

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited
Report and financial statements in which the equity
method is applied and separate financial statements
31 December 2025



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

Opinion

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

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Finansia Syrus 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.

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.



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- 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 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements in which the equity method is applied. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.



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

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

Wanwilai P.

Wanwilai Phetsang

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 5315

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 25 February 2026

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Financial statements			
		in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	6, 33.3	293,415,065	164,659,712	293,415,065	164,659,712
Receivables from Clearing House and broker-dealers	7	399,225,570	442,232,410	399,225,570	442,232,410
Securities and derivatives business receivables	8	2,630,153,819	2,838,448,689	2,630,153,819	2,838,448,689
Accrued fees and service income		3,650,493	3,964,844	3,650,493	3,964,844
Derivatives assets	9	844,290	1,867,597	844,290	1,867,597
Investments	10	258,623,668	138,767,409	258,623,668	138,767,409
Loans to employees		1,027,791	236,412	1,027,791	236,412
Investments in an associate	11	136,836,088	143,885,899	105,462,791	105,462,791
Equipment	13	94,814,672	97,100,019	94,814,672	97,100,019
Right-of-use assets	14.1	83,577,379	124,021,651	83,577,379	124,021,651
Intangible assets	15	353,883,522	312,872,434	353,883,522	312,872,434
Deferred tax assets	16.1	27,947,945	28,495,185	34,222,604	36,179,807
Other assets	17	284,948,880	294,540,830	284,948,880	294,540,830
Total assets		4,568,949,182	4,591,093,091	4,543,850,544	4,560,354,605
Liabilities and owners' equity					
Liabilities					
Borrowings from financial institutions		-	90,000,000	-	90,000,000
Payables to Clearing House and broker-dealers	18	364,559,750	112,151,746	364,559,750	112,151,746
Securities and derivatives business payables	19	759,251,532	978,739,124	759,251,532	978,739,124
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	20	104,463,318	-	104,463,318	-
Debt issued and other borrowing	21	689,862,032	493,349,618	689,862,032	493,349,618
Provisions	22	38,311,709	39,288,275	38,311,709	39,288,275
Provision for employee benefits	23	111,089,044	112,175,356	111,089,044	112,175,356
Lease liabilities	14.2	24,203,478	56,143,434	24,203,478	56,143,434
Other liabilities	24	143,271,970	147,057,453	143,271,970	147,057,453
Total liabilities		2,235,012,833	2,028,905,006	2,235,012,833	2,028,905,006

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

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

Note	Financial statements				
	in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements		
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	
Owners' equity					
Share capital					
Issued and paid-up share capital					
	581,403,025 ordinary shares of Baht 1.60 each	930,244,840	930,244,840	930,244,840	930,244,840
	Share premium	620,892,885	620,892,885	620,892,885	620,892,885
	Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions	322,946	322,946	322,946	322,946
Retained earnings					
	Appropriated - statutory reserve	25	93,024,484	93,024,484	93,024,484
	Unappropriated	693,923,918	915,559,829	664,006,422	886,637,888
Other component of owners' equity					
	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency	(4,818,858)	1,816,545	-	-
	Gains on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	346,134	326,556	346,134	326,556
	Total owners' equity	2,333,936,349	2,562,188,085	2,308,837,711	2,531,449,599
	Total liabilities and owners' equity	4,568,949,182	4,591,093,091	4,543,850,544	4,560,354,605

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


Mr. Chuangchai Nawongs

CEO


Mr. Somphop Keerasuntonpong

Director

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Financial statements			
		in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit or loss:					
Income					
Brokerage fees income	26	725,581,769	868,822,884	725,581,769	868,822,884
Fees and service income	27	90,628,984	93,096,407	90,628,984	93,096,407
Interest income	28	244,245,260	302,252,388	244,245,260	302,252,388
Gain and return on financial instruments	29	23,370,969	22,652,343	23,370,969	22,652,343
Shares of gain from investments in an associate	11.2	1,244,444	2,243,572	-	-
Other income		64,166,381	58,931,466	64,166,381	58,931,466
Total income		1,149,237,807	1,347,999,060	1,147,993,363	1,345,755,488
Expenses					
Employee benefits expenses	23, 31	606,823,912	670,389,430	606,823,912	670,389,430
Fees and service expenses		144,294,045	153,519,420	144,294,045	153,519,420
Interest expenses	30	54,921,425	64,345,194	54,921,425	64,345,194
Expected credit losses (reversal)		(288,863)	255,020	(288,863)	255,020
Other expenses		561,859,584	552,721,198	561,859,584	552,721,198
Total expenses		1,367,610,103	1,441,230,262	1,367,610,103	1,441,230,262
Loss before income tax		(218,372,296)	(93,231,202)	(219,616,740)	(95,474,774)
Income tax	16.2	(2,521,514)	(6,226,099)	(2,272,625)	(5,777,384)
Loss for the year		(220,893,810)	(99,457,301)	(221,889,365)	(101,252,158)

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

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

Note	Financial statements			
	in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified				
to profit or loss in subsequent years:				
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements				
in foreign currency - net of income tax	(6,635,403)	(1,064,686)	-	-
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified				
to profit or loss in subsequent years - net of income tax	(6,635,403)	(1,064,686)	-	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified				
to profit or loss in subsequent years:				
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan - net of income tax	(742,101)	-	(742,101)	-
Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at				
fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	19,578	(8,000)	19,578	(8,000)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified				
to profit or loss in subsequent years - net of income tax	(722,523)	(8,000)	(722,523)	(8,000)
Other comprehensive loss	(7,357,926)	(1,072,686)	(722,523)	(8,000)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(228,251,736)	(100,529,987)	(222,611,888)	(101,260,158)
Loss per share	32			
Basic loss per share				
Loss attributable to shareholders of the Company	(0.38)	(0.17)	(0.38)	(0.17)

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

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

(Unit: Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied							
	Retained earnings (deficit)			Other component of owners' equity				
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions	Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated	Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency	Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 1 January 2024	930,244,840	620,892,885	322,946	93,024,484	1,017,651,993	2,881,231	334,556	2,665,352,935
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(99,457,301)	-	-	(99,457,301)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,064,686)	(8,000)	(1,072,686)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(99,457,301)	(1,064,686)	(8,000)	(100,529,987)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(2,634,863)	-	-	(2,634,863)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	930,244,840	620,892,885	322,946	93,024,484	915,559,829	1,816,545	326,556	2,562,188,085
Balance as at 1 January 2025	930,244,840	620,892,885	322,946	93,024,484	915,559,829	1,816,545	326,556	2,562,188,085
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(220,893,810)	-	-	(220,893,810)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(742,101)	(6,635,403)	19,578	(7,357,926)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(221,635,911)	(6,635,403)	19,578	(228,251,736)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	930,244,840	620,892,885	322,946	93,024,484	693,923,918	(4,818,858)	346,134	2,333,936,349

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

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited
Statement of changes in owners' equity (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Separate financial statements							Total owners' equity
	Retained earnings (deficit)			Capital reserve		Other component of owners' equity		
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve for share-based payment transactions	Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated	Gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Balance as at 1 January 2024	930,244,840	620,892,885	322,946	93,024,484	990,524,909	334,556	2,635,344,620	
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(101,252,158)	-	(101,252,158)	
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(8,000)	(8,000)	
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(101,252,158)	(8,000)	(101,260,158)	
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(2,634,863)	-	(2,634,863)	
Balance as at 31 December 2024	930,244,840	620,892,885	322,946	93,024,484	886,637,888	326,556	2,531,449,599	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	930,244,840	620,892,885	322,946	93,024,484	886,637,888	326,556	2,531,449,599	
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(221,889,365)	-	(221,889,365)	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(742,101)	19,578	(722,523)	
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(222,631,466)	19,578	(222,611,888)	
Balance as at 31 December 2025	930,244,840	620,892,885	322,946	93,024,484	664,006,422	346,134	2,308,837,711	

