



**Innovation by Chemistry**

**TORAY TEXTILES (THAILAND) PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**





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## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the Shareholders of Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited

#### *Opinion*

I have audited the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements of Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position in which the equity method is applied and separate statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs").

#### *Basis for Opinion*

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



*Key Audit Matters*

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

<b>Valuation of inventories</b>	
Refer to Note 3 (f) and 9 to the financial statements	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in the audit</b>
The Company operates in a highly competitive market, which is impacting the fluctuation of selling price in relevance to market price. The Company is required to measure its inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In this regard, the Company considers its slow-moving inventories and declining in value of inventories. The estimation of net realisable value of inventories involves management's judgement, and the Company's ending balance of inventories are significant. Therefore, this was an area of focus in my audit.	My audit procedures included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- inquired of the management to obtain an understanding of the management's judgments and assumptions used to estimate net realisable value of inventories, including the design and implementation of the related internal controls;</li> <li>- verified the accuracy of the inventory aging report on a sample basis with supporting documents;</li> <li>- evaluated the management's assumptions used to identify slow-moving inventories with supporting documents;</li> <li>- sampling items to test the estimated net realisable value of inventories and related selling expenses with supporting documents; and</li> <li>- evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in accordance with the relevant Thai Financial Reporting Standards.</li> </ul>

*Other Information*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate 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 in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and I will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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



*Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements in which the Equity Method is Applied and Separate Financial Statements*

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

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

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

*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements in which the Equity Method is Applied and Separate Financial Statements*

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

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

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



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate 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 equity-accounted investees of the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements in which the equity method is applied. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the financial statements in which the equity method is applied. 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.

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 in which the equity method is applied and separate 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.

(Munchupa Singuksawat)  
Certified Public Accountant  
Registration No. 6112

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.  
Bangkok  
20 May 2022

## Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited

### Statement of financial position

Assets	Note	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		31 March		31 March	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		<i>(in Baht)</i>			
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	416,366,863	447,021,978	416,366,863	447,021,978
Trade accounts receivable	5, 7, 23	1,639,937,888	1,519,909,712	1,639,937,888	1,519,909,712
Other current receivables	5, 8	125,266,214	232,157,305	125,266,214	232,157,305
Inventories	9	1,501,483,185	1,170,282,717	1,501,483,185	1,170,282,717
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,683,054,150</b>	<b>3,369,371,712</b>	<b>3,683,054,150</b>	<b>3,369,371,712</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Other non-current financial assets		104,177,870	99,936,870	104,177,870	99,936,870
Investment in associate	10	1,579,851,637	1,513,114,870	503,989,845	503,989,845
Investment properties		2,277,288	3,158,257	2,277,288	3,158,257
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,461,696,643	2,917,023,680	2,461,696,643	2,917,023,680
Right-of-use assets	12	296,920,460	331,220,160	296,920,460	331,220,160
Intangible assets		56,491,885	67,475,284	56,491,885	67,475,284
Deferred tax assets	20	268,777,143	251,263,542	268,777,143	251,263,542
Other non-current assets		4,252,273	4,244,273	4,252,273	4,244,273
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>4,774,445,199</b>	<b>5,187,436,936</b>	<b>3,698,583,407</b>	<b>4,178,311,911</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>8,457,499,349</b>	<b>8,556,808,648</b>	<b>7,381,637,557</b>	<b>7,547,683,623</b>

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

# Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited

## Statement of financial position

	Note	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		31 March		31 March	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Trade accounts payable	5	610,753,295	577,138,524	610,753,295	577,138,524
Other current payables	5, 13	250,605,667	314,086,669	250,605,667	314,086,669
Current portion of lease liabilities	12, 14	31,581,786	30,450,276	31,581,786	30,450,276
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>892,940,748</b>	<b>921,675,469</b>	<b>892,940,748</b>	<b>921,675,469</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Non-current deferred income	5	22,090,391	27,023,950	22,090,391	27,023,950
Lease liabilities	12, 14	302,147,244	329,050,421	302,147,244	329,050,421
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	15	330,375,877	332,372,973	330,375,877	332,372,973
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>654,613,512</b>	<b>688,447,344</b>	<b>654,613,512</b>	<b>688,447,344</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,547,554,260</b>	<b>1,610,122,813</b>	<b>1,547,554,260</b>	<b>1,610,122,813</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital					
<i>(57,840,000 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 10 per share)</i>					
		578,400,000	578,400,000	578,400,000	578,400,000
Issued and paid-up share capital					
<i>(57,840,000 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 10 per share)</i>					
		578,400,000	578,400,000	578,400,000	578,400,000
Share premium	16	333,489,160	333,489,160	333,489,160	333,489,160
Retained earnings:					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve					
	16	72,840,000	72,840,000	72,840,000	72,840,000
General reserve					
	16	825,000,000	825,000,000	825,000,000	825,000,000
Unappropriated					
		5,102,809,026	5,143,086,254	4,027,090,652	4,133,960,965
Other components of equity	16	(2,593,097)	(6,129,579)	(2,736,515)	(6,129,315)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>6,909,945,089</b>	<b>6,946,685,835</b>	<b>5,834,083,297</b>	<b>5,937,560,810</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>8,457,499,349</b>	<b>8,556,808,648</b>	<b>7,381,637,557</b>	<b>7,547,683,623</b>

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

## Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited

### Statement of income

	Note	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		Year ended 31 March		Year ended 31 March	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
<b>Revenues</b>					
Revenue from sale of goods	5	8,203,683,891	6,449,977,706	8,203,683,891	6,449,977,706
Dividend income	5	1,580,466	2,057,935	27,162,325	64,076,342
Interest income		631,589	2,395,299	631,589	2,395,299
Other income	5	63,814,526	24,443,540	63,814,526	24,443,540
Net foreign exchange gain		48,292,548	36,060,180	48,292,548	36,060,180
<b>Total revenues</b>		<b>8,318,003,020</b>	<b>6,514,934,660</b>	<b>8,343,584,879</b>	<b>6,576,953,067</b>
<b>Expenses</b>					
Cost of sale of goods	5, 9, 19	7,868,722,508	6,623,262,463	7,868,722,508	6,623,262,463
Distribution costs	5, 19	326,642,463	244,949,555	326,642,463	244,949,555
Administrative expenses	5, 19	205,775,464	374,589,703	205,775,464	374,589,703
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>8,401,140,435</b>	<b>7,242,801,721</b>	<b>8,401,140,435</b>	<b>7,242,801,721</b>
<b>Loss from operating activities</b>		<b>(83,137,415)</b>	<b>(727,867,061)</b>	<b>(57,555,556)</b>	<b>(665,848,654)</b>
Finance costs		(19,448,228)	(40,283,384)	(19,448,228)	(40,283,384)
Share of profit of associate accounted for using equity method	10	88,051,821	46,836,239	-	-
<b>Loss before income tax</b>		<b>(14,533,822)</b>	<b>(721,314,206)</b>	<b>(77,003,784)</b>	<b>(706,132,038)</b>
Income tax income	20	(20,284,135)	(153,759,269)	(20,284,135)	(153,759,269)
<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>		<b>5,750,313</b>	<b>(567,554,937)</b>	<b>(56,719,649)</b>	<b>(552,372,769)</b>
<b>Basic earnings (loss) per share (in Baht)</b>	21	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(9.81)</b>	<b>(0.98)</b>	<b>(9.55)</b>

