

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Report and financial statements
31 December 2025

Pending Shareholder Approval

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of TSFC Securities Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of TSFC Securities Public Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in owners' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively "the financial statements").

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TSFC Securities Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2025, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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



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I have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, my audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to my assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of my audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for my audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements as a whole.

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

Recognition of Revenue from Interest on Margin Loans

The Company's revenue mainly consisted of interest on margin loans, which amounted to Baht 141 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 as described in Note 23 to the financial statements, representing 84 percent of the Company's total revenues. The Company recognises interest on margin loans at fixed rates that is adjusted periodically based on risk, market conditions and competitive environment. Because of the size and volume of transactions, the number of customers, and the recognition of revenue from interest on margin loans relying primarily on information systems processes, I addressed the measurement and occurrence of interest on margin loans as key audit matter.

I performed audit procedures on revenue from interest on margin loans as follows:

- Inquire with those responsible, understand and evaluate controls designed by the Company, and randomly select samples to test compliance with the Company's controls related to the recognition of revenue from interest on margin loans.
- Perform analytical procedures on disaggregated data and correlation of accounting records to detect possible irregularities that may have occurred throughout the accounting period, particularly for accounting entries made through journal vouchers.



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Allowance for Expected Credit Losses of Securities Business Receivables

As at 31 December 2025, securities business receivables amounted to Baht 2,277 million as described in Note 8 to the financial statements, representing 79 percent of the Company's total assets. The Company recognised an allowance for expected credit losses on such receivables in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standard 9. And the estimation of the allowance for expected credit losses of securities business receivables is significant as it requires the management of the Company to exercise judgement to identify significant changes in credit risk and to determine the assumptions used in the expected credit loss model. Moreover, the Company has a large number of customers and the balance of these receivables is significant to the financial statements. Therefore, I addressed the adequacy of the allowance for expected credit losses on such receivables as key audit matter.

I performed audit procedures on the allowance for expected credit losses as follows:

- Assess the methods applied by the Company in determining the allowance for expected credit losses.
- Inquire with those responsible, understand and evaluate controls designed by the Company, and randomly select samples to test compliance with Company's controls related to determination of the allowance of expected credit losses such as the classification of status of receivables, the stage assignment of the change in credit risk, the calculation of the collateral, the calculation of the allowance for expected credit losses, including the related accounting recording.
- Randomly select samples to test collateral of receivables by comparing the number of pledged shares with confirmation letters received from Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited.
- Review the status of receivables as at the period ended, understand the Company's procedure related to called or forced status of receivables and assess the related impact.
- Test calculation on the allowance for expected credit losses and related account recording.
- Perform analytical procedures on movement of the allowance for expected credit losses.



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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

I am responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report.

Sumana Punpongsanon

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5872

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 24 February 2026

Pending Shareholder Approval

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited**Statement of financial position****As at 31 December 2025**

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	67,443,855	3,783,861
Receivables from Clearing House		177	9,917,611
Securities business receivables	8	2,277,263,868	2,895,890,147
Non-collateralised investments	9	72,548,764	15,071,371
Collateralised investments			
Collateralised investments without granting			
right to transferee to sell or repledge	9	97,276,633	126,731,354
Loans	11	355,000,000	680,000,000
Equipment	12	11,483,644	12,780,126
Intangible assets	13	4,698,746	4,858,322
Deferred tax assets	27	4,286,952	3,367,695
Right-of-use assets	14	6,822,680	12,041,495
Other assets	15	2,902,810	3,194,953
Total assets		<u>2,899,728,129</u>	<u>3,767,636,935</u>

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

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(Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab)

Director

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(Miss Malaiporn Pornlert)Vice President of
Accounting and Finance Department

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from financial institutions	16	800,000,000	1,780,000,000
Payables from Clearing House		117,613,085	28,993,666
Securities business payables		29,054,119	12,699,417
Income tax payable		3,912,758	4,032,820
Lease liabilities	17	6,048,132	10,202,131
Provisions	18	20,041,541	16,583,981
Other liabilities	19	9,731,249	15,537,792
Total liabilities		986,400,884	1,868,049,807
Owners' equity			
Issued and paid-up share capital			
Ordinary shares 154,912,584 shares of Baht 10 each	20	1,549,125,840	1,549,125,840
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - statutory reserve	21	47,698,563	46,157,303
Unappropriated		316,384,331	304,140,795
Other components of owners' equity	9.3	118,511	163,190
Total owners' equity		1,913,327,245	1,899,587,128
Total liabilities and owners' equity		2,899,728,129	3,767,636,935

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

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(Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab)

Director



(Miss Malaiporn Pornlert)