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

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Financial statements			
	in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities				
Loss before income tax	(218,372,296)	(93,231,202)	(219,616,740)	(95,474,774)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before income tax to net cash provided by (paid for) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortisation	109,893,053	105,441,510	109,893,053	105,441,510
Expected credit losses (reversal)	(288,863)	255,020	(288,863)	255,020
(Gain) loss on disposals and write-off of equipment/ intangible assets/right-of-use assets	(1,965,400)	12,381,163	(1,965,400)	12,381,163
Reversal of provisions	(276,320)	(19,664,382)	(276,320)	(19,664,382)
Unrealised (gain) loss on revaluation of trading investments	(7,628,541)	5,479,468	(7,628,541)	5,479,468
Unrealised (gain) loss on revaluation of derivatives	5,423,768	(1,430,149)	5,423,768	(1,430,149)
Unrealised loss on revaluation of exchange rate	9,734,144	3,693,391	9,734,144	3,693,391
Share of gain from investments in an associate	(1,244,444)	(2,243,572)	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	15,526,872	15,709,787	15,526,872	15,709,787
Interest income	(244,245,260)	(302,252,388)	(244,245,260)	(302,252,388)
Dividend income	(16,440,400)	(14,541,389)	(16,440,400)	(14,541,389)
Interest expenses	54,921,425	64,345,194	54,921,425	64,345,194
Loss from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(294,962,262)	(226,057,549)	(294,962,262)	(226,057,549)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets				
Receivables from Clearing Houses and broker-dealers	32,580,454	765,262,243	32,580,454	765,262,243
Securities and derivatives business receivables	206,779,545	(2,916,171)	206,779,545	(2,916,171)
Derivatives assets	183,100	(349,618)	183,100	(349,618)
Investments	(112,203,245)	34,808,198	(112,203,245)	34,808,198
Loan to employees	(791,379)	1,313,279	(791,379)	1,313,279
Other assets	14,208,728	15,155,036	14,208,728	15,155,036
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Payables to Clearing Houses and broker-dealers	252,408,004	70,496,114	252,408,004	70,496,114
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	104,463,318	-	104,463,318	-
Securities and derivatives business payables	(219,487,592)	(725,535,620)	(219,487,592)	(725,535,620)
Paid for provision for employee benefits	(17,556,639)	(4,877,000)	(17,556,639)	(4,877,000)
Provisions for liabilities	(700,246)	(9,589,479)	(700,246)	(9,589,479)
Other liabilities	(1,867,048)	(66,306,444)	(1,867,048)	(66,306,444)
Cash paid from operating activities	(36,945,262)	(148,597,011)	(36,945,262)	(148,597,011)
Proceeds on interest income	245,547,750	273,895,788	245,547,750	273,895,788
Proceeds on dividend income	14,796,360	14,598,989	14,796,360	14,598,989
Cash paid for interest expense	(54,542,838)	(64,125,870)	(54,542,838)	(64,125,870)
Cash paid for income tax expense	(6,494,901)	(8,008,909)	(6,494,901)	(8,008,909)
Net cash provided by operating activities	162,361,109	67,762,987	162,361,109	67,762,987

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

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

Cash flow statement (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Financial statements			
	in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash received (paid) from investing activities				
Cash received from loans to parent company	-	700,000,000	-	700,000,000
Proceeds on disposals of equipment	2,064,392	886,054	2,064,392	886,054
Cash paid for purchases of equipment	(28,715,114)	(24,364,385)	(28,715,114)	(24,364,385)
Cash paid for purchases of intangible assets	(68,870,556)	(140,774,800)	(68,870,556)	(140,774,800)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(95,521,278)	535,746,869	(95,521,278)	535,746,869
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received (paid) from financing activities				
Cash paid for borrowings from financial institutions	(90,000,000)	(310,000,000)	(90,000,000)	(310,000,000)
Cash paid for debt issued and other borrowing	(248,487,586)	(450,050,382)	(248,487,586)	(450,050,382)
Cash received from loans from parent company	445,000,000	230,000,000	445,000,000	230,000,000
Cash paid for liabilities under finance lease agreement	(44,885,755)	(47,249,677)	(44,885,755)	(47,249,677)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	61,626,659	(577,300,059)	61,626,659	(577,300,059)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	128,466,490	26,209,797	128,466,490	26,209,797
(Increase) decrease in expected credit losses	288,863	(154,401)	288,863	(154,401)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	164,659,712	138,604,316	164,659,712	138,604,316
Cash and cash equivalents at the ending of the year	293,415,065	164,659,712	293,415,065	164,659,712

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

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. Company information

Finansia Syrus Securities Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated under Thai laws and domiciled in Thailand. The ultimate parent company is Finansia X Public Company Limited, a public company incorporated in Thailand.

The Company’s registered address as at 31 December 2025 is located at No. 999/9, 18th floor of The Offices at Centralworld, Rama 1 Road, Pathumwan Sub-district, Pathumwan District, Bangkok.

The Company has been operating its businesses in Thailand and undertaken business licenses as follows:

1. Securities brokerage
2. Securities trading
3. Investment advisory
4. Securities underwriting
5. Financial advisory
6. Derivatives brokerage
7. Securities borrowing and lending
8. Mutual fund management
9. Private fund management

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had 17 branches and 20 branches, respectively.

2. Basis for preparation of financial statements

- 2.1** The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547. The presentation of the financial statements has been made in compliance with the requirement of the Notification 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. In case of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language financial statements shall prevail.

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

2.2 Financial statements in which the equity method is applied

The Company has prepared financial statements in which the equity method is applied for the year ended 31 December 2025, which have included investment in an associated company in which the equity method is applied which is derived from the financial statements of SBI Royal Securities Plc. ("the associate").

2.3 Separate financial statements

The Company has prepared its separate financial statements, which present investments in an associate under the cost method.

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 standard that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a revised financial reporting standard, which is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. This financial reporting standard was 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 recognition

a) Brokerage fees income

Brokerage fees income on securities and derivatives trading is recognised as revenue on the transaction dates.

b) Fees and service income

Fees and service income are recognised as revenue, taking into account the stage of completion, which is measured based on service performed to date as a percentage of total service to be performed. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the amount will be collected.

c) Interest income

The Company recognises interest income using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the gross book value of financial assets. When financial assets are impaired, the Company calculates interest income using the effective interest rate, based on the net book value (gross book value less allowance for expected credit losses) of financial assets. If that financial assets are not credit impaired, the Company will calculate interest income on the original gross book value.

d) Gain and return on financial instruments

Gain (loss) on investments and derivatives

Gains (losses) on investments and derivatives are recognised as income or expense on the transaction date.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.

4.2 Expenses recognition

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

Interest expense from financial liabilities at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis.

4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, all bank deposit accounts with an original maturity less than 3 months, short-term investments, promissory notes and term notes with an original maturity less than 3 months and exclude deposits used as collateral.

4.4 Recognition and derecognition of customers' assets

Cash received from customers on their cash balance accounts, credit balance accounts and derivatives trading accounts are recorded as assets and liabilities for internal control purposes. At the end of the reporting period, the Company excludes these amounts from its both assets and liabilities and presents only those belonging to the Company.

4.5 Receivables from/payables to Clearing House and broker-dealer

Receivables from/payables to Clearing House and broker - dealer comprise the net receivable from/payables to Thailand Clearing House (TCH) for settlement of equity securities trading and derivatives trading, including cash collateral pledged with TCH for derivatives trading instruments and receivable/payables from overseas securities companies in respect of overseas securities trades settle through those companies.

4.6 Securities and derivatives business receivables

Securities and derivatives business receivables comprise the net securities and derivatives business receivables and including related accrued interest receivables after deducting allowance for expected credit losses. In addition, securities business receivables comprise the net receivable balances of cash accounts, credit balance receivables for which the securities purchased are used as collateral, securities borrowing and lending receivables and guaranteed deposit receivables (which comprise cash placed as guarantee from borrowers of securities) as well as other receivables such as overdue cash customer accounts and receivables which are subject to legal proceedings, and receivables that are undergoing restructuring or are settling in installments.

4.7 Securities borrowing and lending

The Company is engaged in securities borrowing and lending, whereby the Company acts as an agent and the Company is the intermediary between the borrowers and lenders of securities.

The Company records its obligations to return borrowed securities which it has lent as "Payables under securities borrowing and lending business" presented under securities and derivatives business payables in the statement of financial position and securities lent to customers are recorded as "Receivables under securities borrowing and lending business" presented under securities and derivatives business receivables in the statement of financial position. At the end of the reporting period, the balance of payables/receivables under securities and lending business are adjusted based on the latest offer price quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand of the last working day. Gains or losses arising from such adjustment are included in part of profit or loss. In addition, the Company records cash paid as collateral for securities borrowing as "Guaranteed deposit receivables" and cash received as collateral for securities lending as "Guaranteed deposit payables" presented under securities and derivatives business receivables/payables, respectively. Fees from borrowing and lending are recognised on an accrual basis over the term of the lending.

