860)
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	506,485,682	506,485,682
Other comprehensive income					10,550,486	10,550,486
Total comprehensive income for the year				<u> </u>	517,036,168	517,036,168
Balance at 31 December 2023		431,999,860	254,000,000	43,200,000	5,853,260,864	6,582,460,724

Alucon Public Company Limited Statement of changes in equity

		Issued and		Retaine	ed earnings	
		paid-up		Legal		Total
	Note	share capital	Share premium	reserve	Unappropriated	equity
				(in Baht)		
Year ended 31 December 2024						
Balance at 1 January 2024		431,999,860	254,000,000	43,200,000	5,853,260,864	6,582,460,724
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Distribution to owners						
Dividends	22				(345,599,888)	(345,599,888)
Total distribution to owners				<u> </u>	(345,599,888)	(345,599,888)
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity				<u> </u>	(345,599,888)	(345,599,888)
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	781,128,395	781,128,395
Other comprehensive income					1,843,344	1,843,344
Total comprehensive income for the year				<u> </u>	782,971,739	782,971,739
Balance at 31 December 2024		431,999,860	254,000,000	43,200,000	6,290,632,715	7,019,832,575

Statement of cash flows

		Year ended 31 December		
	Note	2024	2023	
		(in Ba	ht)	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit for the year		781,128,395	506,485,682	
Adjustments to reconcile profit to cash receipts (payments)				
Tax expense	20	195,847,101	88,795,875	
Depreciation	9	345,014,829	368,735,884	
Amortisation	10	1,327,209	1,316,920	
Provisions for employee benefits	13	70,223,013	52,666,885	
Gain on fair value adjustment on unit trust - debt instruments		-	(634,998)	
Unrealised losses on exchange		4,631,012	20,352,558	
Losses on inventories devaluation	8	797,377	491,742	
Gains on disposal and write off of plant and equipment				
and intangible assets		(1,279,693)	(1,311,138)	
Interest income		(83,130,895)	(51,442,905)	
		1,314,558,348	985,456,505	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Trade accounts receivable		(59,602,568)	55,508,778	
Inventories		(80,213,196)	923,332,614	
Refundable value added tax		(5,563,758)	28,707,657	
Other current assets		1,946,754	7,284,240	
Other non-current assets		-	78,876	
Trade accounts payable		(34,201,752)	25,625,638	
Contract liabilities		104,223,730	(10,704,280)	
Other payable to related parties		(2,184,189)	(2,068,699)	
Other payable to other parties		12,434,763	(8,500,797)	
Other current liabilities		2,065,895	(3,544,868)	
Provision for employee benefits paid		(54,192,368)	(33,414,381)	
Net cash generated from operations		1,199,271,659	1,967,761,283	
Taxes paid		(208,754,300)	(109,691,992)	
Net cash from operating activities		990,517,359	1,858,069,291	

Statement of cash flows

	Year ended 31 December		
	Note	2024	2023
		(in Ba	uht)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflow on current investments in time deposits		(883,937,047)	(1,886,062,953)
Proceeds from sale of unit trust - debt instruments		-	52,103,484
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		1,544,346	1,712,622
Payment for acquisition of plant and equipment		(89,095,085)	(103,054,856)
Payment for acquisition of intangible assets		(948,900)	-
Interest received		80,754,164	27,748,110
Net cash used in investing activities		(891,682,522)	(1,907,553,593)
Cash flows from financing activity			
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	22	(345,599,888)	(431,999,860)
Net cash used in financing activity		(345,599,888)	(431,999,860)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(246,765,051)	(481,484,162)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		781,600,673	1,263,084,835
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	5	534,835,622	781,600,673
Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information:			
1. Cash paid for purchase of plant and equipment			
during the year are detailed as follows:			
Total addition of plant and equipment during the year	9	84,409,787	108,825,387
Add: settlement of payables for plant and equipment			
previously purchased		8,947,000	3,176,469
Less: payables on purchase of plant and equipment	12	(4,261,702)	(8,947,000)
Net purchases of plant and equipment paid by cash		89,095,085	103,054,856
2. Cash paid for purchase of intangible assets			
during the year are detailed as follows:			
Total addition of intangible assets during the year	10	1,290,535	-
Less: payables on purchase of intangible assets	12	(341,635)	
Net purchases of intangible assets paid by cash		948,900	-

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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 24 February 2025.