Vice President of
Accounting and Finance Department

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues			
Fees and service income		207,850	132,365
Interest incomes	23	166,538,522	215,491,069
Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments	24	34	(179)
Other incomes		1,391,752	237,845
Total revenues		<u>168,138,158</u>	<u>215,861,100</u>
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses		61,922,553	70,160,972
Fees and service expenses		2,056,701	1,604,193
Interest expenses		36,787,683	59,275,895
Expected credit loss (reversal)	25	(4,418,362)	5,319,708
Other expenses		33,222,241	41,984,718
Total expenses		<u>129,570,816</u>	<u>178,345,486</u>
Profit before income tax		38,567,342	37,515,614
Income tax expenses	27	(7,742,162)	(7,662,054)
Profit for the year		<u>30,825,180</u>	<u>29,853,560</u>

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

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 (Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab)

Director



(Miss Malaiporn Pornlert)

Vice President of
 Accounting and Finance Department

Pending Shareholder Approval

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of comprehensive income (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Gain (loss) on investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		(111,289)	304,006
Less: Income tax effect	27	22,258	(60,801)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss - net of income tax		(89,031)	243,205
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		55,440	(2,196)
Less: Income tax effect	27	(11,088)	439
Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax		44,352	(1,757)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan	18	-	3,713,406
Less: Income tax effect	27	-	(742,681)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan - net of income tax		-	2,970,725
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss - net of income tax		44,352	2,968,968
Other comprehensive income for the year		(44,679)	3,212,173
Total comprehensive income for the year		30,780,501	33,065,733
Basic earnings per share	28		
Profit for the year (Baht per share)		0.20	0.19

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

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(Mr. Udomkarn Udomsab)

Director



(Miss Malaiporn Pornlert)

Vice President of
Accounting and Finance Department

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of changes in owners' equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Retained earnings		Gain (loss) on investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total owners' equity
			Unappropriated			
			Appropriated	Unappropriated		
Balance as at 1 January 2024		1,549,125,840	44,664,626	305,340,830	(78,258)	1,899,053,038
<u>Change during the year</u>						
Profit for the year		-	-	29,853,560	-	29,853,560
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	2,970,725	241,448	3,212,173
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	32,824,285	241,448	33,065,733
Appropriation of retained earnings	21	-	1,492,677	(1,492,677)	-	-
Dividend paid	22	-	-	(32,531,643)	-	(32,531,643)
Balance as at 31 December 2024		1,549,125,840	46,157,303	304,140,795	163,190	1,899,587,128
Balance as at 1 January 2025		1,549,125,840	46,157,303	304,140,795	163,190	1,899,587,128
<u>Change during the year</u>						
Profit for the year		-	-	30,825,180	-	30,825,180
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	(44,679)	(44,679)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	30,825,180	(44,679)	30,780,501
Appropriation of retained earnings	21	-	1,541,260	(1,541,260)	-	-
Dividend paid	22	-	-	(17,040,384)	-	(17,040,384)
Balance as at 31 December 2025		1,549,125,840	47,698,563	316,384,331	118,511	1,913,327,245

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

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	38,567,342	37,515,614
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash provided by (paid for) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	8,231,275	10,781,270
Expected credit loss (reversal)	(4,418,362)	5,319,708
Loss on change in fair value of investments	466	179
Gain on disposal assets	(1,221,416)	(139,095)
Interest expenses	36,787,683	59,275,895
Interest incomes	(166,538,522)	(215,491,069)
Dividend income	(500)	-
Gain from the adjustment of estimated demolition cost	-	(416,758)
Long-term employee benefits expenses	3,309,994	4,873,192
Loss from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(85,282,040)	(98,281,064)
Decrease (increase) in operating assets		
Receivables from Clearing House	9,917,434	4,683,763
Securities business receivables	764,060,492	249,203,816
Loans	325,000,000	(120,000,000)
Other assets	94,224	3,868,056
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Borrowings from financial institutions	(980,000,000)	90,531,587
Payables from Clearing House	88,619,419	28,993,666
Securities business payables	16,354,702	(4,831,088)
Debt issued and borrowings	-	(90,000,000)
Cash paid for long-term employee benefits	-	(9,355,262)
Other liabilities	(5,332,826)	679,767
Cash flows from operating activities	133,431,405	55,493,241
Cash received from interest income	21,943,503	28,651,657
Cash paid for interest expenses	(36,895,555)	(59,331,551)
Cash paid for corporate income tax	(8,770,310)	(7,821,347)
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>109,709,043</u>	<u>16,992,000</u>

