

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of IT City Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and have also audited the separate financial statements of IT City 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 IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary and of IT City Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2025, their 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 Group in accordance with the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including Independence Standards* issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions (Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

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

Revenue recognition

Revenues from sales and services are the accounting transactions that have significant volume of transactions and amounts, and directly affect profit or loss of the Group. The Group has numerous sales and services made by cash and credit cards through a large number of branches nationwide including online sales channel. In addition, because of the intensified competition in the computer and telecommunication equipment industry, the Group has to continually adapt its marketing strategies and promotional activities in order to boost sales. Furthermore, the Group receives rebates and sales promotions from its vendors. There are therefore risks with respect to the amount and timing of the recognition of revenue including rebates and sales promotions from the vendors. I have therefore focused on the revenue recognition of the Group.

I examined the revenue recognition of the Group by assessing and testing the Group's internal controls with respect to the revenue cycle by making enquires of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed controls. In addition, I applied a sampling method to select sale and service transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the reporting period to check against the supporting documents and I reviewed credit notes that the Group issued after the end of the reporting period. I also performed analytical procedures on disaggregated data to detect possible irregularities in sale and service transactions throughout the period, particularly for accounting entries made through journal vouchers. Moreover, I applied a sampling method to select rebate and sale promotion transactions during the year to examine the recognition of the rebates and sale promotions granted by vendors against the supporting documents.

Allowance for diminution in inventory value

Computers, mobile phones and related accessories are technology products which are constantly developing. Any changes in technology could affect the value of inventories. Estimating the net realisable value of inventories, as disclosed in Note 5 and 9 to the financial statements, thus requires significant management judgement, particularly with regard to the estimation of allowance for diminution in the value of slow-moving and obsolete inventories. This requires detailed analysis of the product life cycle, the competitive environment, economic circumstances and the situation within the industry. There is risk with respect to the amount of provision set aside for diminution in the value of inventories.

I assessed and gained an understanding of the internal controls of the Group relevant to the determination of allowance for diminution in the value of inventories by making enquiries of responsible executives. In addition, I assessed the criteria used in determining such allowance and reviewed the consistency of the application. I also compared the inventory holding periods and inventory movements to identify product lines with indicators of lower-than-normal inventory turnover, and performed analysis to compare the net proceeds from sales of goods occurring after the date of the financial statements with the cost of inventories.

Goodwill and trademark with indefinite useful life

I have focused my audit on the consideration of the impairment of goodwill and trademark with indefinite useful life arising from the business combination, as discussed in Note 15 and 16 to the financial statements, because the assessment of impairment of goodwill and trademark is a significant accounting estimate requiring management to exercise a high degree of judgement in identifying the cash generating units, estimating the cash inflows that are expected to be generated from that group of assets in the future, and setting an appropriate discount rate and long-term growth rate. There is risk with respect to the value of goodwill and trademark.

For the consideration of the impairment of goodwill and trademark with indefinite useful life, I assessed the identification of cash generating units and the financial models selected by management by gaining an understanding of management's decision-making process and assessing whether the decisions made were consistent with how assets are utilised. In addition, I tested the significant assumptions applied by management in preparing estimates of the cash flows expected to be realised from the assets, by comparing those assumptions with information from both internal and external sources and comparing past cash flow projections to actual operating results in order to evaluate the exercise of management judgement in estimating the cash flow projections. I also evaluated the discount rate applied by management through analysis of the moving average finance costs of the Group and of the industry and tested the calculation of the realisable values of the assets using the selected financial model and considered the impact of changes in key assumptions on those realisable values, especially changes in the discount rate and long-term revenue growth rate. Moreover, I reviewed the disclosures made with respect to the impairment assessment for goodwill and trademark, as well as sensitivity of the impact of changes in key assumptions to the cash flow projections.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in annual report of the Group, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The annual report of the Group is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the annual report of the Group, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance for correction of the misstatement.

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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group'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 Group'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 Group 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 consolidated financial statements. 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 also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

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



Chawalit Chaluayampornbut
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 8881

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 23 February 2026

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		As at	As at	As at	As at
	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	157,514,269	101,428,791	157,514,269	101,428,791
Trade and other current receivables	6, 8	574,329,157	391,956,868	574,329,157	391,956,868
Current portion of finance lease receivables	14.2	5,807,515	5,715,935	5,807,515	5,715,935
Inventories	9	1,460,372,350	1,265,811,045	1,460,372,350	1,265,811,045
Withholding tax deducted at source		78,524,882	78,516,919	78,524,882	78,516,919
Other current assets		32,955,291	24,291,229	32,955,291	24,291,229
Total current assets		2,309,503,464	1,867,720,787	2,309,503,464	1,867,720,787
Non-current assets					
Finance lease receivables - net					
of current portion	14.2	5,470,478	11,277,537	5,470,478	11,277,537
Investment in subsidiary	10	-	-	89,067,005	89,067,005
Investments in associates	11	206,426,393	186,267,610	70,000,000	70,000,000
Investment properties	12	8,200,000	8,200,000	8,200,000	8,200,000
Property, plant and equipment	13	290,882,454	274,194,154	290,882,454	274,194,154
Right-of-use assets	14.1	475,046,567	709,634,603	475,046,567	709,634,603
Intangible assets	15	245,376,957	250,619,540	245,376,957	250,619,540
Goodwill	16	77,384,995	77,384,995	77,384,995	77,384,995
Deferred tax assets	24	19,703,445	18,295,797	19,703,445	18,295,797
Other non-current assets		287,351,813	276,578,956	287,351,813	276,578,956
Total non-current assets		1,615,843,102	1,812,453,192	1,568,483,714	1,785,252,587
Total assets		3,925,346,566	3,680,173,979	3,877,987,178	3,652,973,374

