

14 August 2025

Subject: Management Discussion and Analysis for the operating results of the 2Q2025

Attention: The President

The Stock Exchange of Thailand

PP Prime Public Company Limited would like to deliver the explanation and analysis of the management for the operating results of the 2Q2025 as follows:

Performance overview

PP Prime Public Company Limited and its subsidiary Statement of comprehensive income (Unit: Million Baht)	2Q2025		2Q2024		Change increase (decrease)	Percentage
Revenue from sales	117.70	100%	191.08	100%	(73.38)	(38%)
Cost of sales	(118.98)	(101%)	(182.16)	(95%)	(63.18)	(35%)
Gross profit (loss)	(1.28)	(1%)	8.92	5%	(10.20)	(114%)
Other incomes	5.07	4%	2.61	1%	2.46	94%
Selling expenses	(2.28)	(2%)	(3.95)	(3%)	(1.67)	(42%)
Administrative expenses	(23.11)	(20%)	(39.88)	(21%)	(16.77)	(42%)
Expected credit gain (loss)	0.66	0.6%	6.17	3%	(5.51)	(89%)
Gain on disposals of assets	0.46	0.4%	-	-	0.46	(100%)
Other gain (loss), net	(21.72)	(18%)	(19.86)	(10%)	(1.86)	(9%)
Finance costs	(1.59)	(1%)	(1.75)	(1%)	(0.16)	(9%)
Profit (loss) before income tax	(43.79)	(37%)	(47.74)	(25%)	3.95	8%
Income tax	(0.77)	(1%)	(1.35)	(1%)	(0.58)	(43%)
Profit (loss) for the period	(44.56)	(38%)	(49.09)	(26%)	4.53	9%

In the 2Q2025, PP Prime Public Company Limited (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries had total sales of Baht 117.70 million, comprising of aquatic feed business and pet food business was Baht 0.79 million and Baht 116.91 million, respectively, which accounted for 1% and 99% of total revenue from sales, respectively. Revenue from sales was decreased by 38 % compared to the previous year.

In the 2Q2025, the Company and its subsidiaries had a net loss of 44.56 million baht decreased by 4.53 million baht, the main reasons were decreased sales revenue and foreign exchange losses of subsidiaries.

Explanation and analysis of financial status and operating results for 2Q2025

1. Operating results

1.1 Revenue

Aquatic Feed Business

In the 2Q2025, the Company's revenue from the aquatic animal feed distribution business was 0.78 million baht, a decrease of 98.41% compared to the previous year. Due to the sluggish shrimp farming situation in Thailand, the Company has a policy to temporarily stop production and sales of aquatic animal feed to reduce the risk of potential default by customers.

Pet Food Business

The Company had revenue from the pet food business of 116.91 million baht, decreased by 17.67% compared to the previous year. Although the pet food business has been continuously popular due to the increasing demand of pet owners, the company's sales went in the opposite direction as customers slowed down their orders due to increased domestic competition, including more imported pet food. Therefore, sales revenue decreased compared to the previous year.

1.2 Cost of Sales

In the 2Q2025, the Company had a total cost of sales of Baht 118.98 million with the decrease of 35%, compared to the previous year. Most of it came from raw materials for the production of about 75% of the total cost of sales incurred in the 2Q2025, with the proportional structure of the cost of sales not different from the previous year.

1.3 Other incomes

Other income in the 2Q2025 was 5.07 million Baht, an increase of Baht 2.46 million or 94% compared to the previous year. It was mostly caused by interest received from long-term borrowings to a third party.

1.4 Selling expenses

Selling expenses in the 2Q2025 was 2.28 million Bath, a decrease of Baht 1.67 million or 42% compared to the previous year. Due to the restructured of employee in 2024 to suit the company's customer groups, sales expenses will be reduced.

1.5 Administrative expenses

Management in the 2Q2025 was 23.11 million Bath, a decrease of Baht 16.77 million or 42% compared to the previous year. During, 2 0 2 4 , the Company restructured of employees and continued to implement a policy to control unnecessary expenses, resulting in a decrease in administrative expenses.

1.6 Expected credit gain (loss)

Expected credit gain in the 2Q2025 was 0.66 million Baht, a decrease of Baht 5.51 million or 89% compared to the previous year. The Company has a policy to accelerate the collection of long-standing debts. The decrease in profit is due to the consideration of expected credit loss for long-term borrowings to a third party.

1.7 Net profit (loss)

In the 2Q2025, the Company and its subsidiaries had a net loss of Baht 44.56 million or a net loss of Baht 0.057 per share.

2. Financial status

2.1 Asset

As of 30 June 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries had total assets of Baht 778.73 million with a decrease from 31 December 2024, of Baht 18.04 million or 2%, mainly due to increase in trade and other receivables of Baht 13.10 million from major customers, that were not yet due and property, plant and equipment decreased of Baht 18.68 million from depreciation.