1 General information

Alucon Public Company Limited, the "Company", is incorporated in Thailand and was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in November 1989 and converted to a public company in May 1994. The Company's registered office at 500 Moo 1, Soi Sirikam, Sukhumvit 72 Road, North Samrong, Muang, Samut Prakarn. Another plant at Chonburi is located at 272/5, Moo 3, Bor Win, Sriracha, Chonburi.

The parent company during the financial year was Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited, incorporated in Japan, which held 71.77% (2023: 71.65%) of the paid up share capital.

The principal businesses of the Company are producing and distributing aluminium containers such as Aluminium Collapsible Tubes, Aluminium Monobloc Aerosol Cans, Aluminium Rigid Wall Containers, Aluminium Bottles, Technical Impact Extrusions, Aluminium Slugs (Blanks), Aluminium Coils, Aluminium Pellets, strips, plates, etc.

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. All financial information has been rounded in the notes to the financial statements to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

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

3 Material accounting policies

The Company has adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to TAS 1 since 1 January 2024. The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant', accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies.

Following the amendments, the Company has revisited the accounting policy information it has been disclosing and made updates to the information disclosed as follows:

(a) Foreign currencies

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

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial instruments

(b.1) Classification and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities (expect it is a trade account 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 comphehensive 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 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) Impairment of financial assets other than trade accounts receivables

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 at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due, significant deterioration in financial instruments's 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 90 days past due.
- (b.4) Write-off

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.5) 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. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

(c) Trade and other accounts receivables

Trade and other accounts receivables are recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive consideration. Trade and other accounts 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.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the first in first out principle. Cost includes directs cost incurred in acquiring the inventories. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity and is calculated using standard cost adjusted to approximate average cost. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and to make the sale.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any).

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

Difference between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are recognised 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 or assets under construction and installation. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Land improvement	5 - 30	years
Buildings and building improvement	5 - 40	years
Machinery and equipment	2 - 20	years
Office equipment	3 - 8	years
Vehicles	5 and 10	years
Spare parts	2 - 10	years

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (if any). 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 life is as follow:

Software license

10 years

(g) 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 or its cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount.

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 or CGU.

An impairment losse of asset recognised in prior periods is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(h) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to the Company's provident funds are expensed in profit or loss as the related service is provided.

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 definded benefit obligations is discounted to 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 other comprehensive income ("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.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when:

- (1) the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or
- (2) when the Company recognises 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.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(i) **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.

(j) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue recognition

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.

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised on the date on which the goods are deliveried to the customers. For the sale 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.

Contract balances

Contract liabilities are the obligation to transfer goods to the customer. The contract liabilities are recognised when the Company receives or has an unconditional right to receive non-refundable consideration from the customer before the Company recognises the related revenue.

(k) 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 equity or in 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 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's 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 by the reporting date. Current deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the financial statements.

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

A related party is a person or entity that has direct or indirect control or joint control, or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of the Company; a person or entity that is under common control or under the same significant influence as the Company; or a person or entity over which the Company has direct or indirect control or joint control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making.

Relationships with related parties that the Company had significant transactions with during the year were as follows:

Name of entities	Country of incorporation/ Nationality	Nature of relationships
Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	Japan	Parent Company, 71.77% shareholding
Key management personnel		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 for the years ended 31 December with related parties were as follows:

Year ended 31 December	2024 (in thousa	2023 and Baht)
ParentRevenue from sale of goodsPurchase of raw materials and spare partsPurchase of machinery and equipmentLicense feeCommission expensesOther expenses	1,335,670 16,938 2,037 4,132 527 634	1,365,028 13,851 11,319 1,428 301
 Key management personnel Key management personnel compensation Short-term employee benefits <i>(including director's renumeration)</i> Post-employment benefits Total key management personnel compensation 	42,053 1,717 43,770	41,107 948 42,055
Balances as at 31 December with related parties were as follows:		
	2024 (in thousar	2023 nd Baht)
<i>Trade account receivable</i> Parent - Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	52,817	79,444
<i>Trade account payable</i> Parent - Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	1,865	88
<i>Other payables</i> <i>Accrued license fee</i> Parent - Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	242	2,424
Accrued commission payable Parent - Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	29	268
Accrued management's remuneration and other benefits Key management personnel Total other payables to related parties	5,095 5,366	4,858 7,550
Significant agreement with related party		
Commitments for purchase of raw materials and spare parts		
Parent - Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited	2024 (in thousan 4,048	2023 d Baht) 2,097