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

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		As at	As at	As at	As at
	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	17	1,286,849,431	936,020,496	1,286,849,431	936,020,496
Trade and other current payables	6, 18	715,646,295	658,895,074	813,459,269	756,708,046
Current portion of lease liabilities	14.1	266,711,210	359,252,501	266,711,210	359,252,501
Corporate income tax payable		2,231,122	-	2,231,122	-
Other current liabilities		23,012,072	18,104,870	23,012,072	18,104,870
Total current liabilities		2,294,450,130	1,972,272,941	2,392,263,104	2,070,085,913
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	14.1	229,006,630	381,847,342	229,006,630	381,847,342
Provision for decommissioning		21,328,273	21,408,498	21,328,273	21,408,498
Non-current provision for employee benefits	19	36,156,181	31,481,391	36,156,181	31,481,391
Deferred tax liabilities	24	42,512,000	42,512,000	42,512,000	42,512,000
Other non-current liabilities		124,271	207,531	124,271	207,531
Total non-current liabilities		329,127,355	477,456,762	329,127,355	477,456,762
Total liabilities		2,623,577,485	2,449,729,703	2,721,390,459	2,547,542,675
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Registered					
366,398,859 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each		366,398,859	366,398,859	366,398,859	366,398,859
Issued and fully paid up					
366,398,859 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each		366,398,859	366,398,859	366,398,859	366,398,859
Share premium		488,384,650	488,384,650	488,384,650	488,384,650
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - statutory reserve	20	36,679,886	36,679,886	36,679,886	36,679,886
Unappropriated		410,305,686	338,980,881	265,133,324	213,967,304
Total shareholders' equity		1,301,769,081	1,230,444,276	1,156,596,719	1,105,430,699
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		3,925,346,566	3,680,173,979	3,877,987,178	3,652,973,374

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

Directors

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit or loss:					
Revenues					
Revenue from contracts with customers	21	9,847,479,075	9,026,860,461	9,847,479,075	9,026,860,461
Dividend income	6, 11.2	-	-	10,480,000	16,820,000
Other income		<u>7,162,800</u>	<u>7,753,835</u>	<u>7,162,800</u>	<u>7,753,835</u>
Total revenues		<u>9,854,641,875</u>	<u>9,034,614,296</u>	<u>9,865,121,875</u>	<u>9,051,434,296</u>
Expenses					
Cost of sales and services	22	8,111,725,927	7,462,654,737	8,111,725,927	7,462,654,737
Selling and distribution expenses		1,168,468,290	1,023,783,683	1,168,468,290	1,023,783,683
Administrative expenses		<u>336,561,762</u>	<u>317,099,054</u>	<u>336,561,762</u>	<u>317,099,054</u>
Total expenses		<u>9,616,755,979</u>	<u>8,803,537,474</u>	<u>9,616,755,979</u>	<u>8,803,537,474</u>
Operating profit		237,885,896	231,076,822	248,365,896	247,896,822
Share of profit from investments in associates	11.2	30,638,785	14,774,911	-	-
Finance income		695,681	574,327	695,681	574,327
Finance cost	23	<u>(61,753,195)</u>	<u>(66,410,210)</u>	<u>(61,753,195)</u>	<u>(66,410,210)</u>
Profit before income tax expenses		207,467,167	180,015,850	187,308,382	182,060,939
Income tax expenses	24	<u>(34,994,972)</u>	<u>(33,528,822)</u>	<u>(34,994,972)</u>	<u>(33,528,822)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>172,472,195</u>	<u>146,487,028</u>	<u>152,313,410</u>	<u>148,532,117</u>
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>					
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan	19	(2,774,622)	(1,899,531)	(2,774,622)	(1,899,531)
Less: Income tax effect	24	554,924	379,906	554,924	379,906
Share of other comprehensive income from associates - remeasurement loss on defined benefit plan	11.2	<u>-</u>	<u>(396,691)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income tax</i>					
		<u>(2,219,698)</u>	<u>(1,916,316)</u>	<u>(2,219,698)</u>	<u>(1,519,625)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>(2,219,698)</u>	<u>(1,916,316)</u>	<u>(2,219,698)</u>	<u>(1,519,625)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>170,252,497</u>	<u>144,570,712</u>	<u>150,093,712</u>	<u>147,012,492</u>

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

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statement of comprehensive income (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Note	2025	2024	2025	2024
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		172,472,195	146,487,028	152,313,410	148,532,117
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		-	-		
		<u>172,472,195</u>	<u>146,487,028</u>		
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		170,252,497	144,570,712	150,093,712	147,012,492
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiary		-	-		
		<u>170,252,497</u>	<u>144,570,712</u>		
Earnings per share					
	25				
Basic earnings per share					
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company		<u>0.471</u>	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.416</u>	<u>0.405</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)		<u>366,398,859</u>	<u>366,398,859</u>	<u>366,398,859</u>	<u>366,398,859</u>

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

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Issued and paid up		Retained earnings		Total
	share capital	Share premium	Appropriated - statutory reserve	Unappropriated	shareholders' equity
Balance as at 1 January 2024	366,398,859	488,384,650	36,679,886	256,697,975	1,148,161,370
Profit for the year	-	-	-	146,487,028	146,487,028
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,916,316)	(1,916,316)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	144,570,712	144,570,712
Dividend paid (Note 26)	-	-	-	(62,287,806)	(62,287,806)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	366,398,859	488,384,650	36,679,886	338,980,881	1,230,444,276
Balance as at 1 January 2025	366,398,859	488,384,650	36,679,886	338,980,881	1,230,444,276
Profit for the year	-	-	-	172,472,195	172,472,195
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(2,219,698)	(2,219,698)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	170,252,497	170,252,497
Dividend paid (Note 26)	-	-	-	(98,927,692)	(98,927,692)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	366,398,859	488,384,650	36,679,886	410,305,686	1,301,769,081

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

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	Issued		Retained earnings		Total
	and paid up	Share	Appropriated -		shareholders'
	share capital	premium	statutory reserve	Unappropriated	equity
Balance as at 1 January 2024	366,398,859	488,384,650	36,679,886	129,242,618	1,020,706,013
Profit for the year	-	-	-	148,532,117	148,532,117
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,519,625)	(1,519,625)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	147,012,492	147,012,492
Dividend paid (Note 26)	-	-	-	(62,287,806)	(62,287,806)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	366,398,859	488,384,650	36,679,886	213,967,304	1,105,430,699
Balance as at 1 January 2025	366,398,859	488,384,650	36,679,886	213,967,304	1,105,430,699
Profit for the year	-	-	-	152,313,410	152,313,410
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(2,219,698)	(2,219,698)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	150,093,712	150,093,712
Dividend paid (Note 26)	-	-	-	(98,927,692)	(98,927,692)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	366,398,859	488,384,650	36,679,886	265,133,324	1,156,596,719

