

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

EXPRESSED IN THAI BAHT

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Chiangmai Frozen Foods Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of **Chiangmai Frozen Foods Public Company Limited and its subsidiary** ("the Group") and of **Chiangmai Frozen Foods Public Company Limited (the "Company")**, respectively, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Chiangmai Frozen Foods Public Company Limited and its subsidiary** and of **Chiangmai Frozen Foods Public Company Limited** as at 31 December 2024, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. 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 Group 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 are 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.

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to Note 2 and 12 to the financial statements. On 29 August 2024, the Group disposed the investment in subsidiary. For the purpose of consolidated financial statements preparation, the Group presented the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows, which including the subsidiary's financial performance and cash flows for the period from 1 January 2024 to 29 August 2024 (loss of control date). The Company did not prepare the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024. My conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in my professional judgement, was of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. This matter was 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 this matter.

Key audit matter and how audit procedures respond for each matter are described below.

Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue are mainly derived from the distribution of frozen vegetable and freeze dried product in domestic and export markets which are accounted for 99% of total revenue of the Company. Revenue from the sales of goods are considered as significant transactions and have a direct effect on the profit and loss of the Company. The sales transactions of the Company are made with a large number of domestic and oversea customers and there are a variety of arrangements and conditions. There are therefore risks with respect to the amount and timing of revenue recognition.

I examined the Company's revenue recognition by assessing and testing the effectiveness of internal controls over the revenue cycle, applying a sampling method to select sales transactions to examine the accuracy and appropriateness of the revenue recorded whether they were in compliance with the conditions set out in the sales documents and in compliance with the Company's policy. On a sampling basis, I examined supporting documents of sales incurred during the year and near the end of the accounting period. I examined the credit notes issued after the period-end and examined the significant adjustment made to the revenues. I also analyzed revenues and cost of sales and revenues disaggregated by products group to determine the accuracy and the appropriateness of revenues recognized throughout the accounting period.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in annual report of, 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 do 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 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 for correction of the misstatement.

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 Thai Financial Reporting Standards, 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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group'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 Thai Standards on Auditing 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 Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on 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 Group'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 Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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, related safeguards.

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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.

Chamaporn Rodloytuk

CHAMAPORN RODLOYTUK
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 9211

AST Master Co., Ltd.
26 February 2025

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>In Baht</u>		
		<u>Consolidated</u>		<u>Separate</u>
		<u>Financial statements</u>	<u>financial statements</u>	<u>financial statements</u>
		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2023</u>
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	296,233,120	278,038,237	276,421,919
Trade and other current receivables	7	99,538,968	126,004,463	121,612,304
Accounts receivable-planters	8	44,617,538	23,089,085	23,089,085
Receivable from sale and purchase assets agreement with option to repurchase memorandam	9	-	-	144,018,692
Short-term loan to subsidiary	5.2	-	-	-
Inventories	10	289,642,040	325,925,565	325,650,656
Derivatives assets	31	10,896,702	14,911,955	14,911,955
Other current financial assets	11	114,638,582	62,927,165	62,927,165
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>855,566,950</u>	<u>830,896,470</u>	<u>968,631,776</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investment in subsidiary	12	-	-	-
Investment property	13	150,066,830	22,128,578	22,128,578
Property, plant and equipment	14	463,566,455	643,476,896	424,565,152
Refundable deposit receivable	15	-	-	-
Intangible assets-software computer	16	4,052,237	5,260,336	5,260,336
Deferred tax assets	29	22,582,778	20,721,280	20,061,132
Income tax refundable		1,954,649	2,511,285	2,511,285
Other non-current assets		2,958,822	2,359,109	1,784,409
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>645,181,771</u>	<u>696,457,484</u>	<u>476,310,892</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,500,748,721</u>	<u>1,527,353,954</u>	<u>1,444,942,668</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		In Baht		
		Consolidated		Separate
		Financial statements	financial statements	financial statements
		2024	2023	2023
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		Notes		
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other current payables	18	55,253,354	58,316,817	48,796,623
Current portion of long-term loans from other persons		-	5,756,100	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	19	325,494	298,288	298,288
Short-term loans from related person	5.2	-	250,000	-
Derivatives liabilities	31	3,525,199	3,428,419	3,428,419
Other current liabilities		4,553,746	6,084,364	3,603,484
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		63,657,793	74,133,988	56,126,814
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term loans from other persons		-	16,171,800	-
Lease liabilities	19	1,317,560	1,643,054	1,643,054
Non - current provisions for employee benefit	20	65,690,663	63,764,761	63,764,761
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		67,008,223	81,579,615	65,407,815
TOTAL LIABILITIES		130,666,016	155,713,603	121,534,629
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital-Baht 1 par value				
Authorized shares				
381,145,725 common shares		381,145,725	381,145,725	381,145,725
Issued and paid-up shares				
381,145,725 common shares		381,145,725	381,145,725	381,145,725
Premium on share capital		68,000,000	68,000,000	68,000,000
Retained earnings				
Appropriated for legal reserve		38,115,000	38,115,000	38,115,000
Unappropriated		880,224,085	863,703,675	824,648,545
Other component of equity		2,597,895	11,498,769	11,498,769
Total equity attributable to the parent company		1,370,082,705	1,362,463,169	1,323,408,039
Non-controlling interests		-	9,177,182	-
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1,370,082,705	1,371,640,351	1,323,408,039
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1,500,748,721	1,527,353,954	1,444,942,668

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	In Bath			
		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues from sales	26,27	1,180,719,326	1,250,119,118	1,180,719,326	1,250,119,118
Cost of sales		<u>(935,485,839)</u>	<u>(1,014,079,111)</u>	<u>(936,427,146)</u>	<u>(1,014,079,111)</u>
Gross profit		245,233,487	236,040,007	244,292,180	236,040,007
Gain on exchange rate		3,797,458	4,462,612	3,797,458	4,462,612
Other income		<u>8,373,666</u>	<u>11,148,937</u>	<u>8,373,666</u>	<u>11,148,937</u>
Profit before expenses		257,404,611	251,651,556	256,463,304	251,651,556
Cost of distributions		<u>(77,616,222)</u>	<u>(86,826,220)</u>	<u>(77,616,222)</u>	<u>(86,826,220)</u>
Administrative expenses		<u>(87,481,066)</u>	<u>(75,905,674)</u>	<u>(87,481,066)</u>	<u>(76,205,673)</u>
Loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries		-	-	-	<u>(16,132,323)</u>
Profit from operating activities		92,307,323	88,919,662	91,366,016	72,487,340
Finance income		3,173,832	2,185,870	3,372,736	2,485,869
Finance costs		<u>(1,448,513)</u>	<u>(1,415,245)</u>	<u>(1,448,513)</u>	<u>(1,415,245)</u>
Profit before tax		94,032,642	89,690,287	93,290,239	73,557,964
Tax expenses	29	<u>(445,794)</u>	<u>(1,715,264)</u>	<u>(445,794)</u>	<u>(1,715,264)</u>
Profit for the year from continuing operations		93,586,848	87,975,023	92,844,445	71,842,700
Discontinued operation					
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations,					
net of income tax	25	<u>(63,146,201)</u>	<u>12,444,764</u>	-	-
Net profit for the year		<u>30,440,647</u>	<u>100,419,787</u>	<u>92,844,445</u>	<u>71,842,700</u>
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or					
loss in subsequent year					
Hedging reserve reclassified to profit or loss		13,160,600	17,814,202	13,160,600	17,814,202
<u>Less</u> : Tax effect	29	<u>(2,632,120)</u>	<u>(3,562,840)</u>	<u>(2,632,120)</u>	<u>(3,562,840)</u>
Change in fair value of hedging derivatives		<u>(24,286,693)</u>	<u>(24,745,314)</u>	<u>(24,286,693)</u>	<u>(24,745,314)</u>
<u>Less</u> : Tax effect	29	<u>4,857,339</u>	<u>4,949,063</u>	<u>4,857,339</u>	<u>4,949,063</u>
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified					
to profit or loss in subsequent year					
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations					
Actuarial loss		<u>(3,711,107)</u>	<u>(2,141,604)</u>	<u>(3,711,107)</u>	<u>(2,141,604)</u>
<u>Less</u> : Tax effect	29	<u>742,221</u>	<u>428,321</u>	<u>742,221</u>	<u>428,321</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>(11,869,760)</u>	<u>(7,258,172)</u>	<u>(11,869,760)</u>	<u>(7,258,172)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year from continuing operations		81,717,088	80,716,851	80,974,685	64,584,528
Total comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations		<u>(63,146,201)</u>	<u>12,444,764</u>	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>18,570,887</u>	<u>93,161,615</u>	<u>80,974,685</u>	<u>64,584,528</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	In Bath			
		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent					
Profit for the year from continuing operations		93,586,848	87,975,023	92,844,445	71,842,700
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations		(39,797,533)	10,370,145	-	-
		<u>53,789,315</u>	<u>98,345,168</u>	<u>92,844,445</u>	<u>71,842,700</u>
Non-controlling interests					
Profit (loss) for the year from discontinuing operations		(23,348,668)	2,074,619	-	-
		<u>30,440,647</u>	<u>100,419,787</u>	<u>92,844,445</u>	<u>71,842,700</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent					
Total comprehensive income for the year from continuing operations		81,717,088	80,716,851	80,974,685	64,584,528
Total comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations		(39,797,533)	10,370,145	-	-
		<u>41,919,555</u>	<u>91,086,996</u>	<u>80,974,685</u>	<u>64,584,528</u>
Non-controlling interests					
Total comprehensive income for the year from discontinuing operations		(23,348,668)	2,074,619	-	-
		<u>18,570,887</u>	<u>93,161,615</u>	<u>80,974,685</u>	<u>64,584,528</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share					
	24				
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Continuing operations		0.25	0.23	0.24	0.19
Discontinued operations		(0.10)	0.03	-	-
		<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.26</u>	<u>0.24</u>	<u>0.19</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