Technical license agreement

The Company entered into a technical license agreement with Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited, the parent company. Under the term of the agreement, the parent company agrees to provide technical assistance inclusive technical information and know-how, equipment for manufacturing and rights to sell the products. The Company is committed to pay a license and commission fee as indicated in the agreement. This agreement is valid for 10 years and shall be renewed automatically from year to year unless either party notifies the other party by a written notice at least 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Significant memorandum of understanding

On 1 February 2024, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding with Takeuchi Press Industries Company Limited to supply aluminium slugs in quantity of about 7,000 MT for the production of aluminium monobloc aerosol cans and collapsible tubes for a period from April 2024 to March 2025.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 (in thousan	2023 d Baht)
Cash on hand Cash at banks - current accounts	2,285 439	39 438
Cash at banks - saving accounts Cash at banks - fixed accounts	532,112	581,124 200,000
Total	534,836	781,601

6 Current investments in time deposits

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had current investments in time deposits amounted to Baht 2,770 million (2023: Bath 1,886 millon) with local financial institutions that maturity period over 3 months and bear interest at the rate of 1.97% to 2.36% per annum.

7 Trade accounts receivables

	Note	2024 (in thousar	2023 nd Baht)
Related party		Υ.	/
Within credit terms	4	52,817	79,444
		52,817	79,444
Other parties			
Within credit terms		829,578	808,467
Overdue:			
Less than 3 months		184,937	124,766
3 - 6 months		122	-
More than 12 months		52	
		1,014,689	933,233
Total		1,067,506	1,012,677

Information of credit risk is disclosed in note 23 (a.1).

Alucon Public Company Limited Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

8 Inventories

	2024 (in thousand	2023 d Baht)
Finished goods	367,769	150,029
Work in progress	143,647	183,527
Raw materials	516,774	665,162
Spare parts	161,823	168,634
Goods in transit	305,972	248,420
Total	1,495,985	1,415,772
Less allowance for decline in value	(3,288)	(2,491)
Net	1,492,697	1,413,281
Inventories recognised in "cost of sales of goods":		
- Cost	5,253,377	5,424,845
- Write-down to net realisable value	797	492
Total	5,254,174	5,425,337

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and land improvement	Buildings and building improvement	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment (in thousan	Vehicles ad Baht)	Spare parts	Asstes under construction and installation	Total
Cost								
At 1 January 2023	293,760	1,795,491	7,557,866	20,796	29,756	84,150	31,065	9,812,884
Additions	-	-	2,192	60	-	11,873	94,700	108,825
Transfers	-	2,979	103,964	-	-	(9,284)	(97,659)	-
Disposals		(2,522)	(66,089)	(648)				(69,259)
At 31 December 2023 and								
1 January 2024	293,760	1,795,948	7,597,933	20,208	29,756	86,739	28,106	9,852,450
Additions	-	-	5,537	382	6,608	11,377	60,506	84,410
Transfers	1,340	-	60,285	-	-	(15,425)	(46,200)	-
Disposals		(2,247)	(28,469)	(1,186)	(6,055)			(37,957)
At 31 December 2024	295,100	1,793,701	7,635,286	19,404	30,309	82,691	42,412	9,898,903
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2023	56,992	1,074,331	6,151,686	19,149	27,620	-	-	7,329,778
Depreciation charge for the year	5,515	55,611	305,571	750	1,289	-	-	368,736
Disposals		(2,454)	(65,756)	(648)	-,,	-	-	(68,858)
At 31 December 2023 and								(
1 January 2024	62,507	1,127,488	6,391,501	19,251	28,909	-	-	7,629,656
Depreciation charge for the year	5,152	53,842	284,452	503	1,066	-	-	345,015
Disposals	-	(2,115)	(28,337)	(1,186)	(6,054)	-	-	(37,692)
At 31 December 2024	67,659	1,179,215	6,647,616	18,568	23,921	-	_	7,936,979
Net book value								
At 1 January 2023	236,768	721,160	1,406,180	1,647	2,136	84,150	31,065	2,483,106
At 31 December 2023 and								
1 January 2024	231,253	668,460	1,206,432	957	847	86,739	28,106	2,222,794
At 31 December 2024	227,441	614,486	987,670	836	6,388	82,691	42,412	1,961,924

The gross amount of the Company's fully depreciated plant and equipment that was still in use as at 31 December 2024 amounted to Baht 4,247 million (2023: Baht 3,220 million).