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

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited**Statement of cash flows (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash paid for purchase of non-collateralised investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(270,591,899)	(240,095,698)
Cash received from disposal of non-collateralised investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	245,000,000	280,000,000
Cash received interest income from investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,290,000	457,690
Cash received from dividends	500	-
Cash paid for purchase of equipment	(497,730)	(12,883,828)
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(1,395,280)	(2,299,172)
Cash received from disposal of assets	1,267,289	149,813
Cash paid for bulding demolition	-	(2,560,000)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	<u>(24,927,120)</u>	<u>22,768,805</u>
Cash flows from financial activities		
Dividend paid	(17,040,384)	(32,531,643)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(4,081,545)	(7,312,968)
Net cash flows used in financial activities	<u>(21,121,929)</u>	<u>(39,844,611)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	63,659,994	(83,806)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,783,861	3,867,667
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 7)	<u><u>67,443,855</u></u>	<u><u>3,783,861</u></u>

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

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

TSFC Securities Public Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in securities business and has two business licenses to engage in granting credits to securities business and securities borrowing and lending business. Its registered address is located at No. 33/4 The 9th Towers Grand Rama 9, Tower A, 32nd Floor, Rama 9 Road, Huaykwang Sub-District, Huaykwang District, Bangkok.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Profession Act. B.E. 2547, and reference to the principles stipulated by of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The presentation of the financial statements has been made in compliance with the requirement of the Notification of the Office of the SEC relating to the format of the financial statements of securities companies (version 3), No. SorThor. 6/2562 dated 8 January 2019.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The management of the Company believes that adoption of these amendments will not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. Accounting policies

4.1 Revenue and expenses recognition

a) Interest incomes

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues based on the effective rate method.

The Company calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit-impaired, by applying the effective interest rate method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired, the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate method to the net book value (gross carrying amount less allowance for expected credit losses) of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

b) Fees and service income

Fees and service income are recognised when services have been rendered taken into account to the stage of completion.

c) Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments

Gain (loss) on investments and derivatives trading

Gain (loss) on investments and trading in derivatives is recognised as income or expense on the transaction dates.

Dividend

Dividend from investments is recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

d) Expenses

The Company recognises expenses on an accrual basis.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.3 Recognition of customers assets

Cash received from customers of credit balance accounts are recorded as assets and liabilities of the Company for the internal control purposes. At the end of the reporting period, the Company excludes these amounts from both assets and liabilities and presents only the assets which belong to the Company.

4.4 Securities borrowing and lending

The Company records its obligations to return borrowed securities which it has been sold as short selling or lent as "Securities borrowing and lending payables" and securities lent to customers are recorded as "Securities borrowing and lending receivables" in the statements of financial position. At the end of the reporting period, the balance of "Securities borrowing and lending payables" and "Securities borrowing and lending receivables" are adjusted based on the closing price quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand of the last working day of the reporting period. In addition, the Company records cash paid as collateral for securities borrowing as "Collateral receivables" and cash received as collateral for securities lending as "Collateral payables".

Fees from borrowing and lending are recognised on an accrual basis over the term of the lending.

4.5 Securities purchased under resale agreements

The Company enters into purchase of securities under agreements to resale securities at certain dates in the future at a fixed price. Securities purchased under resale agreements presented as assets in the statements of financial position are stated at amounts paid for the purchase of those securities.

The difference between the purchase and sale considerations is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is included in interest income.

4.6 Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers

Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers comprise the net receivable from Thailand Clearing House (TCH) for settlement of equity securities trades made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and the net receivable from domestic broker in respect of securities trades settled through domestic broker, including cash collateral pledged with domestic broker for securities trading.

4.7 Securities business receivables

Securities business receivables are the net balances of securities business receivables after deducting allowance for expected credit losses.

In addition, securities business receivables include customer trading transactions during the last 2 days of the accounting period, for which settlement was not yet due as at the end of reporting period, credit balance accounts, securities borrowings and lending receivables, collateral receivables (which comprise cash pledged as security with securities lenders) and other receivables such as securities receivables which are the subject of legal proceedings, are undergoing restructuring or are being settled in installments.

4.8 Financial instruments

Classification and measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets - debt instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets - debt instruments measured at either amortised cost or fair value based on the business model for managing the assets and the contractual cash flow characteristic, as summarised below.

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost when they are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially measured at fair value on trade date and are subsequently measured at amortised cost and are subject to impairment (if any).
- Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI when they are held within a business model with the objective of both hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets. These financial assets are initially and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI will be reclassified to profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income once sold or derecognition. Foreign exchange gains and losses, expected credit losses, and interest income using effective interest rate method are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss when they are held within a business model without the objective to collect contractual cash flows or according to the conditions in financial assets contracts, it is not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value and once sold are recognised through gains and return on financial instruments.

Financial assets - equity instruments

The Company classified its investment in equity instruments which are held for trading as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In some cases, the Company elects to classify irrevocably its equity instruments which are not held for trading, but for strategic purpose or having high fluctuation in its price as financial assets measured at fair value through OCI. Gains and losses on these financial assets from changes in fair value will be recognised in OCI and gain and losses from selling are never recycled to profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income, but recognised through retained earning instead. Dividends are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument.