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

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax	207,467,167	180,015,850	187,308,382	182,060,939
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to				
net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortisation	467,599,406	452,233,763	467,599,406	452,233,763
Allowance for diminution in inventory value (reversal)	1,693,486	(2,946,807)	1,693,486	(2,946,807)
Share of profit from investments in associates	(30,638,785)	(14,774,911)	-	-
Dividend income from associates	-	-	(10,480,000)	(16,820,000)
Loss on disposals/write-off of equipment	8,156,622	5,159,633	8,156,622	5,159,633
Net difference of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities arising				
from termination of contracts	(4,037,018)	(2,069,693)	(4,037,018)	(2,069,693)
Gain from sublease	-	(603,719)	-	(603,719)
Allowance for impairment loss on assets (reversal)	1,339,712	(2,981,900)	1,339,712	(2,981,900)
Reversal of provision for decommissioning	(1,218,714)	(1,094,056)	(1,218,714)	(1,094,056)
Reversal of other provision for liabilities	(83,260)	(106,583)	(83,260)	(106,583)
Provision for employee benefits	3,380,824	3,091,683	3,380,824	3,091,683
Unrealised gain on exchange rate	(361,730)	(62,336)	(361,730)	(62,336)
Interest income	(695,681)	(574,327)	(695,681)	(574,327)
Interest expenses	61,753,194	66,410,210	61,753,194	66,410,210
Profit from operating activities before changes in				
operating assets and liabilities	714,355,223	681,696,807	714,355,223	681,696,807
Operating assets (increase) decrease				
Trade and other current receivables	(182,372,289)	(26,404,151)	(182,372,289)	(26,404,151)
Finance lease receivables	5,715,479	6,013,296	5,715,479	6,013,296
Inventories	(197,272,822)	(70,788,703)	(197,272,822)	(70,788,703)
Other current assets	(8,664,062)	(7,201,246)	(8,664,062)	(7,201,246)
Other non-current assets	(11,395,889)	(1,234,721)	(11,395,889)	(1,234,721)
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)				
Trade and other current payables	53,507,979	(73,045,196)	53,507,979	(73,045,196)
Other current liabilities	4,587,458	5,217,176	4,587,458	5,217,176
Cash from operating activities	378,461,077	514,253,262	378,461,077	514,253,262
Cash paid for interest expenses	(33,975,011)	(39,062,400)	(33,975,011)	(39,062,400)
Cash paid for retirement benefits	(1,480,656)	(116,279)	(1,480,656)	(116,279)
Cash paid for income tax	(33,624,538)	(33,747,084)	(33,624,538)	(33,747,084)
Cash received from withholding tax refund	-	11,075,269	-	11,075,269
Net cash from operating activities	309,380,872	452,402,768	309,380,872	452,402,768

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

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Cash flow statement (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from investing activities				
Dividend received from associates	10,480,000	16,820,000	10,480,000	16,820,000
Interest received	695,681	574,327	695,681	574,327
Proceeds from disposals of equipment	188,545	271,070	188,545	271,070
Purchase of equipment	(111,452,201)	(86,237,115)	(111,452,201)	(86,237,115)
Purchase of computer software	(1,418,717)	(733,524)	(1,418,717)	(733,524)
Net cash used in investing activities	(101,506,692)	(69,305,242)	(101,506,692)	(69,305,242)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received from short-term loans from financial institutions	6,041,320,517	3,080,236,354	6,041,320,517	3,080,236,354
Repayment of short-term loans from financial institutions	(5,690,491,582)	(3,130,851,519)	(5,690,491,582)	(3,130,851,519)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	(403,689,945)	(380,282,775)	(403,689,945)	(380,282,775)
Dividend paid	(98,927,692)	(62,287,806)	(98,927,692)	(62,287,806)
Net cash used in financing activities	(151,788,702)	(493,185,746)	(151,788,702)	(493,185,746)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	56,085,478	(110,088,220)	56,085,478	(110,088,220)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	101,428,791	211,517,011	101,428,791	211,517,011
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 7)	157,514,269	101,428,791	157,514,269	101,428,791
Supplemental cash flow information				
Non-cash related transactions				
Transfer inventories to equipment	1,018,031	1,025,466	1,018,031	1,025,466
Transfer right-of-use assets to plant and equipment	989,043	-	989,043	-
Transfer right-of-use assets to finance lease receivable	-	14,729,466	-	14,729,466
Payables for acquisitions of plant and equipment	21,941,029	18,887,056	21,941,029	18,887,056
Payables for acquisitions of computer software	1,659,520	1,108,520	1,659,520	1,108,520
Payable for the entire business transfer from subsidiary	-	-	97,812,973	97,812,973
Right-of-use assets increase from lease agreements	162,776,157	375,585,700	162,776,157	375,585,700

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

IT City Public Company Limited and its subsidiary

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

IT City Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its major shareholder is SVOA Public Company Limited, which was incorporated in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the distribution of computers, mobile phones and related accessories and its registered address is 555 The Palladium World Shopping, B1 - B2 and 5th Floor, Ratchaprarop Road, Makkasan, Ratchathewi, Bangkok.

In July 2025, the Company registered a change of its head office address to 555 The Palladium World Shopping, B2 and 5th Floor, Ratchaprarop Road, Makkasan, Ratchathewi, Bangkok.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company operated 339 branches (2024: 331 branches).

2. Basis of preparation

- 2.1 The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547 and their presentation has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

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

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

2.2 Basis of consolidation

- a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of IT City Public Company Limited (hereinafter called as “the Company”) and its subsidiary (hereinafter called as “the subsidiary”) (collectively as “the Group”) as below.

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Registered capital		Percentage of shareholding	
			2025	2024	2025	2024
			(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)	(Percent)	(Percent)
Computer System Connection International Co., Ltd.	Distribution of mobile phones, accessories and related services	Thailand	140	140	100	100

As described in Note 10 to the financial statements, the Company acquired the entire business of Computer System Connection International Company Limited (the subsidiary) at the net book value of the assets and liabilities as at 30 April 2021. The subsidiary registered its dissolution with the Ministry of Commerce on 14 May 2021 and is currently in the liquidation process.

- b) The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiary if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns.
- c) Subsidiary is fully consolidated, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.
- d) The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
- e) Material balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiary have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- f) Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiary that are not held by the Company and are presented separately in the consolidated profit or loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- g) The Company applies the acquisition method for business combinations when control is transferred except those with entities under common control.