In Baht								
Consolidated financial statements								
Equity holders of the parent								
Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings		Other component of equity		Non-controlling interests	Total
			Appropriated for legal reserve	Unappropriated	Fair value reserve of investment in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensives income	Total equity holders of the parent		
Balance as at 1 January 2023	381,145,725	68,000,000	38,115,000	767,071,790	17,043,658	1,271,376,173	7,102,563	1,278,478,736
Profit for the year	-	-	-	98,345,168	-	98,345,168	2,074,619	100,419,787
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,713,283)	(5,544,889)	(7,258,172)	-	(7,258,172)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	96,631,885	(5,544,889)	91,086,996	2,074,619	93,161,615
Balance as at 31 December 2023	<u>381,145,725</u>	<u>68,000,000</u>	<u>38,115,000</u>	<u>863,703,675</u>	<u>11,498,769</u>	<u>1,362,463,169</u>	<u>9,177,182</u>	<u>1,371,640,351</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2024	381,145,725	68,000,000	38,115,000	863,703,675	11,498,769	1,362,463,169	9,177,182	1,371,640,351
Disposal of investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,171,486	14,171,486
Dividends	-	-	-	(34,300,019)	-	(34,300,019)	-	(34,300,019)
Profit(loss) for the year	-	-	-	53,789,315	-	53,789,315	(23,348,668)	30,440,647
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(2,968,886)	(8,900,874)	(11,869,760)	-	(11,869,760)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	50,820,429	(8,900,874)	41,919,555	(23,348,668)	18,570,887
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>381,145,725</u>	<u>68,000,000</u>	<u>38,115,000</u>	<u>880,224,085</u>	<u>2,597,895</u>	<u>1,370,082,705</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,370,082,705</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

In Baht						
Separate financial statements						
Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Retained earnings		Other component of equity	Total
			Appropriated for legal reserve	Unappropriated	Fair value reserve of investment in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensives income	
Balance as at 1 January 2023	381,145,725	68,000,000	38,115,000	754,519,128	17,043,658	1,258,823,511
Profit for the year	-	-	-	71,842,700	-	71,842,700
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,713,283)	(5,544,889)	(7,258,172)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	70,129,417	(5,544,889)	64,584,528
Balance as at 31 December 2023	<u>381,145,725</u>	<u>68,000,000</u>	<u>38,115,000</u>	<u>824,648,545</u>	<u>11,498,769</u>	<u>1,323,408,039</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2024	381,145,725	68,000,000	38,115,000	824,648,545	11,498,769	1,323,408,039
Dividends	-	-	-	(34,300,019)	-	(34,300,019)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	92,844,445	-	92,844,445
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(2,968,886)	(8,900,874)	(11,869,760)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	89,875,559	(8,900,874)	80,974,685
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>381,145,725</u>	<u>68,000,000</u>	<u>38,115,000</u>	<u>880,224,085</u>	<u>2,597,895</u>	<u>1,370,082,705</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	In Bath			
		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit from continued operations		93,586,848	87,975,023	92,844,445	71,842,700
Profit (loss) from discontinuing operations	25	(63,146,201)	12,444,764	-	-
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities					
Tax expenses		2,726,975	1,055,116	445,794	1,715,264
Unrealized loss on exchange rate		385,680	1,630,624	385,680	1,630,624
Loss of allowance for expected credit losses		355,512	202,010	332,062	195,852
Loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries		-	-	-	16,132,323
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities in subsidiaries		(13,442,127)	-	-	-
Gain on sale of investment in subsidiaries		-	-	(37,425)	-
Loss on impairment of assets		57,431,891	-	-	300,000
Reversal loss on diminution in value of inventories		(3,385,211)	(3,707,345)	(3,179,723)	(3,670,911)
Loss for write-off inventories		428,657	16,368,920	428,657	-
Gain from changes in value of other current financial assets		(1,711,400)	(1,019,085)	(1,711,400)	(1,019,085)
Gain from debt restructuring		-	(59,827,726)	-	-
Net gain on disposal of assets and write-off of assets		(1,159,298)	(1,396,708)	(217,991)	(485,257)
Depreciation of investment property		2,061,748	-	2,061,748	-
Depreciation and amortization		74,621,901	85,675,098	60,358,318	63,514,309
Employee benefit		3,096,793	3,039,271	3,096,793	3,039,271
Write-off Income tax refundable		35,917	-	35,917	-
Change in fair value of forward exchange contracts		(7,014,058)	2,320,579	(7,014,058)	2,320,579
Interest income		(1,462,437)	(932,627)	(1,661,336)	(1,229,405)
Interest expenses		1,451,138	5,014,345	1,448,513	1,415,245
Profit from operating activities before change in operational assets and liabilities		144,862,328	148,842,259	147,615,994	155,701,509
Decrease(increase) in operational assets					
Trade and other current receivables		22,398,954	(9,106,961)	21,655,595	(10,337,471)
Accounts receivable-planters		(21,528,453)	(9,942,837)	(21,528,453)	(9,942,837)
Inventories		39,240,079	134,463,324	38,759,682	128,284,941
Other non-current assets		(2,174,413)	(477,209)	(1,174,413)	17,931
Increase(decrease) in operational liabilities					
Trade and other current payables		6,993,114	(5,770,714)	6,586,955	(581,640)
Other current liabilities		964,392	656,999	950,260	658,038
Employee benefit obligations		(6,165,000)	(7,352,933)	(6,165,000)	(7,352,933)
Cash received from operating activities		184,591,001	251,311,928	186,700,620	256,447,538
Cash paid for tax		(23,040)	(35,917)	(23,040)	(35,917)
Income tax refundable		543,759	1,040,498	543,759	1,040,498
Net cash provided by operating activities		185,111,720	252,316,509	187,221,339	257,452,119

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	In Bath			
		Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Decrease (increase) in other current financial assets		(50,000,017)	29,981,992	(50,000,017)	29,981,992
Cash paid for sale and purchase assets agreement					
with option to repurchase memorandam	10	-	-	-	(144,018,692)
Cash received from sale of investments in subsidiaries	12	37,425	-	37,425	-
Proceeds from disposal of equipment		392,777	1,456,101	392,777	519,558
Cash paid for acquisition of plant and equipment		(83,484,991)	(58,579,120)	(84,426,298)	(58,514,021)
Cash paid for acquisition of computer software		(43,132)	(95,578)	(43,132)	(95,578)
Interest received		1,361,340	932,621	1,361,335	929,399
Net cash used in investing activities		(131,736,598)	(26,303,984)	(132,677,910)	(171,197,342)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash receivable for short-term loans from related person		21,757,754	250,000	-	-
Cash paid for long-term loans from other persons		(21,927,900)	(2,756,100)	-	-
Repayment of loan and lease liabilities					
under debt restructuring		-	(137,000,000)	-	-
Payment for lease liabilities		(298,288)	(349,310)	(298,288)	(349,310)
Cash paid for dividends		(34,268,429)	-	(34,268,429)	-
Interest paid		(168,136)	(185,595)	(165,511)	(185,595)
Net cash used in financing activities		(34,904,999)	(140,041,005)	(34,732,228)	(534,905)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		18,470,123	85,971,520	19,811,201	85,719,872
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		278,038,237	192,066,717	276,421,919	190,702,047
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		296,508,360	278,038,237	296,233,120	276,421,919
Supplement disclosures of cash flows information					
Non cash items					
Increase in purchases assets payables		(153,681)	753,100	(153,682)	818,199
Increase in purchases intangible assets		(8,132)	8,132	(8,132)	8,132
Increase in receivables from disposal of assets		-	-	14,018,692	-
Increase in receivables from disposal of assets (investment property)		-	-	130,000,000	-
Increase in accrued dividends		31,590	-	31,590	-

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Chiangmai Frozen Foods Public Company Limited was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in 1993. The Company is engaged in business of manufacturing and exporting of frozen vegetable freeze dried product. The address of its registered office are as follows:

Head Office is located at 149/34 floor 3rd-4th Soi Anglo Plaza, Surawongse road, Surawongse, Bangrak, Bangkok.