10 Intangible assets

Cast	Software licence (in thousand Baht)
<i>Cost</i> At 1 January 2023	30,310
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	30,310
Additions	1,291
Disposals	(5)
At 31 December 2024	31,596
<i>Amortisation</i> At 1 January 2023 Amortisation charge for the year At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 Amortisation charge for the year Disposals At 31 December 2024	25,019 1,317 26,336 1,327 (5) 27,658
	27,050
<i>Net book value</i> At 1 January 2023 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2024	3,938

11 Trade accounts payable

	Note	2024	2023
		(in thousand	l Baht)
Related party	4	1,865	88
Other parties		104,951	141,072
Total	_	106,816	141,160

12 Other payables to other parties

2024	2023
(in thousand	d Baht)
46,120	41,904
15,824	12,059
4,603	8,947
38,865	34,411
105,412	97,321
	(in thousand 46,120 15,824 4,603 38,865

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

13 **Provisions for employee benefits**

	2024	2023
Statement of financial position	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Provisions for :		
Post-employment benefits	370,921	376,345
Other long-term employee benefits	71,727	56,025
	442,648	432,370
Provident fund	69,528	66,079
Total	512,176	498,449
Statement of comprehensive income		
Recognised in profit or loss:		
Post-employment benefits	34,600	34,966
Other long-term employee benefits	24,881	9,865
Provident fund	10,742	7,836
	70,223	52,667
Recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gain recognised in the year	(2,304)	(13,188)

Defined benefit plans

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 market (investment) risk.

Present value of the defined benefit obligations	2024 2023 (in thousand Baht)	
At 1 January	432,370	428,725
Include in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	30,655	31,789
Past service cost	285	1,323
Interest on obligation	12,081	9,758
Actuarial loss on other long-term employee benefits	16,461	1,960
	59,482	44,830
Included in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain) loss		
- Demographic assumptions	-	129
- Financial assumptions	11,552	(13,423)
- Experience adjustment	(13,856)	106
	(2,304)	(13,188)
Benefit paid	(46,900)	(27,997)
At 31 December	442,648	432,370

Principal actuarial assumptions	2024	2023
	(%)	
Discount rate	2.41	3.05
Future salary growth	3.50	3.50

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

At 31 December 2024, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 7.72 years (2023: 7.68 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.

Effect to the defined benefit obligation	1 year/1% increase in assumption		1 year/1% decrease in assumption	
At 31 December	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in thousand Baht)			
Discount rate	(23,698)	(23,023)	26,650	25,801
Future salary growth	22,153	22,721	(20,118)	(20,690)
Employee turnover	(10,450)	(9,243)	8,422	7,095
Life expectancy (year)	350	316	(349)	(316)

Defined contribution plans

The Company has established a contributory provident fund for its employees. Membership to the fund is on a voluntary basis. The Company contributes 50% of the amount paid in by each employee who has been a member of the provident fund scheme for five years and an additional 10% of the balance on the employee's provident fund in each subsequent year.

14 Share premium and reserves

Share premium

Section 51 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535 (1992) requires companies to set aside share subscription monies received in excess of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account ("share premium"). Share premium is not available for dividend distribution.

Legal reserve

Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535 (1992) requires that a public company shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward (if any), 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.

15 Segment information and disaggregation of revenue

Segment results that are reported to the Company's CEO (the chief operating decision maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly other assets, other liabilities and employee benefit obligations.

The Company has two reportable segments, as described below, which are the Company's strategic divisions. The strategic divisions offer different products are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic divisions, the chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The Company's main revenue is derived from contracts with customers and recognised at a point of time. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Company's reportable segments.

Segment 1	Can and tube
Segment 2	Slug

The Company did not have single external customers who contributed 10% or more than of the Company's total revenues.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. 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.