The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies and measures its financial liabilities at amortised cost. Such financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Except, securities borrowing and lending payables, and derivative (losses) are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Changes in conditions of financial instruments which are not measured at fair value

Financial assets

If there is a change in conditions of financial instruments and the Company estimates that cash flows of the financial assets significantly change, the former financial assets will be derecognised and reverted to be recorded at fair value. The difference of those book values is recorded in profit or loss as a part of loss on impairment.

If the cash flows of financial assets have an insignificant change, the Company adjusts gross value of the financial assets and records the adjusted amount to profit (loss) on changes in contractual term in profit or loss which is a part of loss on impairment.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises the financial liabilities if there is a change in contractual terms which causes significant changes in cash flows of the financial liabilities, and recognises the financial liabilities at fair value. The difference between book value and fair value is recorded in profit or loss.

If the cash flows of financial liabilities have an insignificant change, the Company adjusts gross value of the financial liabilities which reflects the reviewed net present value, then discounts using the former effective interest rate, and records the adjusted amount to profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets are primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or when the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. Interest derived from remaining financial asset or transferred is recognised as asset or liability.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability are discharged or cancelled or expires.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirely only when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures.

4.9 Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments held for trading are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into. The Company recognised gains (losses) from changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in profit or loss. The fair value of derivatives is based on the daily settlement price of the last working day as quoted on Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited or the latest bid or offer price of the last working day as quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

In event that the fair value of derivatives cannot be determined from Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited or the Stock Exchange of Thailand, because there are non-active market conditions such as low trading volume or significant fluctuations in price, the fair value is determined by using a valuation technique and model. The input to this model is derived from observable markets, and includes consideration of underlying price and volatility of the underlying asset.

4.10 Allowance for expected credit losses of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments including cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, loans and investment in debt securities that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income by using General Approach. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months.

Allowance for expected credit losses are re-measured at every end of reporting period in order to reflect the change in credit risk from those have been initially recognised of related financial instruments.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by present observable and supportable and reasonable forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the asset's gross carrying amount at the reporting date. The Company continuously reviews and revisits the methods used, assumptions and forward-looking information.

For credit balance accounts, the allowance is set up based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and general economic conditions assessment/forward-looking. In considering whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, it is based on outstanding status of the debtors, required maintaining of collateral, high credit-risk debtors with a high attention by the Company's management, and the default.

Increase (decrease) of allowance for expected credit losses is recorded as expenses during the year in the statement of comprehensive income.

4.11 Equipment and depreciation

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided for all equipment using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

Expenditures for additions, renewals and betterments, which result in a substantial increase in an asset's current replacement value, are capitalised. Repair and maintenance costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

4.12 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on the straight-line basis over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

Intangible assets with finite lives are as follows:

Computer software	5 years
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4.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of the equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

4.14 Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers

Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers comprise the net payable to Thailand Clearing House (TCH) for settlement of equity securities trades made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand, and the net payable to domestic broker in respect of securities trades settled through domestic broker.

4.15 Securities business payables

Securities business payables are the obligations of the Company in respect of its securities business with outside parties, such as customer trading transactions during the last 2 days of the accounting period, for which settlement was not yet due as at the end of reporting period, securities delivery obligations as a result of securities borrowing, and obligations to return assets held by the Company as collateral for securities lending.

4.16 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

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

4.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

4.18 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

4.19 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise individuals or enterprises and individuals that control, or are controlled by, the Company, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company.

They also include associated companies and individuals or enterprises which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company that gives them significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors, and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company's operations.

4.20 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date (the date that underlying assets are available to use). They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any), adjusted with any remeasurement of corresponding lease liabilities.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is calculated from their costs. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset, as follows.

Leasehold improvement	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Equipment	5 years

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification or reassessment.

Short-term leases and Leases of low-value assets

Payments under leases that, have a lease term of 12 months or less at the commencement date, or are leases of low-value assets, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.21 Fair value measurement

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

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

- Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

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

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

In considering whether to recognise or to derecognise assets or liabilities, the management is required to make judgement on whether significant risk and rewards of those assets or liabilities have been transferred, based on their best knowledge of the current events and arrangements.

Allowances for expected credit losses of financial assets

The management is required to make judgement on estimation of allowance for expected credit losses of financial assets. The calculation of allowance for expected credit losses is according to the condition in considering the increase of credit risk, credit risk model, the risk for the call of the securities used as collateral, debtor's status analysis either by individual or group basis, probability of the return, and the selection of the information relating to expected economic conditions into the model. However, using different estimates and assumptions might affect the amount of allowance for expected credit losses. As a result, there is a possibility to have an adjustment of allowance for expected credit losses in the future.