Branch Office 1 is located at 92 Moo.3, Chiangmai-Phrao road, Tumbol Nongjom, Amphur Sansai, Chiangmai.

Branch Office 2 is located at 299 Moo.14, Chiangmai-Phrao road, Tumbol Maefak mai, Amphur Sansai, Chiangmai.

2. BASIS FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARATION

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs); guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions (“TFAC”); and applicable rules and regulations of the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses in the reported periods. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis by using the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Group’s functional currency. All financial information presented in Thai Baht has been rounded in the notes to the financial statements to the nearest unit unless otherwise stated.

“The Company” represents “Chiangmai Frozen Foods Public Company Limited,” while “The Group” represents “Chiangmai Frozen Foods Public Company Limited” and its subsidiary which is “Sino-Thai Freeze & Dry Company Limited”.

The Company consolidates the financial statements of its subsidiary from the date it obtains control over the subsidiary until the date it ceases to have control over the subsidiary.

The Company disposed the subsidiary (Sino-Thai Freeze & Dry Co., Ltd.) on 29 August 2024 (loss of control date) (Note 12), For the purpose of consolidated financial statements preparation, the Group presented the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows, which including the subsidiary’s financial performance and cash flows for the period from 1 January 2024 to 29 August 2024 (loss of control date). The Group does not prepare the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024.

The consolidated financial statements included the accounts of subsidiaries that the Company being influence over the control is Sino-Thai Freeze & Dry Company Limited on 30 March 2021, representing 68.72% of the paid-up share capital.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the same accounting policies for the same accounting items or similar accounting events. Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-Group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

For the convenience of the user, an English translation of the financial statements has been prepared from the financial statements that are issued in the Thai language.

3. FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current period

During current year, the Company has adopted several revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024, onwards.

The adoption of these standards does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3.2 New financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025, onwards

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025, onwards. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards making financial reporting standards clearer and more appropriate.

The Company's management believe that the amended financial reporting standards shall not have significant impacts to the Company.

4. INFORMATION ABOUT MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below;

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, cash at banks, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

4.2 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of purchase comprises both the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory, such as import duties and transportation charges, less all attributable discounts, allowances or rebates. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating activities. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

At the end of year, the Company considers the physical of finished goods in the estimation of adequately allowance for obsolete.

4.3 Investment in Subsidiary

Subsidiary is a entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. It is deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains (losses) on transactions between Group companies are eliminated, accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group, respectively.

In the separated financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment.

4.4 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment (if any).

On disposal of investment properties, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation of plant and equipment are calculated on the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>No. of Years</u>
Building and Improvement	20

4.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. All assets except for land are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation of plant and equipment are calculated on the straight line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>No. of Years</u>
Building and Improvement	5-20
Machineries and equipment	5-10
Vehicles	5
Office equipment and fixtures	5

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

When assets are sold or retired, the Company will eliminated their costs and accumulated depreciation from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the statements of income.

Building-in-progress and machinery under installation are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and ready for their intended operational use.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

4.6 Intangible asset and amortization

Intangible asset is computer software which is stated at historical cost and amortized using the straight line method over a period of five-ten (5-10) years.

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets excluding goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment, and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount. In determining value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by a valuation model that, based on information available, reflects the amount that the Company could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. In the assessment of asset impairment if there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The increased carrying amount of the assets attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such a reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

4.8 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Thai Baht using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to Thai Baht at the exchange rate prevailing at the statements of financial position date. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

4.9 Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Company recognizes right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received.

The cost of right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets are calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term.

	<u>No. of Years</u>
Vehicles	5 years

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Moreover, the lease payments include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, which is determined by referring to the government bond yield adjusted with risk premium depending on the lease term, at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and Leases of low-value assets

A lease that has a lease term less than or to 12 month from commencement date, or are leases of low-value assets, are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.10 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the Company. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the Company contributions are recognized as expenses when incurred.

Defined benefit plans

The Company have obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from other long-term benefits are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs.

4.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expect a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

4.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of frozen vegetables and freeze-dried products be recognized at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location at which the Company has right to receive payment of that consideration is due. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration received or receivable, net of any returns and discounts.

Payments to customers or on behalf of customers to other parties, including credited or subsequent discounts, are recognized as a reduction in revenue unless the payment constitutes consideration of distinct goods or service from the customer.

Revenue from service is recognized at the point in time when services are completed.

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by the book value of the financial assets multiplied by the effective interest rate.

Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.13 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current income tax is provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period, using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Company recognise deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while they recognise deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Company reviews and reduces the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The Company records deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

4.14 Basic earnings(loss) per share

Basic earnings(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit(loss) by weighted average number of paid-up common shares during the years.

4.15 Financial instruments

The Company initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. However, trade receivables, that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the accounting policy relating to revenue recognition.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), or fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is driven by the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if the financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

These financial assets include derivatives, security investments held for trading, equity investments which the Company has not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI and financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest.

Dividends on listed equity investments are recognized as financial income in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVOCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to irrevocably classify its equity investments which are not held for trading as equity instruments designated at FVOCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss.

Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for derivative liabilities, at initial recognition the Company’s financial liabilities are recognized at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In determining amortised cost, the Company takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs, the Company does not monitor changes in credit risk. The Company recognises a loss based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. It is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.16 Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Company uses exchange currency swaps as a foreign exchange options and derivative to hedge its exchange currency risks. Derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months are presented as other current assets or other current liabilities.

Hedge accounting

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment.

- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment.

At the inception of a hedging relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedging relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements, including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges the change in the fair value of a hedging instrument and the hedged item attributable to the risk are recognized in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss or no longer exist.

The Company considers of the hedge effectiveness by comparing the critical terms between hedging instruments and hedged items. If the critical terms match, the hedging relationship is expected to be highly effective.

4.17 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 buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Company apply a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company measure fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

Level 1-Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities.

Level 2-Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly.

Level 3-Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company determine whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

4.18 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles at times requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgements and estimates are as follows:

Property plant and equipment/Intangible assets

In determining depreciation of plant, equipment and intangible assets, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the Company's plant and equipment and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

In addition, the management is required to review property, plant and equipment for impairment on a periodical basis and record impairment losses when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and other financial asset

In determining an allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and accounts receivable-planters, the management needs to make judgement and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the forecast economic condition for Groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may also not be representative of whether a customer will actually default in the future.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercise judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk, liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Change in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value recognized in the statement of financial position and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

Allowance for net realizable value

The Company considers the allowance for net realizable value based on the estimate of selling price in the ordinary course of business and normal condition of inventory. The net realizable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

4.19 Related person and companies

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

5. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED COMPANIES

5.1 Relationships and pricing policies

The relationship and pricing policies among the Company and related companies are as follows:

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Sino-Thai Freeze & Dry Co., Ltd. (Subsidiary until 29 August 2024 loss of control date)	Shareholding by the Company
<u>Related companies :</u>	
C.T. Prosper Group Co., Ltd.	Common Shareholders and directors
<u>Pricing policy</u>	
Rental income	At contract price which had been agreed upon
Purchase of goods	Normal price comparable charged to others
Purchases assets	At contract price which had been agreed upon
Short-term loans to / Short-term loans from	Interest charge at rate of 0 - 8.32% per annum
Guarantee	Free of charge

**CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

5.2 Balances of transactions with related companies

Balances of transactions with related companies as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht		
	Financial statement	Consolidated financial statement	Separate financial statement
	2024	2023	2023
Trade receivables (Note 8)			
Subsidiary	-	-	23,450
<u>Less</u> Expected Credit Loss	-	-	(23,450)
Total trade receivables	-	-	-
Accrued Interest			
Subsidiary	-	-	480,822
<u>Less</u> Expected Credit Loss	-	-	(480,822)
Total accrued Interest	-	-	-
Other receivables (Note 8)			
Related companies	9,000	9,000	9,000
Receivable from sale and purchase assets agreement with option to repurchase memorandum (Note 10)			
Subsidiary	-	-	144,018,692
Purchases assets (Note 10)			
Subsidiary	144,018,692	-	-
Short-term loan (Interest charge at rate of 3% per annum)			
Subsidiary			
Opening balance	-	-	10,000,000
<u>Add</u> Increase during the year	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Expected Credit Loss	-	-	(10,000,000)
Ending balance	-	-	-
Short-term loans from related person (No interest)			
Opening balance	-	-	-
<u>Add</u> Increase during the year	-	250,000	-
Ending balance	-	250,000	-

The Company recognized allowance for credit losses for short-term loans to subsidiary amounting to Baht 10 million in the statement of comprehensive income because the Company's management considers the current situation and financial position of the subsidiary, which indicates that the subsidiary may not be able to pay.