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



**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of comprehensive income**

	Note	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
		<i>(in Baht)</i>			
<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>		<b>5,750,313</b>	<b>(567,554,937)</b>	<b>(56,719,649)</b>	<b>(552,372,769)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>					
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Exchange differences on translating financial statements	10	143,682	(62,663)	-	-
<b>Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>143,682</b>	<b>(62,663)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI		4,241,000	(17,157,550)	4,241,000	(17,157,550)
Gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	15	9,611,670	-	9,611,670	-
Income tax relating to item that will not be reclassified	20	(2,770,534)	3,431,510	(2,770,534)	3,431,510
Share of other comprehensive income of associate accounted for using equity method, net of tax	10	4,123,123	-	-	-
<b>Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>15,205,259</b>	<b>(13,726,040)</b>	<b>11,082,136</b>	<b>(13,726,040)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of income tax</b>		<b>15,348,941</b>	<b>(13,788,703)</b>	<b>11,082,136</b>	<b>(13,726,040)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year</b>		<b>21,099,254</b>	<b>(581,343,640)</b>	<b>(45,637,513)</b>	<b>(566,098,809)</b>

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
Statement of changes in equity

		Financial statements in which the equity method is applied							Total equity
		Retained earnings				Other components of equity			
		Appropriated		Unappropriated		Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Total other components of equity	
Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	General reserve	<i>(in Baht)</i>					
Note	578,400,000	333,489,160	72,840,000	825,000,000	5,837,889,191	62,399	7,596,725	7,659,124	7,655,277,475
Year ended 31 March 2021									
Balance at 1 April 2020									
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(127,248,000)	-	-	-	(127,248,000)
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					(127,248,000)				(127,248,000)
Comprehensive expense for the year									
Loss	-	-	-	-	(567,554,937)	-	-	-	(567,554,937)
Other comprehensive expense	-	-	-	-	-	(62,663)	(13,726,040)	(13,788,703)	(13,788,703)
Total comprehensive expense for the year					(567,554,937)	(62,663)	(13,726,040)	(13,788,703)	(581,343,640)
Balance at 31 March 2021	578,400,000	333,489,160	72,840,000	825,000,000	5,143,086,254	(264)	(6,129,315)	(6,129,579)	6,946,685,835
Year ended 31 March 2022									
Balance at 1 April 2021	578,400,000	333,489,160	72,840,000	825,000,000	5,143,086,254	(264)	(6,129,315)	(6,129,579)	6,946,685,835
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(57,840,000)	-	-	-	(57,840,000)
Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					(57,840,000)				(57,840,000)
Comprehensive income for the year									
Profit	-	-	-	-	5,750,313	-	-	-	5,750,313
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	11,812,459	143,682	3,392,800	3,536,482	15,348,941
Total comprehensive income for the year					17,562,772	143,682	3,392,800	3,536,482	21,099,254
Balance at 31 March 2022	578,400,000	333,489,160	72,840,000	825,000,000	5,102,809,026	143,418	(2,736,515)	(2,593,097)	6,909,945,089

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of changes in equity**

	Note	Separate financial statements							Total equity
		Retained earnings				Other components of equity			
		Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	General reserve	Unappropriated (in Baht)	Fair value reserve	Total other components of equity	
<b>Year ended 31 March 2021</b>									
<b>Balance at 1 April 2020</b>		578,400,000	333,489,160	72,840,000	825,000,000	4,813,581,734	7,596,725	7,596,725	6,630,907,619
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>									
Dividends	22	-	-	-	-	(127,248,000)	-	-	(127,248,000)
<b>Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>		-	-	-	-	(127,248,000)	-	-	(127,248,000)
<b>Comprehensive expense for the year</b>									
Loss		-	-	-	-	(552,372,769)	-	-	(552,372,769)
Other comprehensive expense		-	-	-	-	-	(13,726,040)	(13,726,040)	(13,726,040)
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the year</b>		-	-	-	-	(552,372,769)	(13,726,040)	(13,726,040)	(566,098,809)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>		578,400,000	333,489,160	72,840,000	825,000,000	4,133,960,965	(6,129,315)	(6,129,315)	5,937,560,810
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022</b>									
<b>Balance at 1 April 2021</b>		578,400,000	333,489,160	72,840,000	825,000,000	4,133,960,965	(6,129,315)	(6,129,315)	5,937,560,810
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>									
Dividends	22	-	-	-	-	(57,840,000)	-	-	(57,840,000)
<b>Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>		-	-	-	-	(57,840,000)	-	-	(57,840,000)
<b>Comprehensive expense for the year</b>									
Loss		-	-	-	-	(56,719,649)	-	-	(56,719,649)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	7,689,336	3,392,800	3,392,800	11,082,136
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the year</b>		-	-	-	-	(49,030,313)	3,392,800	3,392,800	(45,637,513)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>		578,400,000	333,489,160	72,840,000	825,000,000	4,027,090,652	(2,736,515)	(2,736,515)	5,834,083,297

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of cash flows**

	<b>Financial statements</b>		<b>Separate</b>	
	<b>in which the equity</b>		<b>financial statements</b>	
	<b>method is applied</b>		<b>Year ended 31 March</b>	
<i>Note</i>	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in Baht)</i>			
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Loss before income tax for the year	(14,533,822)	(721,314,206)	(77,003,784)	(706,132,038)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile loss to cash receipts (payments)</i>				
Finance costs	19,448,228	40,283,384	19,448,228	40,283,384
Depreciation and amortisation	612,327,866	698,469,519	612,327,866	698,469,519
Impairment loss on machinery and equipment	11 300,000	120,560,151	300,000	120,560,151
Shortfall surcharge for purchase of raw materials	19 -	106,681,593	-	106,681,593
Provision for claim	-	5,363,263	-	5,363,263
Provision for employee benefits	15 27,823,203	27,097,115	27,823,203	27,097,115
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange rate	(15,151,357)	(37,953,129)	(15,151,357)	(37,953,129)
Loss (reversal of) on inventories devaluation	9 12,064,921	(30,340,005)	12,064,921	(30,340,005)
(Gain) loss on disposals of plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	(40,661,458)	42,909,387	(40,661,458)	42,909,387
Loss on disposals of other non-current financial assets	-	180,000	-	180,000
Recognised of deferred income	(4,933,559)	(4,933,559)	(4,933,559)	(4,933,559)
Share of profit of associate accounted for using equity method	10 (88,051,821)	(46,836,239)	-	-
Dividends income	(1,580,466)	(2,057,935)	(27,162,325)	(64,076,342)
Interest income	(631,589)	(2,395,299)	(631,589)	(2,395,299)
	<u>506,420,146</u>	<u>195,714,040</u>	<u>506,420,146</u>	<u>195,714,040</u>
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities</b>				
Trade accounts receivable	(116,717,531)	124,087,421	(116,717,531)	124,087,421
Other current receivables	115,435,828	(107,663,398)	115,435,828	(107,663,398)
Inventories	(343,265,389)	295,097,240	(343,265,389)	295,097,240
Other non-current assets	(8,000)	(69,257)	(8,000)	(69,257)
Trade accounts payable	42,689,694	17,591,834	42,689,694	17,591,834
Other current payables	(57,337,920)	(24,032,090)	(57,337,920)	(24,032,090)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>147,216,828</b>	<b>500,725,790</b>	<b>147,216,828</b>	<b>500,725,790</b>
Employee benefits paid	15 (20,208,629)	(23,714,807)	(20,208,629)	(23,714,807)
Income tax paid	-	(29,889,469)	-	(29,889,469)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>127,008,199</b>	<b>447,121,514</b>	<b>127,008,199</b>	<b>447,121,514</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Proceed from disposals of other non-current financial assets	-	600,000	-	600,000
Acquisition of plant and equipment	(110,953,669)	(82,104,454)	(110,953,669)	(82,104,454)
Proceed from disposals of plant and equipment and intangible assets	32,077,669	5,838,742	32,077,669	5,838,742
Acquisition of intangible assets	(599,635)	(6,635,395)	(599,635)	(6,635,395)
Dividends received	27,162,325	64,076,342	27,162,325	64,076,342
Interest received	631,589	3,155,792	631,589	3,155,792
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(51,681,721)</b>	<b>(15,068,973)</b>	<b>(51,681,721)</b>	<b>(15,068,973)</b>