Information about reportable segments

	Segment 1		Segment 2		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(in thou	sand Baht)		
Revenue from sale of goods	2,924,321	3,076,397	3,293,990	3,047,899	6,218,311	6,124,296
Segment result	603,475	531,964	360,662	166,995	964,137	698,959
Profit before income tax	672,264	531,961	304,711	63,321	976,975	595,282
Segment assets						
Trade accounts receivable	476,053	508,971	591,453	503,706	1,067,506	1,012,677
Inventories	322,199	267,110	1,170,498	1,146,171	1,492,697	1,413,281
Property, plant and equipment	1,617,410	1,816,256	344,514	406,538	1,961,924	2,222,794
Unallocated assets					3,440,249	2,781,134
Total assets					7,962,376	7,429,886
Segment liabilities						
Trade accounts payable	85,151	84,937	21,665	56,223	106,816	141,160
Unallocated liabilities					835,727	706,265
Total liabililites					942,543	847,425
Other material items						
Depreciation and amortisation	273,969	284,462	72,373	85,591	346,342	370,053
Capital expenditure	73,997	104,022	11,703	4,803	85,700	108,825

Geographical information

In presenting geographical information, revenue is based on the geographical location of customers. Assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

	Revenues		Non-curren	it assets		
	2024	2023	2024	2023		
	(in thousand Baht)					
Asia pacific	3,715,630	3,825,905	-	-		
Thailand	1,356,816	1,487,678	2,023,425	2,268,346		
America	861,322	479,351	-	-		
Others	284,543	331,362	-	-		
Total	6,218,311	6,124,296	2,023,425	2,268,346		

Promotional privileges

The Company has been granted promotional certificates by the Office of the Board of Investment for aluminium containers production. 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 certained terms and conditions prescribed in the promotional certificates, which the Company must comply with.

		2024 Non-			2023 Non-	
	Promoted	promoted		Promoted	promoted	
	businesses	businesses	Total	businesses	businesses	Total
			(in thousa	ind Baht)		
Year ended						
31 December						
Export sales	-	4,909,717	4,909,717	1,394,756	3,334,992	4,729,748
Local sales		1,308,594	1,308,594	388,342	1,006,206	1,394,548
Total		6,218,311	6,218,311	1,783,098	4,341,198	6,124,296

Contract Balances

	31 December		
	2024	2023	
	(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Contract liabilities - current	122,808	18,585	

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for sales of goods. The Company recognises such contract liabilities as revenue when transferring control of the goods to the customers.

Alucon Public Company Limited Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

16 Other income

	2024	2023
	(in thousand	Baht)
Sale of scrap	150,043	147,723
Others	15,292	13,261
Total	165,335	160,984

17 Distribution costs

	2024	2023
	(in thousand	Baht)
Freight expenses	97,944	88,895
Employee benefit expenses	31,420	30,454
Others	16,778	24,042
Total	146,142	143,391

18 Administrative expenses

	2024	2023
	(in thousand	Baht)
Employee benefit expenses	100,667	100,461
Repair and maintenance	6,301	5,687
Depreciation and amortisation	2,682	4,179
Transportation expenses	2,111	2,448
Others	17,165	12,251
Total	128,926	125,026

19 Expenses by nature

The statements of income include an analysis of expenses by function. Expenses by nature disclosed in accordance with the requirements of various TFRS were as follows:

	2024	2023
	(in thousand Baht)	
Included in cost of sale of goods:		
Changes in inventories of finished		
goods and work in progress	177,860	215,864
Raw materials and consumables used	3,793,179	3,548,295
Employee benefit expenses	600,362	573,636
Depreciation and amortisation	343,147	365,344
Utilities expenses	363,100	379,849
Included in distribution costs:		
Freight expenses	97,944	88,895
Employee benefit expenses	31,420	30,454
Depreciation and amortisation	513	530
Included in administrative expenses:		
Employee benefit expenses	100,667	100,461
Depreciation and amortisation	2,682	4,179

20 Income tax

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	2024	2023	
	(in thousand Baht)		
Current tax expense			
Current year	209,655	103,650	
Under (over) provided in prior year	2,638	(792)	
	212,293	102,858	
Deferred tax expense			
Movements in temporary differences	(16,446)	(14,062)	
Total	195,847	88,796	