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

5.3 Business transaction with related companies

Business transaction with related companies for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Other income				
Related companies	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Financial income				
Subsidiary	-	-	300,000	299,999
Purchase of goods				
Subsidiary	-	-	361,143	-
Directors and management's benefits				
Short-term employee benefits	31,899,573	30,468,923	31,899,573	30,468,923
Post-employment benefits	482,585	408,545	482,585	408,545
Total	32,382,158	30,877,468	32,382,158	30,877,468

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Cash	110,077	116,507	112,507
Current deposits	542,114	2,153,010	541,269
Saving deposits	295,578,858	275,766,670	275,766,093
Fixed deposits	2,071	2,050	2,050
Total	296,233,120	278,038,237	276,421,919

The weighted average effective interest rates of deposits at financial institutions were 0.05 % to 0.80% per annum (2023 : 0.05% to 0.80% per annum).

7. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Trade receivable - Subsidiary (Note 5.2)	-	-	-
Trade receivable - Other companies	81,586,936	103,756,059	103,756,059
Total trade receivable	81,586,936	103,756,059	103,756,059
Receivable - Revenue Department	6,976,685	13,560,861	10,520,166
Prepaid expenses	7,844,869	6,489,209	6,489,209

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Other current receivables-Related companies (Note 5.2)	9,000	9,000	9,000
Other current receivables	3,121,478	1,189,334	837,870
Deposit	-	1,000,000	-
Total	<u>99,538,968</u>	<u>126,004,463</u>	<u>121,612,304</u>

The aging of trade receivables as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Trade receivable - Subsidiary			
Overdue :			
Over 12 months	-	-	23,450
Less Expected Credit Loss	-	-	(23,450)
Total Trade receivable - Subsidiary	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Trade receivables - Other companies			
Within credit terms	49,443,443	71,378,446	71,378,446
Overdue :			
Less than 3 months	32,031,183	32,351,700	32,351,700
3-6 months	108,462	25,913	25,913
7-12 months	3,847	5,519	-
Over 12 months	-	639	-
Total	81,586,936	103,762,217	103,756,059
Less Expected Credit Loss	-	(6,158)	-
Total Trade receivables - Other companies	<u>81,586,936</u>	<u>103,756,059</u>	<u>103,756,059</u>

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE-PLANTERS

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Accounts receivable-planters	45,742,093	24,158,128	24,158,128
Less Expected credit loss allowance	(1,124,555)	(1,069,043)	(1,069,043)
Net	<u>44,617,538</u>	<u>23,089,085</u>	<u>23,089,085</u>

**CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

The aging of receivable-planters as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Trade receivable - planters			
1-3 months	44,077,029	22,456,597	22,456,597
4-6 months	450,648	565,412	565,412
7-12 months	50,009	11,564	11,564
13-24 months	39,852	55,512	55,512
Over 24 months	1,124,555	1,069,043	1,069,043
Total	45,742,093	24,158,128	24,158,128
Less Expected Credit Loss	(1,124,555)	(1,069,043)	(1,069,043)
Total Receivable-planters	44,617,538	23,089,085	23,089,085

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company has recognized a loss allowance of 100% against all receivables over 2 years past due because historical experience has indicated that these receivables are generally not recoverable. Except receivables that receive payment after the end of the reporting period.

For receivable-planters which overdue not more than 2 years as at 31 December 2024, the Company determines lifetime expected credit loss using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position.

9. RECEIVABLE FROM SALE AND PURCHASE ASSETS AGREEMENT WITH OPTION TO REPURCHASE MEMORANDUM

On 31 July 2023, the Company entered into a sale and purchase assets agreement of land together with buildings and machineries ("the assets") with the subsidiary in total amount of Baht 145 million (include vat. The subsidiary received the money in full amount and transferred the ownership of assets on 7 August 2023. On the same day, the Company and the subsidiary have entered into a memorandum of the option to repurchase all of the assets together at the same time within one year in amount of Baht 145 million plus interest rate as specified in the memorandum. Under the memorandum, the subsidiary has the duties to own the assets on behalf of the Company, maintenance the assets in a good condition with the subsidiary's expense and pay an insurance premium. This transaction is considered that the control over the assets has not been transferred to the Company. The Company's management, therefore, considers recording the transaction as a loan in the separate financial statements. The Company's management also considered the ability and uncertainty regarding the payment of Baht 145 million including interest to be received. The Company, therefore, did not recognize interest income in the separate financial statements. If the subsidiary is unable to repurchase such assets within the specified period in the memorandum, the Company will derecognize the loan and recognize the assets in the separate financial statements.

Subsequently, on 31 July 2024, the subsidiary is unable to repurchase such assets within the specified period in the agreement. The Company then recorded by transferring the assets into the investment property, amount of Baht 130 million (Note 13) and into the property, plant, and equipment account amounting to Baht 14.02 million (Note 14) in the financial statements, based on fair value allocation.

The Company's management has recognizing the value of the assets transferred from the subsidiary at the contracted purchase price, which is lower than the net book value of the subsidiary. The management considers the amount that might be received if the assets were sold under current market conditions within a shorter period than the ordinary trading period. As a result, the subsidiary has recognized an impairment loss on the assets in the amount of Baht 57.43 million (Note 25).

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Movements of Receivable from sale and purchase assets agreement with option to repurchase memorandum for the years ended 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht
	Separate financial statements
Receivable from sale and purchase assets agreement with option to repurchase memorandum as at 31 July 2023	156,995,548
Deferred interest income	(11,995,548)
	145,000,000
<u>Less</u> Tax relating to the agreement	(981,308)
Net	<u>144,018,692</u>

10. INVENTORIES

	In Baht		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	Cost	Allowance for diminution of inventories	Inventories-net
	2023	2023	2023
Finished goods and semi-finished products	273,643,044	(4,850,585)	268,792,459
Raw material and supplies	36,994,071	(2,270,914)	34,723,157
Seeds, insecticide, fertilizer	25,206,833	(2,796,884)	22,409,949
Total	<u>335,843,948</u>	<u>(9,918,383)</u>	<u>325,925,565</u>

	In Baht					
	Separate financial statements					
	Cost		Allowance for diminution of inventories		Inventories-net	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Finished goods and semi-finished products	240,175,296	273,315,192	(1,513,381)	(4,522,733)	238,661,914	268,792,459
Raw material and supplies	38,951,322	34,855,163	(572,469)	(406,915)	38,378,853	34,448,248
Seeds, insecticide, fertilizer	15,062,231	25,206,833	(2,460,959)	(2,796,884)	12,601,273	22,409,949
Total	<u>294,188,849</u>	<u>333,377,188</u>	<u>(4,546,809)</u>	<u>(7,726,532)</u>	<u>289,642,040</u>	<u>325,650,656</u>

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company recorded by reversal of allowance to net realisable value is summarised as follow.

