

Samart Corporation Public Company Limited
and its subsidiaries
Report and consolidated and separate financial statements
31 December 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Samart Corporation Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Samart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the related consolidated statements of income, 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 Samart Corporation 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 Samart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Samart Corporation 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.

Emphasis of Matters

I draw attention to the following notes to the financial statements:

Significant litigations and commercial disputes

- a) As described in Note 42.6 a) to the financial statements regarding an ongoing dispute relating to the Company's provision of financial support and installation of a telecommunication network system for an organisation, in December 2019, an arbitral tribunal rendered its decision and ordered the Company to provide financial support and the installation of a telecommunication network system for the organisation amounting to Baht 190 million, with an interest of 15 percent per annum until a full payments is made. Subsequently, in May 2024, the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Court of First Instance to dismiss the Company's petition to revoke the arbitration award, resulting in the Company is obliged to pay the financial support and installation of a telecommunication network system, in accordance with the arbitration award, with interest at the rate of 15 percent per annum until a full settlement is made. On 25 June 2024, the Company filed a petition to deposit Baht 190 million to fully settle the principal debt and an additional Baht 40 million to partially cover the interest with the Deposit of Property Bangkok Office 1. The Company also negotiated to pay the remaining interest in installments within a period of 7 years with the Organising Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand. At present, the committee is waiting for the organising committee to hold a meeting to appoint an authorised representative to proceed the enforcement of the arbitral award. Therefore, as of 31 December 2025, the Company recorded a provision for this litigation totaling Baht 492 million in its accounts.
- b) Note 42.6 b) to the financial statements. The Company and two private limited companies together, as SPS Consortium ("SPS"), entered into an agreement with a state enterprise to perform waste management in the area of Suvarnabhumi Airport. Subsequently, a dispute arose with respect to SPS's non-compliance with the conditions in this agreement. SPS therefore filed a lawsuit against the state enterprise with the Central Administrative Court in November 2016 to demand a full payment for the services that has been performed of Baht 194 million plus interest thereon (totaling Baht 238 million). In 2017, the state enterprise submitted testimony and filed a countersuit with the Central Administrative Court, claiming damages and fines totaling Baht 1,038 million from SPS related to the non-compliance. Subsequently, on 5 March 2025, the Central Administrative Court rendered a judgment requiring the SPS to jointly pay a fine and compensation for breaching a hiring contract. The payment will be offset against service fees that the state enterprise has yet to pay to the SPS Group. The amount will also be offset against the proceeds the state enterprise received from a bank under a letter of guarantee. Accordingly, the SPS Group is liable to pay a net total amount of Baht 6.7 million, along with interest until the full payment is made. However, in accordance with the accounting standards as principle of conservatism, as of 31 December 2025, the Company has fully set aside a provision for fine and compensation of Baht 109 million according to the judgment of the Central Administrative Court, in the Company's work proportion. On 2 April 2025, the SPS filed an appeal against the judgment of the Central Administrative Court with the Administrative Court. The case is currently under consideration by the Administrative Court.

- c) Note 42.6 c) to the financial statements regarding a dispute of I-Mobile Plus Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, relating to breach of contract with respect to 3G mobile network service trial project with an organisation. In October 2018, a subsidiary filed a plaint claiming compensation from such organisation with the Civil Court amounting to Baht 1,941 million. Subsequently, on 9 March 2023, the Court of First Instance issued a judgment ordering such organisation to pay the subsidiary Baht 748 million in compensation, plus interest from the date of filing until the debt is fully paid. On 5 September 2023, the subsidiary filed an appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance, requesting the Court of Appeal to consider the case and order the defendant to pay additional damages totaling Baht 812 million. Currently, the case is being considered by the Court of Appeal. However, in 2020 such organisation filed a suit against Samart Digital Public Company Limited and the subsidiary (Samart Digital Group) with the Central Administrative Court demanding payments of fees and interest thereon amounting to Baht 212 million (including interest thereon). Later on 14 December 2023, the Civil of First Instance issued an order that Samart Digital Group collectively pay Baht 137 million to such organisation, along with an annual interest, starting from 20 December 2017, until the complete settlement. On 5 June 2024, Samart Digital Group filed an appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance, requesting the Court of Appeal to consider the dismissal of the plaint by the organisation mentioned above, based on the facts presented in a letter requesting a debt offset that the subsidiary submitted to such organisation. Later, on 6 June 2024, such organisation filed an appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance, requesting the Court of Appeal to consider the case adjudicating the default interest rate from 5 percent per annum to 1.25 percent per month. As of 31 December 2025, Samart Digital Group has fully recorded the liability according to the judgment of the Court of First Instance (under provision and other payable). Currently, the case is being considered by the Court of Appeal.
- d) Note 42.6 d) to the financial statements, Samart Telcoms Public Company Limited, a subsidiary company, and two private limited companies together, as STSL Consortium (“the Consortium”), entered into an agreement with a state enterprise for the procurement and installation of an information system and the development of the Core Business Process System (CBPS). Subsequently, the Consortium faced disputes regarding the inability to deliver work under the agreement as per the agreed terms. Consequently, their agreement was terminated leading to the seizure of the collateral.

In response, the Consortium filed a lawsuit against the state enterprise in December 2021, seeking payment for all work completed, damages, and the return of the seized collateral totaling Baht 856 million, inclusive of interest (totaling Baht 875 million). During 2023, the state enterprise counter-sued in the Civil Court, claiming compensation amounting to Baht 700 million due to the disputes concerning the inability to deliver the work as per the contract terms, including interest at a rate of 5 percent per annum from the date of the counterclaim until the full is settled. The subsidiary company recorded the seized collateral as damages of Baht 20 million in its accounts in proportion of the subsidiary company's share of work.

Subsequently, on 24 September 2025, the Civil Court rendered a judgment ordering the state enterprise to pay Baht 50 million and directing the Consortium to dismantle and remove the equipment installed for use in the project within 90 days from the date of the judgment. Otherwise, the state enterprise shall be entitled to remove the installed equipment, sell it by public auction, and remit the proceeds, after deducting the expenses incurred in the auction, to the Consortium. Furthermore, the Consortium was ordered to return the first installment previously received to the state enterprise with interest at rate of 3 percent per annum from 5 September 2019 until the date of filing the lawsuit totaling Baht 29 million and pay compensation for opportunity cost and damages amounting to Baht 5 million. The Court also ordered that the bank guarantee, previously claimed by the state enterprise, be considered part of the damages already compensated to the state enterprise. After offsetting the amounts that the Consortium and the state enterprise were required to pay each other, the remaining net damages payable by the state enterprise to the Consortium amounted to Baht 45 million, together with interest at a rate of 5 percent per annum from the date of filing of the lawsuit (7 December 2021) until full payment is made. The Consortium filed an appeal with the Court of Appeal on 20 February 2026. Currently, the case is under consideration by the Court of Appeal.

However, as of 31 December 2025, the subsidiary company recognised provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and accrued income totaling Baht 138 million and provision amounting to Baht 21 million in the subsidiary company's work proportion.

However, the above 3 lawsuits and commercial disputes as mentioned in b) - d) above have not yet been finalised and their outcome depend on future legal proceedings.

My opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

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 to each matter are described below.

Revenue recognition and estimation of provision for the delay penalties and possible losses from long-term contracts

The Group has disclosed its policies on revenue recognition for services provided under long-term contracts, cost estimates for projects under long-term contracts, provision for the delay penalties and provision for loss on projects under long-term contracts in Notes 4.1, 5.1 and 31 to the financial statements. I identified revenue recognition and estimation of provision for the delay penalties and possible losses from long-term contracts to be areas of significant risk in the audit. This is because the process of measurement, the determination of appropriate timing of recognition and the estimation of provision for the delay penalties and possible losses are areas requiring management to exercise significant judgement to assess the percentage of completion, the probability of loss, and the measurement of possible loss. The Group might also enter into side agreements that may affect the terms of the main contracts. There are risks with respect to amount and timing of the recognition of revenue, provision for the delay penalties, and provisions for possible losses from long-term contracts. In addition, the amount of revenue recognises from such long-term contracts in each period forms a significant portion, representing 40% of the Group's total revenue. Therefore I focused on the revenue recognition and estimation of provision for the delay penalties and possible losses under long-term contracts.

I assessed and tested the internal controls put in place by the Group over the process of entering into contracts, estimates of project costs and revisions thereto, recognition of revenue and estimation of percentage of completion and possible losses under long-term contracts by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed controls.

In addition, I also selected long-term contracts made with major customers and randomly selected to read the contracts to consider the conditions relating to revenue recognition and made enquiries as to whether any side contracts were made directly with customers. I inquired with the management about the terms of and risks associated with these contracts relevant to revenue recognition and estimates of the delay penalties and possible loss. I made enquiries of responsible executives, gained an understanding of the Group's process to assess the percentage of completion and cost estimates for projects, compared estimates of project costs to the project budgets approved by authorised person. On a sampling basis, I examined relevant documents, considered the rationale for budget revisions, compared past estimates with actual project costs to assess the project management's competency in estimating project costs, and compared actual costs with supporting documents including testing the calculation of the percentage of completion based on actual costs incurred. I evaluated the possible losses on projects assessed by the management through an analysis of the ratio of actual cost incurred against cost estimates for projects for each significant cost component. I compared the percentage of completion or actual project progress with the timeframe specified in contracts.

I enquired with the management and legal counsels of the subsidiaries relating to dispute of the projects delay, reviewed the related supporting documents of work delivery and acceptance and the request for deadline extension that were used to support the estimation of the provisions for assessing the judgement exercised by the management in evaluating the probability of projects delay or estimate possible losses. I also examined the accounting transactions related to revenue recognition that were recorded through journal vouchers, in order to detect any irregularities. Moreover, I reviewed the disclosures made in the notes to the financial statements with respect to the basis of revenue recognition and the estimation of delay penalties and possible losses.

Compliance with loan covenants of a subsidiary

As disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements, as at 31 December 2025 Samart Digital Public Company Limited, a subsidiary company has long term loans amounting to Baht 1,333 million. Under the loan agreements, the subsidiary has to comply with certain conditions including maintaining financial ratios as stipulated in the agreements. As the long-term loan has significant balances in the financial statements (accounting for 13% of total liabilities in the consolidated financial statements), there is a risk that the subsidiary could not comply with the certain conditions or maintain financial ratios in accordance with the loan covenants. This could resulted in the loan becoming payable on demand and reclassification from non-current liabilities to current liabilities and also the going concern of the subsidiary company.

I have checked the condition and loan covenants as stipulated in the agreements and tested the correctness of the calculation of financial ratios whether they were complied with the loan covenants. I have inquired with the management regarding the process for tracking the condition and loan covenants as well as the process of the waiver in case of breaching the loan covenants. In addition, I have reviewed the appropriateness of the classification of loans and assessed the adequacy of information disclosed in notes to the financial statements with respect to the compliance with the loan covenants, as well as the appropriateness of the going concern basis used in preparing the financial statements of the subsidiary company.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise 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 (if any).

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.