The Company measures any non-controlling interests at its proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquirees.

Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business combination, such as consulting fees, are expensed as incurred.

- 2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiary and associates 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 Group 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 Group's financial statements.

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

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

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

4. Accounting policies

4.1 Revenue and expense recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax, of goods supplied after deducting returns, discounts, allowances and price promotions to customers.

Rendering of services

Revenue, from which the Group is agent to satisfy a performance obligation, is recognised in the net amount of consideration that the entity retains after paying the other consideration received in exchange for the goods and services to be provided by that party.

Rebate

Rebate is recognised as income on an accrual basis.

Rental income of peripheral equipment

Rental income of peripheral equipment is recognised as revenue on a systematic basis that is consistent with the pattern of revenue recognition in accordance with the agreement.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised on an accrual basis. The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, unless the financial assets subsequently become credit-impaired when it is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (net of the expected credit loss allowance).

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

Finance cost

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

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (under the first-in, first-out method) and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventory is estimated from the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to complete the sale.

Allowance for diminution in inventory value will be set up for obsolete, slow moving or deteriorated inventories.

4.4 Investments in subsidiary and associates

- a) Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.
- b) Investments in subsidiary and associates are accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method. The Company recognises loss on impairment of investments in subsidiary and associates (if any) in profit or loss.

4.5 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less allowance for loss on impairment (if any).

Investment properties represent land held for capital appreciation, on which no depreciation is provided.

On disposal of investment properties, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period when the asset is derecognised.

4.6 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Land is stated at cost. Buildings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Depreciation of buildings and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	-	20 years
Leasehold improvements	-	5 - 6 years
Office equipment	-	3 - 6 years
Furniture and fixtures	-	5 years
Motor vehicles	-	5 years
Assets for rent	-	5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income. No depreciation is provided on land and assets under construction and installation.

An item of property, plant and 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.

4.7 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are initially recognised at their fair value on the date of business acquisition while intangible assets acquired in other cases are recognised at cost. Following the initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on the straight-line basis over the economic useful life 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 financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

A summary of the intangible assets with finite useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Computer software	5 - 10 years

No amortisation is provided on computer software under development.

Intangible asset with indefinite useful life, which is trademark, is not amortised, but is tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite useful life of the intangible asset is reviewed annually.

4.8 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, which equals to the excess of cost of business combinations over the fair value of the net assets acquired. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the cost of business combination, the excess is immediately recognised as gain in profit or loss.

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses (if any). Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in business combinations is allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the combinations. The Group estimates the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

4.9 Leases

At inception of contract, the Group 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 Group as a lessee

The Group applies 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 Group 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 any 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, decommissioning cost, 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 their estimated useful lives and the lease term.

Right-of-use building space	-	2 - 13 years
Vehicles	-	5 years

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost 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 Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The Group discounts the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Group'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.

The Group as a lessor

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to a lessee is classified as finance leases. As at the commencement date, an asset held under a finance lease is recognised as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease or the present value of the lease payments receivable and any unguaranteed residual value. Subsequently, finance income is recognised over the lease term to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to a lessee. Lease receivables from operating leases is recognised as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying assets and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

4.10 Related party transactions

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

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

4.11 Foreign currencies

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Group's functional currency.

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

Gains and losses on exchange are included in determining income.

4.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group performs impairment reviews in respect of the property, plant and equipment, right-of use assets, investment properties and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. The Group also carries out annual impairment reviews in respect of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. 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. In determining value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by a valuation model that, based on information available, reflects the amount that the Group could obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

In the assessment of asset impairment (except for goodwill), if there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of the asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

4.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

The Group has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Group 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 defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

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

4.14 Provisions

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

4.15 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

4.16 Financial instruments

The Group 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, trade receivables, that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the accounting policy relating to revenue recognition.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as to be subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition is driven by the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if the financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at FVOCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at FVOCI if the financial asset is held to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial asset and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to the profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value including interest income recognised in the profit or loss.

These financial assets include derivatives, security investments held for trading, equity investments which the Group has not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI and financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Except for derivative liabilities, at initial recognition the Group's financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. In determining amortised cost, the Group takes into account any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets

Regular way purchases or 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 settlement date, i.e., the date on which an asset is delivered.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Group has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 the profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure (a lifetime ECL).

The Group considers a significant increase in credit risk to have occurred when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, and considers a financial asset as credit impaired or default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to have a significant increase in credit risk and to be in default using other internal or external information, such as credit rating of issuers.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

ECLs are calculated based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.17 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received from sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Group applies a quoted market price in an active market to measure its assets and liabilities except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Group measures 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 categories 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 Group 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:

Leases - The Group as a lessee

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, the management is required to exercise judgement in assessing whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise either the extension or termination option.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, the management is required to exercise judgement in estimating its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to discount lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group 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.

Allowance for diminution in inventory value

The determination of allowance for diminution in inventory value requires management to make judgements and estimates. The allowance for declining in net realisable value is estimated based on the selling price expected in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete the sale; and allowance for obsolete, slow-moving and deteriorated inventories is estimated based on the approximate aging of each type of inventories and the prevailing market condition.

Goodwill and intangible assets

The initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and 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.

Allowance for impairment of non-financial assets

In determining allowance for impairment of a non-financial asset, the management is required to exercise judgements regarding determination of the recoverable amount of the asset, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next 5 years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the cash-generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash-generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 16.

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

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

6. Related party transactions

During the years, the Group had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions, which are summarised below, arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and those related parties.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements		
	2025	2024	2025	2024	Pricing policy
<u>Transactions with entity with significant influence over the Group (SVOA Public Company Limited)</u>					
Purchases of goods	154	110	154	110	At cost plus approximately 5 percent average profit margin (2024: 5 percent)
<u>Transactions with associates</u>					
Dividend income	10	17	10	17	At the declared rate
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>					
Sales of goods	2	9	2	9	Market price
Equipment rental income	1	1	1	1	Contract price
Service fee expenses	1	1	1	1	Market price
Computer software development cost	5	3	5	3	Contract price
Promotional fee expenses	3	8	3	8	Contract price
Purchases of goods	1	-	1	-	Market price