	In Baht
	Separate financial statements
Reversal allowance for inventories to net realizable value	<u>3,179,723</u>

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

11. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other current financial assets as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

Consolidated financial statements

	In Baht		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
	2023	2023	2023
Fixed deposits 6 months	-	2,019	2,019
Unit trusts open-end fund	62,925,146	-	62,925,146
Total	<u>62,925,146</u>	<u>2,019</u>	<u>62,927,165</u>

Separate financial statements

	In Baht					
	Fair value through profit or loss		Amortised cost		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fixed deposits 6 months	-	-	2,036	2,019	2,036	2,019
Unit trusts open-end fund	114,636,546	62,925,146	-	-	114,636,546	62,925,146
Total	<u>114,636,546</u>	<u>62,925,146</u>	<u>2,036</u>	<u>2,019</u>	<u>114,638,582</u>	<u>62,927,165</u>

Changes in unit trusts in open-ended funds measured at fair value through profit and loss for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Separate financial statements

	In Baht
Opening balance	62,925,146
Additions during the year	50,000,000
<u>Add Profit on change in fair value</u>	<u>1,711,400</u>
Ending balance	<u>114,636,546</u>

12. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

Separate financial statements as at 31 December 2023.

	Country of incorporation	Paid-up Capital (In Baht)	Holdings (%)	At Cost (In Baht)
Sino-Thai Freeze & Dry Co., Ltd. <i>Manufacturing and distributing of frozen product and freeze dried product</i>	Thai	544,632,400	68.72	127,132,323
<u>Less Impairment losses</u>				<u>(127,132,323)</u>
Net				<u>-</u>

**CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

On 14 December 2022, the subsidiary decided to cease operation because the operating results of the subsidiary do not meet the target. The result of the operation was loss and lack of liquidity and current liabilities exceeded current assets. As at 31 December 2023, the Company's management recorded allowance for loss on impairment of asset all of amount.

On 7 August 2024, the Board of Directors' Meeting resolved to approve the sale of 37.4 million ordinary shares of Sino-Thai Freeze & Dry Co., Ltd., with a par value of 10 baht per share, representing 68.72 percent of the registered capital. The Company entered into a share purchase agreement with the buyer on 29 August 2024, selling at a price of 0.001 baht per share, totaling 37,425 baht. As a result, the subsidiary ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company from that date.

Net asset value (liabilities exceed assets)

As of the date of sale of investment in a subsidiary on 29 August 2024	<u>In Baht</u>
<i>Assets decrease</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	275,240
Trade and other current receivables	3,419,403
Other current assets	7,042
Property, plant and equipment	3,197,579
Other non-current assets	1,574,700
	<u>8,473,964</u>
<i>Liabilities decrease</i>	
Trade and other current payables	(11,547,387)
Short-term loans from related companies	(22,007,754)
Other liabilities	(2,495,012)
	<u>(36,050,153)</u>
Book value of net liabilities	(27,576,188)
<u>Less</u> Non-controlling interests	14,171,486
Book value of subsidiary interests	<u>(13,404,702)</u>

Profit from sale of assets and liabilities in the subsidiary included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is detailed as follows:

	<u>In Baht</u>
Book value of subsidiary interests	(13,404,702)
Fair value of consideration received	(37,425)
Profit from sale of assets and liabilities in the subsidiary (Note 25)	<u>(13,442,127)</u>

**CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	In Baht	
	Property and Plant	
	2024	2023
As at 1 January		
Cost	22,128,578	22,128,578
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Net book value	<u>22,128,578</u>	<u>22,128,578</u>
Transaction during the year ended 31 December		
Opening net book value	22,128,578	22,128,578
<u>Add</u> Transfer in assets (Note 10)	130,000,000	-
<u>Less</u> Depreciation	(2,061,748)	-
Closing net book value	<u>150,066,830</u>	<u>22,128,578</u>
As at 31 December		
Cost	152,128,578	22,128,578
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(2,061,748)	-
Net book value	<u>150,066,830</u>	<u>22,128,578</u>

Investment properties of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, represent the book value of the Company's plot of land which held for nonspecific purpose.

Fair value of investment properties are estimated by an independent professional appraiser using the market price basis as at 31 December 2024 amounted to Baht 313.81 million. (31 December 2023 : Baht 113.81 million).

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Financial statements

	In Baht							Total
	Land and Improvement	Building and Improvement	Machineries and equipment	Right-of-use	Vehicle	Office equipment and fixtures	Building in progress and machinery under installation	
As at 1 January 2023								
Cost	88,365,073	535,449,665	912,827,613	6,571,178	28,785,175	30,589,249	83,695,697	1,686,283,650
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(6,307,701)	(434,843,569)	(768,605,031)	(2,241,399)	(22,006,448)	(24,389,734)	-	(1,258,393,882)
Allowance for impairment	-	(315,220)	-	-	-	-	-	(315,220)
Net book value	<u>82,057,372</u>	<u>100,290,876</u>	<u>144,222,582</u>	<u>4,329,779</u>	<u>6,778,727</u>	<u>6,199,515</u>	<u>83,695,697</u>	<u>427,574,548</u>
Transaction during the year ended 31 December 2023								
Opening net book value	82,057,372	100,290,876	144,222,582	4,329,779	6,778,727	6,199,515	83,695,697	427,574,548
<u>Add</u> Acquisition	-	2,619,359	17,914,211	-	-	1,950,283	36,848,367	59,332,220
Transfer in (out)	-	566,961	63,520,734	(1,263,427)	1,263,427	250,800	(64,338,495)	-
<u>Less</u> Disposal and write off assets	-	(1)	(32,184)	-	-	(2,116)	-	(34,301)
Depreciation	-	(17,015,359)	(41,800,998)	(338,694)	(624,461)	(2,527,803)	-	(62,307,315)
Closing net book value	<u>82,057,372</u>	<u>86,461,836</u>	<u>183,824,345</u>	<u>2,727,658</u>	<u>7,417,693</u>	<u>5,870,679</u>	<u>56,205,569</u>	<u>424,565,152</u>

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CON'T)

	In Baht							Total
	Land and Improvement	Building and Improvement	Machineries and equipment	Right-of-use	Vehicle	Office equipment and fixtures	Building in progress and machinery under installation	
As at 31 December 2023								
Cost	88,365,073	531,910,491	967,331,596	3,519,000	31,837,353	32,230,055	56,205,569	1,711,399,137
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(6,307,701)	(445,203,869)	(783,507,251)	(791,342)	(24,419,660)	(26,359,376)	-	(1,286,589,199)
Allowance for impairment	-	(244,786)	-	-	-	-	-	(244,786)
Net book value	<u>82,057,372</u>	<u>86,461,836</u>	<u>183,824,345</u>	<u>2,727,658</u>	<u>7,417,693</u>	<u>5,870,679</u>	<u>56,205,569</u>	<u>424,565,152</u>
Transaction during the year ended 31 December 2024								
Opening net book value	82,057,372	86,461,836	183,824,345	2,727,658	7,417,693	5,870,679	56,205,569	424,565,152
<u>Add</u> Acquisition	-	30,962,623	37,875,357	-	1,635,514	3,367,654	10,431,468	84,272,616
Transfer in assets (Note 10)	-	-	14,018,692	-	-	-	-	14,018,692
Transfer in (out)	-	28,443,367	27,543,481	-	-	-	(56,055,569)	(68,721)
<u>Less</u> Disposal and write off assets	-	(4)	(6,136)	-	-	(34,925)	-	(41,065)
Depreciation	-	(16,445,093)	(39,595,382)	(281,519)	(526,607)	(2,331,618)	-	(59,180,218)
Closing net book value	<u>82,057,372</u>	<u>129,422,729</u>	<u>223,660,357</u>	<u>2,446,139</u>	<u>8,526,600</u>	<u>6,871,790</u>	<u>10,581,468</u>	<u>463,566,455</u>
As at 31 December 2024								
Cost	88,365,073	582,769,466	1,023,512,092	3,519,000	33,472,867	34,937,997	10,581,468	1,777,157,963
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(6,307,701)	(453,172,385)	(799,851,735)	(1,072,861)	(24,946,267)	(28,066,207)	-	(1,313,417,156)
Allowance for impairment	-	(174,352)	-	-	-	-	-	(174,352)
Net book value	<u>82,057,372</u>	<u>129,422,729</u>	<u>223,660,357</u>	<u>2,446,139</u>	<u>8,526,600</u>	<u>6,871,790</u>	<u>10,581,468</u>	<u>463,566,455</u>

CHIANGMAI FROZEN FOODS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CON'T)