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Deferred tax assets

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

6. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company had significant business transactions with individuals or entities related to each other. These business transactions were conducted according to commercial terms and criteria agreed upon between the Company and these related individuals or entities, which were in line with normal business practices.

Summarise significant business transaction with related parties as follows.

	2025	2024	(Unit: Thousand Baht) Transfer pricing policy
Transactions with related parties			
Interest income	54	-	As stipulated in the agreement
Service expenses	1,160	983	Contract price
Interest expenses	6,650	10,115	As stipulated in the agreement

The balances of the accounts between the Company and those related companies are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Deposits in current accounts - related party		
Related company	80	80
Receivable from Clearing House - related party		
Related company		9,918
Borrowings from financial institutions - related parties		
Related companies	50,000	290,000
Payable from Clearing House - related party		
Related company	117,613	28,994
Other liabilities - related parties		
Related companies	54	62
Directors and management's benefits		

During the years, the Company had salaries, bonuses, meeting allowances, post-employee benefits, gratuities of its directors and management, which were as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	36,396	34,677
Post-employment benefits	4,485	3,802
Total	40,881	38,479

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Cash	30	30
Saving and current deposits	118,511	27,040
Less: Deposits for customers' account	(51,097)	(23,286)
Total cash and cash equivalents	67,444	3,784

Supplemental cash flows information

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Non-cash items		
Increase (decrease) in right-of-use assets	(72)	11,828
Gain (loss) on investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (before net of income tax)	(111)	304
Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (before net of income tax)	55	(2)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan (before net of income tax)	-	3,713

8. Securities business receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Customers' accounts - credit balance	2,206,161	2,895,835
Other receivables	86,784	20,169
Total	2,292,945	2,916,004
Add: Accrued interest income	39	24
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(15,720)	(20,138)
Securities business receivables	<u>2,277,264</u>	<u>2,895,890</u>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has classified securities business receivables in accordance with TFRS 9 / the relevant notification issued by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The classification is as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2025			2024		
	Securities business receivables and accrued interest	Receivables amount to be considered setting up of allowance for expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses	Securities business receivables and accrued interest	Receivables amount to be considered setting up of allowance for expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses
Performing debts	2,211	2,211	1	2,803	2,803	-
Under-performing debts	67	67	-	93	93	-
Credit impaired debts	15	15	15	20	20	20
Total	<u>2,293</u>	<u>2,293</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2,916</u>	<u>2,916</u>	<u>20</u>

9. Investments

9.1 Cost and fair value

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025			2024		
	Fair value			Fair value		
	Non-collateralised investments	Collateralised investments	Total	Non-collateralised investments	Collateralised investments	Total
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Investments measured at fair value						
Open end fund - equity	8	-	8	9	-	9
Total	8	-	8	9	-	9
Total investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	8	-	8	9	-	9
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Government bonds	71,837	97,277	169,114	96,643	126,731	223,374
Less: Government bonds for customers' account	-	-	-	(82,228)	-	(82,228)
Total	71,837	97,277	169,114	14,415	126,731	141,146
Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Non-marketable equity instruments in domestic market						
Non-marketable equity instruments in domestic market	703	-	703	648	-	648
Total	703	-	703	648	-	648
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	72,540	97,277	169,817	15,063	126,731	141,794
Total investments	72,548	97,277	169,825	15,072	126,731	141,803

9.2 Investments in debt instruments classified by the remaining contracts

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025					2024				
	Not over 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity date	Total	Not over 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity date	Total
	Investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	169,114	-	-	8	169,122	223,374	-	-	9
Less: Investments in debt instruments for customers' account	-	-	-	-	-	(82,228)	-	-	-	(82,228)
Total	169,114	-	-	8	169,122	141,146	-	-	9	141,155

9.3 Gain (loss) on remeasuring investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income which recognised in owners' equity

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
		2025	2024
Balance - beginning of the year		164	(78)
Changes during the year			
- from revaluation (before net of income tax)		(56)	302
- income tax		11	(60)
Balance - end of the year		<u>119</u>	<u>164</u>

9.4 Investment in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)					
		2025			2024		
Investments	Reason for use of alternative in presentation as mentioned	Fair value	Dividend received	Retained earning or retained losses transferred in owner's equity	Fair value	Dividend received	Retained earning or retained losses transferred in owner's equity
ASCO Business Promotion Company Limited	Intention to held in long-term period	703	-	-	648	-	-