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<u>Trade and other current receivables - related parties (Note 8)</u>				
Entities with significant influence over the Group	913	77	913	77
Related companies (related by common shareholders and common directors)	5,928	4,943	5,928	4,943
Total trade and other current receivables - related parties	6,841	5,020	6,841	5,020
<u>Trade and other current payables - related parties (Note 18)</u>				
Subsidiary	-	-	97,813	97,813
Entities with significant influence over the Group	29,415	12,724	29,415	12,724
Associates	67	-	67	-
Related companies (related by common shareholders and common directors)	2,295	1,492	2,295	1,492
Total trade and other current payables - related parties	31,777	14,216	129,590	112,029

Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had employee benefit expenses payable to its directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term employee benefits	24.8	24.2
Post-employment benefits	0.2	0.1
Total	<u>25.0</u>	<u>24.3</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash	20,971	9,791
Bank deposits	136,543	91,638
Total	<u>157,514</u>	<u>101,429</u>

As at 31 December 2025, bank deposits in savings accounts and fixed deposits carried interests between 0.15 and 0.40 percent per annum (2024: between 0.15 and 0.75 percent per annum).

8. Trade and other current receivables

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
		Consolidated/Separate	
		financial statements	
		2025	2024
<u>Trade receivables - related parties</u>			
Aged on the basis of due dates			
Not yet due		4,347	3,059
Past due			
Up to 3 months		121	212
Total trade receivables - related parties		4,468	3,271
<u>Trade receivables - unrelated parties</u>			
Aged on the basis of due dates			
Not yet due		336,418	214,430
Past due			
Up to 3 months		31,613	38,492
3 - 6 months		245	106
6 - 12 months		207	122
Over 12 months		2,787	2,787
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties		371,270	255,937
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses		(2,787)	(2,787)
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties - net		368,483	253,150
Total trade receivables - net		372,951	256,421
<u>Other current receivables</u>			
Other current receivables - related parties		2,373	1,749
Other current receivables - unrelated parties		50,260	57,234
Accrued commission income		148,745	76,553
Total other current receivables		201,378	135,536
Total trade and other current receivables - net		574,329	391,957

9. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated/Separate financial statements					
	Cost		Allowance of diminution in inventory value - Inventory obsolescence		Inventories - net	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Finished goods	1,472,007	1,275,753	(11,635)	(9,942)	1,460,372	1,265,811
Total	<u>1,472,007</u>	<u>1,275,753</u>	<u>(11,635)</u>	<u>(9,942)</u>	<u>1,460,372</u>	<u>1,265,811</u>

During the current year, the Company reduced cost of inventories by Baht 1.7 million, which was included in cost of sales, to reflect the net realisable value (2024: reversed the write-down of cost of inventories by Baht 2.9 million and reduced the amount of inventories recognised as expenses during the year).

10. Investment in subsidiary

Details of investment in subsidiary as presented in the separate financial statements are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Subsidiary company	Paid up capital		Shareholding percentage		Investment value under cost method	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
			%	%		
Computer System Connection International Co., Ltd.	140,000	140,000	100	100	89,067	89,067

Entire Business Transfer from subsidiary

On 30 April 2021, the Company entered into the entire business transfer agreement with Computer System Connection International Co., Ltd. to acquire assets, liabilities and other commitments and obligations to the Company. The Company agreed to pay a consideration for the transfer of the business of totaling Baht 97.8 million which was the net book value of assets and liabilities as at 30 April 2021 based on the financial statements of the subsidiary.

On 30 April 2021, the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Computer System Connection International Company Limited passed a resolution to approve the dissolution of the subsidiary. The subsidiary registered its dissolution with the Ministry of Commerce on 14 May 2021 and is currently in the liquidation process.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had balance of Baht 97.8 million of the consideration payable to its subsidiary for the entire business transfer, which was included in other current payables - related parties (Note 18) (2024: Baht 97.8 million).

11. Investments in associates

11.1 Details of associates

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)						
Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Shareholding percentage		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
					Carrying amount based on equity method		Carrying amount based on cost method	
			<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
			Percent	Percent				
S P V I Public Company Limited	Distribution of IT products and related accessories	Thailand	29	29	184,795	164,603	58,000	58,000
Touch Printing Republic Company Limited	Import and distribution of printing equipment and turnkey solution for printing service	Thailand	24	24	21,631	21,665	12,000	12,000
Total					206,426	186,268	70,000	70,000

11.2 Share of comprehensive income and dividend received

During the years, the Company recognised its share of profit from investments in the associates in the consolidated financial statements and dividend income in the separate financial statements as follows:

		(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
Company		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		Share of profit from investments in associates		Share of other comprehensive income from investments in associates	
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
S P V I Public Company Limited		29,473	14,033	-	(397)
Touch Printing Republic Company Limited		1,166	742	-	-
Total		30,639	14,775	-	(397)

11.3 Fair value of investment in listed associate

As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of the investment in S P V I Public Company Limited, calculated based on the latest bid price of the shares on the last trading day of the period as quoted on the MAI and in proportion to the Company's shareholding, was approximately Baht 251 million (2024: Baht 210 million).

Investment in listed associate for which fair value is disclosed in the financial statements is categorised within Level 1 which is the quoted market prices in an observable active market for such asset.

11.4 Summarised financial information about material associates

Summarised information about financial position

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	S P V I Public Company Limited		Touch Printing Republic Company Limited	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current assets	1,041	792	91	92
Non-current assets	329	421	10	10
Current liabilities	(601)	(494)	(8)	(9)
Non-current liabilities	(130)	(150)	(3)	(2)
Net assets	639	569	90	91
Shareholding percentage	29%	29%	24%	24%
Share of net assets	185	165	22	22
Carrying amounts of associates based on equity method	185	165	22	22

Summarised information about comprehensive income

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	S P V I Public Company Limited		Touch Printing Republic Company Limited	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue	8,362	6,831	156	172
Profit	102	48	5	4
Other comprehensive income	-	(1)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	102	47	5	4

12. Investment properties

Investment properties represent land held for sale for capital appreciation. As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of the investment properties, which was determined based on the market comparison approach performed by an accredited independent valuer, was Baht 8.2 million (2024: Baht 8.2 million). The fair value measurement for investment properties has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value.

Key assumptions used in the valuation are summarised below.