2.2 Liabilities

As of 30 June 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries had total liabilities of Baht 313.11 million with a decrease from 31 December 2024, of Baht 26.76 million, or 8%, mainly due to increase in trade and other current payables of Baht 10.52 million and the deposit received from the power plant sales agreement decreased from the previous year in the amount of Baht 43.10 million.

The ratio of debt to equity as of 30 June 2025, and 31 December 2024, was 0.67 times and 0.74 times, respectively.

2.3 Equity

As of 30 June 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries had shareholders' equity of Baht 465.62 million with increase from 31 December 2024, of Baht 8.72 million or 2%. It is mostly due to the operation performance, which had a net profit of 15.33 million Baht, capital increase of 5.35 million baht and change in other components of equity of Baht 13.98 million,

3. Liquidity

In the 2Q2025, the Company and its subsidiaries owned a net cash flow used in operating activities of Baht 16.07 million, cash flows generated from investing activities of Baht 3.39 million, cash flows generated from financing activities of Baht 8.71 million. Therefore, the Company's cash and cash equivalents decreased by Baht 3.97 million. As of 30 June 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries held cash and cash equivalents at the end of Baht 1.06 million.

4. Other

Advanced payment for construction of geothermal power plants

The advanced payment is a deposit for land to build geothermal power plants. Sumo Power Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, paid a deposit of JPY 103 million for land to construct two power plants to two private companies.

Then, Sumo Power Company Limited entered a land transfer agreement for a plot of land located in Beppu, Oita, Japan with the first private company. The first private company transferred the plot of land to the second private company. However, the first private company was obligated to transfer this plot of land to Sumo Power Company Limited. The total asset transfer price was JPY 300 million. Sumo Power Company Limited has already paid the private company JPY 50 million.

On 26 May 2020, Sumo Power Company Limited took legal action against the second company regarding the transfer of ownership of the land and a claim for JPY 1 million in damages from the first company.

On 5 September 2022, the Company assigned the lawyer to withdraw the case and on 14 September 2022, the court judged that the Company's claims were dismissed. Therefore, the case is finalised and completed.

The Group is currently in the process of applying for asset distribution in order to claim a deposit of JPY 50 million for the construction of the aforementioned power plants.

Advanced payment for hot spring rights

The advanced payment is a deposit for the royalties from four units of hot spring from the construction of geothermal power plants project, worth JPY 120 million. S-Power Company Limited and Otomeyama Energy Co., Ltd., the subsidiaries, paid the deposit in June 2016.

Advance payment for Riverside Project

The advanced payment is a deposit of JPY 210 million, for a joint venture in a mixed-use real estate project under the Riverside Tower Project ("Riverside Project") in Da Nang, Vietnam. The Company will invest in the amount not exceeding JPY 3,100 million, as part of a joint investment in the project. The Company would have the right to sell and receive all returns from the sale of the project's condominium units, which accounted for at least 50% of the project's total residential area. The Company would be guaranteed a minimum investment return of 6% per year of unsold condominium units. The Company would pay the rest of the investment when the conditions specified in the investment contract were met. However, if the conditions weren't completely fulfilled within the specified period, the Company would have the right to request the deposit be paid back in full.

On 2 July 2018, the Company entered a memorandum of understanding with the joint investment company's shareholders. The shareholders agreed to transfer all their shares to the Company at its par value (JPY 10 million) as collateral for the Company's JPY 210 million deposit payment. The Company has already paid JPY 10 million for the shares used as collateral.

On 30 July 2019, the Company issued a letter to cancel the investment and requested for the deposit to be refunded in full. This is due to the delay in the development of the project and the higher cost of developing such a project.

In November 2019 and May 2020, the Company received JPY 171 million and JPY 5 million of the deposit, respectively, as a refund with JPY 44 million remaining. The Company was in the process of collecting the rest of the money and consider would continue to take legal action.

Advanced payment for wind power plant

The advanced payment is for investment in the construction of seven units of wind power plants in Japan, with a total value of JPY 247 million. In 2017, the Group's subsidiary paid the advance payment of JPY 232 million to Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. (a Japanese juristic person joint venture with PPSN Co., Ltd.). The seven wind power plants were in operation and have made sales revenue since 2017.

In December 2019, the Company assigned its legal advisor to send a notice to Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. regarding the transfer of ownership in the wind power plants but Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. opposed that the power plants had been handed over to the subsidiary, which doesn't match the facts. As at 30 May 2022, the Company filed Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd., the contracting party, to hand over the power plants and any electricity charges received earlier to the Group's subsidiary.