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Statement of cash flows**

	<b>Financial statements</b>		<b>Separate</b>	
	<b>in which the equity</b>		<b>financial statements</b>	
	<b>method is applied</b>			
	<b>Year ended 31 March</b>		<b>Year ended 31 March</b>	
<i>Note</i>	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in Baht)</i>			
<b><i>Cash flows from financing activities</i></b>				
Repayment of long-term borrowings from financial institution	-	(1,056,600,000)	-	(1,056,600,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	(51,076,464)	(49,474,866)	(51,076,464)	(49,474,866)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	22	(57,840,000)	(57,840,000)	(127,248,000)
Finance costs paid	-	(20,724,182)	-	(20,724,182)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(108,916,464)</b>	<b>(108,916,464)</b>	<b>(1,254,047,048)</b>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents, before effect of exchange rates		(33,589,986)	(821,994,507)	(821,994,507)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2,934,871	3,655,473	3,655,473
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(30,655,115)</b>	<b>(818,339,034)</b>	<b>(818,339,034)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		447,021,978	447,021,978	1,265,361,012
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at ending of year</b>	6	<b>416,366,863</b>	<b>447,021,978</b>	<b>447,021,978</b>
<b>Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information:</b>				
Property, plant and equipment purchased during the year are detailed as follows:				
Increase in property, plant and equipment during the year	11	104,846,117	68,420,175	104,846,117
Changes in payables for purchase of machinery and equipment		6,107,552	13,684,279	13,684,279
<b>Purchase of property, plant and equipment paid by cash</b>		<b>110,953,669</b>	<b>82,104,454</b>	<b>110,953,669</b>
<b>Non-cash transaction</b>				
Receivables from disposal of machinery and equipment		8,634,786	-	-
Right-of-use assets acquire by way of lease liabilities		5,742,006	45,493,226	45,493,226

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

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# **Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**

## **Notes to the financial statements**

### **For the year ended 31 March 2022**

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements, and were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors on 20 May 2022.

#### **1 General information**

Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited, the “Company”, is incorporated in Thailand which established from the amalgamation between Luckytex (Thailand) Public Company Limited and Thai Toray Textile Mills Public Company Limited. The Company was registered in Thailand and was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on 1 July 2019 (the date of amalgamation).

The ultimate parent company during the financial year was Toray Industries, Inc. which was incorporated in Japan.

The principal activities of the Company are the manufacturing of textile consisting of spun fabric, filament fabric, woven fabric, knitted fabric and denim yarn; and industrial material product consisting of cord for rubber material reinforcement, fabric for airbags, canvas and car seat fabric.

#### **2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

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

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

#### **3 Significant accounting policies**

##### **(a) Investment in associate**

Investment in associate in the separate financial statements is measured at cost less allowance for impairment losses. Investment in associate in the financial statements in which the equity method is applied is accounted for using the equity method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Company’s right to receive payment is established. If the Company disposes of part of its investment, the deemed cost of the part sold is determined using the weighted average method. Gains and losses on disposal of the investments are recognised in profit or loss.

##### **(b) Foreign currencies**

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

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
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**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**(c) Financial instruments**

*(c.1) Classification and measurement*

Financial assets and financial liabilities (except trade accounts receivable (see note 3(e) to the financial statements)) are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and measured at fair value, taking into account for transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition, except for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL, which are initially and subsequently measured at fair value, and any transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition are recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

Equity investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income is recognised as income in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

*(c.2) Derecognition and offsetting*

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

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

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

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



**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

*(c.3) Derivatives*

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

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

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

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

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

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, significant deterioration in credit rating, significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor and existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

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

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

*(c.5) Write-offs*

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

*(c.5) Interest*

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable Interest income and expense is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

**(d) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and highly liquid short-term investments which has a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**(e) Trade accounts receivable**

A trade receivable is recognised when the Company has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A trade receivable is measured at transaction price less allowance for expected credit loss. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

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

**(f) Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost principle. Cost includes direct costs incurred in acquiring the inventories. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and to make the sale.

**(g) Investment properties**

Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment properties. The cost of self-constructed assets includes capitalised borrowing costs.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each property and recognised in profit or loss. The Company does not charge depreciation on freehold land.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	10, 12 and 20 years
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Differences between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of investment properties are recognised in profit or loss.

**(h) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes capitalised borrowing costs, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

*Subsequent costs*

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

*Depreciation*

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

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	5 - 30	years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20	years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 15	years
Vehicles	5 and 10	years

**(i) Intangible assets**

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

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software licences	3 - 10	years
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**(j) Lease**

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

At commencement or on modification of a contract, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices of each component. For the leases, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounted for the lease and non-lease components wholly as a single lease component.

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

Right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and adjusted for any remeasurements of lease liability. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

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

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

**(k) *Impairment of non-financial assets***

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

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing 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. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

**(l) *Deferred income***

Deferred income represents a cash received from parent company as an unconditional subsidy in respect of the cost of purchase of new machines for increasing the efficiency in production and reducing air pollution from production. The deferred income will be recognised as income in profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the machines of 10 years from the date that they are ready for use.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**(m) Employee benefits**

*Defined contribution plans*

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

*Defined benefit plans*

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

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

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

*Other long-term employee benefits*

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

*Short-term employee benefits*

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

**(n) Provisions**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

**(o) Fair value measurement**

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

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

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

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

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received.

**(p) Revenue**

*(1) Revenue recognition*

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

*Sale of goods*

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

*Advances received from customers*

Advances received from customers are recognised as revenue when the Company transferred control over the goods to the customers.

*(2) Contract balances*

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

**(q) Other income**

Other income is recognised in profit or loss based on accrual basis.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**(r) *Income tax***

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

**(s) *Basic earnings per share***

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

**4 *Impact of COVID-19 pandemic***

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, Thailand and many other countries have enacted several protective measures against the pandemic, e.g. the order to temporarily shut down operating facilities or reduce operating hours, social distancing, etc. This has significantly affected world economy, production, supply chain of goods and business operation of many entities in wide areas. The management is closely monitoring the situation to ensure the safety of the Company's staff and to manage the negative impact on the business as much as possible.

# Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

### 5 Related parties

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

Relationships with associate are described in note 10 to the financial statements. Other related parties that the Company had significant transactions with during the year were as follows:

Name of entities	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of relationships
Toray Industries, Inc.	Japan	Parent company and/or common directorship
Thai Toray Synthetics Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Associate and/or common directorship
CMT Dyeing Company Limited	Thailand	Shareholding and common directorship
Chori Co., Ltd.	Japan	Subsidiary of the parent company
Ichimura Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Japan	Subsidiary of the parent company
Penfabric Sdn. Berhad	Malaysia	Subsidiary of the parent company
Penfibre Sdn. Berhad	Malaysia	Subsidiary of the parent company
P.T. Century Textile Industry Tbk	Indonesia	Subsidiary of the parent company
P.T. Easterntex	Indonesia	Subsidiary of the parent company
P.T. Indonesia Synthetics Textile Mills	Indonesia	Subsidiary of the parent company
P.T. Indonesia Toray Synthetics	Indonesia	Subsidiary of the parent company
P.T. Toray International Indonesia	Indonesia	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Advanced Textile Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Fibers (Nantong) Co., Ltd.	China	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Fibers & Textiles Research Laboratories (China) Co., Ltd.	China	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Industries (H.K.) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray International Europe GmbH	Germany	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray International Italy S.r.l	Italy	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray International Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray International (America) Inc.	United states of America	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray International (China) Co., Ltd.	China	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray International, Inc.	Japan	Subsidiary of the parent company



**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

<b>Name of entities</b>	<b>Country of incorporation/ nationality</b>	<b>Nature of relationships</b>
Toray Kusumgar Advanced Textile Private Limited	India	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Monofilament Ltd.	Japan	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Sakai Weaving & Dyeing (Nantong) Co., Ltd.	China	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Textiles Central Europe s.r.o.	Czech Republic	Subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Industries (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Subsidiary of the parent company and/or common directorship
Chori Middle East FZE	United Arab Emirates	Indirect subsidiary of the parent company
Chori Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Indirect subsidiary of the parent company
Penovate Sdn. Berhad	Malaysia	Indirect subsidiary of the parent company
P.T. Chori Indonesia	Indonesia	Indirect subsidiary of the parent company
So-wa Textile Co., Ltd.	Japan	Indirect subsidiary of the parent company
Thai Chori Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Indirect subsidiary of the parent company
Toray Hybrid Cord (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Indirect subsidiary of the parent company and/or common directorship
Toray International Trading (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Indirect subsidiary of the parent company
Toray International Trading (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Associate of the parent company and/or common directorship
Key management personnel	Thailand/ Japan	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

<b>Significant transactions with related parties</b>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied</b>		<b>Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
<b>Parent</b>				
Sale of goods	57,534	27,852	57,534	27,852
Other income and deferred income	7,397	7,088	7,397	7,088
Purchase of goods	-	49	-	49
Shortfall surcharge for purchase of raw materials	-	106,682	-	106,682
Commission expense	55,853	50,450	55,853	50,450
Other expense	6,416	7,810	6,416	7,810
<b>Associate</b>				
Sale of goods	32	42	32	42
Dividend income	-	-	25,582	62,018
Other income	3,926	4,685	3,926	4,685
Purchase of goods	2,312,691	1,785,856	2,312,691	1,785,856
<b>Other related parties</b>				
Sale of goods	2,306,695	2,166,515	2,306,695	2,166,515
Sale of machinery and equipment	37,475	-	37,475	-
Other income	7,984	9,789	7,984	9,789
Purchase of goods	1,910,615	1,387,784	1,910,615	1,387,784
Purchase of machinery and equipment	40,752	-	40,752	-
Commission expense	21,201	13,410	21,201	13,410
Management service fee	24,742	25,697	24,742	25,697
Other expense	29,557	45,931	29,557	45,931
<b>Audit committee's remuneration</b>	600	600	600	600
<b>Key management personnel</b>				
Key management personnel compensation				
Short-term employee benefits	51,122	48,293	51,122	48,293
Post-employment benefits	268	263	268	263
<b>Total key management personnel compensation</b>	<b>51,390</b>	<b>48,556</b>	<b>51,390</b>	<b>48,556</b>

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

Balances as at 31 March with related parties were as follows:

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<b>Trade accounts receivable</b>		
Parent	7,207	2,699
Other related parties	497,812	559,087
	<u>505,019</u>	<u>561,786</u>
Less allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Net	<u>505,019</u>	<u>561,786</u>
<b>Other current receivables</b>		
Parent	328	458
Associate	4,941	4,738
Other related parties	10,822	30,346
Total	<u>16,091</u>	<u>35,542</u>
<b>Trade accounts payable</b>		
Parent	3	-
Associate	244,151	182,526
Other related parties	165,543	200,772
Total	<u>409,697</u>	<u>383,298</u>
<b>Other current payables</b>		
Parent	32,973	134,169
Associate	-	316
Other related parties	10,463	29,247
Total	<u>43,436</u>	<u>163,732</u>
<b>Deferred income</b>		
Parent		
- Current (recorded in the account "other current payables")	4,934	4,934
- Non-current	22,090	27,024
Total	<u>27,024</u>	<u>31,958</u>

**Significant agreements with related parties**

**Trademark license agreement**

The Company has a trademark license agreement with the ultimate parent company, Toray Industries, Inc., whereby the latter agrees to grant the Company the right to use of the corporate name and brand of "Thai Toray with Golden Eagle" with respect to the sales in Thailand. In consideration thereof, the Company is committed to pay a trademark license fee to the ultimate parent company at the rate of USD 0.01 per yard for the articles sold under the trademark. The trademark license agreement is available to use for Thailand, Bahrain, Cyprus, Japan, Kuwait, Singapore, Syria, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. In the case that the Company requires to use the trademark license in other countries not stipulated herein, the Company is required to obtain the written approval from the ultimate parent company in advance. This agreement shall be effective unless either party thereto gives written notice to the other of its intention to terminate this agreement 3 months in advance.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

*Management service agreement*

The Company entered into a management service agreement with a related company, Toray Industries (Thailand) Co., Ltd., whereby the related company agrees to provide certain services as agreed in the agreement to the Company. In this regard, the Company is committed to pay the monthly service fee at the rate specified in the agreement. This agreement shall be effective unless either party thereto gives written notice to the other of its intention to terminate this agreement 30 days in advance.

*Rental, utilities and service agreements*

The Company has rental, utilities and service agreements with three related companies, Thai Toray Synthetics Co., Ltd., CMT Dyeing Company Limited and Toray Hybrid Cord (Thailand) Co., Ltd., whereby the Company agrees to grant the rental factory and/or land, utilities and service to the related companies. Under the terms of the agreements, the related companies are committed to pay the rental, utilities and service fees to the Company at a certain amount as stipulated in the agreements. These agreements shall be effective unless either party thereto gives written notice to the other of its intention to terminate these agreements 2, 3 and 6 months in advance.

*Technical service agreement*

The Company has a technical service agreement with the ultimate parent company, Toray Industries, Inc. whereby the latter agrees to provide the Company certain technical service support and assistance with respect to business of the Company. In consideration thereof, the Company is committed to pay a service fee to the ultimate parent company at the rate as specified in the agreement. This agreement shall be effective unless either party thereto gives written notice to the other of its intention to terminate this agreement 60 days in advance.

*License memorandum*

The Company has a license memorandum with the ultimate parent company, Toray Industries, Inc. whereby the latter agrees to grant the Company the right of production and distribution of products. In consideration thereof, the Company is committed to pay license fee for to the ultimate parent company at the agreed prices as specified in the agreement.

**Commitments**

As at 31 March, the Company had the following commitments with related parties.