4.8 Financial instruments

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

The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial asset - debt instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets - debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value in accordance with the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets as follows:

- A financial asset measured at amortised cost only if both following conditions are met: the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value on trade date and subsequently measured at amortised cost and presented net of allowance for expected credit losses (if any). Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

- A financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if both following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets as well as and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealised gains or losses from changes in their fair value are reported as a component of shareholders' equity through other comprehensive income until realised, after which such gains or losses on disposal of the instruments will be recognised as gain or losses in income statement. The gains or losses on foreign exchange, expected credit losses, and interest income which calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss.
- A financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses from change in fair value, and gains and losses on disposal of instruments are recognised as gains (losses) on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial asset - equity instruments

The Company has classified investment in equity securities that not held for trading but held for strategic purposes or for securities with potential for high market volatility as the financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where an irrevocable election has been made by the management. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and not subsequently transferred to profit or loss when disposal, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings. Dividends on these investments are recognised in profit or loss, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case, the gains are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost except for payables under securities borrowing and lending business, derivative (losses) that measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset/the settlement date, i.e., the date on which an asset is delivered.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers its rights to receive contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which all or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Any interest from transferred financial assets, which are created or retained by the Company, is still recognised as financial assets.

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

Write-off

Debts that are determined to be irrecoverable are written-off in the year in which the decision is taken. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the counterparties do not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off are still subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amount due.

4.9 Derivative

(a) Futures

The Company initially recognises the future at fair values. Gains or losses from changes in the fair value of the future are included in profit or loss. The fair value of marketable futures is calculated with reference to the settlement prices quoted on Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited on the last working day.

(b) Options

Options are recorded at fair value. Gains or losses from changes in the fair value of options are included in profit or loss. The fair value of marketable options is calculated with reference to the settlement prices quoted on Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited on the last working day.

(c) Forward contracts

Forward contracts are recorded at fair value. Unrealised gains or losses on revaluation are included in determining income.

(d) Structured notes

Structured notes are debentures which the Company offered to customers, who are institutional investors or high net worth investors. The notes are issued under conditions approved by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the underlying assets are securities listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

The notes are recorded at amortised cost, adjusted by the discount on the notes. The discount is amortised by the effective interest method with the amortised amount presented as interest expenses in profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives are recorded as derivative assets at fair value and the changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. In determining the fair value, the Company uses a valuation technique and theoretical model. The input to the model is derived from observable market conditions that include interest rate, underlying price and volatility of underlying asset.

4.10 Allowance for expected credit loss on financial assets

The Company recognises expected credit losses of financial asset - debt instruments which are cash equivalents, receivables from clearing house and brokers - dealers, cash accounts, credit balance accounts, guarantee deposit receivables, derivatives business receivables, other securities and derivatives business receivables, investments in debt securities, loans to employees and partially of other assets, which are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income using the General Approach. The Company recognises allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, or credit impaired. However, when there has not been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition, the Company recognise allowance for expected credit losses at the amount equal to the expected credit losses in the next 12 months.

At every reporting date, the amount of allowance for expected credit losses will be reassessed to reflect changes in credit risk of financial assets since initial recognition of related financial instruments.

Measurement of expected credit loss is calculated from probability of default, possible loss given default and exposure at default, assessment of probability of default and loss given default depends on their historical loss experience, adjusts this for current observable data and plus on the reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. Exposure at default is presented at a gross amount of assets at the reporting date. The Company has established the process to review and monitor methodologies, assumptions and forward-looking macroeconomics scenarios on a regular basis.

The allowance for expected credit losses on credit balance accounts is based on historical loss experience, adjusts this for specific factor and plus on forecasts of future economic conditions. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company takes into account the status of outstanding receivables and maintenance of required collateral values in the contract.

At every reporting date, the Company will determine whether the credit risk of other debt instruments and deposits at financial institutions has increased significantly since initial recognition, by mainly taking into account internal and external credit ratings of the counterparties as well as overdue status.

The Company assesses whether the credit risk has increased significantly from the date of initial recognition on an individual or collective basis. In order to perform collective evaluation of impairment, the Company classifies financial assets on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such as the type of instrument, internal credit rating, overdue status, and other relevant factors.

Financial assets are assessed to be credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the counterparties have occurred, there are indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulties, or there is a breach of contract, as well as delinquency.

For accrued fee and service income and partial other assets, the Company consider using a simplified approach to determine expected credit losses over the expected life.

Increase (decrease) in an allowance for expected credit losses is recognised as expenses during the year in profit or loss. In the case the Company receives money from its receivables which are written-off, the Company will credit against expected credit losses in profit or loss.

4.11 Investments in an associate

Investments in an associate in the separate financial statements are accounted for under the cost method net of allowance for impairment (if any). Losses on impairment are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the statements of comprehensive income.

Investment in an associate in the financial statements in which the equity method is applied is accounted for under the equity method. Under this method, investment is initially recorded at acquisition cost and is subsequently adjusted to reflect the investor's share of the net profit or loss of the associates after adjustment for the effect of differences in accounting policies.

4.12 Equipment and depreciation

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment (if any).

Depreciation of assets is calculated by reference to their cost on the straight-line method over the following estimated useful life:

Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvement	14 years

No depreciation is provided for assets under installation.

Depreciation is included in profit or loss.

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

4.13 Leases

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

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

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term estimation and the estimated useful lives as follows:

Building	2 - 14 years
Office equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	2 - 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost of such asset reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Lease liabilities

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

The Company discounted the present value of the lease payments 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 change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

A lease that has a lease term less than or equal to 12 months from commencement date or a lease of low-value assets is recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.14 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are recognised at cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment (if any).

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

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortised on the straight-line basis over the estimated period of their economic benefits as follows:

Retail brokerage business acquisition cost	2 years
Computer software	5 -15 years
Right to use system	5 years

No amortisation is provided for computer software under development.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are exchange membership fee. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite useful lives of the intangible assets is reviewed annually.

4.15 Impairment of non-financial asset

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of office condominium and equipment, other 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.

4.16 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

4.17 Borrowings from financial institutions

Borrowings from financial institutions are recognised initially at the fair value of the proceeds received. Borrowings from financial institutions are subsequently stated at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings.

4.18 Securities and derivatives business payables

Securities and derivatives business payables are the obligations of the Company in respect of its securities and derivatives business with outside parties, such as the net payable balances of cash accounts, securities delivery obligations as a result of short sales and obligations to return assets held by the Company as collateral for securities lending.

4.19 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

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

(b) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

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

Defined benefit plan

The Company have obligations in respect of the severance payments they 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 the defined benefit plan are recognised in other comprehensive income or loss.

4.20 Financial liabilities designated at fair value

The Company recognises its obligations from the issuance of depositary receipts representing interest from underlying foreign securities ("Depositary receipts representing foreign securities") at fair value, measured at the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying securities held by the Company to support such issuance. These liabilities are classified as financial liabilities designated at fair value, as their nature requires the Company to hold the underlying securities on behalf of the holders of the depositary receipts representing foreign securities.

4.21 Debt issued and other borrowing

Debt issued and other borrowing are initially recognised at the fair value of the proceeds received. Debt issued and other borrowing are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings.

4.22 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has 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.

4.23 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 give them significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company's operations, together with closed family members of such persons and companies which are controlled or influenced by them, whether directly or indirectly.

4.24 Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Company's functional currency. Items of each entity included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the functional currency of each entity.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting periods.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in profit or loss.

4.25 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 measure fair value using valuation techniques 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 categorisation 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:

5.1 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.

5.2 Allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets

The management is required to use judgement in estimation in determining the allowance for expected credit losses of financial assets. The calculation of allowance for expected credit losses of the Company is based on the criteria of assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the development of complex expected credit losses model, analysis of collective and individual receivables status including the choice of inputs the forecasted macroeconomic variables in the model. This estimation has various relevant factors; therefore, the actual results may differ from estimates.

5.3 Equipment and depreciation

In determining depreciation of equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful life and residual values of equipment and to review estimated useful life and residual values when there are any changes.

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

5.4 Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

In determining the lease term, the management is required to use judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

5.5 Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, the management is required to exercise judgement in estimating its incremental borrowing rate to discount lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

5.6 Intangible assets

The initial recognition and measurement of intangible assets and subsequent impairment testing require management to make estimates of cash flows to be generated by the asset or the cash generating units and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

5.7 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 estimated future taxable profits.