Consolidated financial statements

	In Baht							
	Land and Improvement	Building and Improvement	Machineries and equipment	Right-of-use	Vehicle	Office equipment and fixtures	Building in progress and machinery under installation	Total
As at 31 December 2022								
Cost	119,035,153	681,217,507	999,593,857	24,195,385	28,785,175	33,489,207	83,695,697	1,970,011,981
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(6,307,701)	(448,836,019)	(791,575,472)	(6,383,694)	(22,006,448)	(25,915,254)	-	(1,301,024,588)
Allowance for impairment	-	(315,220)	-	-	-	-	-	(315,220)
Net book value	<u>112,727,452</u>	<u>232,066,268</u>	<u>208,018,385</u>	<u>17,811,691</u>	<u>6,778,727</u>	<u>7,573,953</u>	<u>83,695,697</u>	<u>668,672,173</u>
Transaction during the year ended 31 December 2023								
Opening net book value	112,727,452	232,066,268	208,018,385	17,811,691	6,778,727	7,573,953	83,695,697	668,672,173
<u>Add</u> Acquisition	-	2,619,359	17,914,211	-	-	1,950,283	36,848,367	59,332,220
Transfer in (out)	-	566,961	77,002,646	(14,745,339)	1,263,427	250,800	(64,338,495)	-
<u>Less</u> Disposal and write off assets	-	(1)	(54,774)	-	-	(4,618)	-	(59,393)
Depreciation	-	(24,988,048)	(55,378,311)	(338,694)	(624,461)	(3,138,590)	-	(84,468,104)
Closing net book value	<u>112,727,452</u>	<u>210,264,539</u>	<u>247,502,157</u>	<u>2,727,658</u>	<u>7,417,693</u>	<u>6,631,828</u>	<u>56,205,569</u>	<u>643,476,896</u>
As at 31 December 2023								
Cost	119,035,153	677,678,333	1,071,722,047	3,519,000	31,837,353	35,130,013	56,205,569	1,995,127,468
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(6,307,701)	(467,169,008)	(824,219,890)	(791,342)	(24,419,660)	(28,498,185)	-	(1,351,405,786)
Allowance for impairment	-	(244,786)	-	-	-	-	-	(244,786)
Net book value	<u>112,727,452</u>	<u>210,264,539</u>	<u>247,502,157</u>	<u>2,727,658</u>	<u>7,417,693</u>	<u>6,631,828</u>	<u>56,205,569</u>	<u>643,476,896</u>

15. REFUNDABLE DEPOSIT RECEIVABLE

On 25 March 2016, the Company has signed the pre-deposit lease agreement with the lessor. The prelease deposit agreement for the land of 47.73 Acres has the total lease value through the lease period of U.S. Dollars 1.43 million (equivalent to Baht 50.57 million at exchange rate from Bank of Thailand as of 25 March 2016 stated 35.32 Baht/USD). The lease period is 50 years and the 2 extension offering right considered 10 years for each extension. The Company shall arrange the deposit for 50% of total lease value, considering U.S. Dollars 0.71 million (equivalent to Baht 25.3 million) immediately after signing the prelease deposit agreement on 25 March 2016. The remaining lease value shall be paid upon the lease agreement date. The lessor is obliged to fill the land appropriate for the plant construction, and coordinate with the authorities to arrange the usage of land allowed the construction of plant prior to the entering of lease agreement with the Subsidiary, which currently determining for the incorporation in Myanmar, within 9 months started from 1 April 2016.

However, due to the difficulties in coordination with the Myanmar authorities, the Board of Director's Meeting No. 5/2019 have considered with the legal advisor and conclude that since the company still maintain their intention to invest in the project, therefore appointed the Executive Committee to negotiate with counterparty and extend the contract for the period of 2 years to be ends 31 December 2021. The Counterparty has agreed upon the extension period without further conditions and signed by return and acknowledge by the Board of Director's Meeting No.6/2019.

On 10 November 2021, the Board of Director's meeting No. 6/2021 has considered political unrest situation in Myanmar would potentially caused the uncertainty to the return of the investment project and approved the cancellation of investment and registration of a subsidiary in Myanmar. According to the agreement, where the Company unable to comply with the conditions in the agreement, the Company would be foreclosed on a 30% on deposit or amounting to Baht 7,607,685. The Company considered the net realisable value of the remaining refundable deposit by assessed the political and economic situation in Myanmar and determined the debtor's ability to repay, which cannot be consider in present because of the clarity of current financial information. The management considered the situation as an indication that may be impaired. The company considers setting an allowance for expected credit loss of refundable deposit receivable amounted of Baht 25,358,949.

On 13 November 2024, the Board of Director's meeting No. 6/2024 approved to write off the receivable account for the deposit for land in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, amounted of Baht 25,358,949.

Lease deposit on land as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Opening balance	-	25,358,949	25,358,949
Less Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(25,358,949)	(25,358,949)
Net	-	-	-

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16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS-SOFTWARE COMPUTER

	In Baht		
	Financial statements		
	Software	Software in progress	Total
As at 1 January 2023			
Cost	14,385,425	65,000	14,450,425
<u>Less Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>(8,086,805)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,086,805)</u>
Net book value	<u>6,298,620</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>6,363,620</u>
Transactions during the year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book value	6,298,620	65,000	6,363,620
<u>Add Acquisition</u>	<u>103,710</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,710</u>
<u>Less Amortization</u>	<u>(1,206,994)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,206,994)</u>
Closing net book value	<u>5,195,336</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>5,260,336</u>
As at 31 December 2023			
Cost	14,489,135	65,000	14,554,135
<u>Less Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>(9,293,799)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,293,799)</u>
Net book value	<u>5,195,336</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>5,260,336</u>
Transactions during the year ended 31 December 2024			
Opening net book value	5,195,336	65,000	5,260,336
<u>Add Acquisition</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,000</u>
<u>Less Amortization</u>	<u>(1,178,099)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,178,099)</u>
Transferred to expenses	-	(65,000)	(65,000)
Closing net book value	<u>4,052,237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,052,237</u>
As at 31 December 2024			
Cost	14,556,635	65,000	14,621,635
<u>Less Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>(10,504,398)</u>	<u>(65,000)</u>	<u>(10,569,398)</u>
Net book value	<u>4,052,237</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,052,237</u>
	In Baht		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	Software	Software in progress	Total
As at 1 January 2022			
Cost	14,417,925	65,000	14,482,925
<u>Less Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>(8,119,305)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,119,305)</u>
Net book value	<u>6,298,620</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>6,363,620</u>
Transactions during the year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book value	6,298,620	65,000	6,363,620
<u>Add Acquisition</u>	<u>103,710</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,710</u>
<u>Less Amortization</u>	<u>(1,206,994)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,206,994)</u>
Closing net book value	<u>5,195,336</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>5,260,336</u>
As at 31 December 2023			
Cost	14,521,635	65,000	14,586,635
<u>Less Accumulated amortization</u>	<u>(9,326,299)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,326,299)</u>
Net book value	<u>5,195,336</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>5,260,336</u>

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17. BANK OVERDRAFTS AND SHORT-TERM LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

As at 31 December 2024 the Company has the overdrafts and short-term loans facilities amounted to Baht 230 million. (2023: Baht 230 million). The facilities charge an interest at the rate of MOR per annum.

18. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Trade payables - Other companies/other person	25,469,962	19,320,901	18,465,257
Accrued expenses	27,855,114	28,568,529	28,395,629
Unearned revenue	75,194	75,194	75,194
Factory construction payables	-	2,880,273	-
Purchase assets payables	1,250,166	1,530,097	1,411,979
Others payables	602,918	5,941,823	448,564
Total	<u>55,253,354</u>	<u>58,316,817</u>	<u>48,796,623</u>

19. LEASE LIABILITIES

Movement of the lease liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
As at 1 January	1,941,342	11,572,803	2,290,652
Transfer to liabilities under debt restructuring	-	(9,282,151)	-
Repayment	(298,288)	(349,310)	(349,310)
As at 31 December	1,643,054	1,941,342	1,941,342
<u>Less</u> Current portion of lease liabilities	(325,494)	(298,288)	(298,288)
Net	<u>1,317,560</u>	<u>1,643,054</u>	<u>1,643,054</u>

The following are the amounts for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 recognized in profit or loss:

	In Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Depreciation	281,520	1,747,461	281,520	338,694
Interest paid	158,276	393,804	158,276	183,558
Expense relating to short-term lease	3,663,734	3,454,187	3,663,734	3,204,146
Leases of low-value underlying assets	54,000	48,000	54,000	48,000
Total	<u>4,157,530</u>	<u>5,643,452</u>	<u>4,157,530</u>	<u>3,774,398</u>

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The Company has entered into hire purchase agreements with leasing companies for rental of vehicles for use in the operation, whereby it committed to pay fixed rental on a monthly basis. The terms of the agreements are generally between 4 to 5 years and certain directors and parent company.

20. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht	
	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligations at 1 January	63,764,761	64,707,170
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service costs	3,096,793	3,039,271
Interest on obligation	1,283,002	1,229,649
Employee benefit paid during the year	(6,165,000)	(7,352,933)
Actuarial losses		
Financial assumptions changes	1,224,417	(535,794)
Experience adjustments	2,486,690	2,677,398
Defined benefit obligations at 31 December	<u>65,690,663</u>	<u>63,764,761</u>

The Company expects to pay Baht 18.04 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2023: Baht 17.75 million).

As at 31 December 2024, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 8 years (2023: 8 years).

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date.

	In Baht	
	2024	2023
Discount rate	2.28% per annum	2.65% per annum
Salary increase rate	2 %	2 %
Employee turnover rate	Scale related to Age ranging from 4.58-34.38%	Scale related to Age ranging from 4.58-34.38%
Mortality rate	According to Thailand TMO 2017 male and female tables	According to Thailand TMO 2017 male and female tables

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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.

	In Baht			
	2024		2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December				
Discount rate (1% movement)	(3.24)	3.33	(3.16)	3.53
Salary Increase Rate (1% movement)	3.56	(3.35)	3.48	(3.17)
Turnover Rate (20% movement)	(3.43)	3.88	(3.33)	3.75

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

21. DIVIDENDS PAID

Dividend	Approved by	Number of ordinary shares (Million Shares)	Dividend per share (Baht per share)	Dividend (Million Baht)	Date of payment
Dividend paid from the operating results year 2023	At the ordinary shareholders' meeting dated 24 April 2024	381.15	0.09	34.30	May 2024
	Total dividends paid year 2024			34.30	

22. LEGAL RESERVE

Under the provisions of the Limited Public Company Act B.E 2535, the Company is required to appropriate at least 5% of its annual net income after deduction of the deficit brought forward (if any) as reserve fund until the reserve equal to 10% of authorized share capital. The reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

23. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Significant expenses by nature are as follows:

	In Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Changes in finished goods, semi-finished products and raw materials	32,474,234	134,126,370	32,146,382	118,310,658
Purchase raw materials	396,446,841	365,716,139	396,446,841	365,716,139
Depreciation and amortization	76,683,649	85,675,098	62,420,066	63,514,309
Staff costs	237,944,514	258,031,885	237,169,788	253,335,395
Freight	27,180,990	30,213,535	27,180,990	30,187,335
Sales promotion	6,796,819	6,337,483	6,796,819	6,333,408

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24. EARNING(LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing profit (loss) for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Basic earnings (loss) per share for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company from continued operations	93,586,848	87,975,023	92,844,445	71,842,700
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Shares)	381,145,725	381,145,725	381,145,725	381,145,725
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations (Baht)	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.23</u>	<u>0.24</u>	<u>0.19</u>
Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the parent company from discontinued operations	(39,797,533)	10,370,145	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Shares)	381,145,725	381,145,725	-	-
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations (Baht)	<u>(0.10)</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

25. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARY AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Sino-Thai Freeze & Dry Co., Ltd.

On 29 August 2024, the Company sold a subsidiary (Note 11). The Company therefore recognized a gain on the sale of this subsidiary in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of Baht 13.4 million, which was presented as part of loss from discontinued operations for the years ended 31 December 2024.

Operating results of the discontinued segment have been presented separately from normal operating results as profit(loss) from discontinued operations net of tax in the statement of comprehensive income. In addition, the Company reclassified transactions of these segments in the statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2023 to compare with the current period statement of comprehensive income.

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Details of discontinued operations from 1 January 2024 to 29 August 2024 (loss of control date) and for the year ended 31 December 2023 are presented below:

	In Baht	
	2024	2023
Statement of comprehensive income		
Profit or loss:		
Revenues		
Revenues from sales	295,766	3,711,530
Other income	427,066	2,463,240
Gain on exchange rate	-	22,641
Gain from debt restructuring	-	59,827,726
Total revenues	<u>722,832</u>	<u>66,025,137</u>
Expenses		
Cost of sales	(327,852)	(6,105,516)
Selling expenses	(2,708)	(68,126)
Administrative expenses	(17,264,908)	(44,471,000)
Loss on impairment of assets	(57,431,891)	-
Total expenses	<u>(75,027,359)</u>	<u>(50,644,642)</u>
Profit (loss) from operating activities	<u>(74,304,527)</u>	15,380,495
Finance income	5	3,221
Finance cost	(2,625)	(3,599,100)
Profit (loss) before tax from discontinued operations	<u>(74,307,147)</u>	11,784,616
Tax expenses	(2,281,181)	660,148
Profit (loss) before gain from divestment of investment	<u>(76,588,328)</u>	12,444,764
Gain from sale of assets and liabilities in the subsidiary (Note 12)	13,442,127	-
Net profit (loss) for the year from discontinued operations	<u>(63,146,201)</u>	<u>12,444,764</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share:		
Earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations (Baht/Share)	<u>(0.10)</u>	<u>0.03</u>

Net cash flows incurred by discontinued operations for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht	
	2024	2023
Operating activities	(227,005)	(6,736,496)
Investing activities	(941,302)	2,475,553
Financing activities	(172,771)	4,512,592
Net cash flows from provide by (used in) discontinued operations	<u>(1,341,078)</u>	<u>251,649</u>

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26. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance.

The Group has engaged in the business of manufacturing and distribution of frozen vegetables and operated in one geographical area in Thailand. Therefore, these financial statements do not present the geographical segment.

The Group's main revenue is derived from sale of goods and have timing of revenue recognition only at the point in time.

For the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group has export sales and domestic sales are as follows:

	In Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Continued operations				
Export sales	1,090,431,280	1,172,168,553	1,090,431,280	1,172,168,553
Domestic sales	90,288,046	77,950,565	90,288,046	77,950,565
Total	<u>1,180,719,326</u>	<u>1,250,119,118</u>	<u>1,180,719,326</u>	<u>1,250,119,118</u>

27. PROMOTIONAL PRIVILEGES

The Company has received investment promotion certificates from the Industrial Investment Promotion for solar power generation system which the Company has been granted many exemptions such as exemption corporate income tax for the profit earned under promotional privileges for a period of 3 years from the date income is first derived from such activity. As a promoted industry under the Industrial Investment Promotion, The Company have to comply with certain terms and conditions as stipulated in the investment promotion certificates are as follows.

Details			
1. Certificate No.	65-1484-1-07-1-0	65-1483-1-07-1-0	65-0960-1-04-1-0
2. Promotional privileges for	Manufacturing of frozen vegetable	Manufacturing of frozen vegetable	Cold storage service
3. The significant privileges are			
3.1 Exemption of corporate income tax for net profit from promotional privileges and exemption of income tax on dividends paid from the profit of the operations throughout the period in which the corporate income tax is exempted.	3 years	3 years	3 years
3.2 Exemption of import duty on machinery as approved by the Board.	Granted	Granted	Granted
3.3 Exemption of import duty on raw materials and significant supplies used in export production for a period of five year from the first import date.	Granted	Granted	Non-granted
4. Date of first earning promotional privileges under the promotion certificates			
- Raw materials	-	-	-
- Machinery	29 Nov 2022	29 Nov 2022	10 Aug 2022
- Income tax	01 Dec 2022	01 Dec 2022	01 Dec 2022

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Sales classified as promoted and non-promoted business for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 of the Company are summarised as follows:

	In Baht					
	Separate financial statements					
	Promoted business		Non-promoted business		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Export sales	898,045,339	1,172,158,184	192,385,941	10,369	1,090,431,280	1,172,168,553
Domestic sales	81,924,788	77,064,985	8,363,257	885,580	90,288,046	77,950,565
Total	979,970,127	1,249,223,169	200,749,198	895,949	1,180,719,326	1,250,119,118

28. PROVIDENT FUND

The Company established a contributory registered provident fund in accordance with the Provident fund Act B.E.2530 Under the provident fund, the Company contributes an amount equivalent to the employees' contribution, which is 3% of their basic salaries. The company appointed The Siam Commercial Bank Public Co., Ltd. as a fund manager to manage the fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530, which was amended by the Provident Fund Act (No.2) B.E. 2542, under supervision of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Company contribution amount for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 amounted to Baht 1.87 million and Baht 1.83 million, respectively.