Subsequently, on 24 October 2022, Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. filed a counter argument by referring to a memorandum of understanding dated 25 June 2022 which specified that PPSN Co., Ltd. does not have any claims against Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. and will withdraw the lawsuit. However, the Company's legal advisor gave the opinion to file a counter argument for the validity of the memorandum of understanding. Currently, it is in the process of examination of evidence relating to the memorandum of understanding. Currently, it is in the process of examination of evidence relating to the memorandum of understanding.

On 12 May 2023, the court considered the evidence of PPSN Co., Ltd. relating to the payments for the construction of wind power plants to Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. Currently, it is in the process of examination of evidence relating to the payments. The court scheduled for the next hearing on 21 December 2023.

On 30 April 2024, the court considered the evidence of PPSN Co., Ltd. relating to the payments for the construction of wind power plants to Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd again. Currently, it is in the process of examination of evidence relating to the payments. The court scheduled for the next hearing on 3 June 2024.

On 17 June 2024, the court requested PPSN Co., Ltd. and Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. to submit additional documents relating to the payments and delivering of the power plant.

On 7 August 2024, the court considered the additional submitted documents and Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. withdrew the argument relating to the memorandum of understanding. Also, the court designated the hearing for witness examination on 10 October 2024.

On 15 May 2025, the court rendered a final judgment adverse to the Company, dismissing the claims asserted by the Company. It is considered that Aura Green Energy Co., Ltd. had duly performed all contractual obligations, including the delivery of the power plants in accordance with the relevant agreements. Therefore, the case is finalised and completed

Short-term loan from and loan to Auluxe Power Co., Ltd.

Loan from Auluxe Power Co., Ltd. amount of THB 0.23 million, which related company bear interest at the rate of 3 percent p.a. and has maturity on January 2020. The company will not make a new contract and in the future, this will be offset with loan to related company.

Loan to Auluxe Power Co., Ltd. amount of THB 57.70 million, which related company bear interest at the rate of 3 percent p.a. and has maturity in 2020 - 2021. When the company has better liquidity, the company will continue to follow up by using legal counsel.

The Group's management has assessed the expected credit loss of short-term borrowings by considering the ability to pay the debt of those related parties. As a result, the Company has a risk for uncollectible borrowings in the total amount. Therefore, the loss allowance for short-term borrowings were recognized in the financial statements.

Advance received from sales contract of geothermal power plants

On 21 June 2018, the Company entered a preliminary agreement on the sale of 15 geothermal power plants, which are commercially operated. The total purchase price was approximately JPY 4,800 million and was paid to Relocation House Corporation (Relocation Group), a company established under Japanese law (the buyer). The Company considered disposing the power plant projects by either selling shares in the Company's subsidiary who owned the power plant projects or disposing of the assets of the power plant projects. The Company received a deposit of JPY 200 million. According to a preliminary agreement (Memorandum of Understanding), the buyer (Relocation Group), was required to pay the remaining amount of JPY 4,600 million by February 2019.

Subsequently, in February 2019, Relocation Group transferred its rights and obligations under the preliminary agreement to Beppu Forest Power Co., Ltd. (BF Power), who shared directors with the asset seller subsidiary until 30 June 2019, and PPSN Co., Ltd. (PPSN), a subsidiary. BF Power entered a contract to purchase 15 power plant projects ("Power Plant Project") (Contract No. 1) on 25 February 2019. It was agreed that BF Power would pay a deposit of JPY 400 million and transfer 25% of BF Power's shares to PPSN on 15 March 2019. PPSN would transfer ownership of four power plants (part of the 15 plants above) to BF Power within 15 days of completing the payment.

On 5 April 2019, PPSN entered a contract to sell four power plants (Contract No. 2) to BF Power at a total price of JPY 800 million. This involved JPY 400 million to be paid within two weeks of the contract date and another JPY 400 million to be paid within one year of the contract date. PPSN has already received the deposit of JPY 400 million. The Group received a total deposit of JPY 600 million, represented as deposit received, and the transfer must be approved by the Board of Directors. The memorandum stated that BF Power has the right to terminate the contract if the transfer wasn't approved by the Board of Directors. The contract was created for four parties: BF Power, PPSN, Lena Power Station No.1 LLC (LENA) and the Company. BF Power and PPSN were the only party to sign the contract. The Company's legal advisor gave the following opinions on the second contract as follows .:

1. If LENA could prove that it didn't authorise PPSN to sign the contract on its behalf, LENA wouldn't be bound to the contract.
2. If the Company could prove that it didn't authorise PPSN to sign the contract on its behalf, the Company wouldn't be bound to the contract.