Siriwan Suratepin
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4604

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 26 February 2026

Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,563,279,663	3,035,427,086	205,601,270	511,281,991
Trade and other current receivables	8	2,165,823,463	2,156,161,972	822,950,776	604,433,374
Accrued income		1,724,100,110	2,730,006,719	103,051,691	96,565,186
Current portion of finance lease receivables	9	145,265,587	130,664,753	-	-
Short-term loans	10	23,471,765	38,210,129	184,796,986	188,344,816
Inventories	11	1,062,995,786	641,503,848	-	-
Other current financial assets	12	200,256,524	85,393,997	2,654,875	7,172,978
Other current assets	13	1,272,165,679	1,392,228,345	55,204,415	65,230,687
Total current assets		9,157,358,577	10,209,596,849	1,374,260,013	1,473,029,032
Non-current assets					
Restricted bank deposits	7, 14	103,325,355	103,427,393	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	12	25,731,707	29,548,801	8,282,021	9,861,519
Finance lease receivables - net of current portion	9	119,398,601	234,169,144	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	3,655,665,183	3,687,787,396
Investment properties	16	85,436,000	85,436,000	58,610,184	69,299,793
Property, plant and equipment	17	4,722,505,616	5,205,752,961	1,314,339,812	1,542,782,010
Right-of-use assets	18	219,780,876	186,730,284	53,318,224	40,445,806
Goodwill	19	236,711,640	236,711,640	-	-
Intangible assets	20	1,344,783,334	1,099,671,092	6,417,211	11,856,298
Deferred tax assets	37	296,635,959	300,581,358	-	-
Other non-current assets		715,075,874	407,135,116	3,999,962	5,041,980
Total non-current assets		7,869,384,962	7,889,163,789	5,100,632,597	5,367,074,802
Total assets		17,026,743,539	18,098,760,638	6,474,892,610	6,840,103,834

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

Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	21	783,189,605	1,023,338,030	180,000,000	200,000,000
Trade and other current payables	22	1,723,425,688	2,360,308,439	467,480,273	450,242,783
Short-term loans	23	10,378,560	10,378,560	479,466,503	563,559,248
Current portion of debentures	24	405,149,269	723,509,564	405,149,269	723,509,564
Current portion of long-term loans from financial institutions	25	1,858,687,616	1,876,393,175	385,235,934	219,678,248
Current portion of lease liabilities	18	51,532,465	65,796,001	10,787,056	18,131,508
Income tax payable		142,709,907	114,080,358	-	-
Accrued project cost		1,146,206,060	1,088,250,079	610,956	880,770
Other current provisions	26	64,528,360	45,153,552	-	-
Other current financial liabilities		88,990,700	47,134,226	2,308,170	-
Other current liabilities	27	837,574,463	1,040,598,251	26,744,631	22,797,830
Total current liabilities		7,112,372,693	8,394,940,235	1,957,782,792	2,198,799,951
Non-current liabilities					
Debentures - net of current portion	24	641,102,578	1,043,407,410	641,102,578	1,043,407,410
Long-term loans from financial institutions - net of current portion	25	392,687,910	397,013,085	392,687,910	362,613,085
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	18	132,981,201	84,642,401	29,385,161	8,652,781
Other non-current provisions	26	1,165,069,326	778,477,518	605,278,202	494,095,890
Non-current provision for employee benefits	28	356,702,282	335,305,672	53,316,031	52,050,222
Deferred tax liabilities	37	214,381,911	218,060,577	58,241,509	54,595,456
Other non-current financial liabilities		24,876,811	61,844,439	13,697,128	13,538,691
Other non-current liabilities					
Deposits		2,130,709	1,569,200	-	-
Others		990,204	14,065,690	-	13,075,487
Total other non-current liabilities		3,120,913	15,634,890	-	13,075,487
Total non-current liabilities		2,930,922,932	2,934,385,992	1,793,708,519	2,042,029,022
Total liabilities		10,043,295,625	11,329,326,227	3,751,491,311	4,240,828,973

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

Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Liabilities and shareholders' equity (continued)					
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	29				
Registered					
1,006,504,198 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each					
(2024: 1,174,254,794 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each)		1,006,504,198	1,174,254,794	1,006,504,198	1,174,254,794
Issued and fully paid-up					
1,006,504,198 ordinary shares of Baht 1 each		1,006,504,198	1,006,504,198	1,006,504,198	1,006,504,198
Share premium	29	243,407,722	243,407,722	243,407,722	243,407,722
Surplus on changes in percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries		2,351,571,777	2,356,197,704	-	-
Treasury stocks	29	(27,418,055)	-	(27,418,055)	-
Retained earnings					
Appropriated - statutory reserve	30	134,200,521	134,200,521	134,200,521	134,200,521
Appropriated - treasury stock reserve		27,418,055	-	27,418,055	-
Unappropriated		1,470,274,822	1,128,217,918	1,145,411,778	1,021,285,340
Other components of shareholders' equity		118,732,261	235,611,432	193,877,080	193,877,080
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		5,324,691,301	5,104,139,495	2,723,401,299	2,599,274,861
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries		1,658,756,613	1,665,294,916	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		6,983,447,914	6,769,434,411	2,723,401,299	2,599,274,861
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		17,026,743,539	18,098,760,638	6,474,892,610	6,840,103,834

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

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Directors

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Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues					
Revenues from sales	31	152,175,577	83,794,554	-	-
Revenues from contract work	31	4,435,408,557	4,368,264,051	-	30,364,486
Service income	31	6,228,169,389	5,590,452,973	976,636,084	963,405,310
Other income	32	140,871,206	114,689,684	693,231,551	267,083,922
Total revenues		10,956,624,729	10,157,201,262	1,669,867,635	1,260,853,718
Expenses					
Cost of sales	36	123,721,532	80,182,746	-	-
Cost of contract work		3,756,933,383	3,858,082,426	-	26,569,470
Cost of services		4,525,352,276	3,960,374,076	826,102,718	814,872,162
Selling and distribution expenses		184,325,400	201,115,434	1,849,492	1,457,848
Administrative expenses		910,705,347	887,951,254	299,857,608	275,410,955
Other expenses	33	221,391,225	364,804,504	120,375,649	522,460,151
Total expenses		9,722,429,163	9,352,510,440	1,248,185,467	1,640,770,586
Operating profit (loss)		1,234,195,566	804,690,822	421,682,168	(379,916,868)
Finance income	34	42,068,865	40,841,122	13,711,663	15,480,067
Finance cost	35	(275,575,478)	(335,456,028)	(149,642,995)	(174,825,111)
Loss of impairment loss on financial assets		(98,970,923)	(24,898,396)	(24,634,072)	(31,446,958)
Profit (loss) before income tax expenses		901,718,030	485,177,520	261,116,764	(570,708,870)
Income tax expenses	37	(221,384,490)	(184,325,044)	(7,124,942)	(9,746,286)
Profit (loss) for the year		680,333,540	300,852,476	253,991,822	(580,455,156)
Profit (loss) attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		479,307,976	132,923,646	253,991,822	(580,455,156)
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries		201,025,564	167,928,830		
		680,333,540	300,852,476		
Basic earnings per share					
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	38	0.48	0.13	0.25	(0.58)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (shares)		1,006,425,976	1,006,504,177	1,006,425,976	1,006,504,177

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

Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		(Unit: Baht)			
		Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
Note		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Profit (loss) for the year		680,333,540	300,852,476	253,991,822	(580,455,156)
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>					
Exchange differences on translation of					
	financial statements in foreign currencies	(117,493,334)	(23,678,030)	-	-
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss					
	in subsequent periods - net of income tax	(117,493,334)	(23,678,030)	-	-
<i>Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>					
	Remeasurement loss on defined benefit plans	(13,804,363)	(16,694,915)	(1,817,409)	(197,388)
	Income tax effect	37 2,110,397	3,742,000	-	-
		(11,693,966)	(12,952,915)	(1,817,409)	(197,388)
	Change in revaluation surplus on land	17 -	188,512,200	-	80,137,200
	Income tax effect	37 -	(37,702,440)	-	(16,027,440)
		-	150,809,760	-	64,109,760
	Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss				
	in subsequent periods - net of income tax	(11,693,966)	137,856,845	(1,817,409)	63,912,372
	Other comprehensive income for the year	(129,187,300)	114,178,815	(1,817,409)	63,912,372
	Total comprehensive income for the year	551,146,240	415,031,291	252,174,413	(516,542,784)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
	Equity holders of the Company	353,225,708	249,386,769	252,174,413	(516,542,784)
	Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries	197,920,532	165,644,522		
		551,146,240	415,031,291		

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

Samart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

Consolidated financial statements														
Equity attributable to owners of the Company														
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Surplus on changes in percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries	Treasury stocks	Retained earnings			Other components of shareholders' equity						
					Appropriated - statutory reserve	Appropriated - treasury stocks reserve	Unappropriated	Other comprehensive income						
								Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currencies	Surplus on revaluation of land	Surplus on revaluation of subsidiary companies	Total other components of shareholders' equity	Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non-controlling interest of the subsidiaries	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,006,504,143	243,407,227	2,355,058,574	-	134,200,521	-	1,006,031,608	(208,632,010)	129,767,320	187,275,663	108,410,973	4,853,613,046	1,467,910,406	6,321,523,452
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,923,646	-	-	-	-	132,923,646	167,928,830	300,852,476
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,737,336)	(23,609,301)	64,109,760	86,700,000	127,200,459	116,463,123	(2,284,308)	114,178,815
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,186,310	(23,609,301)	64,109,760	86,700,000	127,200,459	249,386,769	165,644,522	415,031,291
Exercise warrants	55	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	550
Change in the percentage of shareholding in the subsidiaries which not result in a loss of control	-	-	1,139,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,139,130	94,721,915	95,861,045
Decrease in non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries from dividend payment of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,981,927)	(62,981,927)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,006,504,198	243,407,722	2,356,197,704	-	134,200,521	-	1,128,217,918	(232,241,311)	193,877,080	273,975,663	235,611,432	5,104,139,495	1,665,294,916	6,769,434,411
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1,006,504,198	243,407,722	2,356,197,704	-	134,200,521	-	1,128,217,918	(232,241,311)	193,877,080	273,975,663	235,611,432	5,104,139,495	1,665,294,916	6,769,434,411
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	479,307,976	-	-	-	-	479,307,976	201,025,564	680,333,540
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,203,097)	(116,879,171)	-	-	(116,879,171)	(126,082,268)	(3,105,032)	(129,187,300)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	470,104,879	(116,879,171)	-	-	(116,879,171)	353,225,708	197,920,532	551,146,240
Dividend paid (Note 39)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,629,920)	-	-	-	-	(100,629,920)	-	(100,629,920)
Treasury stocks (Note 29)	-	-	-	(27,418,055)	-	27,418,055	(27,418,055)	-	-	-	-	(27,418,055)	-	(27,418,055)
Change in the percentage of shareholding in the subsidiaries which not result in a loss of control	-	-	(4,625,927)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,625,927)	(20,658,450)	(25,284,377)
Decrease in non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries from dividend payment of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(183,800,385)	(183,800,385)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	1,006,504,198	243,407,722	2,351,571,777	(27,418,055)	134,200,521	27,418,055	1,470,274,822	(349,120,482)	193,877,080	273,975,663	118,732,261	5,324,691,301	1,658,756,613	6,983,447,914

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

Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Separate financial statements							
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Treasury stocks	Retained earnings			Other components of shareholders' equity Surplus on revaluation of land	Total shareholders' equity
				Appropriated - statutory reserve	Appropriated - treasury stocks reserve	Unappropriated		
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,006,504,143	243,407,227	-	134,200,521	-	1,601,937,884	129,767,320	3,115,817,095
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(580,455,156)	-	(580,455,156)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(197,388)	64,109,760	63,912,372
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(580,652,544)	64,109,760	(516,542,784)
Exercise warrants	55	495	-	-	-	-	-	550
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>1,006,504,198</u>	<u>243,407,722</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>134,200,521</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,021,285,340</u>	<u>193,877,080</u>	<u>2,599,274,861</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1,006,504,198	243,407,722	-	134,200,521	-	1,021,285,340	193,877,080	2,599,274,861
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	253,991,822	-	253,991,822
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,817,409)	-	(1,817,409)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	252,174,413	-	252,174,413
Treasury stocks (Note 29)	-	-	(27,418,055)	-	27,418,055	(27,418,055)	-	(27,418,055)
Dividend paid (Note 39)	-	-	-	-	-	(100,629,920)	-	(100,629,920)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	<u>1,006,504,198</u>	<u>243,407,722</u>	<u>(27,418,055)</u>	<u>134,200,521</u>	<u>27,418,055</u>	<u>1,145,411,778</u>	<u>193,877,080</u>	<u>2,723,401,299</u>