10. Allowance for expected credit losses

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)							
		2025				2024			
		Performing financial assets	Under-performing financial assets	Credit impaired financial assets	Total	Performing financial assets	Under-performing financial assets	Credit impaired financial assets	Total
Securities business receivables									
Balance-beginning of the year		282	-	19,856	20,138	340	-	14,477	14,817
Changes from stage assignment		-	-	(4,398)	(4,398)	-	-	5,379	5,379
Changes from revaluation of expected credit losses		(20)	-	-	(20)	(58)	-	-	(58)
Balance-end of the year		<u>262</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,458</u>	<u>15,719</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,856</u>	<u>20,138</u>

11. Loans

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
At call	200,000	400,000
Not over 1 year	155,000	280,000
Total loans	355,000	680,000

These loans are provided to financial institutions. Part of such loans are unsecured loans which due at call and the remaining are secured loans which have right to claim on margin loan receivables of the borrowers as collateral and due not over 1 year.

12. Equipment

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)				
	Leasehold improvement	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Construction In progress	Total
Cost					
1 January 2024	25,127	12,823	3,556	-	41,506
Additions	-	306	108	12,470	12,884
Disposals/write-off	(25,127)	(8,897)	(2,809)	-	(36,833)
Transfer in (out)	-	1,330	11,090	(12,420)	-
31 December 2024	-	5,562	11,945	50	17,557
Additions	-	20	297	180	497
Disposals/write-off	-	(151)	-	-	(151)
Transfer in (out)	-	-	230	(230)	-
31 December 2025	-	5,431	12,472	-	17,903
Accumulated depreciation					
1 January 2024	25,127	11,539	3,553	-	40,219
Depreciation for the year	-	663	717	-	1,380
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	(25,127)	(8,887)	(2,808)	-	(36,822)
31 December 2024	-	3,315	1,462	-	4,777
Depreciation for the year	-	606	1,187	-	1,793
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(151)	-	-	(151)
31 December 2025	-	3,770	2,649	-	6,419
Net book value					
31 December 2024	-	2,247	10,483	50	12,780
31 December 2025	-	1,661	9,823	-	11,484
Depreciation charge included in the statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December					
2024					1,380
2025					1,793

As at 31 December 2025, certain equipment items have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The original cost, before deducting accumulated depreciation, of those assets amounted to Baht 3.3 million (2024: Baht 3.2 million).

13. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2024	Additions	Transfer in (out)	Amortised	31 December 2025
Computer software	4,858	471	706	(1,336)	4,699
Computer software in progress	-	706	(706)	-	-
Total	4,858	1,177	-	(1,336)	4,699

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	31 December 2023	Additions	Transfer in (out)	Amortised	31 December 2024
Computer software	1,731	1,233	2,985	(1,091)	4,858
Computer software in progress	1,691	1,294	(2,985)	-	-
Total	3,422	2,527	-	(1,091)	4,858

14. Right-of-use assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Leasehold Improvements	Motor Vehicles	Equipments	Total
1 January 2024	4,442	4,080	-	8,522
Addition during the year	11,677	-	151	11,828
Decrease from disposal	(4,442)	-	-	(4,442)
Depreciation for the year	(2,613)	(1,238)	(16)	(3,867)
31 December 2024	9,064	2,842	135	12,041
Decrease from disposal	-	(46)	-	(46)
Decrease from lease modification	(72)	-	-	(72)
Depreciation for the year	(3,852)	(1,218)	(30)	(5,100)
31 December 2025	5,140	1,578	105	6,823

15. Other assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Deposits	1,590	1,827
Prepaid expenses	1,218	990
Others	95	378
Total other assets	2,903	3,195

16. Borrowings from financial institutions

	2025					2024				
	Due period					Due period				
	Interest rate (% per annum)	Not over				Interest rate (% per annum)	Not over			
		At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	Total		At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
Promissory notes	1.90 - 3.10	150,000	350,000	-	500,000	2.10 - 4.00	530,000	950,000	-	1,480,000
Short-term loan	3.95	-	300,000	-	300,000	4.35	-	300,000	-	300,000
Total borrowings from financial institutions		150,000	650,000	-	800,000		530,000	1,250,000	-	1,780,000

The borrowings from financial institutions are unsecured loans.

The loan agreements contain covenants that, among other things, require the Company to maintain net capital ratios in the agreements.

17. Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Lease liabilities	6,461	11,257
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(413)	(1,055)
Total	6,048	10,202
Less: Current portion of lease liabilities	(4,028)	(4,153)
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	2,020	6,049

The Company has entered into lease agreements for rental of office area and motor vehicles for use in its operation, whereby it is committed to pay rental on a monthly basis. The terms of the agreements are generally between 3 years and 5 years.

Movement of the lease liabilities account during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Balance - beginning of the year	10,202	7,562
Additions	-	9,953
Accretion of interest	635	726
Decrease from lease modification	(72)	-
Repayments	(4,717)	(8,039)
Balance - end of the year	<u>6,048</u>	<u>10,202</u>

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 31.1 to the financial statements under liquidity risk.