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Before tax	2024 Tax expense	Net of tax	Before tax	2023 Tax expense	Net of tax
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain Total	2,304 2,304	(461) (461)	(in thouse <u>1,843</u> 1,843	<u>13,188</u> 13,188	(2,638) (2,638)	10,550 10,550

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Keconculation of effective tax rate				
		2024	, -	2023
		(in thousand		(in thousand
	Rate (%)	Baht)	Rate (%)	Baht)
Profit before income tax		976,975		595,282
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	195,395	20	119,056
Corporate income tax exemption		-		(25,719)
Tax effect of income and expenses that are				
not taxable income or tax expenses, net		(2,186)		(3,749)
Under (over) provided in prior year		2,638		(792)
Total	20	195,847	15	88,796

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liability as at 31 December were as follows:

	2024	2023
	(in thousan	d Baht)
Deferred tax assets	99,020	94,128
Deferred tax liabilities	(41,672)	(52,765)
Net	57,348	41,363

Movements in total deferred tax assets and liability during the year were as follows:

	At 1 January 2024	Profit or loss	Credited to : Other comprehensive income and Baht)	At 31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Inventories (allowance for decline in value)	498	159	-	657
Employee benefit	190	109		007
obligations	93,630	5,194	(461)	98,363
Total	94,128	5,353	(461)	99,020
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment				
(depreciation gap)	(52,765)	11,093	-	(41,672)
Total	(52,765)	11,093	-	(41,672)
Net	41,363	16,446	(461)	57,348
		((horad))	(Creadited to)	
		(Charged)/	Credited to :	
	At 1 January 2023	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	At 31 December 2023
Defensed ton access	1 January	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive	31 December
Deferred tax assets	1 January	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	31 December
Inventories (allowance for decline in value)	1 January	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	31 December
Inventories <i>(allowance for decline in value)</i> Employee benefit	1 January 2023 241	Profit or loss (in thouse 257	Other comprehensive income and Baht)	31 December 2023 498
Inventories (allowance for decline in value)	1 January 2023	Profit or loss (in thouse	Other comprehensive income	31 December 2023
Inventories (allowance for decline in value) Employee benefit obligations Total Deferred tax liabilities	1 January 2023 241 93,698	Profit or loss (in thouse 257 2,570	Other comprehensive income and Baht) - (2,638)	31 December 2023 498 93,630
Inventories (allowance for decline in value) Employee benefit obligations Total Deferred tax liabilities Property, plant and equipment (depreciation gap)	1 January 2023 241 93,698	Profit or loss (in thouse 257 2,570	Other comprehensive income and Baht) - (2,638)	31 December 2023 498 93,630
Inventories (allowance for decline in value) Employee benefit obligations Total Deferred tax liabilities Property, plant and equipment	1 January 2023 241 <u>93,698</u> 93,939 (63,891)	Profit or loss (in thouse 257 <u>2,570</u> <u>2,827</u>	Other comprehensive income and Baht) - (2,638)	31 December 2023 498 <u>93,630</u> 94,128
Inventories (allowance for decline in value) Employee benefit obligations Total Deferred tax liabilities Property, plant and equipment (depreciation gap) Financial assets measured at	1 January 2023 241 93,698 93,939	Profit or loss <i>(in thouso</i> 257 <u>2,570</u> <u>2,827</u> 11,126	Other comprehensive income and Baht) - (2,638)	31 December 2023 498 <u>93,630</u> 94,128

21 **Basic earnings per share**

The calculations of basic earnings per share for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were based on the profit for the years attributable to shareholders of the Company and the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the years as follows:

	2024 (in thousand Baht / t.	2023 housand shares)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the year ended 31 December	,	,
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	781,128	506,486
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	43,200	43,200
Basic earnings per share (in Baht)	18.08	11.72

Dividends 22

The shareholders of the Company have approved dividends as follows:

	Approval date	Payment schedule	Dividend rate per share (Baht)	Amount (in million Baht)
2024 Annual dividend	23 April 2024	May 2024	8	346
2023 Annual dividend	18 April 2023	May 2023	10	432

23 **Financial** instruments

(a) 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.

(a.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.

(a.1.1) Trade accounts receivables

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. Detail of concentration of revenue are included in note 15.

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 includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some cases bank references. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed regularly. 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 90 day. 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 receivables are disclosed in note 4 and 7, respectively.