5.8 Post-employment benefit under defined benefit plans

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

5.9 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. Changes in assumptions about these could affect the fair value recognised in the statements of financial position and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

5.10 Litigation

The Company has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation whereby the management have used judgement to assess the outcome of the litigation cases. In case where the management believe that loss will not be incurred, no contingent liabilities will be recorded for such cases.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements	
	in which the equity method is applied and	
	separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash, short-term deposits, short-term note receivables and short-term investments with original maturity periods of less than 3 months	1,057,312	1,300,295
Less: Cash deposits held for customers	(763,856)	(1,135,305)
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(41)	(330)
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>293,415</u>	<u>164,660</u>

Supplemental cash flows information

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements	
	in which the equity method is applied and	
	separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Non-cash items:		
Purchase of equipment and intangible assets on credit	-	368
Increasing of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	11,400	25,240

7. Receivables from Clearing House and broker-dealers

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements	
	in which the equity method is applied and	
	separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Receivables from Clearing House	404,970	536,581
Receivables from overseas securities companies	692,633	959,055
Receivables from domestic securities companies	361	1,558
Less: Receivables from Clearing House held for customers' account	(150,903)	(205,991)
Less: Receivables from overseas securities companies held for customers' account	(547,835)	(848,971)
Receivables from Clearing House and broker-dealers	<u>399,226</u>	<u>442,232</u>

8. Securities and derivatives business receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements	
	in which the equity method is applied and	
	separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Securities business receivables</u>		
Cash accounts	794,606	794,374
Credit balance accounts	1,565,824	1,782,892
Collateral receivables	144,116	132,787
Receivables under securities borrowing and lending business	84,163	104,707
Total securities business receivables	2,588,709	2,814,760
Add: Accrued interest receivables	8,931	10,446
Securities business receivables	2,597,640	2,825,206
<u>Derivatives business receivables</u>		
Derivatives business receivables	35,514	16,243
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,000)	(3,000)
Derivatives business receivable	32,514	13,243
Securities and derivatives business receivables	2,630,154	2,838,449

8.1 Classification of securities and derivatives business receivables

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, classification is as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and		
	separate financial statements		
	31 December 2025		
	Securities and derivatives business receivables and accrued interest	Exposure at default	Allowance for expected credit loss
<u>Securities business receivables</u>			
Performing loans	2,597,640	2,597,640	-
Under-performing loans	-	-	-
Credit impaired loans	-	-	-
Total securities business receivables	2,597,640	2,597,640	-
<u>Derivatives business receivables</u>			
Performing loans	35,514	35,514	(3,000)
Under-performing loans	-	-	-
Credit impaired loans	-	-	-
Total derivatives business receivables	35,514	35,514	(3,000)
Total securities and derivatives business receivables	2,633,154	2,633,154	(3,000)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and
separate financial statements

31 December 2024

	Securities and derivatives business receivables and accrued interest		Allowance for expected credit loss
	Exposure at default		
<u>Securities business receivables</u>			
Performing loans	2,825,206	2,825,206	-
Under-performing loans	-	-	-
Credit impaired loans	-	-	-
Total securities business receivables	2,825,206	2,825,206	-
<u>Derivatives business receivables</u>			
Performing loans	16,243	16,243	(3,000)
Under-performing loans	-	-	-
Credit impaired loans	-	-	-
Total derivatives business receivables	16,243	16,243	(3,000)
Total securities and derivatives business receivables	2,841,449	2,841,449	(3,000)

9. Derivatives assets and derivatives liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and separate financial statements

31 December 2025

	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount
<u>Type of risk</u>				
Equity price				
- Futures ⁽¹⁾	-	75,827	-	11,613
- Structure notes' options	1,868	15,000	-	-
Total	1,868	90,827	-	11,613

⁽¹⁾ Futures contracts are cash settlement. Real exposure is a difference between cost of futures contracts and underlying assets level on settlement date. For the fair value of outstanding futures contracts as at 31 December 2025; the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities for futures contracts are Baht 5 million and Baht 1 million, respectively included in "Receivables from Clearing House and broker-dealers".

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and separate financial statements

	31 December 2024			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount
<u>Type of risk</u>				
Equity price				
- Futures ⁽¹⁾	-	117,798	-	11,175
- Structure notes' options	1,868	15,000	-	-
Total	1,868	132,798	-	11,175

⁽¹⁾ Futures contracts are cash settlement. Real exposure is a difference between cost of futures contracts and underlying assets level on settlement date. For the fair value of outstanding futures contracts as at 31 December 2024; the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities for futures contracts are Baht 9 million and Baht 1 million, respectively included in "Receivables from Clearing House and broker-dealers".

10. Investments

10.1 Cost and fair value

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method
is applied and separate financial statements

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Fair value/ Amortised cost		Fair value/ Amortised cost	
	Non-collateralised investments			
<u>Fair value</u>				
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Marketable equity instruments in domestic market	83,254		119,919	
Marketable equity instruments in overseas market	115,891		-	
Investment in bonds	41,951		2,002	
Investment in structure notes	14,214		13,556	
Investment units	708,398		300,195	
Less: Investments held for customers	(708,398)		(300,195)	
Total	255,310		135,477	
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Non-marketable equity instruments in domestic market	3,314		3,290	
Total	3,314		3,290	

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method
is applied and separate financial statements

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Fair value/ Amortised cost	Fair value/ Amortised cost
<u>Amortised cost</u>		
Investments measured at amortised cost		
Fixed deposits	2,020,099	2,258,098
Bank of Thailand bonds	2,532,396	3,138,075
Less: Investments held for customers	(4,552,495)	(5,396,173)
Total	-	-
Investments	258,624	138,767

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method
is applied and separate financial statements

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Restricted investments in marketable equity instruments</u>		
Fair value of securities borrowing but has yet to be transferred	59,952	28,080

10.2 Investments in deposits at financial institutions and investments in debt securities classified by remaining periods of contracts

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and separate financial statements

	31 December 2025			
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	No maturity	Total
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	2,020,099	-	-	2,020,099
Bank of Thailand bonds	2,532,396	-	-	2,532,396
Less: Investments held for customers	(4,552,495)	-	-	(4,552,495)
Total	-	-	-	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and separate financial statements

	31 December 2024			
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	No maturity	Total
Investments measured at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	2,258,098	-	-	2,258,098
Bank of Thailand bonds	3,138,075	-	-	3,138,075
Less: Investments held for customers	(5,396,173)	-	-	(5,396,173)
Total	-	-	-	-

10.3 Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements

Investments	Reason for use of alternative in presentation as mentioned	31 December 2025			
		Fair value	Dividend received	Retained earnings or deficit transferred in owner's equity	Reason to transfer
Securities Industry	Intend to hold for long-term	2,460	22	-	-
Others	Intend to hold for long-term	854	-	-	-
Total		3,314	22	-	

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements

Investments	Reason for use of alternative in presentation as mentioned	31 December 2024			
		Fair value	Dividend received	Retained earnings or deficit transferred in owner's equity	Reason to transfer
Securities Industry	Intend to hold for long-term	2,432	42	-	-
Others	Intend to hold for long-term	858	-	-	-
Total		3,290	42	-	

11. Investments in an associate

11.1 Details of investments in an associate

Investments in an associate as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied							
Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Type of shares	Percentage of shareholding		Investment value under equity method	
				31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
				(%)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
Associate							
SBI Royal Securities Plc.	Securities	Cambodia	Ordinary share	20.01	20.01	136,836	143,886
Total investment in an associate						136,836	143,886

Separate financial statements							
Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Type of shares	Percentage of shareholding		Investment value under cost method	
				31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
				(%)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
Associate							
SBI Royal Securities Plc.	Securities	Cambodia	Ordinary share	20.01	20.01	105,463	105,463
Total Investment in an associate						105,463	105,463

11.2 Share of gain (loss) and dividend income from an associate

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Company's name	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	Share of gain from investments in an associate for the years ended 31 December		Shares of other comprehensive loss from investments in an associate for the years ended 31 December		Dividend received during the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Associate						
SBI Royal Securities Plc.	1,244	2,244	(8,294)	(1,331)	-	-
Total	1,244	2,244	(8,294)	(1,331)	-	-

During the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company recognised shares of gain from the associate under equity method based on financial information, as prepared by the associate's management which were unaudited/reviewed by the associate's auditor. The Company already received the 2024 financial statements of the associate which were audited by the associate's auditor and showed the amounts that are not significantly different from the financial information prepared by the associate's management used in recognition of share of comprehensive income in that year.