Expenses relating to leases recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	5,100	3,867
Interest expense on lease liabilities	635	726
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	126
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	77	70

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2025 of Baht 4.7 million (2024: Baht 8.0 million).

18. Provisions

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Provision for employee benefits	17,926	14,616
Provision for dismantling costs	2,116	1,968
Total	<u>20,042</u>	<u>16,584</u>

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits presented as provisions in the statements of financial position, which from compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Provision for employee benefits at beginning of year	14,616	22,811
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	2,987	4,538
Interest cost	323	335
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement gain arising from		
Demographic assumptions changes	-	(467)
Financial assumptions changes	-	(1,588)
Experience adjustments	-	(1,658)
Benefits paid during the year	-	(9,355)
Provision for employee benefits at end of year	17,926	14,616

The Company recognised these expenses in employee benefits expenses in the profit or loss.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company expected to pay Baht 3.2 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2024: Nil).

As at 31 December 2025, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 7 years (2024: 7 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

(Unit: % per annum)

	2025	2024
Discount rate	2.21	2.21
Salary increase rate	3.00	3.00
Turnover rate	0.00 - 8.00	0.00 - 8.00

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

	2025			
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	1	(971)	1	1,084
Salary increase rate	1	1,280	1	(1,164)
Turnover rate	1	(1,002)	1	540

	2024			
	Increase	Effect to provision for employee benefits	Decrease	Effect to provision for employee benefits
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
Discount rate	1	(939)	1	1,049
Salary increase rate	1	1,057	1	(963)
Turnover rate	1	(971)	1	529

19. Other liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Interest payable	215	470
Accrued expenses	6,852	7,678
Withholding tax payable	384	799
Specific business tax payable	365	503
Other payables	1,915	6,088
Total other liabilities	9,731	15,538

20. Share capital

	2025		2024	
	Number of shares (Thousand shares)	Amount (Thousand Baht)	Number of shares (Thousand shares)	Amount (Thousand Baht)
Registered share capital (Par value at Baht 10 each)	154,913	1,549,126	154,913	1,549,126
Issued and paid-up share capital (Par value at Baht 10 each)	154,913	1,549,126	154,913	1,549,126

21. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5% of its net profit after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10% of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

22. Dividends

Dividend	Approved by	Total dividend (Thousand Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
Dividend for the year 2023	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 23 April 2024	32,532	0.21
Total for 2024		32,532	0.21
Dividend for the year 2024	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 22 April 2025	17,040	0.11
Total for 2025		17,040	0.11

23. Interest incomes

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025	2024
Interest income on margin loans	141,013	182,912
Interest income on loans	15,936	27,577
Others	9,589	5,002
Total	166,538	215,491

24. Gains (losses) and return on financial instruments

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Loss on investment designated at fair value	(1)	-
Dividend income	1	-
Total	-	-

25. Expected credit losses

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Securities business receivables	(4,418)	5,320
Total	(4,418)	5,320

26. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The fund is monthly contributed to by employees, at the rate which is not less than 2% of their basic salaries but not more than the amount contributed by the Company, and by the Company at the rates of 3% to 10% of basic salaries. It will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the rules of the fund. The fund is managed by BBL Asset Management Company Limited and Principle Asset Management Limited. The contributions for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounting to approximately Baht 2.9 million (2024: Baht 3.1 million) were recognised as expenses.

27. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	8,650	6,370
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(908)	1,292
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	7,742	7,662

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax relating to		
Loss (gain) on investments in debt instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	22	(60)
Gain on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(11)	-
Actuarial gains	-	(743)
Total	11	(803)

The reconciliation between accounting profit and income tax expenses is shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Accounting profit before tax	38,567	37,516
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	7,713	7,503
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	33	166
Additional expense deductions allowed	(4)	(7)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	7,742	7,662

The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Accumulated amortisation - computer software	463	459
Provision for employee benefits	3,585	2,923
Lease liabilities	1,210	2,040
Provision for dismantling costs	423	394
Total	5,681	5,816

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax liabilities		
Unrealised gain from revaluation of investments	29	40
Right-of-use assets	1,365	2,408
Total	1,394	2,448
Deferred tax assets - net	4,287	3,368

28. Earnings per share

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

29. Commitments

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had commitments from several service agreements and lease agreements of low-value assets in respect of the lease of equipment. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 year and 5 years. Future minimum payments required were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2025	2024
Payable:		
In up to 1 year	3.2	5.4
In over 1 year and up to 5 years	1.1	4.2

30. Segment information

The Company is principally engaged in the granting credits to securities business. Its operations are carried on only in Thailand. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss, on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned reportable operating segment and geographical area.

