

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

Company Registration No:
200716957K

Annual Financial Statements
31 December 2025



The better the question. The better the answer.
The better the world works.



Shape the future
with confidence

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

Index

Index	Page
Directors' Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	3
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date, and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Rosaya Teinwan
Tanunporn Tangpithakkul
Numpetch Supharatanasit
Paspong Sangprueksa

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares and debentures

No director who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967, an interest in the shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, its holding company and its related companies either at the beginning or at the end of the financial year.

Share options

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the Board of directors,



Mr. Paspong Sangprueksa
Director



Mrs. Rosaya Teinwan
Director

Singapore
11 February 2026

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

**Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the directors' statement set out on pages 1 and 2.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

**Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

**Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

- 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.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

11 February 2026

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2025**

	Note	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment in a subsidiary	4	2,148,027	2,148,027
Plant and equipment	5	5	5
Total non-current assets		2,148,032	2,148,032
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	85,170	609,349
Amount due from a related company	7	16,567,560	14,097,213
Total current assets		16,652,730	14,706,562
Total assets		18,800,762	16,854,594
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	381,677,600	381,677,600
Accumulated losses		(365,465,027)	(365,061,203)
Total equity		16,212,573	16,616,397
Current liability			
Other payables and accruals	9	2,515,091	207,726
Income tax payable		73,098	30,471
Total liabilities		2,588,189	238,197
Total equity and liabilities		18,800,762	16,854,594

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

	Note	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Other income		583,739	689,342
Administrative and other operating expenses		(884,395)	(660,648)
(Loss)/profit before tax	10	(300,656)	28,694
Income tax expense	11	(103,168)	(25,625)
(Loss)/profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		(403,824)	3,069

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

	Share capital (Note 8) US\$	Accumulated losses US\$	Total equity US\$
At 1 January 2024	381,677,600	(365,064,272)	16,613,328
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	–	3,069	3,069
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	381,677,600	(365,061,203)	16,616,397
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	–	(403,824)	(403,824)
At 31 December 2025	381,677,600	(365,465,027)	16,212,573

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

	Note	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss)/profit before tax		(300,656)	28,694
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		(18)	(201)
Impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary company	10	–	108,419
Interest income	10	(583,739)	(689,342)
Operating Cash flows before changes in working capital		(884,413)	(552,430)
Changes in working capital:			
Increase amount due from related company		(64)	–
Increase in amount due to a related company (non-trade)		16,137	–
Increase in other payables and accruals		246,978	93,606
Cash flows used in operations		(621,362)	(458,824)
Interest received		10,992	31,253
Income taxes paid		(60,541)	(50,527)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(670,911)	(478,098)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash paid in cash-pooling arrangement		(2,474,855)	(455,045)
Interest received from cash-pooling arrangement		577,320	663,864
Increase in amount due to subsidiary		2,044,267	–
Net cash flows generated from investing activities		146,732	208,819
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in amount due to a related company (non-trade)		–	3,524
Net cash flows generated from financing activities		–	3,524
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(524,179)	(265,755)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		609,349	875,104
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	85,170	609,349

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

1. Corporate information

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd. (Registration No. 200716957K) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office at 391A Orchard Road #12-01/04, Ngee Ann City Tower A, Singapore 238873.

The holding company is PTT Public Company Limited, a public listed company incorporated in Thailand. Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the ultimate holding company's group of companies.

The principal activities of the Company are to invest in companies with plantations and crude palm oil production sites around Indonesia. The principal activities of the subsidiary are detailed in Note 4.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared as the Company is itself a subsidiary of PTT Public Company Limited, which produces consolidated financial statements available for public use. Consequently, the Company is exempted under FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements of the group.

2. Material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("US\$").

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following standards that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to FRSs—Volume 11	1 January 2026
FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
FRS 119 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective (cont'd)**

Other than as disclosed below, the directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

FRS 118 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

FRS119 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure

FRS 119 allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other FRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in FRS 110, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**2.3 Foreign currency****(a) Functional currency**

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars ("USD" or "US\$"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**2.5 Financial instruments****(a) Financial assets****Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The measurement category for classification of the Company's debt instruments is amortised cost.

Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**2.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)****(b) Financial liabilities (cont'd)****Subsequent measurement**

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Plant and equipment

All items of plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Office equipment	2 - 5 years
------------------	-------------

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.7 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. 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. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**2.7 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)**

ECLs are recognised in two stages. 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 recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.10 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.11 Share capital and share issuance expenses

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**2.12 Subsidiary**

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Company. The Company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in a subsidiary is accounted for at cost less any impairment losses.

2.13 Taxes**(a) Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investment in a subsidiary, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**2.13 Taxes (cont'd)****(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investment in a subsidiary, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced 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. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

2.14 Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**2.14 Contingencies (cont'd)**

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position of the Company.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Management is of the opinion that there is no significant judgement made in applying accounting policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of investment in a subsidiary

The Company assesses at end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in a subsidiary is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company considers factors such as the financial health of the subsidiary company and liquidity to meet short-term and long-term obligations. The carrying amount of the Company's investment a subsidiary at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025****3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (cont'd)****3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)***Provision for expected credit losses of loan to a related company*

In calculating expected credit loss ("ECL"), the Company uses estimated future cash flow repayments that are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the trade receivables. ECL provision is also based on the Company's historical observed default rates.

The Company will calibrate the ECL computation to adjust historical credit loss experience and estimated future cash flow repayments with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates and estimated future cash flow repayments are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, estimated future cash flow repayments, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience, estimated future cash flow repayments, and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's loan to a related company is disclosed in Note 12 (credit risk).