29. INCOME TAX

Tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are made up as follows:

	In Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current income tax				
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,726,975	1,055,116	445,794	1,715,264
Tax expenses reported in the statements of comprehensive income	<u>2,726,975</u>	<u>1,055,116</u>	<u>445,794</u>	<u>1,715,264</u>
Tax expenses from continuing operations reported in profit or loss	445,794	1,715,264	445,794	1,715,264
Income tax from discontinued operations (Note 25)	2,281,181	(660,148)	-	-
Total tax expenses	<u>2,726,975</u>	<u>1,055,116</u>	<u>445,794</u>	<u>1,715,264</u>

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	In Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Loss from cash flow hedging	(2,225,219)	(1,386,223)	(2,225,219)	(1,386,223)
Actuarial loss	(742,221)	(428,321)	(742,221)	(428,321)
Total	<u>(2,967,440)</u>	<u>(1,814,544)</u>	<u>(2,967,440)</u>	<u>(1,814,544)</u>

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	In Baht			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit before tax	33,167,622	101,474,903	93,290,239	73,557,964
Applicable tax rate (%)	20	20	20	20
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	6,633,524	20,294,981	18,658,048	14,711,593
Promotional privileges	(15,532,958)	(15,977,889)	(15,532,958)	(15,977,889)
Incoming not subject to tax	(342,280)	(12,169,362)	(342,280)	(203,817)
Addition expenses deductible for tax purposes	(14,401,945)	(22,439,103)	(14,401,945)	(4,665,452)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22,946,587	4,661,676	11,644,777	6,161,207
Capital expenditure with the right to increase deductible	(25,642)	(25,642)	(25,642)	(25,642)
Tax losses	3,627,006	25,335,162	-	-
Effect of elimination entries on the consolidated financial statements	(2,904,293)	320,177	-	-
Current tax	-	-	-	-
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,726,975	1,055,116	445,794	1,715,264
Tax expenses	2,726,975	1,055,116	445,794	1,715,264

Deferred tax assets is presented in the statement of financial positions as follows:

	In Baht		
	Financial statements	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2024	2023	2023
Statements of financial position			
Deferred tax assets			
Allowance for expected credit losses	224,911	213,809	218,499
Allowance for net realizable value	909,362	1,545,306	1,545,306
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	13,138,132	12,752,952	12,752,952
Change in fair value of derivatives	705,040	685,684	685,684
Tax losses	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Property, plant and equipment	1,621,032	-	-
Deferred tax liability			
Change in fair value of derivatives	(2,179,340)	(2,982,391)	(2,982,391)
Unrealized gain from change in value of investment open-end-fund	(836,359)	(494,080)	(494,080)
Receivable from sale and purchase assets agreement with option to repurchase memorandum	-	-	(664,838)
	22,582,778	20,721,280	20,061,132

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has deductible temporary differences of Baht 34.42 million on which deferred tax assets have not been recognized because the Company considers that it might be uncertain to amortised these temporary differences in the future.

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

30.1 Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Company exposure to foreign currency. In order to manage the risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates, the Company makes use of derivative financial instruments

The objectives of using derivative financial instruments are to reduce uncertainty over future cash flows arising from movements in exchange rates, The following strategies are employed to achieve these objectives. Foreign exchange forward contracts are taken out to manage the currency risks in future sales. Decisions on the level of risk undertaken are governed by corporate policy, which has established limits by transaction type and by counterparty.

Trading for speculative purposes is prohibited. All derivative transactions are subject to approval of the management before execution.

30.2 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial instruments-principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans to, investments, trade payables. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Company exposed to credit risks mainly relating to their trade accounts receivable loans investment account payable. Except for derivative financial instruments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position.

Trade receivables

The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to some distribution channels' customers are generally covered by letters of credit obtained from reputable banks and other financial institutions.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has foreign exchange risk arisen from the fluctuation of foreign exchange rate from sales and receipt which are denominated in foreign currencies, USD and EUR. The Company manages that risk by entering forward exchange contracts to hedge such financial assets 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.

The Company has balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 as follows.

Consolidated and Separate financial statements

Foreign currency	Amount		Average exchange rate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(In Million)	(In Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
Financial assets				
US Dollar	2.14	2.72	33.8296	34.0590
Financial liability				
US Dollar	0.02	0.02	34.1461	34.3876

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As at 31 December 2024, the Company had the Foreign exchange contracts outstanding are summarized below.

<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Sold amount</u>	<u>Contractual exchange rate</u>	<u>Contractual maturity date</u>
	(In Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US Dollar	15.29	33.9677	April - November 2025

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had the Foreign exchange contracts outstanding are summarized below.

<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Sold amount</u>	<u>Contractual exchange rate</u>	<u>Contractual maturity date</u>
	(In Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US Dollar	19.29	34.1308	January - December 2024

Changes in fair value of Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reclassified to profit or loss in loss on exchange rate. For the year end 31 December 2024, There are no ineffective hedging.

Foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange options are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast sales in US dollars. These forecast transactions are highly probable, and they compose about 90% of the Company's total expected sales in US dollars.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in US dollar exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	<u>Effect on profit before tax</u>
	(%)	(Million Baht)
US Dollar	+5	3.6
	- 5	(3.6)

This information is not a forecast or prediction of future market conditions and should be used with care.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relate primarily to their deposits at bank, short-term loans and lease liabilities. Most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate. Therefore, the Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge such risk.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

There is no significant impact on the Company's profit before tax arising from the change in the interest rate of financial assets and short-term loans with interest rates fluctuating according to market rates.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

The table below analyses the Company's maturity Grouping based on the remaining periods at the date of statements of financial position to the contractual maturity date based on notional amount. The positive figures represent cash to be inflows and negative figures represent cash to be outflows due to be mature.

	In Baht			
	Financial statements			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade and other current payables	(55,253,354)	-	-	(55,253,354)
Lease liabilities	(325,494)	(1,317,560)	-	(1,643,054)
Foreign currency forward contracts	519,230,264	-	-	519,230,264

30.3 Fair value of financial instruments

Given that part of financial assets and financial liabilities are short-term or bearing interest rate closely to market rate, and loans denominated in Thai Baht bearing the market interest rates, the Company's management believes that the fair value of those financial assets and financial liabilities does not materially differ from their carrying value.

31. FAIR VALUE OF FIANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In applying the above-mentioned valuation techniques, the Company endeavors to use relevant observable inputs as much as possible. TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement establishes a fair value hierarchy categorising such inputs into three levels as follows:

Level 1-Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities.

Level 2-Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly.

Level 3-Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company had the assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value using different levels of input as follows:

	In Baht			
	Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 December 2024				
Assets measured at fair value				
Derivatives assets				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	10,896,702	-	10,896,702
Trading investment-Fund	-	114,636,546	-	114,636,546
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivatives liabilities				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	3,525,199	-	3,525,199
Assets for which fair value are disclosed				
Investment property	-	313,812,500	-	313,812,500

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	In Baht			
	Consolidated and Separate financial statements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 December 2023				
Assets measured at fair value				
Derivatives assets				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	14,911,955	-	14,911,955
Trading investment-Fund	-	62,925,146	-	62,925,146
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivatives liabilities				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	3,428,419	-	3,428,419
Assets for which fair value are disclosed				
Investment property	-	113,812,500	-	113,812,500

During the current year, there was no change in method and assumption using in estimate the fair value of financial instruments and no transfer within the fair value hierarchy.

Since the majority of the Company's financial instruments are short-term in nature or carrying interest at rates close to the market interest rates, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statement of financial position.

For derivatives, their fair value has been determined by using a discounted future cash flow model and a valuation model technique. Most of the inputs used for the valuation are observable in the relevant market, such as spot rates of foreign currencies, yield curves of the respective currencies, The Company has considered counterparty credit risk when determining the fair value of derivatives.

The fair values of land categorized as investment property were determined by independent property appraisers under the market approach by rating and weighting according to various factors.

32. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has an appropriate financial structure and preserves the ability to continue its business as a going concern.

As at 31 December 2024, debt to equity ratio in the financial statements is 0.11:1 (2023: consolidated financial statements is 0.11:1 and separate financial statements is 0.09:1).

33. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2024

- 33.1 The Company has commitments for software license and system consulting agreement amounting of Baht 0.25 million.
- 33.2 The Company has contingently liability for bank guarantees issued in favor of government agency amounting to approximately Baht 9.86 million.
- 33.3 The company has an obligation related to building improvements and the installation of machinery amounting of Baht 2.98 million.

34. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING YEAR

On 26 February 2025, in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors Meeting No.1/2025, it was resolved to approve the payment of dividends to shareholders at the rate of Baht 0.10 per share for 381.1 million shares in the amount to Baht 38.11 million, paid from the operating results of the year ended 31 December 2024.

Such resolution will be proposed to the annual general meeting of shareholders for the year 2025 for further approval.

35. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 26 February 2025.