	As at 31 December		Effect to fair value where as an assumption value is increased
	Consolidated /Separate financial statements		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Price per square wah (Baht)	17,500	17,500	Increase in fair value

13. Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated/Separate financial statements								
	Land	Building and building improvements	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Assets for rent	Assets under construction and installation	Total
Cost								
1 January 2024	3,540	791,570	212,795	25,017	28,720	27,623	4,904	1,094,169
Additions	-	60,430	19,523	-	-	-	4,978	84,931
Transfer from inventory	-	-	-	-	-	1,025	-	1,025
Disposals/write-off	-	(66,003)	(8,233)	(1,471)	(3,765)	(3,221)	-	(82,693)
Transfer in (out)	-	3,999	3,633	-	-	(39)	(7,593)	-
31 December 2024	3,540	789,996	227,718	23,546	24,955	25,388	2,289	1,097,432
Additions	-	58,780	40,557	-	1,121	-	14,047	114,505
Transfer from inventory	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	-	1,018
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	9,593	-	-	9,593
Disposals/write-off	-	(58,779)	(12,116)	(1,352)	-	(4,998)	-	(77,245)
Transfer in (out)	-	14,997	-	-	-	-	(14,997)	-
31 December 2025	3,540	804,994	256,159	22,194	35,669	21,408	1,339	1,145,303
Accumulated depreciation								
1 January 2024	-	586,164	152,760	16,034	27,252	23,680	-	805,890
Depreciation for the year	-	63,248	22,990	3,878	547	2,120	-	92,783
Transfer in (out)	-	-	39	-	-	(39)	-	-
Accumulated depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(61,217)	(8,098)	(961)	(3,765)	(3,221)	-	(77,262)
31 December 2024	-	588,195	167,691	18,951	24,034	22,540	-	821,411
Depreciation for the year	-	60,062	24,716	3,558	630	1,797	-	90,763
Transfer from right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	8,604	-	-	8,604
Accumulated depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(50,873)	(11,681)	(1,352)	-	(4,994)	-	(68,900)
31 December 2025	-	597,384	180,726	21,157	33,268	19,343	-	851,878
Allowance for impairment loss								
1 January 2024	-	1,206	-	-	-	-	-	1,206
Increase during the year	-	4,827	-	-	-	-	-	4,827
Decrease during the year	-	(4,206)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,206)
31 December 2024	-	1,827	-	-	-	-	-	1,827
Increase during the year	-	1,897	-	-	-	-	-	1,897
Decrease during the year	-	(1,181)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,181)
31 December 2025	-	2,543	-	-	-	-	-	2,543
Net book value								
31 December 2024	3,540	199,974	60,027	4,595	921	2,848	2,289	274,194
31 December 2025	3,540	205,067	75,433	1,037	2,401	2,065	1,339	290,882
Depreciation for the year								
2024 (Baht 2.1 million included in cost of sales and services, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)								92,783
2025 (Baht 1.8 million included in cost of sales and services, and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)								90,763

As at 31 December 2025, certain items of plant and equipment were fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 634 million (2024: Baht 620 million).

14. Leases

14.1 The Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of property, plant, and equipment used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 1 and 13 years.

a) Right-of-use assets

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements		
	Right-of-use		
	building space	Vehicles	Total
1 January 2024	721,180	2,603	723,783
Additions during the year	375,586	-	375,586
Write-off during the year - net book value at write-off date	(23,037)	-	(23,037)
Transfer to finance lease receivables for sublease	(14,729)	-	(14,729)
Depreciation for the year	(351,039)	(929)	(351,968)
31 December 2024	707,961	1,674	709,635
Additions during the year	156,150	6,626	162,776
Write-off during the year - net book value at write-off date	(26,751)	-	(26,751)
Transfer to plant and equipment	-	(989)	(989)
Depreciation for the year	(368,783)	(841)	(369,624)
31 December 2025	468,577	6,470	475,047

b) Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Lease liabilities	533,623	795,397
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(37,905)	(54,297)
Total	495,718	741,100
Less: Portion due within one year	(266,711)	(359,253)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	229,007	381,847

Movements of the lease liability account during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate	
	financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	741,100	744,193
Add: Additions during the year	162,109	374,117
Accretion of interest during the year	26,987	28,180
Less: Payments during the year	(403,690)	(380,283)
Termination of contracts due to branch		
closures during the year	(30,788)	(25,107)
Balance at end of year	<u>495,718</u>	<u>741,100</u>

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 30.1 under the liquidity risk.

c) Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate	
	financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	369,624	351,968
Interest expense on lease liabilities	26,987	28,180
Expense relating to short-term leases	32,199	23,519
Expense relating to variable lease payments	2,602	2,738

The Company has lease contracts for office building space that contains variable payments based on sales. The lease terms are 1 - 2 years.

d) Others

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2025 of Baht 438.5 million (2024: Baht 406.5 million), including the cash outflows related to short-term leases and variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

14.2 The Group as a lessor

The Group has entered into finance leases for its computer tablets of the lease terms are between 2 and 5 years.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Undiscounted lease payments receivable under finance leases		
Within 1 year	5,948	5,948
Over 1 year and up to 5 years	5,520	11,468
Total	11,468	17,416
Less: Deferred interest income	(190)	(422)
Finance lease receivables	11,278	16,994
Less: Portion due within one year	(5,808)	(5,716)
Finance lease receivables - net	5,470	11,278

15. Intangible assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements			
	Trademark	Computer Software	Computer software under development	Total
Cost				
1 January 2024	212,560	89,575	1,965	304,100
Additions	-	299	696	995
Transfer in (out)	-	1,375	(1,375)	-
31 December 2024	212,560	91,249	1,286	305,095
Additions	-	450	1,520	1,970
Transfer in (out)	-	500	(500)	-
31 December 2025	212,560	92,199	2,306	307,065
Accumulated amortisation				
1 January 2024	-	46,992	-	46,992
Amortisation for the year	-	7,483	-	7,483
31 December 2024	-	54,475	-	54,475
Amortisation for the year	-	7,213	-	7,213
31 December 2025	-	61,688	-	61,688
Net book value				
31 December 2024	212,560	36,774	1,286	250,620
31 December 2025	212,560	30,511	2,306	245,377

Trademark acquired through business combination is renewed every 10 years and has allowed the Group to determine that this asset has an indefinite useful life. This asset was tested for impairment as described in Note 16 to the financial statements.