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Other commitments</i>		
Contracted commitment for purchase of raw materials and factory supplies	<b>105,734</b>	<b>14,775</b>

*Sale commission expenses*

The Company had commitments to pay a sales commission to Toray Industries, Inc., the ultimate parent company, and certain related companies at the specific amount which calculated based on the quantity of sales, or at the specific rates as specified in the sale invoice that ordered by its intermediary for customers in certain areas.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**6 Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Cash on hand	347	667
Cash at bank	416,018	446,353
Highly liquid short-term investments	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>416,367</b>	<b>447,022</b>

**7 Trade accounts receivable**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
		2022	2021
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<b>Related parties</b>			
Within credit terms		480,782	509,720
Overdue:			
Less than 3 months		24,237	52,054
3 - 6 months		-	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>505,019</b>	<b>561,786</b>
<b>Other parties</b>			
Within credit terms		1,125,502	946,664
Overdue:			
Less than 3 months		9,417	11,460
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,134,919</b>	<b>958,124</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>1,639,938</b>	<b>1,519,910</b>
Less allowance for expected credit loss		-	-
<b>Net</b>		<b>1,639,938</b>	<b>1,519,910</b>

**8 Other current receivables**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
		2022	2021
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Refundable value added tax		64,506	179,602
Advance to suppliers	5	10,945	31,161
Deferred insurance expenses		17,242	-
Prepaid expenses	5	9,640	7,085
Receivables from disposals machinery and equipment	5	8,635	-
Others	5	14,298	14,309
<b>Total</b>		<b>125,266</b>	<b>232,157</b>

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**9 Inventories**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Finished goods	444,114	249,355
Work in progress	651,254	586,791
Raw materials	236,021	157,462
Spare parts and supplies	186,642	180,937
Raw materials and spare parts in transit	31,620	31,841
	<u>1,549,651</u>	<u>1,206,386</u>
<i>Less allowance for losses on decline in value of inventories</i>	<i>(48,168)</i>	<i>(36,103)</i>
<b>Net</b>	<b><u>1,501,483</u></b>	<b><u>1,170,283</u></b>

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Inventories recognised in 'cost of sale of goods':		
- Cost	7,856,658	6,653,602
- Write-down to net realisable value (reversal of)	12,065	(30,340)
<b>Net</b>	<b><u>7,868,723</u></b>	<b><u>6,623,262</u></b>

**10 Investment in associate**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied</b>		<b>Separate financial statements</b>	
	Year ended 31 March		Year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Beginning balance	1,513,115	1,528,360	503,990	503,990
Share of profit of associate	88,052	46,836	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associate, net of tax	4,123	-	-	-
Dividend income	(25,582)	(62,018)	-	-
Exchange differences on translating financial statements	144	(63)	-	-
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b><u>1,579,852</u></b>	<b><u>1,513,115</u></b>	<b><u>503,990</u></b>	<b><u>503,990</u></b>

During the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021, there were no acquisitions and disposals of investment in associate.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

Investment in associate accounted for using the equity method as at 31 March 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Type of business	Relationship	Ownership interest (%)	Paid-up capital	Investment	
					Cost method	Equity method
Thai Toray Synthetics Co., Ltd.	Manufacture of yarn	Shareholding			<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
- 31 March 2022			<u>19.06</u>	<u>3,078,141</u>	<u>503,990</u>	<u>1,579,852</u>
- 31 March 2021			<u>19.06</u>	<u>3,078,141</u>	<u>503,990</u>	<u>1,513,115</u>

The Company's associate was incorporated in Thailand.

None of the Company's associate is publicly listed and consequently do not have published price quotations.

The following table summarises the financial information of the associate as included in their own financial statements, adjusted for differences in accounting policies. The table also reconciles the summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the Company's interest in this company.

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Revenue	<u>10,578,340</u>	<u>7,354,253</u>
Profit	<u>454,470</u>	<u>245,614</u>
Other comprehensive income (expense)	<u>22,386</u>	<u>(329)</u>
Total comprehensive income (100%)	<u>476,856</u>	<u>245,285</u>
Total comprehensive income of the Company's interest	<u>90,889</u>	<u>46,751</u>
Elimination of unrealised loss on upstream sales (Sales inventories to the Company)	<u>1,430</u>	<u>22</u>
<b>Company's share of total comprehensive income</b>	<b><u>92,319</u></b>	<b><u>46,773</u></b>

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Current assets	<u>5,270,077</u>	<u>4,788,066</u>
Non-current assets	<u>4,445,989</u>	<u>4,778,549</u>
Current liabilities	<u>(1,236,938)</u>	<u>(1,404,819)</u>
Non-current liabilities	<u>(163,124)</u>	<u>(188,441)</u>
Net assets (100%)	<u>8,316,004</u>	<u>7,973,355</u>
Company's share of net assets	<u>1,585,495</u>	<u>1,520,188</u>
Elimination of unrealised profit on upstream sales (Sales inventories to the Company)	<u>(5,643)</u>	<u>(7,073)</u>
<b>Carrying amount of interest in associate</b>	<b><u>1,579,852</u></b>	<b><u>1,513,115</u></b>

# Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

## 11 Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements						Total
	Land	Buildings and improvements	Machinery and equipment	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Vehicles	Assets under construction and installation	
At 1 April 2020	63,706	2,602,829	14,002,745	259,069	9,716	86,460	17,024,525
Additions	-	60	2,303	4,153	-	61,904	68,420
Transfers	-	10,729	95,370	1,858	-	(107,957)	-
Disposals	-	-	(503,350)	(5,727)	(820)	-	(509,897)
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	63,706	2,613,618	13,597,068	259,353	8,896	40,407	16,583,048
Additions	-	454	5,957	7,790	-	90,645	104,846
Transfers	-	13,939	41,853	562	-	(56,354)	-
Disposals	-	-	(432,612)	(879)	-	-	(433,491)
At 31 March 2022	63,706	2,628,011	13,212,266	266,826	8,896	74,698	16,254,403
<i>Depreciation and impairment loss</i>							
At 1 April 2020	-	1,906,359	11,203,067	240,947	9,507	-	13,359,880
Depreciation charge for the year	-	73,057	565,235	8,231	208	-	646,731
Impairment loss	-	-	120,560	-	-	-	120,560
Disposals	-	-	(454,600)	(5,727)	(820)	-	(461,147)
At 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021	-	1,979,416	11,434,262	243,451	8,895	-	13,666,024
Depreciation charge for the year	-	72,413	479,205	8,205	-	-	559,823
Reversal of impairment loss, net	-	-	(83,163)	-	-	-	(83,163)
Disposals	-	-	(349,099)	(879)	-	-	(349,978)
At 31 March 2022	-	2,051,829	11,481,205	250,777	8,895	-	13,792,706
<i>Net book value</i>							
At 31 March 2021	63,706	634,202	2,162,806	15,902	1	40,407	2,917,024
At 31 March 2022	63,706	576,182	1,731,061	16,049	1	74,698	2,461,697



**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
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**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

The gross amount of the Company's fully depreciated plant and equipment that was still in use as at 31 March 2022 amounted to Baht 9,744.2 million (2021: Baht 9,083.3 million).

**12 Leases**

<i>Right-of-use assets at 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Buildings and improvements	4,254	7,657
Machinery and equipment	277,183	305,857
Vehicles	15,483	17,706
<b>Total</b>	<b>296,920</b>	<b>331,220</b>

During the year ended 31 March 2022, additions to the right-of-use assets of the Company were Baht 5.7 million (2021: Baht 23.7 million).

The Company leases a number of buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and vehicles for period between 2 to 30 years expiring in 2022 to 2031. The rental is payable monthly as specified in the contract. Detail of significant lease agreement is as below.

*Lease of power generator not in the legal form of a lease*

The Company entered into an Energy Supply Agreement with a local company. The Company will receive electric power and steam from the latter to be used for the operation in the factory located in Samutprakarn. The agreement is for a period of 15 years commencing on 1 December 2016. In consideration thereof, the Company is committed to pay the fee as defined in the agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company must comply with certain conditions as stated in the agreement such as lease of the business site and termination etc.