The carrying amount of the Company's loan to a related company is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

4. Investment in a subsidiary

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	2,919,728	2,919,728
Less: Allowance for impairment	(771,701)	(771,701)
	<hr/> 2,148,027	<hr/> 2,148,027
<u>Allowance for impairment of investment in a subsidiary company</u>		
At 1 January	(771,701)	(663,282)
Allowance for impairment during the year	–	(108,419)
At 31 December	<hr/> (771,701)	<hr/> (771,701)

The Company wrote down the carrying value of investment in a subsidiary company to its expected realisable value of net assets and recorded impairment losses of Nil (2024: US\$108,419) during the current financial year.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025****4. Investment in a subsidiary (cont'd)**

Details of the subsidiary are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal Activities	Proportion (%) of ownership interest	
			2025	2024
PTT Green Energy (Thailand) Co., Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Thailand	To provide services to related parties	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Audited by Ernst and Young Global member firm in the respective country

5. Plant and equipment

	Office equipment US\$
Cost: As at 1 January 2024, 31 December 2024, 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	3,716
Accumulated depreciation: As at 1 January 2024, 31 December 2024, 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	3,711
Net book value: As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025	5

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Cash at bank	85,170	609,349

Cash at bank bears interest of up to 3.50% per annum (2024: up to 4.30% per annum) and is denominated in USD.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025****7. Amount due from a related company**

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Amount due from a related company	64	–
Interest receivable from a related company	45,553	50,125
Receivables from cash-pooling arrangement	16,521,943	14,047,088
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,567,560	14,097,213
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	85,170	609,349
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	16,652,730	14,706,562

Amount due from a related company and interest receivable from a related company are non-trade in nature, non-secured, repayable on demand and denominated in USD.

Receivables from cash-pooling arrangement pertains to the net balance due from a related company, PTT Treasury Center Company, as a result of the cash-pooling arrangement. The amount is denominated in USD, unsecured, repayable on demand and bears interest at the rate of 3.225% to 3.975% per annum (2024: 3.975% to 4.975%).

8. Share capital

	Ordinary shares		US\$	
	Shares		2025	2024
	2025	2024		
At 1 January and 31 December	392,330,000	392,330,000	381,677,600	381,677,600

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

9. Other payables and accruals

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Amount due to a related company (non-trade)	20,316	4,179
Amount due to a subsidiary	2,044,267	–
Other payables and accruals	450,508	203,547
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	2,515,091	207,726

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025****9. Other payables and accruals (cont'd)**

Amount due to a related company and amount due to a subsidiary are non-trade in nature, non-secured, interest-free, and repayable on demand.

Other payables are non-interest bearing, normally settled on 30 (2024: 30) days' terms.

Other payables and accruals denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Singapore Dollar	375	9,970
Thai Baht	50,015	14,774
	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. Loss before tax

Loss before tax has been arrived at after crediting/(charging):

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Interest income	583,739	689,342
Foreign exchange loss, net	(1,696)	(1,311)
Bank charges	(237)	(429)
Directors' remuneration	(32,706)	3,218
Other expenses	(12,267)	(3,727)
Professional and legal fees	(764,084)	(472,515)
Service fees from related companies	(53,917)	(62,381)
Impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary company	-	(108,419)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

11. Income tax expense

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
<i>Current income tax</i>		
Current year income tax	(73,098)	(61,086)
(Under)/over provision in respect of prior years	(30,070)	35,461
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income tax expense	(103,168)	(25,625)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025****11. Income tax expense (cont'd)**Relationship between tax expense and accounting loss

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the financial years ended 31 December is as follows:

	2025 US\$	2024 US\$
Profit/(loss) for the year	(300,656)	28,694
Tax (expense)/credit calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2024: 17%)	51,111	(4,878)
Non-deductible expenses	(137,777)	(79,562)
Income not subject to tax	3	5,571
Income tax rebate	13,346	13,020
Under provision in respect of prior years	(30,070)	35,461
Others	219	4,763
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	(103,168)	(25,625)

Pillar Two taxes

The Company falls within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Accordingly, the Company has applied the mandatory exception under the relevant accounting standards, whereby entities are neither required to recognise nor disclose deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. In this regard, the Company has benefit from the Transitional Safe Harbour Rule. As a result, the Company did not recognise any top-up tax expense arising from the Pillar Two rules for the year ended 31 December 2025.

12. Related party transactionsSales and purchase of goods and services

Other than the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, there were no significant transactions between the Company and related parties that took place during the current and previous financial year.

13. Financial risks management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk).

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

13. Financial risks management objectives and policies (cont'd)

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in the event that the counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at the end of the financial year in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with a creditworthy debtor with good payment record. Cash and bank balances are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities. The Company's operations are financed mainly through equity. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

All financial assets and liabilities of the Company at the end of the reporting period have contractual maturities of one year or less (2024: one year or less), based on contractual repayment obligations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

(i) *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their short-term loans to a related company.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

13. Financial risks management objectives and policies (cont'd)***Market risk (cont'd)*****(i) *Interest rate risk (cont'd)****Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk*

At the end of the previous reporting period, if interest rates had been 100 basis point higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax would have been approximately US\$166,000 (2024: US\$146,000) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of a higher/lower interest income on floating rate cash-pooling receivables.

The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significant higher volatility as in prior years.

(ii) *Foreign currency risk*

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have significant foreign currency risks as there are no significant transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

14. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value

Management has determined that the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, amount due from a related company, other payables and accruals (excluding accrued corporate income taxes) reasonably approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

PTT Green Energy Pte. Ltd.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

15. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's capital is managed by the ultimate holding company on a group basis.

16. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 11 February 2026.