11.3 Summarised financial information of an associate

Summarised information from statements of financial position

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Associate	
	SBI Royal Securities Plc.	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	515	545
Other current assets	5	8
Non-current assets	35	37
Current liabilities	(2)	(2)
Net assets	553	588
Shareholding percentage	20.01	20.01
The Company's equity interest in the investments' net assets	111	118
Goodwill	26	26
Total investment values	137	144
Carrying values of investments in an associate (under equity method)	137	144

Summarised information from statements of comprehensive income

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Associate	
	SBI Royal Securities Plc.	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Revenues	33	38
Profit for the year	6	11
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	6	11

12. Allowance for expected credit losses

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	<u>Allowance for expected credit losses of accounts</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	41	330
Securities and derivatives business receivables	3,000	3,000
Other assets	2,957	2,957
Total	5,998	6,287

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, allowance for expected credit losses of securities and derivatives business receivables are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements			
	31 December 2025			
	Allowance for expected credit losses			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Beginning balance	3,000	-	-	3,000
Written-off	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	3,000	-	-	3,000

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements			
	31 December 2024			
	Allowance for expected credit losses			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit impaired	Total
Beginning balance	3,000	-	8,761	11,761
Written-off	-	-	(8,761)	(8,761)
Ending balance	3,000	-	-	3,000

13. Equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements						
	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvement	Motor vehicles	Equipment under installation	Total
Cost						
1 January 2024	282,844	118,960	40,808	33	3,589	446,234
Additions	12,860	37	-	-	9,348	22,245
Disposals/write-off	(11,436)	(11,948)	-	-	(1,018)	(24,402)
Transfers in (out)	6,230	3,120	-	-	(9,350)	-
31 December 2024	290,498	110,169	40,808	33	2,569	444,077
Additions	25,106	463	-	-	2,842	28,411
Disposals/write-off	(4,531)	(5,564)	-	(8,228)	-	(18,323)
Transfers from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	8,195	-	8,195
Transfers in (out)	3,833	1,134	-	-	(4,967)	-
31 December 2025	314,906	106,202	40,808	-	444	462,360
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2024	225,750	106,742	8,948	33	-	341,473
Depreciation for the year	20,539	4,751	2,915	-	-	28,205
Accumulated depreciation on disposals/write-off	(11,345)	(11,356)	-	-	-	(22,701)
31 December 2024	234,944	100,137	11,863	33	-	346,977
Depreciation for the year	23,539	4,154	2,915	-	-	30,608
Accumulated depreciation on disposals/write-off	(4,455)	(5,551)	-	(8,228)	-	(18,234)
Transfers from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	8,195	-	8,195
31 December 2025	254,028	98,740	14,778	-	-	367,546
Net book value						
31 December 2024	55,554	10,032	28,945	-	2,569	97,100
31 December 2025	60,878	7,462	26,030	-	444	94,814
Depreciation for the years ended						
31 December 2024						28,205
31 December 2025						30,608

As at 31 December 2025, certain equipment items have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The original costs, before deducting accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss, of these assets amounted to approximately Baht 284 million (31 December 2024: Baht 273 million).

14. Lease

The Company has lease contracts for use in its operation. Lease generally have lease terms between 1 - 14 years.

14.1 Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2025 and for 2024 are summarised below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements			
	Building	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost				
1 January 2024	200,214	127	34,526	234,867
Additions	20,203	-	5,037	25,240
Written-off	(9,403)	-	(15,554)	(24,957)
31 December 2024	211,014	127	24,009	235,150
Additions	4,675	-	6,725	11,400
Written-off	(11,238)	-	(3,910)	(15,148)
Transfer to equipments	-	-	(8,195)	(8,195)
31 December 2025	204,451	127	18,629	223,207
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2024	59,159	38	21,745	80,942
Depreciation for the year	45,190	43	6,735	51,968
Written-off	(8,274)	-	(13,508)	(21,782)
31 December 2024	96,075	81	14,972	111,128
Depreciation for the year	45,940	42	5,508	51,490
Written-off	(10,883)	-	(3,910)	(14,793)
Transfer to equipments	-	-	(8,195)	(8,195)
31 December 2025	131,132	123	8,375	139,630
Net book value				
31 December 2024	114,939	46	9,037	124,022
31 December 2025	73,319	4	10,254	83,577

14.2 Lease liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which
the equity method is applied and
separate financial statements

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Lease payments	25,250	58,204
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(1,047)	(2,061)
Total	24,203	56,143

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 36 under the liquidity risk.

14.3 Expenses relating to lease that are recognised in profit or loss

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which
the equity method is applied and
separate financial statements

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	51,490	51,968
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,890	3,361
Expense relating to short-term leases	8,962	14,116
Total	62,342	69,445

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2025 of Baht 45 million (31 December 2024: Baht 47 million).

15. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements

	Retail		Computer software	Computer software under development	Total
	Exchange and future exchange membership fee	brokerage business acquisition cost			
Cost					
1 January 2024	6,605	6,384	453,185	73,403	539,577
Additions	-	-	15,474	124,349	139,823
Write-off	-	-	(11,505)	-	(11,505)
Transfers in (out)	-	-	28,463	(28,463)	-
31 December 2024	6,605	6,384	485,617	169,289	667,895
Additions	-	-	2,597	66,209	68,806
Write-off	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Transfers in (out)	-	-	28,067	(28,067)	-
31 December 2025	6,605	6,384	516,276	207,431	736,696
Accumulated amortisation					
1 January 2024	5,000	6,384	318,381	-	329,765
Amortisation for the year	-	-	25,268	-	25,268
Accumulated amortisation on disposal/write-off	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
31 December 2024	5,000	6,384	343,639	-	355,023
Amortisation for the year	-	-	27,794	-	27,794
Accumulated amortisation on disposal/write-off	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
31 December 2025	5,000	6,384	371,428	-	382,812
Net book value					
31 December 2024	1,605	-	141,978	169,289	312,872
31 December 2025	1,605	-	144,848	207,431	353,884
Amortisation for the years ended					
31 December 2024					25,268
31 December 2025					27,794

As at 31 December 2025, certain computer software items have been fully amortised but are still in use. The original costs, before deducting accumulated amortisation, of these assets amounted 241 million (31 December 2024: Baht 233 million).

16. Deferred tax assets and income tax

16.1 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets consisted of tax effects on the following temporary differences:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Financial statements in which the equity method is applied	
	Changes in deferred income taxes reported in the statements of comprehensive income		Changes in deferred income taxes reported in the statements of comprehensive income	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets arose from:				
Allowance for expected credit losses	628	726	(98)	(1,661)
Share of gain from investments in an associate	(6,275)	(7,685)	1,410	(183)
Provision for employee benefits	22,218	22,435	(217)	2,147
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments and derivatives	(1,035)	(527)	(508)	(2,610)
Others	12,412	13,546	(1,134)	(7,113)
Deferred tax assets	27,948	28,495	(547)	(9,420)
Recognised as income tax revenue (expenses):				
- Recognised in profit or loss			(2,387)	(6,226)
- Recognised in other comprehensive income			1,840	268
- Recognised in retained earnings			-	(3,462)
Total			(547)	(9,420)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Changes in deferred income taxes reported in the statements of comprehensive income			
	For the years ended			
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets arose from:				
Allowance for expected credit losses	628	726	(98)	(1,661)
Provision for employee benefits	22,218	22,435	(217)	2,147
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments and derivatives	(1,035)	(527)	(508)	(2,610)
Others	12,412	13,546	(1,134)	(7,113)
Deferred tax assets	34,223	36,180	(1,957)	(9,237)
Recognised as income tax revenue (expenses):				
- Recognised in profit or loss			(2,138)	(5,777)
- Recognised in other comprehensive income			181	2
- Recognised in retained earnings			-	(3,462)
Total			(1,957)	(9,237)

16.2 Income tax

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended		For the years ended	
	31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current income tax				
Current income tax charge	-	-	-	-
Adjustment from the previous year	(135)	-	(135)	-
Deferred tax				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,387)	(6,226)	(2,138)	(5,777)
Income tax reported in the statements of comprehensive income	(2,522)	(6,226)	(2,273)	(5,777)

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)			
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred tax relating to exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currency	1,659	266	-	-
Deferred tax relating to remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan	185	-	185	-
Deferred tax relating to (gain) loss on investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4)	2	(4)	2
	<u>1,840</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>2</u>

Reconciliations between income tax and the product of accounting loss and the applicable tax rate are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Accounting loss before tax	(218,372)	(93,231)	(219,617)	(95,475)
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting loss before tax multiplied by income tax rate	43,674	18,646	43,923	19,095
Adjustment from the previous year	(135)	-	(135)	-
Effects of:				
Revenue or expense that are not taxable or not deductible in determining taxable profits	956	8,563	956	8,563
Tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	(47,017)	(33,435)	(47,017)	(33,435)
Income tax reported in the statements of comprehensive income	<u>(2,522)</u>	<u>(6,226)</u>	<u>(2,273)</u>	<u>(5,777)</u>

As at 31 December 2025, the Company have unused tax losses totaling Baht 545 million (31 December 2024: Baht 309 million) on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised because there is an uncertainty in future taxable profits which may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of the unused tax losses.