Due to the unusual nature of the asset, it is remote that one or more parties other than the Company will take more than insignificant amount of utility that will be generated by the asset during the term of arrangement. The power generator is located at the Company's factory in Samutprakarn which the Company has ability or right to control physical access to the asset. Accordingly, although the arrangement is not in the legal form of a lease, the Company concluded that the arrangement contains a lease of the power generator. The lease was classified as a finance lease. At inception of the arrangement, payments were split into lease payments and payments related to the other elements based on their relative fair values. The imputed finance costs on the liability were determined based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

<i>For the year ended 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements in</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<i>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets:		
- Buildings and improvements	3,403	3,403
- Machinery and equipment	28,674	27,432
- Vehicles	7,965	8,216
Interest on lease liabilities	19,448	20,197
Expenses relating to short-term leases	436	882

During the year ended 31 March 2022, total cash outflow for leases of the Company were Baht 51.5 million (2021: Baht 50.4 million).

**13 Other current payables**

	Note	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
		2022	2021
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Accrued shortfall surcharge for purchase of raw materials	5	-	103,951
Accrued utilities expense		77,414	54,133
Accrued operating expense	5	73,560	53,105
Contract liabilities	17	49,307	29,498
Accrued commission	5	31,951	27,530
Provision for claim	5	-	17,678
Derivative liability from forward exchange contracts	23	7,847	13,221
Others	5	10,527	14,971
<b>Total</b>		<b>250,606</b>	<b>314,087</b>

**14 Interest-bearing liabilities**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Current portion of lease liabilities	31,582	30,450
Lease liabilities	302,147	329,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>333,729</b>	<b>359,500</b>

As at 31 March 2022, the Company had unutilised credit facilities totalling USD 43 million and Baht 5,325 million (2021: USD 43 million and Baht 5,325 million).

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
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**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**15 Non-current provisions for employee benefits**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Defined benefit plan	314,345	315,932
Other long-term employee benefits	16,031	16,441
<b>Total</b>	<b>330,376</b>	<b>332,373</b>

***Defined benefit plan***

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

***Present value of the defined benefit obligations***

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	<b>Year ended 31 March</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Beginning balance	315,932	312,467
<b><i>Recognised in profit or loss:</i></b>		
Current service cost	21,345	21,204
Interest on obligation	4,601	4,378
	<u>25,946</u>	<u>25,582</u>
<b><i>Recognised in other comprehensive income:</i></b>		
Actuarial (gain) loss		
- Demographic assumptions	713	-
- Financial assumptions	(16,832)	-
- Experience adjustment	6,507	-
	<u>(9,612)</u>	<u>-</u>
Benefit paid	<u>(17,921)</u>	<u>(22,117)</u>
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>314,345</b>	<b>315,932</b>

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
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***Other long-term employee benefits***

Obligation in respect of other long-term employee benefits was based on pensionable remuneration and the Company's policy.

***Present value of other long-term employee benefits***

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	<b>Year ended 31 March 2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Beginning balance	16,441	16,524
<b><i>Recognised in profit or loss:</i></b>		
Current service cost	1,702	1,340
Interest on obligation	176	175
	<u>1,878</u>	<u>1,515</u>
Benefit paid	<u>(2,288)</u>	<u>(1,598)</u>
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b><u>16,031</u></b>	<b><u>16,441</u></b>

***Principal actuarial assumptions***

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<i>(%)</i>	
Discount rate	2.28 - 2.38	1.64 - 1.73
Future salary growth	4.5 - 5.5	4.5 - 5.5
Employee turnover	0 - 22	0 - 22
Retirement age ( <i>years old</i> )	55 and 60	55 and 60

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables.

At 31 March 2022, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligations and other long-term employee benefits was 13.1 and 13.8 years (*2021: 11.7 and 12.3 years*).

***Sensitivity analysis***

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations and other long-term employee benefits by the amount shown below.

<b><i>At 31 March</i></b>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>			
	<b>Increased in assumption</b>		<b>Decreased in assumption</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Discount rate (1% movement)	(23,841)	(25,354)	26,603	28,632
Future salary growth (1% movement)	28,784	34,081	(25,743)	(30,134)
Employee turnover (20% movement)	(10,458)	(14,097)	11,746	16,148

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
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**16 Share premium and reserves**

*Share premium*

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

*Appropriations of profit and/or retained earnings*

**Legal reserve**

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

**General reserve**

This represents general reserve for the Company’s operations in the future.

*Other components of equity*

**Translation reserve**

The currency translation changes recognised in equity relate to foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Thai Baht to record investment in accounted for using equity method in financial statements in which the equity method is applied.

**Fair value reserve**

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity securities designated at FVOCI.

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**17 Segment information and disaggregation of revenue**

Management considers that the Company has two reportable segments, as described below, which are the Company's strategic divisions for different products, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Company's reportable segments.

- *Segment 1* Textile
- *Segment 2* Industrial material product

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

<i>For the year ended 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied</b>				<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Segment 1</b>		<b>Segment 2</b>		<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
<b><i>Information about reportable segments</i></b>						
External revenues	4,344,239	3,147,328	3,859,445	3,302,650	8,203,684	6,449,978
Cost of sales	<u>(4,144,571)</u>	<u>(3,410,405)</u>	<u>(3,724,152)</u>	<u>(3,212,857)</u>	<u>(7,868,723)</u>	<u>(6,623,262)</u>
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>	<b><u>199,668</u></b>	<b><u>(263,077)</u></b>	<b><u>135,293</u></b>	<b><u>89,793</u></b>	<b><u>334,961</u></b>	<b><u>(173,284)</u></b>
Distribution costs					(326,642)	(244,950)
Administrative expenses					(205,775)	(374,590)
Other income					114,318	64,957
<b>Loss from operating activities</b>					<b><u>(83,138)</u></b>	<b><u>(727,867)</u></b>
Finance costs					(19,448)	(40,283)
Share of profit of associate					88,052	46,836
<b>Loss before income tax</b>					<b><u>(14,534)</u></b>	<b><u>(721,314)</u></b>
Income tax income					20,284	153,759
<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>					<b><u>5,750</u></b>	<b><u>(567,555)</u></b>

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<i>For the year ended 31 March</i>	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied					
	Segment 1		Segment 2		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
<b>Reportable segment financial position</b>						
Trade accounts receivable	553,504	487,032	1,086,434	1,032,878	1,639,938	1,519,910
Inventories, net						
- Allocated items	873,992	732,686	438,183	248,412	1,312,175	981,098
- Unallocated items	-	-	-	-	189,308	189,185
Total					<u>1,501,483</u>	<u>1,170,283</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net						
- Allocated items	1,716,570	2,056,723	497,141	578,074	2,213,711	2,634,797
- Unallocated items	-	-	-	-	247,986	282,227
Total					<u>2,461,697</u>	<u>2,917,024</u>
Right-of-use assets						
- Allocated items	278,008	307,872	2,149	691	280,157	308,563
- Unallocated items	-	-	-	-	16,763	22,657
Total					<u>296,920</u>	<u>331,220</u>
Unallocated other assets					<u>2,557,461</u>	<u>2,618,372</u>
Total assets					<u>8,457,499</u>	<u>8,556,809</u>