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

Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit (loss) before tax		901,718,030	485,177,520	261,116,764	(570,708,870)
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities					
Unrealised (gain) loss on exchange		(8,820,774)	1,078,028	(44,517,498)	(1,673,451)
Gain on change in value of other current financial assets	12, 32	(448,338)	(1,249,781)	(540,879)	(626,332)
Unrealised (gain) loss from forward exchange contracts		6,299,359	(703,324)	2,308,170	(360,583)
Write-off trade and other current receivables		367,627	-	121,281	-
Increase (decrease) in allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other current receivables		(6,465,156)	10,436,485	8,133,589	-
Increase (decrease) of allowance for expected credit losses of accrued revenue		105,779,885	(3,650,553)	-	-
Increase in allowance for expected credit losses of short-term loans to subsidiary	6	-	-	16,598,705	13,100,000
Decrease in reduction cost of inventory to net realisable value	11	(1,320,329)	(2,775,999)	-	-
Decrease in allowance for expected credit losses of other non-current financial assets		(15,868,845)	(444,082)	(219,502)	(209,589)
Write-off withholding tax deducted at source	33	72,319,900	59,129,770	713,728	734,322
Write-off other non-current financial assets		15,403,758	-	-	-
Loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries		-	-	-	226,000,000
Loss on revaluation of investment properties	16, 33	-	-	10,689,609	9,892,952
Gain on revaluation of investment properties		-	(800,000)	-	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	17	897,884,583	873,496,387	257,933,222	237,418,892
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	18	71,267,704	76,937,378	17,721,604	20,062,894
(Gain) loss on disposal of equipment		(1,118,838)	2,545,538	(120,432)	(22,059)
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		(38,314)	-	-	-
Amortisation of deferred interest under lease liabilities	18, 35	7,752,519	7,599,530	1,568,237	1,225,446
Amortisation of unearned interest under lease receivable	34	(11,645,450)	(15,897,018)	-	-
Gain on compensation received from insurance	32	(757,918)	(12,439,757)	(692,620)	(451,479)
Write-off equipment		1,695,359	1,010,945	-	-
Transfer equipment to cost of project		-	28,581,509	-	-
Transfer equipment to expenses		42,091	1,655,813	42,091	-
Transfer intangible assets to cost of service		2,324,909	-	-	-
Reversal of revaluation on land		-	(400,000)	-	(400,000)
Allowance for impairment loss on intangible assets		-	9,479,676	-	-
Increase (decrease) in allowance for impairment loss on equipment		11,614,891	(8,307,407)	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	20	169,555,093	95,351,212	5,919,306	5,908,468
Loss from other non-current provision	33	137,156,923	292,670,787	108,972,312	285,832,876
Allowance for diminution in value of other non-current assets		-	17,489,047	-	18,556,547
Increase in non-current provision for employee benefits		32,357,382	28,339,189	3,041,267	2,563,906
Dividend income	32	(46,622)	-	(415,372,983)	(57,963,230)
Finance income	34	(30,423,415)	(24,944,103)	(13,711,663)	(15,480,067)
Interest expenses		254,280,133	314,059,447	147,585,326	172,630,216
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,610,866,147	2,233,426,237	367,289,634	346,030,859

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

Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities (continued)					
Operating assets (increase) decrease					
Trade and other current receivables		(16,022,251)	819,082,702	(226,952,711)	407,921,421
Accrued income		900,126,724	457,020,688	(6,486,505)	4,054,684
Inventories		(445,128,077)	(109,626,384)	-	-
Other current financial assets		(114,414,189)	(74,456,239)	5,058,982	-
Other current assets		(108,398,848)	82,960,031	(11,094,794)	1,801,460
Other non-current financial assets		4,282,181	(1,837,636)	1,799,000	(1,625,487)
Other non-current assets		(307,940,757)	20,102,361	1,042,018	963,546
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)					
Trade and other current payables		(576,780,692)	246,963,638	(1,154,829)	77,405,218
Other current financial liabilities		35,557,115	(769,105)	-	-
Other current liabilities		(183,648,491)	118,596,187	3,946,801	8,601,302
Other non-current financial liabilities		(36,967,628)	43,526,285	158,438	657,000
Other non-current liabilities		(10,059,477)	12,684,267	(13,075,487)	5,088,928
Cash flows from operating activities		1,751,471,757	3,847,673,032	120,530,547	850,898,931
Cash paid from pursuing a legal case		-	(230,000,000)	-	(230,000,000)
Employee benefit paid during the year	28	(24,357,226)	(21,403,779)	(3,592,866)	(2,322,667)
Cash paid for interest expenses		(246,595,476)	(295,771,370)	(125,008,328)	(142,641,561)
Cash paid for corporate income tax		(375,591,440)	(324,003,230)	(16,346,266)	(17,652,477)
Cash received from withholding tax refundable		209,564,744	108,137,362	29,724,969	4,131,576
Cash received from value added tax refundable		168,136,912	15,078,913	-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,482,629,271	3,099,710,928	5,308,056	462,413,802
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash paid to provide short-term loans to subsidiary	6	-	-	(13,100,000)	(13,100,000)
Cash paid to provide short-term loans to unrelated party		(60,000,000)	(25,000,000)	-	-
Cash received from repayment of short-term loans to unrelated party		75,525,000	5,000,000	-	-
Cash paid to provide short-term loans to employees		(4,305,111)	(1,706,703)	-	(84,000)
Cash received from repayment of short-term loans to employees		3,520,746	4,346,478	49,125	80,750
Cash paid for additional purchase of investments in subsidiaries		-	-	(7,877,787)	-
Cash received from interest income		30,454,158	24,130,398	13,908,258	15,470,188
Dividend received from listed equity investments	32	46,622	-	23,311	-
Dividend received from subsidiaries	15, 32	-	-	415,349,672	57,963,230
(Increase) decrease in restricted bank deposits		102,038	(327,612)	-	-
Cash received from lease receivables under finance lease agreement		111,815,158	121,980,174	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of equipment		1,403,064	4,699,328	120,617	22,141
Cash paid for acquisitions of equipment and assets under installation		(433,212,837)	(592,719,532)	(28,142,433)	(13,318,270)
Cash received from insurance claims		775,049	12,527,824	692,620	451,484
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		89,422	-	-	-
Cash paid for acquisition of intangible assets		(235,111,424)	(11,037,261)	(465,560)	-
Net cash flows from dissolution of a subsidiary		-	(13,474,455)	-	-
Decrease in non-controlling interests of subsidiaries from treasury stock of subsidiary		(16,832,666)	-	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		(525,730,781)	(471,581,361)	380,557,823	47,485,523

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

Smart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from financing activities					
Decrease in bank overdrafts		(7,380,396)	(28,723,256)	-	-
Proceeds from short-term loans from financial institutions		4,321,663,429	2,446,560,914	360,000,000	200,000,000
Cash paid to settle short-term loans from financial institutions		(4,554,431,458)	(3,692,206,670)	(380,000,000)	(450,000,000)
Decrease in trust receipts		-	(108,329,575)	-	(98,667,498)
Proceed from short-term loans from subsidiary companies		-	-	-	50,000,000
Repayment of short-term loans from subsidiary companies	6	-	-	(47,804,540)	(70,000,000)
Cash received from issuance debentures		-	1,050,000,000	-	1,050,000,000
Cash paid to debentures redemption	24	(723,729,600)	(951,570,400)	(723,729,600)	(951,570,400)
Cash paid for transaction costs		-	(7,350,000)	-	(7,350,000)
Proceed from issuance of convertible debentures		-	92,000,000	-	-
Proceeds from long-term loans from financial institutions	25	636,991,754	-	500,000,000	-
Cash paid for front-end fee of long-term loans from financial institutions		-	(3,250,000)	-	(3,250,000)
Cash paid to settle long-term loans from financial institutions	25	(658,874,999)	(690,322,737)	(304,220,000)	(221,220,000)
Cash paid to settle liabilities under lease agreements	18	(73,952,516)	(71,492,738)	(18,774,339)	(15,867,034)
Cash received from capital reduction of subsidiary		-	-	40,000,000	-
Cash received from exercise of warrants		-	1,397	-	550
Dividend paid	39	(100,629,920)	-	(100,629,920)	-
Cash paid for treasury stock		(16,388,201)	-	(16,388,201)	-
Decrease in non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries from dividend payment of subsidiaries		(183,800,386)	(63,008,003)	-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(1,360,532,293)	(2,027,691,068)	(691,546,600)	(517,924,382)
Decrease in translation adjustments		(68,513,620)	(20,322,778)	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(472,147,423)	580,115,721	(305,680,721)	(8,025,057)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,035,427,086	2,455,311,365	511,281,991	519,307,048
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		2,563,279,663	3,035,427,086	205,601,270	511,281,991

Supplement disclosures of cash flows information

Non-cash items

Transfer equipment to intangible assets		88,660	4,955,821	14,660	-
Transfer equipment to inventories		3,058,799	-	-	-
Transfer from assets to deferred project cost		-	108,281,985	-	-
Transfer inventories to equipment		-	4,564,040	-	-
Transfer non-current financial assets to current financial assets		-	5,326,800	-	4,698,400
Transfer inventories to other current assets		28,015,267	-	-	-
Transfer right-of-use assets to equipment		329,118	-	7	-
Transfer other non-current assets to intangible assets		-	1,067,500	-	-
Increase in accounts payable for purchases of intangible assets		-	2,046,404	-	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable for acquisitions of equipment		1,455,573	(13,820,590)	1,405,519	(8,602,891)
Increase in accounts payable for purchases treasury stock		11,029,854	-	11,029,854	-
Debentures converted to ordinary shares in subsidiary		-	123,000,000	-	-
Increase in right-of-use assets	18	104,647,417	40,182,766	30,594,030	5,100,000
Increase in intangible assets related to service concession		258,831,786	-	-	-

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

Samart Corporation Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

Samart Corporation Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the design and installation of telecommunications systems, and the sales of telecommunications equipment. The registered office of the Company is at 99/1 Moo 4, Software Park Building, 35th Floor, Chaengwattana Road, Klong Gluar, Pak-Kred, Nonthaburi.