16. Goodwill and brand with indefinite useful life

There were goodwill and trademark with indefinite useful life acquired through the entire business transfer from Computer System Connection International Co., Ltd. (the subsidiary) as below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
Goodwill	77,385
Trademark (Note 15)	212,560

For the annual impairment testing, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) has been determined based on value in use using the income approach, which is measured using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The fair value measurement is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Key assumptions used in fair value measurement of goodwill and trademark with indefinite useful life as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Percent per annum)	
	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Long-term growth rates	1.0	1.0
Discount rates	8.7	11.0

The management has considered growth rate from the expected market growth and discount rate as a rate to reflect the risks specific to the CGU.

The management has considered the above and believes that there is no impairment loss on goodwill and trademark with indefinite useful life.

17. Short-term loans from financial institutions

Movements of short-term loans from financial institutions during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate	
	financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	936,020	986,636
Add: Increase during the year	6,041,321	3,080,236
Less: Repayment during the year	(5,690,492)	(3,130,852)
Balance at end of year	<u>1,286,849</u>	<u>936,020</u>

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had short-term loans from commercial banks which carry interests at the rates of 2.40 to 2.65 percent per annum (2024: 3.65 to 3.80 percent per annum).

Short-term loan agreements contain certain covenants as specified in the agreements that, among other things, require the Company to maintain debt to equity ratio at the rate prescribed in the agreements, and the portion of the Company's shares held by the major shareholders.

18. Trade and other current payables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Trade payables - related parties	30,798	12,734	30,798	12,734
Trade payables - unrelated parties	482,275	469,918	482,275	469,918
Other current payables - related parties (Note 10)	979	1,482	98,792	99,295
Other current payables - unrelated parties	31,504	22,330	31,504	22,330
Accrued expenses	110,887	94,363	110,887	94,363
Unearned revenues	59,203	58,068	59,203	58,068
Total trade and other current payables	<u>715,646</u>	<u>658,895</u>	<u>813,459</u>	<u>756,708</u>

19. Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire from the Company, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Provision for employee benefits at beginning of year	31,481	26,606
Included in profit or loss:		
Current service cost	2,687	2,364
Interest cost	694	728
Included in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement loss arising from		
Financial assumptions changes	1,608	1,671
Experience adjustments	1,167	228
Benefits paid during the year	(1,481)	(116)
Provision for employee benefits at end of year	<u>36,156</u>	<u>31,481</u>

As at 31 December 2025, the Company expects to pay Baht 3.6 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2024: Baht 4.2 million).

As at 31 December 2025, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefits for the Company is 15 years (2024: 15 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below.

	(Unit: Percent per annum)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate	2.07	2.54
Future salary increase rate (depending on age)	3.50	3.50
Staff turnover rate (depending on age)	3 - 40	3 - 40

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated/Separate financial statements			
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%	Increase 1%	Decrease 1%
Discount rate	(3.32)	3.90	(2.81)	3.30
Salary increase rate	3.71	(3.22)	3.01	(2.62)
Staff turnover rate	(3.50)	4.36	(2.99)	3.71

20. 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 percent of its net income after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10 percent of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

At present, the Company already set aside a statutory reserve of not less than 10 percent of its registered capital.

21. Revenue from contracts with customers

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Type of goods or services:		
Sales of electronic equipment	9,554,054	8,737,694
Marketing support income	242,584	179,203
Rental of peripheral equipment	9,848	12,248
Commission income	36,175	91,900
Agent for repair and sales of equipment	4,818	5,815
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>9,847,479</u>	<u>9,026,860</u>
Timing of revenue recognition:		
Revenue recognised at a point in time	9,837,631	9,014,612
Revenue recognised over time	9,848	12,248
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>9,847,479</u>	<u>9,026,860</u>

22. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost of goods	8,094,377	7,450,873
Depreciation and amortisation	467,599	452,234
Salary, wages and other employee benefits	459,292	390,656
Rental and service center expenses from lease agreements	216,247	205,393
Utilities expenses	58,164	55,863
Office supply expenses	18,986	14,185
Transportation expenses	11,557	12,167
Increase (decrease) in allowance for inventory obsolescence	1,693	(2,947)
Increase in allowance for impairment loss on assets	1,340	621

23. Finance cost

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest expense on borrowings	34,295	37,653
Interest expense on lease liabilities	27,458	28,757
Total finance cost	<u>61,753</u>	<u>66,410</u>

24. Income tax

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax:		
Current corporate income tax charge	35,847	33,225
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(852)	304
Income tax reported in profit or loss	<u>34,995</u>	<u>33,529</u>

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)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax relating to actuarial loss	555	380

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounting profit before tax	207,467	180,016	187,308	182,061
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by income tax rate	41,493	36,003	37,462	36,412
Effects of:				
Non-deductible expenses	(178)	745	(178)	745
Income not subject to tax	(6,127)	(3,015)	(2,096)	(3,424)
Additional expense deductions allowed	(193)	(204)	(193)	(204)
Total	(6,498)	(2,474)	(2,467)	(2,883)
Income tax reported in profit or loss	<u>34,995</u>	<u>33,529</u>	<u>34,995</u>	<u>33,529</u>

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Statements of financial position	
	as at 31 December	
	Consolidated/Separate	
	financial statements	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for expected credit losses	668	668
Allowance for diminution in inventory value	2,327	1,988
Accumulated depreciation of assets	610	632
Allowance for impairment loss on assets	1,700	1,432
Provision for employee benefits	7,231	6,296
Provision for service liabilities	830	771
Provision for decommissioning costs	4,266	4,282
Leases	2,071	2,227
Total	19,703	18,296
Deferred tax liabilities		
Intangible assets from business combination	(42,512)	(42,512)
Total	(42,512)	(42,512)
Total deferred tax liabilities - net	(22,809)	(24,216)

25. Earnings per share

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

26. Dividends

Details of dividend payment are set out below.

	Approved by	Total Dividends paid (Thousand Baht)	Dividend paid per share (Baht)
<u>2024</u>			
Dividends on the unappropriated retained earnings	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 10 April 2024	36,640	0.10
Interim dividend for 2024	Board of the Company's directors on 7 August 2024	25,648	0.07
Total dividends paid for the year 2024		62,288	0.17
<u>2025</u>			
Dividends on the unappropriated retained earnings	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 9 April 2025	69,615	0.19
Interim dividend for 2025	Board of the Company's directors on 11 August 2025	29,313	0.08
Total dividends paid for the year 2025		98,928	0.27

27. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the 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. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as Managing Director.