That unused tax losses of the Company totaling Baht 545 million will gradually expire by 2030 (31 December 2024: Baht 309 million will gradually expire by 2029).

17. Other assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest receivables	24,485	28,733
Prepaid expenses	37,903	36,568
Deposits	10,090	10,249
Contribution to the compensation fund for clearing and securities delivery system	177,095	171,840
Deposit asset for protecting the clearing system	5,000	5,000
Advance paid	3,081	3,327
Dividend receivables	238	238
Other receivable - related party	1,452	5,630
Withholding tax receivables	15,961	21,988
Others	12,601	13,925
Total	287,906	297,498
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,957)	(2,957)
Other assets	284,949	294,541

18. Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Payables to Clearing House	346,954	326
Payables to overseas securities companies	17,606	111,826
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	364,560	112,152

19. Securities and derivatives business payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the
equity method is applied and
separate financial statements

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<u>Securities business payables</u>		
Cash accounts payable	442,029	760,840
Collateral payables	84,163	104,707
Securities borrowing and lending payables	84,163	104,707
Securities business payable	610,355	970,254
<u>Derivatives business payables</u>		
Derivatives business payables	148,897	8,485
Securities and derivatives business payables	759,252	978,739

20. Financial liabilities designated at fair value

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the
equity method is applied and
separate financial statements

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial liabilities designated at fair value		
Depository receipts representing foreign securities	104,463	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the
equity method is applied and
separate financial statements

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Change in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value		
Fair value changes during the year - loss	(2,664)	-

21. Debt issued and other borrowing

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements				
31 December 2025				
Interest rate/discount per annum (percent)	Remaining period to maturity			
	Less than			
	1 year	1 - 5 years	Total	
Debt issued and other borrowing				
Structured notes	10.29 - 39.66	14,862	-	14,862
Other borrowing	4.50	230,000	445,000	675,000
Total		244,862	445,000	689,862

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements				
31 December 2024				
Interest rate/discount per annum (percent)	Remaining period to maturity			
	Less than			
	1 year	1 - 5 years	Total	
Debt issued and other borrowing				
Debentures	3.60	248,000	-	248,000
Structured notes	11.51 - 20.92	15,350	-	15,350
Other borrowing	4.50	-	230,000	230,000
Total		263,350	230,000	493,350

22. Provisions

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements			
	Decommissioning cost	Others	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024	26,750	29,000	55,750
Increase (decrease) during the year	12,538	(29,000)	(16,462)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	39,288	-	39,288
Decrease during the year	(976)	-	(976)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	38,312	-	38,312

23. Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits under a defined benefit plan is as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	2025	2024
Provision for employee benefit at the beginning of the year	112,175	101,438
Transfer employee (to) from related company	16	(96)
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	12,583	13,012
Interest cost	2,944	2,698
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement (gain) loss arising from:		
Experiences adjustments	(14,933)	-
Financial assumption changes	11,091	-
Demographic assumption	4,770	-
Benefits paid during the year	(17,557)	(4,877)
Provision for employee benefit at the end of the year	111,089	112,175

As at 31 December 2025, the Company expects to pay Baht 11 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (31 December 2024: Baht 6 million).

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's weighted average durations of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit are 11 years (31 December 2024: 9 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: % per annum)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Discount rate	1.29 - 2.63	2.37 - 4.68
Salary increase rate	1.2 - 7.5	1.2 - 10.0
Turnover rate	0.0 - 25.0	0.0 - 30.0

The results 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:

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements			
	31 December 2025			
	Increase in assumption (% per annum)	Provision for employee benefits was increased (decreased) by (Million Baht)	Decrease in assumption (% per annum)	Provision for employee benefits was increased (decreased) by (Million Baht)
Discount rate	1.0	(7.6)	1.0	8.7
Salary increase rate	1.0	8.5	1.0	(7.6)
Turnover rate	20.0	(5.4)	20.0	6.3

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements			
	31 December 2024			
	Increase in assumption (% per annum)	Provision for employee benefits was increased (decreased) by (Million Baht)	Decrease in assumption (% per annum)	Provision for employee benefits was increased (decreased) by (Million Baht)
Discount rate	1.0	(6.8)	1.0	7.6
Salary increase rate	1.0	8.7	1.0	(7.9)
Turnover rate	20.0	(6.1)	20.0	7.1

24. Other liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Accrued expenses	127,426	123,453
Withholding tax payable	3,667	4,705
Value added tax payable	1,097	69
Other payables	1,770	1,663
Employee retention payables	-	750
Others	9,312	16,417
Total other liabilities	143,272	147,057

25. 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. At present, the statutory reserve has fully been set aside.

26. Brokerage fees income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Brokerage fee from securities business	617,299	773,451
Brokerage fee from derivatives business	108,283	95,372
Total	725,582	868,823

27. Fees and service income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is
applied and separate financial statements

For the years ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Underwriting fee	46,618	50,882
Financial advisory fee	4,550	8,500
Borrowing and lending fee	3,678	5,152
Research fee	2,547	2,849
Selling agent fee	27,297	19,711
Others	5,939	6,002
Total	90,629	93,096

28. Interest income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is
applied and separate financial statements

For the years ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Interest income on margin loans	121,901	127,377
Interest income from deposits in financial institution and Bank of Thailand bonds	121,061	161,097
Others	1,283	13,778
Total	244,245	302,252

29. Gain and return on financial instruments

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is
applied and separate financial statements

For the years ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Loss on investments	(11,041)	(28,133)
Gain on derivatives	17,972	36,244
Dividend income	16,440	14,541
Total	23,371	22,652

30. Interest expense

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is
applied and separate financial statements

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Borrowings from financial institutions	5,959	17,137
Debt issued and other borrowing	27,892	18,920
Lease liabilities	1,890	3,361
Customer's deposits	19,180	24,927
Total	54,921	64,345

31. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The Company and its employees contribute to the fund monthly at rates from 5% to 10% of their basic salary. The funds, managed by two asset management companies, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company contributed Baht 17 million, net of the contribution returns on behalf of employees who did not meet the criteria stipulated in fund rules (2024: Baht 19 million, net of the contribution returns on behalf of employees who did not meet the criteria stipulated in the fund rules).

32. Loss per share

Basic loss per share was calculated by dividing loss for year period (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

33. Related party transactions

33.1 The relationships

Name	Relationship
Finansia X Public Company Limited	The ultimate parent company
FSS International Investment Advisory Securities Company Limited	Subsidiary of the parent company
Zuvarna Digital Asset Company Limited (formerly known as "Finansia Digital Asset Company Limited")	Subsidiary of Finansia Thai Company Limited until 27 December 2024
Finansa Securities Company Limited	Subsidiary of the parent company
FST 4 Company Limited	Subsidiary of the parent company
FST 3 Company Limited	Subsidiary of the parent company
FST 2 Company Limited	Subsidiary of the parent company
FST 1 Company Limited	Parent company
Finansia Thai Company Limited	Subsidiary of the parent company
Finansia Portal Limited	Subsidiary of the parent company
Finansia Investment Management Ltd	Subsidiary of the parent company
Cactus Ltd	Subsidiary of the parent company
SBI Royal Securities Plc.	Associate
Pilgrim Finansia Investment Holdings (Pte.) Ltd.	Major shareholder of parent company
True Vision Group Company Limited	Having common director
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited	Shareholder of parent company

33.2 Significant transactions during the year

During the year, the Company had significant business transactions with related parties, which were concluded on commercial terms and based agreed upon on the ordinary course of business between the Company and those related parties. Below is a summary of those transactions.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements		Transfer Pricing Policy
	For the years ended 31 December		
	2025	2024	
<u>Transactions with the group</u>			
Other income			Contract value
FSS International Investment Advisory Securities Company Limited	2,004	1,764	
Finansa Securities Company Limited	3,408	3,782	
Zuvarna Digital Asset Company Limited	-	1,437	
Finansia X Public Company Limited	8,017	7,841	
FST 1 Company Limited	240	-	
Brokerage fees income			Similar rates charged to general customers
Finansia X Public Company Limited	11,868	5,756	
Interest income			Interest rate 3.60% per annum
Finansia X Public Company Limited	-	13,670	
Interest paid			Interest rate 4.50% per annum
Finansia X Public Company Limited	21,786	3,942	
Rental and service income			Contract value
Finansia X Public Company Limited	2,967	4,053	
FST 1 Company Limited	472	-	
Other expenses			Contract value
FSS International Investment Advisory Securities Company Limited	47,600	50,400	
Finansia X Public Company Limited	9,300	111,600	
FST 1 Company Limited	77,700	-	
Rental and service expense			Contract value
Finansa Securities Company Limited	2,604	5,421	
Finansia X Public Company Limited	560	-	
<u>Transactions with related parties and related person</u>			
Brokerage fees income			Similar rates charged to general customers
Directors and executive employees	3	2	
Interest paid			Similar rates charged to general customers
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited	324	1,674	
Rental and service expenses			As mutually agreed
True Vision Group Company Limited	206	218	