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 Samart Corporation Public Company Limited (“the Company”) and the following subsidiary companies (“the subsidiaries”):

Subsidiaries directly held by the Company

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding (direct and indirect)	
			<u>2025</u> Percent	<u>2024</u> Percent
The Samart Engineering Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and distribution of television and radio antenna, Broadcast Network Solution as well as produce metal work, metal sheet products and related products which apply with electronic system, station equipment, all varieties of meters, and mobile base station provided 3G / 4G network, including metal forming products, aluminium, and zinc.	Thailand	100	100

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding (direct and indirect)	
			<u>2025</u> Percent	<u>2024</u> Percent
Samart U-Trans Co., Ltd.	Provision of system integrator for transportation energy and utilities system	Thailand	100	100
Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing total solutions and services regarding advanced technologies in telecommunications and data communication networks. 2. Providing advanced solutions and services, which integrate and apply varieties of information technologies, including advanced, specialized technologies. 3. Providing solutions and services regarding advanced software application to enhance capability and operation efficiency for customers. 	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd.	Provide integrated businesses in digital network, solution and content.	Thailand	67.24	67.24
Vision and Security System Co., Ltd.	Provide services, sale, installation of security system, audio and video conference, wire and wireless communication system	Thailand	73	73
Suvarnabhumi Environment Care Co., Ltd.	Temporarily ceased its business (2016: Provision of waste management services in vicinity of Suvarnabhumi Airport)	Thailand	90	90
Samart RadiTech Co., Ltd.	Radiation technology business : Trading of radiation measurement equipments, radiation measurement service, and radiation project management.	Thailand	100	100
Cambodia Samart Co., Ltd. (The Company has control over this company's operations)	Leasing its freehold land to third parties in Cambodia	Cambodia	49	49
Samart Inter Holding Co., Ltd.	The holding company for investing in public utilities in the Indochina region	Hong Kong	100	100

Indirect subsidiaries held by the Company's subsidiaries

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of indirect shareholding	
			<u>2025</u> Percent	<u>2024</u> Percent
Subsidiary held by Samart Inter Holding Co., Ltd.				
Kampot Power Plant Co., Ltd.	Sale the electricity to Bodaiju Residence Condominium in Phnom Penh by purchase electricity from Cambodia government	Cambodia	100	100
Subsidiaries held by Samart U-Trans Co., Ltd.				
Teda Co., Ltd.	Provide services regarding Engineering Design & Installation of Energy Management System & Energy Supply and Demand Controller for Industries and Commercial Buildings. In addition, expand services in areas related to electric stations controlled by digital systems and modern energy management systems.	Thailand	94.36	94.36
Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd. (held by Samart U-trans Co., Ltd.: 60.00%, held by Samart Inter Holding Co., Ltd.: 14.06% and Samart Corporation Public Company Limited: 0.23%)	Engaging in the business of investing in other companies (a holding company) with a focus on investing in companies operating in the provision of Air Navigation Service or other business related to the Air Traffic Management.	Thailand	74.29	74.22
Subsidiary held by Teda Co., Ltd.				
Transec Power Services Co., Ltd.	Provide services regarding Engineering, Construction, Installation & Commissioning and Maintenance services for Power Substation and any High Voltage system.	Thailand	94.36	94.36
Samart Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Operate business related to renewable energy management.	Thailand	94.36	94.36

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of indirect shareholding	
			<u>2025</u> Percent	<u>2024</u> Percent
Subsidiary held by Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd.				
Cambodia Air Traffic Services Co., Ltd.	Provide of air traffic control services in Cambodia	Cambodia	74.29	74.22
Lao Samart Aviation Sole Co., Ltd.	Programming for billing and payment processings, website design, hardware maintenance, and IT software solutions relate to information systems, as well as, offering air navigation solutions and services	Laos	74.29	74.22
Subsidiaries held by Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd.				
Samart Communication Services Co., Ltd.	Design installation and maintenance of communications networks	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Posnet Co., Ltd.	Providing total solutions and services for electronic payment system including Electronic Data Capture (EDC)	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Thai Trade Net Co., Ltd.	Electronic data interchange	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Samart Comtech Co., Ltd.	Providing consultation, design, installation and maintenance of IT systems	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Smarterware Co., Ltd.	Manufacture production of software packages and provision of software development services	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Samart Infonet Co., Ltd.	Provision for internet and cloud services	Thailand	69.94	69.89
Samart eD Tech Co., Ltd.	Providing services of comprehensive learning management platform	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Portalnet Co., Ltd.	Design and installation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and fully integrate ERP solution for government and public sectors	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Samart Broadband Services Co., Ltd.	Ceased its operation since 2008	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Subsidiary held by Samart Broadband Services Co., Ltd.				
IT Absolute Co., Ltd.	Ceased its operation since 2016	Thailand	70.15	70.10
Subsidiaries held by Samart Comtech Co., Ltd.				
Net Service (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Development soft application, including e-document and data management solution	Thailand	70.19	70.14
Secure Info Co., Ltd.	Engage in cyber security services	Thailand	70.19	70.14

In addition, these consolidated financial statements include transactions of the following consortium, in which Portalnet Co., Ltd is a participant:

Name	Objective	Consortium Type	Country of incorporation	
Consortium SPIES	The leasing of an application software for core business operations to the Provincial Electricity Authority	Joint control	Thailand	
Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of indirect shareholding	
			<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
			Percent	Percent
Subsidiaries held by Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd.				
Samart Digital Media Co., Ltd.	Provision content services via Audiotext and Call center	Thailand	67.24	67.24
I-Mobile Plus Co., Ltd.	Temporarily ceased its business	Thailand	67.24	67.24
Zecureasia Co., Ltd.	Temporarily ceased its business	Thailand	67.24	67.24
Lucky Heng Heng Co., Ltd.	Operate all kinds of forecasting and astrology	Thailand	67.24	67.24
Thai Base Station Co., Ltd.	Provision space rental and other services and distribution telecommunication equipment and system	Thailand	67.24	67.24
Subsidiaries held by Samart Digital Media Co., Ltd.				
I-Sport Co., Ltd.	Provision of information of sports via full option interactive multimedia	Thailand	33.62	33.62
Entertainment Tree Co., Ltd.	Production, sale and provision of all kinds of entertainment-related content through multiple channels	Thailand	41.60	41.60

- b) The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries 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) Subsidiaries are 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 subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
- e) The assets and liabilities in the financial statements of overseas subsidiary companies are translated to Baht using the exchange rate prevailing on the end of reporting period, and revenues and expenses translated using monthly average exchange rates. The resulting differences are shown under the caption of "Exchange differences on translation of financial statements in foreign currencies" in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

- f) Material balances and transactions between the Group have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- g) Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of the subsidiaries that are not held by the Company and are presented separately in the consolidated profit and loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- h) In recording the acquisition of ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control (repurchase of shares from non-controlling interests) when the carrying amount of the net assets acquired is lower than the cost of the investment, the difference has been presented in shareholders' equity under the caption of "Deficit on changes in percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries". When the carrying amount of the net assets acquired is higher than the cost of the investment, the difference has been presented under the caption of "Surplus on changes in percentage of shareholding in subsidiaries".

2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiaries 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 providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally upon 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 and discounts.

Revenues from contract work

Revenues from contract work is recognised over time when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion, measuring based on comparison of actual construction costs incurred up to the end of the period and total anticipated construction costs to be incurred to completion. Provision for the total anticipated loss on the projects will be made in the accounts as soon as the possibility of loss is ascertained.

The likelihood of contract variations, claims and liquidated damages, delays in delivery or contractual penalties is taken into account in determining the revenue to be recognised, such that revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

When the value and stage of completion of the contract cannot be reasonably measured, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are expected to be recovered.

The service-type warranties provided customers with a service in addition to the assurance that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications are recognised as revenue over the periods in which the service is provided.

Rendering of services

Service revenue is recognised at a point in time upon completion of the service or recognised over time when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion.

Revenue from sales under finance lease agreements

Finance lease receivables have been recorded based on the contractual value. The difference between the contractual value and the value equivalent to the cash price of the asset is recognised as unearned interest income. Interest income on finance leases is recognised over the term of the lease using the effective interest rate.

Transponder service income

Transponder service income under type-two telecom license without its own network is recognised as revenue on the monthly accrual basis in accordance with the payments due under the agreement.

Dividends

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

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).

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 Costs to fulfil contracts with customers

The Group recognises costs to fulfil a customer contract as an asset provided that the costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset recognised is amortised to expenses on a systematic basis that is consistent with the pattern of revenue recognition. An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of an asset recognised exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive less direct costs.

4.3 Contract balance

Contract assets

A contract asset is the excess of cumulative revenue earned over the billings to date which has been presented under the caption of "Accrued income" in the statement of financial position. Allowance for impairment loss is provided for the estimated losses that may be incurred in customer collection. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional (i.e. services are completed and delivered to customer).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the excess of the billings to date over the cumulative revenue earned and the Group has the obligation to transfer goods and services to a customer which has been presented under the caption of “Unearned revenue” in the statement of financial position. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group fulfils their performance obligations under the contracts.

4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist 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.

4.5 Inventories

Finished goods and work in process are valued at the lower of cost (under the weighted average method) and net realisable value. The cost of inventories includes all production costs and attributable factory overheads.

Raw materials and factory supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and net realisable value and are charged to production costs whenever consumed.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimate costs necessary to make the sale.

4.6 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method, less allowance for diminution in value of investment (if any).

4.7 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the value of investment properties are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

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.

4.8 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

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

Land is initially recorded at cost on the acquisition date, and subsequently revalued by an independent professional appraiser to its fair value. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value at the end of reporting period.

Differences arising from the revaluation are dealt with in the financial statements as follows:

- When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation of the Group's assets, the increase is credited directly to the other comprehensive income and the cumulative increase is recognised in equity under the heading of "Revaluation surplus". However, a revaluation increase is recognised as income to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease in respect of the same asset previously recognised as an expense.
- When an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation of the Group's assets, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss. However, the revaluation decrease is charged to the other comprehensive income to the extent that it does not exceed an amount already held in "Revaluation surplus" in respect of the same asset.

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

Buildings and improvement	3 - 20 years
Office equipment	3 - 10 years
Machinery, tools and equipment	3 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 and 7 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and assets under 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.

4.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired through business combination 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 any accumulated amortisation and any 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 the profit or loss.

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

Service concession and other intangible assets	5 - 49 years
Computer software	3, 5, 10 years and contract periods
Right for telecommunication tower service	10 years and contract periods

4.11 Service concession arrangements

The subsidiary determines conditions of an arrangement whereby a grantor, which is the Royal Government, controls or regulates what services the operator must provide using the assets and also controls any significant residual interest in the assets at the end of the term of the arrangement.

The subsidiary recognises and measures the consideration received depending on the conditions of service concession arrangement. An intangible asset is recognised to the extent that the subsidiary receives a right to charge users of the public service. A financial asset is recognised to the extent that an operator has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor.

The subsidiary recognises the consideration, based upon the conditions of service concession arrangement, received from the air traffic control service and system installation in Cambodia as an intangible asset because the subsidiary receives a right to charge users of the public service. Following the initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any). The subsidiary amortises such intangible asset as expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis of the concession period.

4.12 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method with the cost of the acquisition being the fair value at the acquisition date of consideration transferred, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest (if any), in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, which equals to the excess of cost of business combination 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 the profit or loss.

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

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. 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.

4.13 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 applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the 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 accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets are calculated by reference to their costs, on the straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the lease term.

Buildings and improvement	3 - 10	years
Equipment	3 - 10	years
Motor vehicles	5 - 7	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.

Right-of-use assets which are classified as investment properties are presented as part of investment properties in the statement of financial position.

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.

4.14 Related party transactions

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

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

4.15 Foreign currencies

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling on 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.

4.16 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 property 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 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired in respect of goodwill. 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. However in cases where land was previously revalued and the revaluation was taken to equity, a part of such impairment is recognised in equity up to the amount of the previous revaluation.

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 unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal, which exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, is treated as a revaluation increase.

4.17 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.

Provision for vacation

The Group has set up provision for vacation which is calculated in accordance with the Group's policy and formula, taking into consideration the employee's salary, the number of service years and the unused vacation days.

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

4.18 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.

4.19 Treasury shares

The Group's own equity instruments that have been reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received, if reissued, is recognised in share premium.

4.20 Income tax

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

Current income 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 and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the 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.

4.21 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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to irrevocably classify its equity investments which are not held for trading as equity instruments designated at FVOCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss, except when the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, the gains are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

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 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.

Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as other income in profit or loss.

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 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 profit or loss.

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 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. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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 and contract assets, 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.