The Group is principally engaged in a single reportable operating segment in the distribution of computers, mobile phones and related accessories. Its operations are carried on in the single geographic area in Thailand. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss, on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to the aforementioned reportable operating segment and geographic area.

Major customers

For the years 2025 and 2024, the Group had no major customer with revenue of 10 percent or more of its revenues.

28. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Company contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 5 percent of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by Siam Commercial Bank Asset Management Co. Ltd., will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. During the year 2025, the contributions of the Company amounting to Baht 4.8 million (2024: Baht 2.9 million) were recognised as expenses.

29. Commitments and contingent liabilities

29.1 Lease and related service commitments

The Group has entered into several lease and service agreements in respect of the lease of office building space, warehouse and branch areas. The terms of the agreements are generally between 1 and 13 years.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, future minimum payments required under these lease and service agreements were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Payable:		
In up to 1 year	35	39
In over 1 year and up to 5 years	21	27
Over 5 years	-	2

In addition, the Company has obligations to pay rental and service fee at the percentage of sales under lease and service agreements for lease of certain branch areas.

29.2 Guarantees

As at 31 December 2025, there were outstanding bank guarantees of approximately Baht 54.8 million (the Company only: Baht 54.5 million) (2024: Baht 113.0 million, the Company only: Baht 112.7 million) issued by the banks on behalf of the Group to guarantee the purchases of goods and services as required in the ordinary course of business of the Group.

30. Financial instruments

30.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other current receivables, trade and other current payables and short-term loans from financial institutions. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade and other current receivables, deposits with banks and other financial instruments. The Group manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, the Group does not have high concentration of credit risk since it has a large customer base. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of trade and other current receivables as stated in the statement of financial position.

Trade receivables

The Group manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's finance department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments are made only in bank deposits with approved counterparty banks with credit-ratings at investment grade assigned by international credit agencies and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed and updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise concentration risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The credit risk on debt instruments and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash at banks and short-term loans from financial institutions. However, since most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate, the interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

Significant financial assets and liabilities 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)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2025					
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years				(% per annum)
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	47	111	158	0.15 - 0.40
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	574	574	-
Finance lease receivables	6	5	-	-	11	1.26 - 2.73
	6	5	47	685	743	
Financial liabilities						
Short-term loans from financial institutions	1,287	-	-	-	1,287	2.40 - 2.65
Trade and other current payables	-	-	-	716	716	-
Lease liabilities	267	229	-	-	496	3.04 - 5.40
	1,554	229	-	716	2,499	

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements						
As at 31 December 2024						
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years				
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	49	52	101	0.15 - 0.75
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	392	392	-
Finance lease receivables	6	11	-	-	17	1.26 - 2.73
	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>510</u>	
Financial liabilities						
Short-term loans from financial institutions	936	-	-	-	936	3.65 - 3.80
Trade and other current payables	-	-	-	659	659	-
Lease liabilities	170	571	-	-	741	3.04 - 5.40
	<u>1,106</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>2,336</u>	

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements						
As at 31 December 2025						
	Fixed interest rates		Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years				
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	47	111	158	0.15 - 0.40
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	574	574	-
Finance lease receivables	6	5	-	-	11	1.26 - 2.73
	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>743</u>	
Financial liabilities						
Short-term loans from financial institutions	1,287	-	-	-	1,287	2.40 - 2.65
Trade and other current payables	-	-	-	813	813	-
Lease liabilities	267	229	-	-	496	3.04 - 5.40
	<u>1,554</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>2,596</u>	

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	As at 31 December 2024					
	Fixed interest rates		Floating	Non-interest	Total	Effective
	Within		interest	bearing		interest
	1 year	1 to 5 years	rate			rate
						(% per annum)
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	49	52	101	0.15 - 0.75
Trade and other current						
receivables	-	-	-	392	392	-
Finance lease receivables	6	11	-	-	17	1.26 - 2.73
	6	11	49	444	510	
Financial liabilities						
Short-term loans from						
financial institutions	936	-	-	-	936	3.65 - 3.80
Trade and other current						
payables	-	-	-	757	757	-
Lease liabilities	170	571	-	-	741	3.04 - 5.40
	1,106	571	-	757	2,434	

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the foreign currency risk arises mainly from purchasing of goods that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Group seeks to reduce this risk by entering into foreign exchange forward contracts when it considers appropriate. Generally, the forward contracts mature within one year.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had no significant outstanding financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Liquidity risk

The Group needs liquidity to meet its obligations and is responsible for its own cash balances and the raising of internal and external credit lines to cover the liquidity needs. The Group monitors the risk of a shortage of liquidity position by recurring liquidity planning an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents, unused committed and uncommitted credit lines with various banks to meet its liquidity requirements.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements			
As at 31 December 2025			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Short-term loans from financial institutions	1,286,849	-	1,286,849
Trade and other current payables	715,646	-	715,646
Lease liabilities	283,468	250,155	533,623
Total	2,285,963	250,155	2,536,118

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements			
As at 31 December 2024			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Short-term loans from financial institutions	936,020	-	936,020
Trade and other current payables	658,895	-	658,895
Lease liabilities	195,331	600,066	795,397
Total	1,790,246	600,066	2,390,312

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements			
As at 31 December 2025			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Short-term loans from financial institutions	1,286,849	-	1,286,849
Trade and other current payables	813,459	-	813,459
Lease liabilities	283,468	250,155	533,623
Total	2,383,776	250,155	2,633,931

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements			
As at 31 December 2024			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Short-term loans from financial institutions	936,020	-	936,020
Trade and other current payables	756,708	-	756,708
Lease liabilities	195,331	600,066	795,397
Total	1,888,059	600,066	2,488,125

30.2 Fair values of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Group's financial instruments are short-term in nature or carrying interest at rates close to the market interest rate, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statement of financial position.

31. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it has an appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital position with reference to its debt-to-equity ratio. As at 31 December 2025, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 2.02:1 (2024: 1.99:1) and the Company's was 2.35:1 (2024: 2.30:1).

32. Event after the reporting period

On 23 February 2026, the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company passed a resolution approving the payment of annual dividend for the year 2025 at Baht 0.21 per share, or a total of Baht 76.94 million. The payment of dividend will later be proposed for approval in the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders.

33. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 23 February 2026.