(a.1.2) Cash and cash equivalent and current investments in time deposits

The Company's exposure to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and current investments in time deposits are limited because the counterparties are banks and financial institutions which the Company considers to have low credit risk.

(a.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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

At 31 December	Carrying amount	Con Within 1 year or less	tractual cash flo More than 1 year but less than 5 years	ws More than 5 years	Total
		(ir	n thousand Baht	t)	
2024					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade accounts payables Other payables to	106,816	106,816	-	-	106,816
related parties Other payables to	5,366	5,366	-	-	5,366
other parties	105,412	105,412	-	-	105,412
Total	217,594	217,594			217,594
2023 Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade accounts payables Other payables to	141,160	141,160	-	-	141,160
related parties Other payables to	7,550	7,550	-	-	7,550
other parties	97,321	97,321	-	-	97,321
Total	246,031	246,031	-		246,031

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had unutilised credit facilities from financial institutions of approximately Baht 1,889 million (2023: Baht 1,879 million).

(a.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:

(a.3.1) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk relating to purchases and sales which are denominated in foreign currencies. Most receipts in foreign currencies are credited into foreign currency accounts such as US Dollar, Japanese YEN, etc. with banks in Thailand. The Company foregoes interest earnings on such foreign currency accounts. Foreign currencies obtained from exports are used for payment of raw material purchased, spare parts and machinery and equipment imported, thus the Company saves foreign currency conversion charges.

At 31 December, the Company was exposed to foreign currency risk in respect of financial assets and liabilities denominated in the following currencies:

Alucon Public Company Limited Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 (in thousa	2023 nd Baht)
<i>United States Dollars (USD)</i> Cash and cash equivalents Current investments in time deposits Trade accounts receivable Trade accounts payable	161,123 658,186 (2,037) 817,272	358,904 986,063 536,502 (39,948) 1,841,521
Japanese Yen (YEN) Cash and cash equivalents Trade accounts receivable Trade accounts payable	269,284 52,817 (5,723) 316,378	152,110 79,444 (3,047) 228,507
Australian Dollar (AUD) Trade accounts receivable	7,970 7,970	<u> 16,993</u> <u> 16,993</u>
<i>Others (EUR, CHF and GBP)</i> Trade accounts receivable Trade accounts payable	1,582 (2,981) (1,399)	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,383 \\ $
Gross statement of financial position exposure	1,140,221	2,084,138

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of Thai Baht against 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 profit or loss	Movement (%)	Strengthening (in thousan	Weakening <i>d Baht</i>)
At 31 December 2024			
USD	1	8,173	(8,173)
YEN	1	3,164	(3,164)
At 31 December 2023			
USD	1	18,416	(18,416)
YEN	1	2,285	(2,285)

(a.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's operations and its cash flows because financial assets and 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, as a result of changes in interest rates is immaterial on financial statements of the Company.

Exposure to interest rate risk		
at 31 December	2024	2023
	(in thousa	and Baht)
Financial instruments with fixed interest rates		
Financial assets	3,304,836	2,667,664
	3,304,836	2,667,664

24 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 regular monitors the return on capital, by evaluating result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity and also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

25 Commitments with non-related parties

	2024	2023
	(in thousand Baht)	
Capital commitments		
Contracted but not provided for:		
Factory, machinery and equipment	23,105	9,318
Other commitments		
Purchase orders accepted by suppliers		
- Within one year	3,633,802	2,327,594
Bank guarantees	22,500	22,500
Total	3,656,302	2,350,094

Bank guarantee

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had commitment with a local bank for letters of guarantee issued in favour of the Company to the Metropolitan Electricity Authority and the Provincial Electricity Authority totaling Baht 23 million (2023: Baht 23 million).

Purchase orders accepted by suppliers

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had purchase orders accepted by suppliers for purchase of aluminium ingot in total quantity of 42,297 MT (2023: 28,994 MT), at the price as determined in purchase orders (2023: at the price as determined in purchase orders) that will be delivered during 2025 (2023: during 2024).

26 Event after the reporting period

At the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company held on 24 February 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved to purpose to the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company for approval to appropriation of cash dividends of Baht 12 per share, amounting to Baht 518 million. The appropriation of dividend must be approved by shareholders's meeting of the Company.