4.22 Derivatives

The Group uses derivatives, which is forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. The subsequent changes including interest income are recognised in profit or loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Derivatives are presented as non-current assets or non-current liabilities if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as other current financial assets or other current financial liabilities.

4.23 Fair value measurement

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

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

Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an 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:

5.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Identification of performance obligations

In identifying performance obligations, the management is required to use judgement regarding whether each promise to deliver goods or services is considered distinct, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement. In other words, if a good or service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract and if the customer can benefit from it, it is accounted for separately.

Determination of timing of revenue recognition

In determining the timing of revenue recognition, the management is required to use judgement regarding whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement. The Group recognises revenue over time in the following circumstances:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs
- the entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date

Where the above criteria are not met, revenue is recognised at a point in time. Where revenue is recognised at a point in time, the management is required to determine when the performance obligation under the contract is satisfied.

In calculating the revenue recognised over time, the management is required to use judgement regarding measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation, measuring based on comparison of actual construction costs incurred up to the end of the period and total anticipated construction costs to be incurred to completion. Significant judgement is required in determining the contract costs incurred for work performed to date, estimated total contract revenue and construction costs, and the recoverability of the contract costs to complete, as well as assessing potential deductions from revenue due to delays in delivery or contractual penalties. In making these judgements, management relies on past experience, historical information and information from the project engineers or the work of specialists.

Determination of transaction price

In determining transaction price, the management is required to use judgement in estimating the variable consideration. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The Group includes any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

Costs to obtain contracts

The recognition of costs incurred to obtain a contract as an asset requires management to use judgement regarding whether such costs are the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer as well as what amortisation method should be used.

5.2 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 to discount lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate 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.

The Group as lessor

Lease classification

In determining whether a lease is to be classified as an operating lease or finance lease, the management is required to exercise judgement as to whether significant risk and rewards of ownership of the leased asset has been transferred, taking into consideration terms and conditions of the arrangement.

5.3 Allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other current receivables and contract assets

In determining an allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other current receivables and contract assets, the management needs to make judgement and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the forecast economic condition for groupings of various customer segments with similar credit risks. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast economic conditions may also not be representative of whether a customer will actually default in the future.

5.4 Reduction cost to net realisable value of inventories

Determining the reduction cost to net realisable value of inventories requires management to exercise judgement in term of estimating losses on outstanding inventories, based on the selling price expected in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to completion or estimated additional expenses to be incurred in preparing the inventory for sale, and reduction cost of inventories for obsolete, slow-moving and deteriorated inventories, and taking into account the approximate useful life of each type of inventory and current changes in technology.

5.5 Property plant and equipment/Depreciation

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

The Group measures land at revalued amounts. Such amounts are determined by the independent valuer using the market approach. The valuation involves certain assumptions and estimates as described in Note 16.

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

5.6 Goodwill

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

5.7 Deferred tax assets

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

5.8 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.

5.9 Litigation and delay penalty

The Group has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation and delay penalty. The management has used judgement to assess the results of the litigation and delay penalty in which they believe that the provisions made would be sufficient as at the end of reporting period. However, actual results could differ from the estimates.

6. Related party transactions

During the years, the Group had significant business transactions with related parties, principally in respect of the purchase and sales of goods, services and loans. Such transactions, which were summarised below, were concluded on terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and its related parties. The pricing policies with its related parties summarised as follows:

1. Sales prices are determined at market price, if there is unknown market price, sales price will be determined at cost plus a margin not over 15 percent. However, the pricing policy is subject to change depending on the type of business and market competition at the time being.
2. Management fees and rental income are charged at the amount stated in the agreement.
3. IT service fees income from subsidiary companies are charged at the amount stated in the agreement based on cost plus a margin not over 5 percent.
4. Other service income and expenses are charged at a mutually agreed price.
5. Interest on loans are charged at cost plus margin as follows:
 - 5.1 Cost of fund plus 0.25 percent per annum.
 - 5.2 Fixed deposit rate of the commercial banks that frequently use plus 0.25 percent per annum.
 - 5.3 12-month average fixed deposit rate of the big five commercial banks plus 0.25 percent per annum.
 - 5.4 For interest on USD Loans charged at SOFR 3-month plus 0.51161 percent per annum.

6. Fixed assets are sold and purchased at market price or their net book value plus a margin, depending on the condition of the fixed assets.
7. Guarantee fee is charged between the parties at the average of the bank guarantee fee rates paid monthly by the guarantor to the issuing bank (as actually incurred).
8. Management benefit expenses are charged as approved by the shareholders' meeting or contractually agreed price.
9. Dividend income is recognised when declared and the right to receive the dividend is established.

Significant business transactions between the Company and its related parties were summarised below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Transactions with subsidiary companies				
(eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)				
Purchases of goods and services	-	-	7	9
Management fee income	-	-	76	69
Guarantee fee income	-	-	23	21
IT Service fee income	-	-	47	48
Dividend income	-	-	415	58
Interest income	-	-	13	13
Other income	-	-	68	57
Other expenses	-	-	6	6
Interest expenses	-	-	25	31
Transactions with related companies				
Sales and service income	4	6	-	-
Purchases of goods and services	12	11	-	-
Other income	1	1	-	-
Other expenses	126	122	86	84

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balances of the account between the Company and those related parties were as follows:

	Consolidated		(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	financial statements		Separate	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Trade accounts receivable - related parties (Note 8)				
Subsidiary companies	-	-	349,387	349,387
Related companies (related by shareholder)	1,137	193	-	-
Total trade accounts receivable - related parties	1,137	193	349,387	349,387
Amount due from and advance to related parties (Note 8)				
Subsidiary companies	-	-	30,423	22,160
Related companies (related by shareholder)	522	531	15	6
Total amount due from and advance to related parties	522	531	30,438	22,166
Trade accounts payable - related parties (Note 22)				
Subsidiary companies	-	-	114,311	116,166
Related companies (related by shareholder)	-	182	-	-
Total trade accounts payable - related parties	-	182	114,311	116,166
Other current payables and accrued interest expenses - related parties (Note 22)				
Subsidiary companies	-	-	84,289	70,196
Related companies (related by shareholder)	1,981	4,824	122	650
Total other current payables and accrued interest expenses - related parties	1,981	4,824	84,411	70,846

Loans to related parties and loans from related parties

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balances of loans between the Company and those related parties and the movements were as follows:

Short-term loans to subsidiary company

Short-term loans to subsidiary company (Note 10)	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Separate financial statements		
	31 December 2024	Increase during the year	31 December 2025
Suvarnabhumi Environment Care Co., Ltd.	280,251	13,100	293,351
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(91,989)	(16,599)	(108,588)
Total short-term loans to subsidiary company - net	188,262	(3,499)	184,763

Short-term loans from subsidiary companies

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	31 December	Decrease	Unrealised gain	31 December
Short-term loans from subsidiary companies (Note 23)	2024	during the year	on exchange	2025
Samart Inter Holding Co., Ltd.	432,097	-	(30,402)	401,695
Kampot Power Plant Co., Ltd.	131,462	(47,805)	(5,885)	77,772
Total short-term loans from subsidiary companies	563,559	(47,805)	(36,287)	479,467

Directors and management's benefits

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	financial statements	financial statements
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	130	123	45	40
Post-employment benefits	3	2	1	1
Total	133	125	46	41

Significant agreements with related parties

Long-term rental agreements

- a) The Group entered into office rental agreements with Vilailuck International Holding Co., Ltd., a related company, for use in their operations. These contracts will expire in April 2026. The Group has to pay a monthly rental fee of approximately Baht 1.9 million (2024: Baht 1.9 million) (Separate financial statements: Baht 0.8 million (2024: Baht 0.8 million)).
- b) The Group entered into office rental agreements with CSV Asset Co., Ltd., a related company, for use in their operations. These contracts will expire in December 2026. The Group has to pay a monthly rental fee of approximately Baht 0.2 million (2024: Baht 0.2 million) (Separate financial statements: Baht 0.1 million (2024: Baht 0.1 million)).

The Group recognised these long-term rental agreements as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, as included in Note 18 to financial statements.

Service agreements

- a) The Group entered into facility service agreements with Vilailuck International Holding Co., Ltd., a related company. These contracts will expire in April 2026, under which it has to pay monthly facility service fees of approximately Baht 8.9 million (2024: Baht 6.6 million) (Separate financial statements: Baht 4.6 million (2024: Baht 4.5 million)).
- b) The Group entered into facility service agreements with CSV Asset Co., Ltd., a related company. These contracts will expire in December 2026, under which it has to pay monthly facility service fees of approximately Baht 0.3 million (2024: Baht 0.3 million) (Separate financial statements: Baht 0.2 million (2024: Baht 0.2 million)).

Guarantee obligations with related parties

The Company has outstanding guarantee obligations with its related parties, as described in Note 42.4.2 to financial statements.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash	2,248	2,278	20	20
Bank deposits	2,664,357	3,136,576	205,581	511,262
Less: Restricted bank deposits	(103,325)	(103,427)	-	-
Total	<u>2,563,280</u>	<u>3,035,427</u>	<u>205,601</u>	<u>511,282</u>

As at 31 December 2025, bank deposits in saving accounts and fixed deposits carried interests at the rate between 0.01 and 3.85 percent per annum (2024: between 0.01 and 4.50 percent per annum).

8. Trade and other current receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Trade receivables - related parties (Note 6)				
<i>Aged on the basis of due dates</i>				
Not yet due	1,097	85	-	-
Past due				
Up to 3 months	40	108	-	-
6 - 12 months	-	-	-	181,236
Over 12 months	101	101	349,387	168,151
Total	1,238	294	349,387	349,387
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(101)	(101)	-	-
Total trade receivables - related parties, net	1,137	193	349,387	349,387
Trade receivables - unrelated parties				
<i>Aged on the basis of due dates</i>				
Not yet due	1,326,838	583,618	188,929	114,750
Past due				
Up to 3 months	301,066	1,034,717	144,343	-
3 - 6 months	51,092	173,039	-	-
6 - 12 months	79,171	25,277	-	-
Over 12 months	2,698,193	2,695,864	116,450	116,517
Total	4,456,360	4,512,515	449,722	231,267
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,380,692)	(2,401,585)	(29,634)	(29,701)
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net	2,075,668	2,110,930	420,088	201,566
Total trade receivables - net	2,076,805	2,111,123	769,475	550,953

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Other current receivables				
Amount due from and advance to				
related parties (Note 6)	522	531	30,438	22,166
Security business receivables	1,022,626	1,022,626	-	-
Other current receivables - unrelated parties	101,031	48,843	31,293	31,368
Total	1,124,179	1,072,000	61,731	53,534
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,035,161)	(1,026,961)	(8,255)	(54)
Total other current receivables - net	89,018	45,039	53,476	53,480
Total trade and other current receivables - net	2,165,823	2,156,162	822,951	604,433

Set out below is the movements in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other current receivables.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance beginning	3,428,647	3,418,271	29,755	29,755
Add: Allowance for expected credit losses	8,323	13,498	8,255	-
Less: Amount recovered	(14,747)	(2,416)	-	-
Amount written off	(121)	-	(121)	-
Translation adjustments	(6,148)	(706)	-	-
Balance ending	3,415,954	3,428,647	37,889	29,755

During the year 2025, the Group had received repayments from some debtors which had already been set up fully allowance for expected credit losses in the past. Therefore, the Group reversed allowance for expected credit losses amounted to Baht 15 million (2024: Baht 2 million) and reduced expected credit losses, respectively in expense in income statement.

- a) The Company and Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, and subsidiaries company have transferred their collection rights from projects to banks as collateral of loans from banks and bank guarantee. As at 31 December 2025, the balance of the above accounts receivable included the receivables that were transferred their collection rights to banks totaling approximately Baht 669 million (2024: the Company and subsidiary of Baht 262 million) (Separate financial statements: Baht 333 million (2024: Baht 108 million)).