The second former director at that time confirmed he didn't sign the contract, but the first former director signed it on his behalf. The legal advisor in Japan advised that this is a matter of true intention of entering a contract, according to Japanese law. If it conflicted with the intention of a signatory, this contract would be void. If it could be proven that the second former director didn't sign this contract, but the first former director signed it, this contract wouldn't be binding for PPSN.

In December 2019, the Company sent a notice requesting BF Power to pay the remaining amount of JPY 4,200 million to the Company by 31 January 2020. If BF Power failed to pay the rest of the money, the Company would exercise their right to terminate the contract and confiscate the deposit of JPY 600 million. The Company confirmed that they would sell the power plants at JPY 320 million each and didn't accept the contract that BF Power made later to buy the four power plants at JPY 200 million each.

During January 2020, PPSN and LENA were notified by the electricity buyers of subsidiaries in the electricity generating group totaling four power plants that the electricity charges paid to the subsidiaries for the period of January 2020 onwards has been placed at the Oita Legal Affairs Bureau, which currently has money deposited in the amount of JPY 11,383,944 and JPY 16,599,528.

On 18 June 2020, PPSN received a letter from BF Power referring to the second contract dated 5 April 2019 by BF Power to cancel the purchase of two power plants owned by LENA, a subsidiary of the Company. On 17 July 2020, PPSN received "a summons to report on the date of the first verbal statement and a request letter for a response letter" from BF Power. It demanded that PPSN should pay BF Power JPY 40,540,542 plus 3% of accrued interest per year, starting from 2 May 2020 until the payment was completed, and the cost of litigation. However, "the summons to report on the date of the first verbal statement and a request letter for a response letter" required PPSN to submit the testimony on 27 August 2020.

On 6 August 2020, PPSN received two copies of an order for a temporary seizure of assets from the Tokyo District Court in Japan. The orders are summarised below.

1. According to order no. 1 for the temporary seizure of assets, the court ordered the temporary seizure of two of PPSN's plots of land where one power plant is located (power plant unit B). BF Power was required to place a guarantee of JPY 300,000. If PPSN could pay a security deposit of JPY 1,404,131, PPSN could request to suspend or withdraw the order.
2. According to order No. 2 on the temporary seizure of assets, the court ordered the temporary suspension of revenue from the sale of electricity generated by power plant unit B from 17 July 2020 to 16 July 2021. It also required BF Power to pay a guarantee of JPY 7.90 million. If PPSN could pay a security deposit of JPY 39,433,306, PPSN could request to suspend or withdraw the order.

In response, the Company assigned a lawyer to the case to file a petition to counter the two orders.

On 8 June 2021, an offset of debt and expenses of JPY 40.5 million was added with the next hearing date scheduled on 26 July 2021, which BF Power didn't file a counter argument as it was in the process of settlement negotiations. The next hearing date was scheduled on 20 January 2022.

During 2023 and 2024, the Company is still in the process of settlement negotiation with BF Power for the sale of a power plant of PPSN. However, the conditions and obligation of the mentioned purchase have been continuously presented in the next court hearings and still could not be finalised.

On 10 January 2024, The Company presented the conditions and obligation of the mentioned sale agreement to BF Power for consideration. BF Power proposed to change some conditions. The settlement agreement was signed by both parties on 29 February 2024. The subsidiary has transferred power plants to BF Power in the exchange of deposit amounting to JPY 400 million, equivalent to Baht 95.88 million, that received from BF Power on 11 April 2019. According to conditions in the agreement, the Company transferred power plant at total selling price of JPY 363.64 million, equivalent to Baht 87.16 million and net book value of JPY 185.11 million, equivalent to Baht 44.37 million. As a result, the Group recognised gain on disposals of the assets of JPY 178.53 million, equivalent to Baht 42.79 million in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income during the period. The electricity charges which the electricity buyers of subsidiaries placed at the Oita Legal Affairs Bureau belong to BF Power and LENA in the amount of JPY 11,383,944 and JPY 16,599,528, respectively. The subsidiary also complied with other conditions specified in the agreement already. Consequently, BF Power has withdrawn the lawsuit relating to the power plant sale contract with the subsidiary. As a result, the dispute between the subsidiary and the buyer in the geothermal power plant sale contract in Japan finalised.

On 25 March 2025, PPSN received a letter from Relocation Group confirming that PPSN and Relocation Group has no obligations nor any responsibility among each party to be bound by any provisions of the preliminary agreement (Memorandum of Understanding) dated 21 June 2018. As a result, the Company recorded a reversal of the deposit of JPY 200 million, equivalent to Baht 44.55 million, received from Relocation Group and recognised the transaction in the statements of comprehensive income during the period, which presented in other income.

Yours sincerely,

PP Prime Public Company Limited

(Mr. Wiboon Rasmeepaisarn)

Director / Chief Executive Officer

Corporate Secretary Office

Tel. 093-810-0361