33.3 Outstanding balances

The balances of accounts as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 between the Company and their related parties are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and cash equivalents		
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thai) Public Company Limited	6,716	165
Deposits		
Finansa Securities Company Limited	630	1,239
Other receivables		
Finansia X Public Company Limited	109	-
FST 1 Company Limited	12	-
Lease receivables		
Finansia X Public Company Limited	238	4,279
Other assets		
Finansia X Public Company Limited	384	1,239
Borrowing		
Finansia X Public Company Limited	675,000	230,000
Securities and derivatives business payables		
Finansia X Public Company Limited	25,043	10,331
Lease liabilities		
Finansa Securities Company Limited	3,013	623
Finansia X Public Company Limited	46	591
Accrued expenses		
Finansa Securities Company Limited	4	24
Other liabilities		
Finansia X Public Company Limited	355	-
Finansa Securities Company Limited	57	57

Significant agreements with related parties

Service agreements

The Company has entered into service agreements with Finansia X Public Company Limited for services, including management and other business operation support. The Company agrees to pay service fee based on estimated time spent and cost incurred plus margin.

The details were as follows:

	Period of agreement	Annual fee (Thousand Baht)
Management and other business operation support agreement	1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024	111,600
Management and other business operation support agreement	1 October 2024 - 31 January 2025	37,200

The Company has entered into service agreements with no expiration date with FST 1 Company Limited for services, including management and other business operation support. The Company agrees to pay service fee based on estimated time spent and cost incurred plus margin.

The details were as follows:

	Period of agreement	Annual fee (Thousand Baht)
Management and other business operation support agreement	1 February 2025 - 30 June 2025	46,500
Management and other business operation support agreement	1 July 2025 - 31 December 2025	31,200

The Company has entered into service agreements with no expiration date with FSS International Investment Advisory Securities Company Limited for services, including advisory and research. The Company agrees to pay service fee based on estimated time spent and cost incurred plus margin.

The details were as follows:

	Period of agreement	Annual fee (Thousand Baht)
Advisory and research agreement	1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024	50,400
Advisory and research agreement	1 January 2025 - 31 August 2025	33,600
Advisory and research agreement	1 September 2025 - 31 December 2025	14,000

Provide service agreements

The Company has entered into service agreements with no expiration date with related parties for services, including management and other business operation support. The Company agrees to receive service fee based on estimated time spent and cost incurred plus margin.

The details were as follows:

Company	Annual fee (Thousand Baht)
FSS International Investment Advisory Securities Company Limited	1,764
Finansa Securities Limited	2,928
Finansia X Public Company Limited	5,256

Commitments with related parties

Service agreements

The Company has entered into a service agreement with related parties. The Company agrees to pay future service fee as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
Future minimum payments under service agreement within 1 year		
FSS International Investment Advisory Securities Company Limited	42,000	50,400
Finansia X Public Company Limited	-	27,900
FST 1 Company Limited	62,400	-
Total	104,400	78,300

33.4 Loans from parent company

As at 31 December 2025, the loans between the Company and the parent company and the movement of loans are as follows:

Loans	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Balance as at 1 January 2025	Increase during the year	Balance as at 31 December 2025
Finansia X Public Company Limited	230	445	675
Total	230	445	675

33.5 Directors and key management's remunerations

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had employee benefit expenses incurred for their directors and key management as below.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	50	59
Post-employment benefits	7	8
Total	57	67

34. Commitments and contingent liabilities

34.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had capital commitments of approximately Baht 113 million (31 December 2024: Baht 109 million) relating to the installation of software and equipment.

34.2 Litigation

As at 31 December 2025, the Company was sued and demanded for compensation totaling approximately Baht 5 million (31 December 2024: Baht 27 million). Final judgements have not yet been reached in respect of these cases. The Board of Directors of the Company resolved not to file an appeal with the Supreme Court and approved the settlement of the debt in accordance with the judgement of the Court of Appeal. The Company fully settled the payment totaling Baht 3 million under the court judgement at the Bangkok South Civil Court on 30 October 2025.

On 27 November 2025, the Company was sued, with the plaintiff seeking additional compensation amounting to Baht 3.48 million arising from the same cause of action. The Company's legal counsel and external legal advisors are of the opinion that the case constitutes duplicative litigation. The case is currently under consideration by the Court of First Instance. The management of the Company, based on legal opinion, believes that no material losses will be incurred to the financial statements.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company was sued in a civil lawsuit for violating the Securities and Exchange Act B. E. 2535, revoking bills of exchange, revoking mortgage contracts, revoking debt acknowledgement letters, and committing infringement. In this regard, the plaintiff demanded that the Company as the tenth defendant together with other defendants (24 defendants in total), pay the claim amount totaling Baht 1,432 million (the value of bills of exchange sold by the Company is Baht 430 million). Currently, the case is under appeal, with the court writ for submission of the appeal statement yet to be issued and the final judgement has not been reached in respect of this case. However, the management of the Company, based on legal opinion, believes that no material losses will be incurred to the financial statements.

35. Segment information

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

For management purposes, the Company is summarised into business units based on their products and services and has 3 reportable segments as follows:

- Securities and derivatives brokerage segment, which provides services according to securities brokering, derivative brokering and securities borrowing and lending.
- Investment banking segment, which provides services according to underwriting, investment advisory and financial advisory.
- Proprietary trading segment, which provides services according to investment.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements.

The following table presents information by operating segment for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December							
	Securities and derivatives brokerage segment		Investment banking segment		Proprietary trading segment		Financial statements in which the equity method is applied	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues from external	899	1,051	40	43	9	8	948	1,102
Profit from operating by segment	232	308	12	15	2	-	246	323
Unallocated income and expenses:								
Interest income							122	175
Other income							78	71
Operating expenses							(664)	(662)
Income tax expenses							(3)	(6)
Loss for the year attributable to the Company							(221)	(99)

The following table presents segment assets, classified by operating segments, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

(Unit: Million Baht)

Segment assets	Securities and derivatives brokerages	Investment banking segment	Proprietary trading segment	Total segments	Unallocated assets	Total
	segment				assets	
31 December 2025	3,023	4	259	3,286	1,283	4,569
31 December 2024	3,281	4	139	3,424	1,167	4,591

Geographic information

The Company operates only in Thailand. As a result, all of the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to this geographical reportable segment.

Major customers

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has no major customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of an entity's revenues.

36. Risk management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables from clearing house and broker - dealers, securities and derivatives business receivables, derivatives assets, investments, loans to employee, borrowings from financial institutions, payables to clearing house and brokers - dealers, securities and derivatives business payables, derivatives liabilities, financial liabilities designated at fair value and debt issued and other borrowing. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed are described below.

36.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will be unable to meet its contractual obligations or have a significant increase in credit risk and unable to pay principal and interest.

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to securities and derivatives business receivables, accrued fee and service income, deposits with banks and financial institutions, receivables from clearing house and brokers and investments in debt instruments. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position.

In relation to impairment of financial assets, TFRS 9 requires the Company to prepare an expected credit loss model. The Company has established and maintained an appropriate credit loss model. The Company periodically reviews the parameters and the data used in the credit loss model.

Securities and derivatives business receivables

The Company manages the risk by establishing securities trading and credit approval limits for clients, performing credit reviews, requiring collateral and monitoring the credit risk. In addition, the Company does not have high concentration of credit risk since it has a large customer base.

Deposits with banks and financial institutions and investments in debt instruments

The credit risk on deposits with banks and financial institutions and investments in debt instruments is limited because the Company has deposits with banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies. For investments in debt instruments, the Company invests in government bonds or Bank of Thailand bonds which have low credit risk.

36.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows or fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables related primarily to interest rate, foreign currency and equity instruments price. The Company manages their risk exposure as follows.

36.2.1 Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to their cash and cash equivalents, securities and derivative business receivables, borrowings from financial institutions and debt issued and other borrowing. However, the Company's financial assets and liabilities mostly bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate due to the short-term in nature, therefore the interest rate risk of the Company is limited.