- b) Securities business receivables

As at 31 December 2025, IT Absolute Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company (formerly operate securities business), had securities business receivables which are under legal proceedings, undergoing restructuring or being settled in instalments, to Baht 1,023 million (2024: Baht 1,023 million), on which the subsidiary already fully set up allowance for expected credit losses.

In addition, during the year 2009, the subsidiary company has filed lawsuits with the Civil Court and the Bankruptcy Court, seeking to have the seven customers settled their total outstanding debts of Baht 978 million to the subsidiary company. The seven debtors are under absolute receivership by the Central Bankruptcy Court and these are being carried out in accordance with the process laid down under bankruptcy laws. The Civil Court dismissed the lawsuits of seven debtors so that the subsidiary company could receive settlement in the bankruptcy cases.

The share purchase agreement of shares in IT Absolute Co., Ltd., on 3 February 2012, stated that if IT Absolute Co., Ltd., receives any repayment or benefit subsequent to share transfer date (all together called "repayment") arising from obligation before or at share transfer date, Samart Broadband Services Co., Ltd., another subsidiary company, (buyer) shall order IT Absolute Co., Ltd., to transfer the repayment made by the previous shareholder (a bank) at the rate of 99.7888 percent as formula which was described in the agreement.

- c) As at 31 December 2025, Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd., the subsidiary company, has trade account receivable and accrued income from a project work of Baht 140 million and Baht 170 million, respectively (2024: Baht 140 million and Baht 170 million, respectively), in the subsidiary company's books of account. This project work is under responsibility of the STSL Consortium ("the Consortium"), comprising the subsidiary company and two private limited companies which entered into an agreement with a state enterprise to install and develop the core business information system amounting to Baht 579 million whereby the agreement expired on 22 August 2021. Subsequently, on 24 August 2021, the state enterprise notified of termination of the agreement with the Consortium and demanded forfeiture of collateral which was a letter of guarantee issued by a bank of Baht 20 million. Therefore, the subsidiary company recorded loss from project termination in the account. On 25 August 2021, the Consortium sent a letter refusing the termination of the agreement as it considered that the termination by the state enterprise was unfair, exercising the rights unlawfully and against the terms of the agreement. Additionally, the Consortium demanded full payment for the work already performed.

The management and the legal advisor of the subsidiary company are of the opinion that the termination of the agreement is unfair and unreasonable grounds provided. The delay arose from factors beyond control, which was not the fault of the consortium.

On 7 December 2021, the subsidiary filed a lawsuit with the Civil Court, seeking payment for all completed work and damages resulting from the agreement termination. During the year 2023, the state enterprise counter-sued in the Civil Court.

Subsequently, on 24 September 2025, the Civil Court rendered a judgment ordering the state enterprise to pay Baht 50 million and directing the Consortium to dismantle and remove the equipment installed for use in the project within 90 days from the date of the judgment. Otherwise, the state enterprise shall be entitled to remove the installed equipment, sell it by public auction, and remit the proceeds, after deducting the expenses incurred in the auction, to the Consortium. Furthermore, the Consortium was ordered to return the first installment previously received to the state enterprise with interest at a rate of 3 percent per annum from 5 September 2019 until the date of filing the lawsuit totaling Baht 29 million and pay compensation for opportunity cost and damages amounting to Baht 5 million. After offsetting the amounts that the Consortium and the state enterprise were required to pay each other, the remaining net damages payable by the state enterprise to the Consortium amounted to Baht 45 million, together with interest at a rate of 5 percent per annum from the date of filing of the lawsuit (7 December 2021) until full payment is made.

However, as at 31 December 2025, the subsidiary recognised provisions for expected credit losses on trade receivables and accrued income from the project totaling Baht 138 million (2024: Baht 33 million) and recognised provisions amounting to Baht 21 million in the subsidiary's work proportion, for opportunity costs and damages in accordance with the Civil Court's judgment, as described in Note 42.6 d) to the financial statements. These items were recorded in compliance with the accounting principle conservatism. This does not affect, nor is it considered a waiver of, the legal rights of the Consortium.

- d) On 23 November 2016, the Company, is at 60 percent investing in SPS Consortium, filed a lawsuit with the Administrative Court, seeking settlement of a government agency, as a trade account receivable of SPS Consortium for the outstanding service fees for the 44th - 120th installments that were past due totalling Baht 194 million. Subsequently, the Court has accepted to consider only the outstanding service fees for the 60th - 120th installments, totaling Baht 158 million, as they are in the 5-year period of the statute of limitation. The Company has recorded this account receivable of Baht 116 million in its financial statements, based on investing proportion, and also set aside allowance for expected credit losses for the portion of the Court which has not accepted.

Subsequently, on 9 August 2021, the bank, which issued the bank guarantee guaranteeing the performance of the contract on behalf of the SPS Consortium, had paid such state enterprise in accordance with the obligation under the two bank guarantees together with the interest rate charged by that state enterprise, amounting to Baht 67 million. The Company also paid the price of Baht 27 million on behalf of the other 2 SPS Consortium members. Therefore, The Company, recorded the payment paid on behalf of the aforementioned members as advance payment in full as well as recorded the damages under the waste management service contract in accordance with the Company's work proportion in the amount of Baht 40 million as an expense in the year 2021.

Therefore, as at 31 December 2025, the Company set up the allowance for expected credit losses of Baht 30 million (2024: Baht 30 million). The management of the Company believe it will receive the service fees accepted by the Court in full. Since SPS Consortium has documents to prove that all services have been completely rendered and believe that the allowance for expected credit losses is adequate and reflects the time value of money according to the schedules of expected debt collection.

On 5 March 2025, the Central Administration Court rendered a judgment requiring the state enterprise to pay the service fee from installments 60th to 120th of Baht 158 million to the SPS consortium and requiring the SPS consortium to pay a fine and compensation for breaching a hirings contract of Baht 182 million. Therefore, as at 31 December 2025, the Company recorded a provision liabilities of Baht 109 million in the Company's work proportion, as mentioned in Note 42.6 b) to the financial statements. Incidentally, the record of the related information in compliance with the financial standard does not affect and constitute the waiver of the SPS Consortium's right. On 2 April 2025, the SPS consortium filed an appeal to the Administration Court. The case is under consideration by the Administrative Court.

- e) Other than those mentioned in a) - d) above, as at 31 December 2025, allowance for expected credit losses has not been set aside in full amount for the outstanding balances of the subsidiaries' trade receivables - unrelated parties that were aged more than 12 months past due. This is because trade receivables are government units and private companies, that obtained government projects or are large private companies. Those accounts receivable have business transactions with the group regularly and have continued to make repayment. The above accounts receivable have no uncollectable experience and the process of payment approval for such receivables normally take a long time. The subsidiary companies have still followed up these debts and are confident that all debts could be collected. Therefore, the management of the subsidiary companies believes that the allowance for expected credit losses is appropriate and adequate.

9. Lease receivables

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Lease receivables (contractual value)	609,901	609,901
Less: Receipts	(335,445)	(223,630)
Lease receivables	274,456	386,271
Less: Unearned interest income	(9,791)	(21,437)
Lease receivables - net of unearned interest income	264,665	364,834
Less: Current portion of lease receivables	(145,266)	(130,665)
Lease receivables - net of current portion	<u>119,399</u>	<u>234,169</u>

During the year 2022, Vision and Security System Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, entered into a rental agreement for the phase 2 CCTV project with a government unit which the total revenue is Baht 610 million. The agreement period is 5 years and carries interest MLR minus fixed rate per annum. The rental is to be paid on a monthly basis.

10. Short-term loans

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term loans to related parties (Note 6)	-	-	184,763	188,262
Short-term loan to unrelated party	20,000	35,525	-	-
Short-term loans to employees	3,472	2,685	34	83
Total short-term loans	<u>23,472</u>	<u>38,210</u>	<u>184,797</u>	<u>188,345</u>

During the year 2023 and 2024, Samart Comtech Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, provided a short-term loan of Baht 15.5 million and Baht 25 million, respectively to a company in order to jointly invest in a government sector project. Interest is charged at a rate of 11 percent per annum. The subsidiary received the rights to make collections from this project as collateral. The subsidiary has already received the full amount of the short-term loan in the current period.

In addition, in the current year, the subsidiary provided an additional short-term loan of Baht 60 million to that company, for provide services to the subsidiary. Such loans is charged interest at the rate of 11 percent per annum and is to be repaid within May 2026.

As at 31 December 2025, the total outstanding balance of the short-term loans is Baht 20 million (2024: Baht 35.5 million).

11. Inventories

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Cost		Reduce cost to net realisable value		Inventories-net	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Finished goods	503,043	447,590	(56,719)	(57,919)	446,324	389,671
Work in process	657,806	303,592	(62,766)	(62,176)	595,040	241,416
Raw materials and supplies	60,399	61,196	(50,068)	(50,779)	10,331	10,417
Goods in transit	11,301	-	-	-	11,301	-
Total	<u>1,232,549</u>	<u>812,378</u>	<u>(169,553)</u>	<u>(170,874)</u>	<u>1,062,996</u>	<u>641,504</u>

During the current year, the subsidiary companies reversed the write-down of cost of inventories by Baht 1 million (2024: Baht 3 million), and reduced the amount of inventories recognised as expenses during the year.

12. Other financial assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed equity investments	4,231	3,783	2,655	2,114
Derivative assets	-	1,161	-	360
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	195,240	74,773	-	-
Retention receivables	291	51	-	-
Deposits	27,226	52,044	9,197	15,695
Total	222,757	126,868	9,197	15,695
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,000)	(16,869)	(915)	(1,135)
Total financial assets at amortised cost - net	221,757	109,999	8,282	14,560
Total other financial assets - net	<u>225,988</u>	<u>114,943</u>	<u>10,937</u>	<u>17,034</u>
Current	200,256	85,394	2,655	7,173
Non-current	25,732	29,549	8,282	9,861
	<u>225,988</u>	<u>114,943</u>	<u>10,937</u>	<u>17,034</u>

As at 31 December 2025, fixed deposit carried interest at the rate of 2.5 - 3.85 percent per annum (2024: 3.85 percent per annum).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Movements of the listed equity investments account during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	3,783	2,533	2,114	1,488
Gain on change in value (Note 32)	448	1,250	541	626
Ending balance	<u>4,231</u>	<u>3,783</u>	<u>2,655</u>	<u>2,114</u>

13. Other current assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Prepaid expenses	279,945	345,849	12,271	9,731
Advance for purchase of inventories and equipment	377,464	317,632	-	-
Withholding tax and prepaid tax expenses	191,761	277,365	17,240	34,812
Refundable value added tax	180,930	177,952	6,444	-
Retention receivables	206,152	61,477	-	-
Advance payments	10,706	9,328	109	353
Others	36,197	213,614	19,140	20,335
Total	1,283,155	1,403,217	55,204	65,231
Less: Allowance for diminution in value	(10,989)	(10,989)	-	-
Total other current assets - net	1,272,166	1,392,228	55,204	65,231

The Group regards withholding tax deducted at sources as an asset since they have the right to claim for refund of it. However, the net realisable value of withholding tax depends on the exercise right to claim its, and the results of any tax audit by the Revenue officials.

During the year 2025, the Group received such refund of the withholding tax of 2021 - 2024 approximately Baht 210 million (2024: The Group received such refund of the withholding tax of 2021 - 2023 approximately Baht 108 million).

14. Restricted bank deposit

These represent fixed deposits pledged by some subsidiaries with the banks to secure credit facilities and letter of guarantees obtained from the banks.