<i>For the year ended 31 March</i>	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied					
	Segment 1		Segment 2		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
<b>Disaggregation of revenues</b>						
<b>Primary geographical markets</b>						
Asia	4,079,866	2,950,457	3,855,891	3,300,350	7,935,757	6,250,807
Europe	110,355	59,343	3,554	935	113,909	60,278
Africa	102,471	71,119	-	-	102,471	71,119
America	39,748	60,260	-	1,365	39,748	61,625
Oceania	11,799	6,149	-	-	11,799	6,149
Total revenues	<u>4,344,239</u>	<u>3,147,328</u>	<u>3,859,445</u>	<u>3,302,650</u>	<u>8,203,684</u>	<u>6,449,978</u>
<b>Major products</b>						
Fabric for airbags	-	-	3,523,507	3,101,612	3,523,507	3,101,612
Fabric for apparel	4,078,289	3,084,737	-	-	4,078,289	3,084,737
Others	265,950	62,591	335,938	201,038	601,888	263,629
Total revenues	<u>4,344,239</u>	<u>3,147,328</u>	<u>3,859,445</u>	<u>3,302,650</u>	<u>8,203,684</u>	<u>6,449,978</u>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>						
At a point in time	4,344,239	3,147,328	3,859,445	3,302,650	8,203,684	6,449,978
Total revenues	<u>4,344,239</u>	<u>3,147,328</u>	<u>3,859,445</u>	<u>3,302,650</u>	<u>8,203,684</u>	<u>6,449,978</u>

**(a) Geographical segments**

The Company is managed on a worldwide basis but operates manufacturing facilities and sales offices solely in Thailand.

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographic location of customers. All segment assets of the Company are located in Thailand.

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**(b) Major customer**

Revenues from one customer of the Company's 1 and 2 segments for the year ended 31 March 2022 represent approximately Baht 1,193 million (2021: Baht 1,082 million) of the Company's total revenues.

**(c) Contract liabilities**

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for sale of goods. The Company recognises such contract liabilities as revenue when the goods are delivered to customers.

Material movement in the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	Year ended 31 March	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
At 1 April	29,498	13,918
Recognised as revenue from sale of goods during the year	(27,539)	(12,884)
Advance received during the year	47,348	28,464
<b>At 31 March</b>	<b>49,307</b>	<b>29,498</b>

**18 Employee benefit expenses**

		<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	<i>Note</i>	Year ended 31 March	
		2022	2021
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Wages and salaries		617,012	597,374
Bonus and other benefits		150,855	131,415
Defined benefit plan	15	25,946	25,582
Defined contribution plans		15,715	16,718
Other long-term employee benefits	15	1,878	1,515
<b>Total</b>		<b>811,406</b>	<b>772,604</b>

*Defined contribution plans*

The defined contribution plans comprise provident fund established by the Company for its employees. Membership to the fund is on a voluntary basis. Contributions are made monthly by the Company and the employees each at the fixed rates followed by the Company's announcement of the employees' basic salaries. The provident fund is registered with the Ministry of Finance as juristic entity and is managed by a licensed Fund Manager.



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**19 Expenses by nature**

The statements of income include an analysis of expenses by function. Expenses by nature were as follows:

	Note	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements	
		2022	2021
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(259,222)	236,968
Raw materials and consumables used		5,707,390	4,155,610
Employee benefit expenses	18	811,406	772,604
Depreciation and amortisation		610,897	697,039
Utilities expenses		666,232	493,351
Impairment loss on machinery and equipment	11	300	120,560
Maintenance and technical fee		124,626	111,568
Fuel and natural gas expenses		196,976	109,077
Shortfall surcharge for purchase of raw materials	5	-	106,682
Freight charges and shipping expenses		147,497	81,251
Commission expenses		101,324	74,943
Outsourcing fee		53,604	54,982
Insurance expenses		26,580	27,883
Claim expenses		10,258	26,132
Management service fee	5	24,742	25,697
Transportation expenses		25,034	21,009
Write-down to net realisable value (reversal of)	9	12,065	(30,340)
Others		141,431	157,786
<b>Total cost of sale of goods, distribution costs and administrative expenses</b>		<b>8,401,140</b>	<b>7,242,802</b>

**20 Income tax**

*Income tax recognised in profit or loss*

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<b>Current tax expense</b>		
Current year	-	-
<b>Deferred tax income</b>		
Movements in temporary differences	(20,284)	(153,759)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(20,284)</b>	<b>(153,759)</b>

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*Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income*

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statement</b>					
	Before tax	2022 Tax benefit	Net of tax <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Before tax	2021 Tax benefit	Net of tax
Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designed at FVOCI	4,241	(848)	3,393	(17,158)	3,432	(13,726)
Gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	9,612	(1,923)	7,689	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,853</b>	<b>(2,771)</b>	<b>11,082</b>	<b>(17,158)</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>(13,726)</b>

*Reconciliation of effective tax rate*

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied</b>			
	Rate (%)	2022 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Rate (%)	2021 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>
Loss before income tax		(14,534)		(721,314)
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	(2,907)	20	(144,263)
Share of profit from associate		(17,610)		(9,367)
Income not subject to tax		(316)		(411)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		1,283		1,222
Expenses deductible at a greater amount		(754)		(909)
Others		20		(31)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20,284)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(153,759)</b>

	<b>Separate financial statements</b>			
	Rate (%)	2022 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	Rate (%)	2021 <i>(in thousand Baht)</i>
Loss before income tax		(77,004)		(706,132)
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate	20	(15,401)	20	(141,226)
Income not subject to tax		(5,432)		(12,815)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		1,283		1,222
Expenses deductible at a greater amount		(754)		(909)
Others		20		(31)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20,284)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(153,759)</b>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 March were as follows:

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Total	281,014	270,313	(12,237)	(19,049)
Set off of tax	(12,237)	(19,049)	12,237	19,049
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>268,777</b>	<b>251,264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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Movements in total deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>			<b>At 31 March 2022</b>
	<b>At 1 April 2021</b>	<b>(Charged) / Credited to:</b>		
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>		
<b><i>Deferred tax assets (liabilities)</i></b>				
Inventories	7,221	2,413	-	9,634
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	567	(12)	-	555
Provision for impairment of machinery and equipment	28,195	(19,976)	-	8,219
Unrealised loss from derivatives	2,644	(1,075)	-	1,569
Provisions for employee benefits	66,474	1,524	(1,923)	66,075
Loss carry forward	143,244	34,093	-	177,337
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	1,533	-	(848)	685
Property, plant and equipment	(19,049)	6,812	-	(12,237)
Others	20,435	(3,495)	-	16,940
<b>Net</b>	<b>251,264</b>	<b>20,284</b>	<b>(2,771)</b>	<b>268,777</b>

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>			<b>At 31 March 2021</b>
	<b>At 1 April 2020</b>	<b>(Charged) / Credited to:</b>		
		Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>		
<b><i>Deferred tax assets (liabilities)</i></b>				
Inventories	13,289	(6,068)	-	7,221
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	555	12	-	567
Provision for impairment of machinery and equipment	4,083	24,112	-	28,195
Unrealised loss from derivatives	20,811	(18,167)	-	2,644
Provisions for employee benefits	65,798	676	-	66,474
Loss carry forward	-	143,244	-	143,244
Financial assets measured at FVOCI	(1,899)	-	3,432	1,533
Property, plant and equipment	(28,124)	9,075	-	(19,049)
Others	19,560	875	-	20,435
<b>Net</b>	<b>94,073</b>	<b>153,759</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>251,264</b>

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**21 Basic earnings (loss) per share**

The calculations of basic earnings (loss) per share for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 2021 were based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company and the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year as follows:

<i>For the year ended 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied</b>		<b>Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht / thousand shares)</i>			
<b>Profit (loss) for the year</b>	<u>5,750</u>	<u>(567,555)</u>	<u>(56,720)</u>	<u>(552,373)</u>
<b>Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year</b>	<u>57,840</u>	<u>57,840</u>	<u>57,840</u>	<u>57,840</u>
<b>Basic earnings (loss) per share (in Baht)</b>	<u>0.10</u>	<u>(9.81)</u>	<u>(0.98)</u>	<u>(9.55)</u>

**22 Dividends**

The dividends paid by the Company to the shareholders as follows:

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/</b>			<b>Separate financial statements</b>	
	Approval date	Payment schedule	Payment from retained earning subjects to corporate income tax (%)	Dividend rate (in Baht/share)	Amount (in million Baht)
<i>For the year ended 31 March 2022</i>					
2021 Interim dividend	23 December 2021	January 2022	30	0.50	28.92
2020 Annual dividend	29 July 2021	August 2021	30	0.50	28.92
<b>Total</b>				<u>1.00</u>	<u>57.84</u>
<i>For the year ended 31 March 2021</i>					
2020 Interim dividend	23 December 2020	January 2021	30	0.50	28.92
2019 Annual dividend	30 July 2020	August 2020	30	1.70	98.33
<b>Total</b>				<u>2.20</u>	<u>127.25</u>

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**23 Financial instruments**

(a) *Carrying amounts and fair values*

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

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements			Fair value				
	Carrying amount			Total (in thousand Baht)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Financial instruments measured at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost - net					
<b>At 31 March</b>								
<b>2022</b>								
<b>Financial assets</b>								
Other non-current financial assets:								
Investment in								
- Marketable equity securities	14,610	63,511	-	78,121	78,121	-	-	78,121
- Non-marketable equity securities	-	26,057	-	26,057	-	-	26,057	26,057
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Forward exchange contracts	(7,847)	-	-	(7,847)	-	(7,847)	-	(7,847)
<b>2021</b>								
<b>Financial assets</b>								
Other non-current financial assets:								
Investment in								
- Marketable equity securities	14,610	59,270	-	73,880	73,880	-	-	73,880
- Non-marketable equity securities	-	26,057	-	26,057	-	-	26,057	26,057
<b>Financial liabilities</b>								
Forward exchange contracts	(13,221)	-	-	(13,221)	-	(13,221)	-	(13,221)

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

**Financial instruments measured at level 3 fair value**

Type	Valuation technique
Equity securities	The adjusted net asset value as of the reporting date.

**Financial instruments measured at level 2 fair value**

Type	Valuation technique
Forward exchange contracts	<i>Forward pricing:</i> The fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date and present value calculations based on high credit quality yield curves in the respective currencies.

(b) *Financial risk management policies*

*Risk management framework*

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

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

The Company audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

(b.1) *Credit risk*

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

(b.1.1) *Trade accounts receivable*

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

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's commercial terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some cases bank references. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed annually. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the management.

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The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade accounts receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of 120 days. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored by the Company. An impairment analysis is performed by the Company at each reporting date. The provision rates of expected credit loss are based on days past due for individual trade receivables/groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks to reflect differences between economic conditions in the past, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Information relevant to credit risk and expected credit loss of trade accounts receivable are disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements.

### (b.1.2) Cash and cash equivalent

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

### (b.2) Liquidity risk

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

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

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>					Total
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			Total	
		1 year or less	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	More than 5 years		
<i>At 31 March</i>						
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
<b>2022</b>						
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Trade accounts payable	610,753	610,753	-	-		610,753
Other current payables	242,759	242,759	-	-		242,759
Lease liabilities	333,729	49,634	180,589	203,613		433,836
	<u>1,187,241</u>	<u>903,146</u>	<u>180,589</u>	<u>203,613</u>		<u>1,287,348</u>
<b>Derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Forward exchange contracts	7,847	9,044	-	-		9,044
	<u>7,847</u>	<u>9,044</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>9,044</u>

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At 31 March	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			Total
		1 year or less	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	More than 5 years	
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
<b>2021</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Trade accounts payable	577,139	577,139	-	-	577,139
Other current payables	300,866	300,866	-	-	300,866
Lease liabilities	359,500	49,986	182,610	246,479	479,075
	<b>1,237,505</b>	<b>927,991</b>	<b>182,610</b>	<b>246,479</b>	<b>1,357,080</b>
<b>Derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Forward exchange contracts	13,221	9,846	-	-	9,846
	<b>13,221</b>	<b>9,846</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,846</b>

The cash outflow disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to derivative financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity. The disclosure shows net cash flow amounts for derivatives that are net cash-settled and gross cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement.

### (b.3) Market risk

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

#### (b.3.1) Foreign currency risk

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

Exposure to foreign currency at 31 March	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements	
	2022	2021
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>		
<b>United States Dollar (USD)</b>		
Financial assets	680,278	473,677
Financial liabilities	(92,313)	(94,783)
<b>Net statement of financial position exposure</b>	<b>587,965</b>	<b>378,894</b>
Currency forwards purchase contracts	(395,644)	(348,450)
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>192,321</b>	<b>30,444</b>



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<i>Exposure to foreign currency at 31 March</i>	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<b>Japanese Yen (JPY)</b>		
Financial assets	9,447	7,886
Financial liabilities	(101,479)	(254,021)
<b>Net statement of financial position exposure</b>	<b>(92,032)</b>	<b>(246,135)</b>
Currency forwards sale contracts	99,955	114,580
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>7,923</b>	<b>(131,555)</b>
<b>Euro (EUR)</b>		
Financial assets	757	149
Financial liabilities	(70)	-
<b>Net statement of financial position exposure</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Total exposure, net</b>	<b>200,931</b>	<b>(100,962)</b>

*Sensitivity analysis*

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

<i>Impact to profit or loss</i>	Movement (%)	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
		Strengthening	Weakening
		<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>			
USD	1	5,880	(5,880)
JPY	1	(920)	920
<b>At 31 March 2021</b>			
USD	1	3,789	(3,789)
JPY	1	(2,461)	2,461

(b.3.2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Company's operations and its cash flows. However, the Company has no borrowing so the Company has no material interest rate risk in the financial statement.

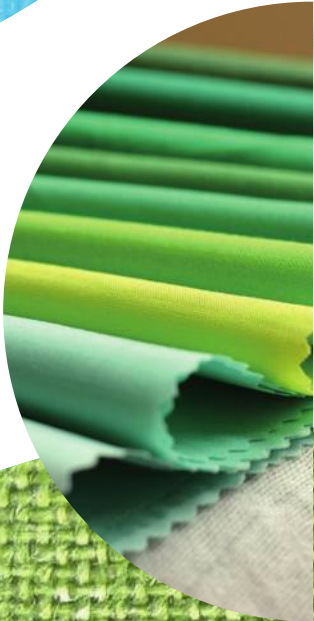
**24 Capital management**

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

**Toray Textiles (Thailand) Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**  
**For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**25 Commitments with non-related parties**

	<b>Financial statements in which the equity method is applied/ Separate financial statements</b>	
	2022	2021
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>	
<b><i>Capital Commitments</i></b>		
Machinery and equipment	<u>712</u>	<u>739</u>
<b><i>Other commitments</i></b>		
Letter of credit for raw materials and factory supplies	32,847	-
Contracted commitments for:		
- Purchase of raw materials and factory supplies	-	166
Letter of guarantees from financial institutions for:		
- Electricity used	88,857	88,857
- Natural gas used	4,641	4,641
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>126,345</u></b>	<b><u>93,664</u></b>



**TORAY**  
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