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)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements

31 December 2025

Outstanding balances of financial instruments

	Fixed interest rate						Total	Interest rate (% p.a.)	
	Floating interest rate	Repricing or maturity dates			Non-performing receivables	Non-interest bearing		Floating	Fixed
		At call	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years					
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	213	-	-	-	-	80	293	0.05 - 1.90	-
Receivables from Clearing									
House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	399	399	-	-
Securities and derivatives									
business receivables	1,566	144	-	-	-	923	2,633	6.35 - 6.60	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	259	259	-	-
Loans to employees	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3.20 - 3.63
Financial liabilities									
Payables to Clearing House									
and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	365	365	-	-
Securities and derivatives									
business payables	-	84	-	-	-	675	759	-	0.25 - 0.35
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	104	104	-	-
Debt issued and other borrowing	-	-	245	445	-	-	690	-	4.50 - 39.66

(Unit: Million Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements

31 December 2024

Outstanding balances of financial instruments

	Fixed interest rate						Total	Interest rate (% p.a.)	
	Floating interest rate	Repricing or maturity dates			Non-performing receivables	Non-interest bearing		Floating	Fixed
		At call	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years					
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	134	-	-	-	-	31	165	0.05 - 2.50	-
Receivables from Clearing									
House and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	442	442	-	-
Securities and derivatives									
business receivables	1,783	133	-	-	-	925	2,841	6.60 - 7.25	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	139	139	-	-
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings from financial institutions	-	90	-	-	-	-	90	-	2.75 - 2.80
Payables to Clearing House									
and broker - dealers	-	-	-	-	-	112	112	-	-
Securities and derivatives									
business payables	-	105	-	-	-	874	979	-	0.35
Debt issued and other borrowing	-	-	263	230	-	-	493	-	3.60 - 20.92

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of floating rate of credit balance account receivables affected as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, with all other variables held constant for 1 year are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Interest rate	Effect on profit	Interest rate	Effect on profit
	increase (decrease)	before tax	increase (decrease)	before tax
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
Credit balance account receivables	0.25%	3,915	0.25%	4,457
	(0.25%)	(3,915)	(0.25%)	(4,457)

The impact analysis is not a prediction or forecast of future market conditions. Actual events or results may differ from the analysis.

36.2.2 Foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from brokerage service for securities listed in stock exchange in overseas and revenue and expense transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies.

The significant balances of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

Foreign currency	Financial assets		Financial liabilities		Average exchange rates	
	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
					(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
Vietnamese dong	248,499.5	226,063.8	211,472.4	198,292.5	0.0012	0.0013
Hong Kong dollar	42,066.8	99.8	34,236.0	94.1	4.0617	4.3790
United States dollar	14,114.7	17.5	12,953.9	16.6	31.5826	33.9879

In addition to the above, as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has no foreign forward contract.

36.2.3 Equity instruments price risk

The Company's exposure to equity instruments price risk that volatility on the Stock Exchange of Thailand and The Thailand Futures Exchange will substantially reduce on the value of its investments and collateral for securities and derivatives business receivables. However, the Company manages the market risk by analysing the market risk inherent in their various transactions, setting appropriate policies to manage such risk, and controlling risk to conform with policies.

36.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to liquidate its financial assets and/or procure sufficient funds to discharge their obligations in a timely manner, resulting in the Company incurring a financial loss.

The Company manage liquidity risk through monitoring and planning of their cash flows, including the arrangement of credit facilities with financial institutions, in order to ensure that they will have sufficient funds for their operations.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the remaining periods to maturity of financial instruments, counted from the reporting period-end dates, are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements					Total
	31 December 2025					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	No maturity	Non-performing receivables	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	293	-	-	-	-	293
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	399	-	-	-	399
Securities and derivatives business receivables	144	923	-	1,566	-	2,633
Investments	-	22	34	203	-	259
Loans to employees	-	-	1	-	-	1
Financial liabilities						
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	365	-	-	-	365
Securities and derivatives business payables	84	675	-	-	-	759
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	104	-	-	-	-	104
Debt issued and other borrowing	-	245	445	-	-	690
Lease liabilities	-	14	10	-	-	24

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements					Total
	31 December 2024					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	No maturity	Non-performing receivables	
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	165	-	-	-	-	165
Receivables from Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	442	-	-	-	442
Securities and derivatives business receivables	133	925	-	1,783	-	2,841
Investments	-	14	2	123	-	139
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institutions	90	-	-	-	-	90
Payables to Clearing House and broker - dealers	-	112	-	-	-	112
Securities and derivatives business payables	105	874	-	-	-	979
Debt issued and other borrowing	-	263	230	-	-	493
Lease liabilities	-	41	15	-	-	56

37. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

37.1 Fair value of financial instruments

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and separate financial statements				
	31 December 2025				
	Book value	Fair value			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Financial assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Securities and derivatives business receivables					
Receivables under securities borrowing and lending business	84	84	-	-	84
Derivatives assets ⁽¹⁾					
Structure notes' options	1	-	-	1	1
Investments					
Marketable equity instruments in domestic market	83	83	-	-	83
Marketable equity instruments in overseas market	116	116	-	-	116
Investments in bonds	42	-	42	-	42
Investments in structured notes	14	-	-	14	14
Non-marketable equity instruments in domestic market	3	-	-	3	3
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Securities and derivatives business payables					
Payables under securities borrowing and lending business	84	84	-	-	84
Financial liabilities designed at fair value					
Depository receipts representing foreign securities	104	104	-	-	104
Derivatives liabilities ⁽¹⁾					
	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ In addition, futures contracts are cash settlement. Real exposure is a difference between cost of futures contracts and underlying assets level on settlement date. For the fair value of outstanding futures contracts as at 31 December 2025; the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities for futures contracts are Baht 5 million and Baht 1 million, respectively included in "Receivables from Clearing House and broker-dealers", were measured at fair value by using Level 1 of input.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and separate financial statements

31 December 2024

	Book value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Securities and derivatives business receivables					
Receivables under securities borrowing and lending business					
	105	105	-	-	105
Derivatives assets ⁽¹⁾					
Structure notes' options					
	2	-	-	2	2
Investments					
Marketable equity instruments in domestic market					
	120	120	-	-	120
Investments in bonds					
	2	-	2	-	2
Investments in structured notes					
	14	-	-	14	14
Non-marketable equity instruments in domestic market					
	3	-	-	3	3
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Securities and derivatives business payables					
Payables under securities borrowing and lending business					
	105	105	-	-	105
Derivatives liabilities ⁽¹⁾					
	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ In addition, futures contracts are cash settlement. Real exposure is a difference between cost of futures contracts and underlying assets level on settlement date. For the fair value of outstanding futures contracts as at 31 December 2024; the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities for futures contracts are Baht 9 million and Baht 1 million, respectively included in "Receivables from Clearing House and broker-dealers", were measured at fair value by using Level 1 of input.

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

The Company estimating the fair value of financial instruments as follows:

- (a) Fair value of receivables/payables under securities borrowing and lending business is determined using the latest offer price of the last working day.
- (b) The fair value of marketable futures and options are calculated with reference to the settlement prices quoted on Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited on the last working day.

- (c) Financial liabilities designated at fair value are measured at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying securities held by the Company to support the issuance of depositary receipts representing interest from underlying foreign securities.
- (d) Structured note comprises of two components which are 1) note and 2) embedded derivative. The component of the note is recorded at amortised cost, adjusted by the discount on the notes. The discount is amortised by the effective rate method. The other component is an embedded derivative which is recorded at fair value. In determining the fair value, the Company uses a valuation technique and theoretical model. The input to the model is derived from observable market and conditions that include interest rate, underlying price and volatility of underlying asset.
- (e) Fair value of marketable-equity instruments in the domestic market is determined using the latest bid price of the last working day. The fair value of non-marketable-equity instruments in the domestic market is determined using current book value of investee.
- (f) Fair value of investment in bond is determined using yield rates of the last working day of the reporting period as quoted by the Thai Bond Market Association.
- (g) Fair value of investments in structure notes is determined using a valuation technique and theoretical model. The input to the model is derived from observable market and conditions that include interest rate, underlying price and volatility of underlying asset.
- (h) Financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value, which mostly have short-term maturity periods or carrying interest rates close to the market interest rates, their fair values are estimated to be approximately their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

38. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to maintain the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, to have an appropriate financial structure and to maintain net liquid capital in accordance with the rules laid down by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

39. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 25 February 2026.