15. Investments in subsidiaries

15.1 Details of investments in subsidiaries as presented in separate financial statements are as follows:

Company's name	Paid-up capital		Direct shareholding percentage		Cost		Dividend received during the year	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Percent	Percent	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht	Thousand Baht
The Samart Engineering Co., Ltd.	510	550	100	100	547,258	587,258	-	-
Samart U-Trans Co., Ltd.	500	500	100	100	500,135	500,135	269,000	-
Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd.	618	618	70.19	70.14	1,538,284	1,537,050	65,020	21,673
Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd.	3,452	3,452	67.03	67.03	6,229,078	6,229,078	-	-
Vision and Security System Co., Ltd.	20	20	73	73	17,482	17,482	7,300	11,680
Suvarnabhumi Environment Care Co., Ltd.	50	50	90	90	44,990	44,990	-	-
Samart RadiTech Co., Ltd.	46	46	100	100	46,000	46,000	-	-
Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd.	320	320	0.23	0.16	25,187	18,543	1,100	300
Cambodia Samart Co., Ltd.	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	49	49	24,244	24,244	-	-
(The Company has control over this company's operation)								
Samart Inter Holding Co., Ltd.	USD 17 million	USD 17 million	100	100	583,829	583,829	72,930	24,310
Total investments in subsidiaries					9,556,487	9,588,609	415,350	57,963
Less: Allowance for diminution in value of investments					(5,900,822)	(5,900,822)		
Total investments in subsidiaries - net					3,655,665	3,687,787		

Investment acquisition

In April 2025, the Company acquired an additional 500,000 ordinary shares in Samart Aviation Solutions Public Company Limited, a subsidiary from other minority shareholders at Baht 13.3 per share, totaling Baht 6.6 million. Following the acquisition, the Company's shareholding in the subsidiary increased from 0.16% to 0.23%. As a result, the Company recorded deficit on changes in percentage of shareholding in the subsidiary of Baht 5.3 million as presented in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In addition, in November 2025, the Company acquired an additional 332,000 ordinary shares in Samart Telcoms Public Company Limited, a subsidiary, from other minority shareholders at a price of Baht 3.72 per share, totaling Baht 1.2 million. As a result of this acquisition, the Company's shareholding in the subsidiary increased from 70.14% to 70.19%. The Company recorded surplus changes in the percentage of shareholding in the subsidiary amounting to Baht 0.7 million, which is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Warrants

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had warrants SAMTEL-W2 of 72 million units (31 December 2024: nil).

15.2 Details of investments in subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests

Company's name	Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests		Accumulated balance of non-controlling interests		Profit/loss allocated to non-controlling interests during the year		(Unit: Thousand Baht) Dividends paid to non-controlling interests during the year	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	(%)	(%)						
Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	32.76	32.76	127,629	107,519	20,177	3,083	-	-
Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	29.81	29.86	1,070,856	1,070,782	31,864	41,120	27,675	9,223
Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	25.52	25.78	351,437	393,281	139,913	119,711	147,672	49,439

15.3 Summarised financial information that based on amounts before inter-company elimination about subsidiaries that have material non-controlling

Summarised information about financial position

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Samart Digital Public		Samart Telcoms Public		Samart Aviation	
	Co., Ltd.		Co., Ltd.		Solutions Public Co., Ltd.	
	and its subsidiaries		and its subsidiaries		and its subsidiaries	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current assets	724,521	790,298	4,209,500	4,736,506	1,118,207	1,107,989
Non-current assets	2,222,927	2,402,553	2,271,384	1,778,293	1,178,497	1,070,079
Current liabilities	2,484,452	2,798,910	2,477,385	2,574,808	394,662	368,695
Non-current liabilities	94,866	87,080	379,388	315,719	525,063	283,919

Summarised information about comprehensive income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the years ended 31 December

	Samart Digital Public		Samart Telcoms Public		Samart Aviation	
	Co., Ltd.		Co., Ltd.		Solutions Public Co., Ltd.	
	and its subsidiaries		and its subsidiaries		and its subsidiaries	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue	542,822	654,326	5,440,000	4,249,193	2,074,902	1,758,867
Profit	61,505	6,167	100,261	115,377	545,830	464,324
Other comprehensive income	(236)	919	(7,727)	(7,966)	(102,103)	(22,795)
Total comprehensive income	61,269	7,086	92,534	107,411	443,727	441,529

Summarised information about cash flows

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

For the years ended 31 December

	Samart Digital Public		Samart Telcoms Public		Samart Aviation Solutions	
	Co., Ltd.		Co., Ltd.		Public Co., Ltd. and its	
	and its subsidiaries		and its subsidiaries		subsidiaries	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	336,329	793,665	778,093	1,431,066	659,813	528,601
Cash flows used in investing activities	(56,737)	(426,525)	(573,045)	(500,640)	(104,140)	(77,631)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(242,608)	(325,361)	(186,895)	(995,882)	(592,280)	(184,912)
Translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(49,956)	(18,899)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	36,984	41,779	18,153	(65,456)	(86,563)	247,159

15.4 Change in investments in subsidiaries held by the Group

Reduction of Registered Share Capital of The Samart Engineering Co., Ltd.

	Number of ordinary shares	Share capital
	(Thousand Shares)	(Thousand Baht)
<i>Registered share capital</i>		
1 January 2025	5,500	550,000
Decrease in registered share capital	(400)	(40,000)
31 December 2025	<u>5,100</u>	<u>510,000</u>

On 10 September 2025, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of The Samart Engineering Company Limited, a subsidiary, approved a reduction in its registered share capital in the amount of Baht 40 million, from Baht 550 million to Baht 510 million. Following the reduction, the registered share capital comprises 5.1 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 100 per share. The purpose of the capital reduction is to return capital to the subsidiary company's shareholders, specifically to the major shareholder, which is the sole shareholder. In addition, the meeting approved an amendment to the subsidiary company's Articles of Association to reflect the reduction in registered share capital.

Change in investment in subsidiaries

On 18 September 2024, the Board of Directors' meeting of Teda Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, approved the acquisition of 5 million ordinary shares in Samart Green Energy Co., Ltd. from Samart U-Trans Co., Ltd. for a total of Baht 9 million to restructure the Group's shareholding. Following this transaction, the subsidiary holds a 99.99 percent stake in the registered capital of Samart Green Energy Co., Ltd.

15.5 Change in investments in subsidiary held by Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd.

a) Changes in share capital and share premium

	Number of ordinary shares <hr/> (Thousand share)	Registered share capital <hr/> (Thousand Baht)
<u>Registered share capital</u>		
As at 1 January 2024		
Ordinary shares	721,000	721,000
Decrease in share capital	(103,000)	(103,000)
Increase in share capital	103,000	103,000
As at 31 December 2024	<hr/> <hr/> 721,000	<hr/> <hr/> 721,000

	Number of ordinary shares <hr/> (Share)	Paid-up share capital <hr/> (Baht)	Share premium <hr/> (Baht)
<u>Issue and paid-up share capital</u>			
As at 1 January 2024	618,000,000	618,000,000	1,238,860,501
Increase in share capital	71	71	776
As at 31 December 2024	<hr/> <hr/> 618,000,071	<hr/> <hr/> 618,000,071	<hr/> <hr/> 1,238,861,277

On 23 December 2024, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the subsidiary's shareholders passed the resolutions as follows:

- 1) The reduction of the subsidiary's registered share capital by cancelling unissued shares 103 million amounted to Baht 103 million from the current registered capital of Baht 721 million to be the registered share capital of Baht 618 million, comprising ordinary shares of 103 million shares with a par value of Baht 1 per share, as well as the amendment to Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association so as to reflect the reduction of the subsidiary's registered capital.
- 2) The issue and offering of warrants representing the right to purchase the newly issued ordinary shares (SAMTEL-W2) to the existing shareholders proportionate to their respective shareholdings (Right Offering) in the amount of not exceeding 103 million units, without any cost at the ratio of 6 existing issued shares to 1 warrant. The warrants have a period of 2 years from the first issuance date. The exercise ratio is 1 warrant:1 share, with an exercise price of Baht 8 each, which may be adjusted pursuant to the conditions for the adjustment of the rights.

- 3) The increase of the subsidiary's registered capital for an additional amount of not exceeding Baht 103 million from the existing amount of Baht 618 million to be the new registered capital of Baht 721 million, by issuing not exceeding 103 million new ordinary shares at the par value of Baht 1 each, as well as the amendment to Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association so as to reflect the increase of the subsidiary's registered capital.
- 4) The allocation of newly issued shares in the amount of not exceeding 103 million shares with a par value of Baht 1 each in order to accommodate the exercises of the warrants No. 2 (SAMTEL-W2) to the existing shareholders proportionate to their respective shareholdings (Right Offering).

The subsidiary has already registered the increase in paid-up share capital with the Ministry of Commerce.

b) Warrants

- 1) On 27 April 2021, the Annual General Meeting of the subsidiary's shareholders passed a resolution to issue warrants (SAMTEL-W1) up to 103,000,000 units of warrants to the existing shareholders of the subsidiary company in proportion to their shareholdings (rights offering) at the ratio of 6 newly issued shares to 1 warrant, without any cost. The exercise ratio is 1 warrant: 1.005 share, with an exercise price of Baht 11.936 per 1 ordinary share. The warrants have a life of 3 years and are exercisable on the last business day of the first six months following issuance date of the warrant which was 30 November 2021, and the last exercise date is when the warrant reaches its 3-year expiration following issuance date of the warrant which was 17 May 2024.

On 21 May 2024, the subsidiary company reported on the results of sale of newly issued ordinary shares derived from exercised warrants No. 1 (SAMTEL-W1), by issued 71 new ordinary shares with total amount of Baht 847.46.

- 2) On 23 December 2024, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the subsidiary's shareholders passed a resolution to issue warrants (SAMTEL-W2) up to 103,000,011 units of warrants to the existing shareholders of the subsidiary in proportion to their shareholdings (rights offering) at the ratio of 6 newly issued shares to 1 warrant, without any cost. The exercise ratio is 1 warrant: 1 share, with an exercise price of Baht 8.00 per 1 ordinary share. The warrants have a life of 2 years and the first exercise date is the last business day of the first 6 months following the issuance date of the warrant, which is 31 July 2025 and the last exercise date is when the warrant reaches its 2-year expiration, following the issuance date of the warrant which is 15 January 2027.

15.6 Changes in investments in Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd.

a) *Changes in share capital and premium*

Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares <hr/> (Thousand shares)	Registered share capital <hr/> (Thousand Baht)
<u>Registered share capital</u>		
1 January 2024	50,659,583	5,065,958
Decrease in registered share capital	(17,443,303)	(1,744,330)
Increase in registered share capital	<hr/> 4,992,797	<hr/> 499,280
31 December 2024	38,209,077	3,820,908
Decrease in registered share capital	<hr/> (3,692,708)	<hr/> (369,271)
31 December 2025	<hr/> <hr/> 34,516,369	<hr/> <hr/> 3,451,637

On 24 April 2025, the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the subsidiary company's approved a reduction in the subsidiary company's registered capital in the amount of Baht 369 million decreasing it from Baht 3,821 million to Baht 3,452 million through the cancellation of 3,693 million unissued ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.10 per share. The purpose of this reduction is to eliminate the remaining shares previously reserved for the exercise of additional conversion rights of convertible debentures. In addition, the meeting approved an amendment of the Company's Articles of Association to reflect the reduction in registered capital. The subsidiary company's registered the decrease in share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 30 April 2025.