31. Financial instruments

31.1 Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, investments, loans, borrowings from financial institutions, payables from Clearing House, securities business payables and lease liabilities. The Company has financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, investments in debt securities and loans. The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, the Company does not have high concentration of credit risk since it has a large customer.

The investment in debt instruments is determined on the basis of the firm financial status of issuing institutions and their instruments being rated at acceptable rating by the reputable credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, investments in debt securities and loans less allowance for losses as stated in the statements of financial position.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks, securities business receivables, investments in debt securities, loans, borrowings from financial institutions and lease liabilities. However, since most of the Company's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate, the interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

Significant financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 classified by type of interest rates are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

(Unit: Million Baht)

		2025							
		Outstanding balances of financial instruments							
Floating interest rate	At call	Repricing or maturity dates			No interest	Total	Interest rate (% per annum)		
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years					
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	66	-	-	-	-	1	67	0.20	
Securities business receivables	2,204	-	26	47	-	-	2,277	4.69 - 20.00	
Non-collateralised investments	-	-	72	-	-	1	73	1.09	
Collateralised investments	-	-	97	-	-	-	97	1.09 - 1.11	
Loans	-	200	155	-	-	-	355	4.35 - 4.45	
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	150	650	-	-	-	800	1.90 - 3.95	
Payables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	118	118	-	
Securities business payables	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	
Lease liabilities	-	-	4	2	-	-	6	2.87 - 7.25	

(Unit: Million Baht)

		2024							
		Outstanding balances of financial instruments							
Floating interest rate	At call	Repricing or maturity dates			No interest	Total	Interest rate (% per annum)		
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years					
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	
Receivables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	
Securities business receivables	2,892	-	2	2	-	-	2,896	5.33 - 20.00	
Non-collateralised investments	-	-	14	-	-	1	15	1.92 - 2.04	
Collateralised investments	-	-	127	-	-	-	127	1.91 - 2.04	
Loans	-	400	280	-	-	-	680	4.35 - 5.35	
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	530	1,250	-	-	-	1,780	2.10 - 4.35	
Payables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	
Securities business payables	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	
Lease liabilities	-	-	4	6	-	-	10	2.87 - 7.30	

Liquidity risk

The periods of time from the statements of financial position date to the maturity dates of financial instruments as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025					
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	67	67
Securities business receivables	-	26	47	-	2,204	2,277
Non-collateralised investments	-	72	-	-	1	73
Collateralised investments	-	97	-	-	-	97
Loans	200	155	-	-	-	355
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institutions	150	650	-	-	-	800
Payable from Clearing House	-	118	-	-	-	118
Securities business payables	-	29	-	-	-	29
Lease liabilities	-	4	2	-	-	6

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2024					
	Outstanding balances of financial instruments					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	4	4
Receivables from Clearing House	-	10	-	-	-	10
Securities business receivables	-	2	2	-	2,892	2,896
Non-collateralised investments	-	14	-	-	1	15
Collateralised investments	-	127	-	-	-	127
Loans	400	280	-	-	-	680
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institutions	530	1,250	-	-	-	1,780
Payable from Clearing House	-	29	-	-	-	29
Securities business payables	-	13	-	-	-	13
Lease liabilities	-	4	6	-	-	10

31.2 Fair values of financial instruments

The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- For financial assets and liabilities which have short-term maturity, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers, securities business receivables, loans, borrowings from financial institutions, payables from Clearing House and securities business payables, their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position approximate their fair values.
- For debt securities, their fair values are generally derived from quoted market prices, or determined by using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association or by other relevant bodies.
- For equity securities, their fair values are generally derived from quoted market prices or based on generally accepted pricing models when no market price is available.
- For lease liabilities which their interest rates are close to the market rate, their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position approximate their fair values.

During the current year, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

32. Fair value hierarchy

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had the following assets that were measured at fair value using different levels of inputs as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December 2025				
	Book value	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Non-collateralised investments	72,548	-	71,845	703	72,548
Collateralised investments	97,277	-	97,277	-	97,277

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	As at 31 December 2024				
	Book value	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Non-collateralised investments ⁽¹⁾	97,300	-	96,652	648	97,300
Collateralised investments	126,731	-	126,731	-	126,731

⁽¹⁾ Included government securities for customers' account amounting to Baht 82 million.

33. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has an appropriate financial structure, to preserve the ability to continue its business as a going concern and to maintain net capital in accordance with the rules laid down by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

34. Event after the reporting period

On 24 February 2026, a meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders for the year 2026 for approval a dividend payment, from profit for the year 2025, to the shareholders of the Company's for 154.9 million ordinary shares, at a rate of Baht 0.12 per share, or a total of Baht 18.59 million, to be paid on 19 May 2026.

35. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 24 February 2026.

Pending Shareholder Approval