On 25 April 2024, the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the subsidiary company passed significant resolutions as follows:

- 1) To approve a decrease in the subsidiary company's registered capital of Baht 1,744 million from Baht 5,066 million to Baht 3,322 million, by cancelling unissued 17,443 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.10 each. The purpose of the issuance is to accommodate (1) the conversion rights of the convertible debentures and (2) a rights offering to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings.
- 2) To approve an increase in the subsidiary company's registered capital of Baht 499 million, from Baht 3,322 million to Baht 3,821 million, by issuing 4,993 million new ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.10 each. The purpose of the issuance is to accommodate the conversion rights of the convertible debentures and a rights offering to specific investors, namely Advance Opportunities Fund and Advance Opportunities Fund 1.

- 3) To approve the allocation of not exceeding 4,993 million newly issued ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.10 each to accommodate the conversion rights of the convertible debentures and a rights offering to specific investors, namely Advance Opportunities Fund and Advance Opportunities Fund 1.

	Number of ordinary shares <u>(Thousand shares)</u>	Paid-up share capital <u>(Thousand Baht)</u>	Share premium <u>(Thousand Baht)</u>
<u>Issue and paid-up share capital</u>			
1 January 2024	29,793,016	2,979,302	2,800,118
Increase (decrease) from exercise of convertible debentures	<u>4,723,353</u>	<u>472,335</u>	<u>(349,335)</u>
31 December 2024	<u>34,516,369</u>	<u>3,451,637</u>	<u>2,450,783</u>
31 December 2025	<u>34,516,369</u>	<u>3,451,637</u>	<u>2,450,783</u>

The subsidiary company has already registered the increase in paid-up share capital with the Ministry of Commerce.

b) Significant agreements of subsidiaries

The provision of the Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) for the Ministry of Interior's command-and-control radio network, a core project of Samart Digital Group, which will expire in November 2026. At present, the renewable process involves the service-using government units preparing a details of the annual budget request for fiscal year 2027 that are under consideration by the Budget Bureau in accordance with the annual budget preparation process.

In this regard, Samart Digital Group's management has considered the matter and is highly confident that the service provision will be renewed. In the past, the DTRS has been utilised for disaster alerts and coordination of disaster relief operations, such as earthquake and flood incidents. The system has supported stable and efficient command transmission from the command level, while facilitating rapid and unified operations at the field level. As a result, users have high satisfaction and trust in the DTRS. Therefore, it is necessary for the Ministry of Interior's command-and-control radio network to continue using the DTRS to ensure readiness in handling to all types of future crisis.

c) Dissolution a non-operational subsidiary company of Samart Digital Public Company Limited

On 14 March 2024, the Board of Directors of Samart Digital Public Company Limited, a subsidiary company, passed a resolution to dissolve a non-operational subsidiary company, specifically Samart Mobile Services Co., Ltd. On 30 April 2024, the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Samart Mobile Services Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, passed a resolution to liquidate the company. On 9 May 2024, the subsidiary completed the registration of its dissolution with the Ministry of Commerce and distributing the remaining registered share capital to shareholders. The subsidiary completely registered the liquidation with the Ministry of Commerce on 12 December 2024.

d) *Change in investment in a subsidiary company of Samart Digital Public Company Limited*

On 30 April 2024, an Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Zecureasia Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, passed a resolution to approve an increase in the share capital of Baht 6.50 million, from Baht 1.25 million (125,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each) to Baht 7.75 million (775,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each), by issuing 650,000 new ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 10 each. The shares were paid in full on 3 May 2024. The subsidiary company registered the increase of its issued and paid-up share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 9 May 2024.

15.7 Changes in investment in Samart Aviation Solutions Public Company Limited

On 24 April 2025, the meeting of the subsidiary company's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program for financial management purposes with a maximum budget not exceeding Baht 180 million and the number of shares to be repurchased not exceeding 12.8 million shares, representing not more than 2% of the subsidiary company's total issued and paid-up shares. The shares will be repurchased through the Stock Exchange of Thailand at a price not exceeding 115% of the average closing price of the subsidiary company's shares for the previous 5 trading days prior to the repurchase date. The share repurchase period shall not exceed 6 months, starting from 1 May 2025 to 31 October 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the subsidiary held 1,574,700 treasury shares at an average cost of Baht 10.69 per share, with a total repurchase cost of Baht 16.83 million. The subsidiary set aside the retained earnings as a reserve for treasury shares equal to the cost of the treasury shares.

Establishment of new subsidiary company

On 21 February 2024, a meeting the Board of Directors of the Samart Aviation Solutions Public Company Limited, a subsidiary company, passed a resolution to approve the establishment of a new subsidiary company in the Lao People's Democratic Republic named "Lao Samart Aviation Sole Co., Ltd.". The subsidiary will provide services including programming for billing and payment processings, website design, hardware maintenance, and IT software solutions related to information systems, as well as offering air navigation solutions and services. The subsidiary has a registered share capital comprising 10,000 ordinary shares of LAK 22,500 each, totaling LAK 225 million. The shares are 100 percent held by the Company. The subsidiary was registered the establishment with the Enterprise Registration and Management Department, Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 18 March 2024 and 100 percent of the shares have been called up. On 21 June 2024, the subsidiary paid for such share capital of USD 0.01 million or equivalent to Baht 0.38 million.

16. Investment properties

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Land	85,436	85,436	-	-
Right-of-use assets under sublease agreements	-	-	58,610	69,300
Total	85,436	85,436	58,610	69,300

Movements of the investment properties account during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	85,436	84,636	69,300	79,193
Gain (loss) on revaluation of investment properties (Note 32 and 33)	-	800	(10,690)	(9,893)
Balance at end of year	85,436	85,436	58,610	69,300

Fair value arranged to appraise the value of certain assets. The basis of the revaluation was as follows:

- Land for sale were revalued using the market approach
- Right-of-use assets under sublease agreements has been determined based on the valuation performed by an accredited independent valuer, using the income approach.

Key assumptions used in the valuation are summarised below.

	Separate		Result to fair value where as an increase in assumption value
	financial statements		
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Vacancy rate (%)	100	100	-
Discount rate (% per annum)	7.7	7.7	Decrease in fair value
Growth rate (% per annum)	5	5	Increase in fair value

17. Property, plant and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements							
	Revaluation basis		Cost basis				
	Land	Buildings and improvement	Office equipment	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Assets under installation	Total
Cost/Revalued amount							
1 January 2024	597,360	376,456	2,028,731	15,567,065	244,684	1,399,994	20,214,290
Additions	-	85	6,719	171,914	3,266	396,915	578,899
Transfer in (transfer out)	-	(52)	(376,306)	1,166,325	2,032	(1,306,629)	(514,630)
Disposals and write off	-	-	(136,492)	(187,307)	(14,250)	(1,011)	(339,060)
Revalue	188,912	-	-	-	-	-	188,912
Translation adjustments	(23)	(62)	(549)	(411)	(206)	31	(1,220)
31 December 2024	786,249	376,427	1,522,103	16,717,586	235,526	489,300	20,127,191
Additions	-	8,063	65,405	182,121	2,672	176,407	434,668
Transfer in (transfer out)	-	-	768	363,242	44,602	(367,219)	41,393
Disposals and write off	-	-	(290,204)	(435,969)	(895)	(1,350)	(728,418)
Translation adjustments	(233)	(638)	(4,639)	(3,929)	(1,770)	-	(11,209)
31 December 2025	786,016	383,852	1,293,433	16,823,051	280,135	297,138	19,863,625
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2024	-	331,800	1,964,910	11,218,890	231,920	-	13,747,520
Depreciation for the year	-	4,709	14,900	848,703	5,184	-	873,496
Transfer in (transfer out)	-	(39)	(381,491)	(445)	2,374	-	(379,601)
Accumulated depreciation on disposals and write off	-	-	(125,935)	(187,199)	(13,700)	-	(326,834)
Translation adjustments	-	(63)	(524)	(233)	(38)	-	(858)
31 December 2024	-	336,407	1,471,860	11,879,716	225,740	-	13,913,723
Depreciation for the year	-	4,977	20,612	867,634	4,662	-	897,885
Transfer in (transfer out)	-	-	48	(68)	44,276	-	44,256
Accumulated depreciation on disposals and write off	-	-	(289,615)	(425,669)	(895)	-	(716,179)
Translation adjustments	-	(638)	(3,998)	(1,502)	(1,504)	-	(7,642)
31 December 2025	-	340,746	1,198,907	12,320,111	272,279	-	14,132,043
Allowance for impairment loss							
1 January 2024	-	7,680	16,135	279,376	-	712,832	1,016,023
Increase (decrease) during the year	-	-	(6,918)	567,512	-	(568,901)	(8,307)
Translation adjustments	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
31 December 2024	-	7,680	9,216	846,888	-	143,931	1,007,715
Increase (decrease) during the year	-	-	(56)	(713)	-	2,138	1,369
Translation adjustments	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
31 December 2025	-	7,680	9,152	846,175	-	146,069	1,009,076
Net book value							
31 December 2024	786,249	32,340	41,027	3,990,982	9,786	345,369	5,205,753
31 December 2025	786,016	35,426	85,374	3,656,765	7,856	151,069	4,722,506
Depreciation for the year							
2024 (Baht 850 million included in cost of sales and services, and the balance in selling and distribution expenses and administrative expenses)							873,496
2025 (Baht 873 million included in cost of sales and services, and the balance in selling and distribution expenses and administrative expenses)							897,885

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements

	Revaluation							Total
	basis	Cost basis						
		Land	Buildings and improvement	Office equipment	Tools and equipment	Equipment and system	Motor vehicles	
Cost/Revalued amount								
1 January 2024	235,555	195,703	589,838	132,963	1,774,334	43,223	10,683	2,982,299
Additions	-	85	1,052	564	431	-	2,584	4,716
Transfer in (transfer out)	-	-	-	-	10,683	-	(10,683)	-
Disposals	-	-	(3,071)	-	-	-	-	(3,071)
Revalue	80,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,537
31 December 2024	316,092	195,788	587,819	133,527	1,785,448	43,223	2,584	3,064,481
Additions	-	4,961	16,186	1,450	6,952	-	-	29,549
Transfer in (transfer out)	-	-	50	185	2,292	22,790	(2,584)	22,733
Disposals	-	-	(8,150)	(996)	-	-	-	(9,146)
31 December 2025	316,092	200,749	595,905	134,166	1,794,692	66,013	-	3,107,617
Accumulated depreciation								
1 January 2024	-	178,246	581,109	129,903	356,192	41,901	-	1,287,351
Depreciation for the year	-	2,552	3,791	1,662	229,144	270	-	237,419
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	(3,071)	-	-	-	-	(3,071)
31 December 2024	-	180,798	581,829	131,565	585,336	42,171	-	1,521,699
Depreciation for the year	-	2,776	5,007	834	249,047	269	-	257,933
Transfer in	-	-	-	-	-	22,790	-	22,790
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	(8,149)	(995)	-	-	-	(9,144)
31 December 2025	-	183,574	578,687	131,404	834,383	65,230	-	1,793,278
Net book value								
31 December 2024	316,092	14,990	5,990	1,962	1,200,112	1,052	2,584	1,542,782
31 December 2025	316,092	17,175	17,218	2,762	960,309	783	-	1,314,339
Depreciation for the year								
2024 (Baht 230 million included in cost of services and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)								237,419
2025 (Baht 250 million included in cost of services and the balance in selling and administrative expenses)								257,933

- a) The Group arranged for an independent professional valuer to appraise the value of land in 2024, using the market comparison approach.

Had the land carried in the financial statements on a historical cost basis, their net book value as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 would have been as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Land	124,192	124,192	87,649	87,649

- b) As at 31 December 2025, certain items of building and equipment of the Group 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 12,382 million and Separate financial statements: Baht 926 million (2024: Baht 12,317 million and Separate financial statements: Baht 897 million).
- c) Cambodia Air Traffic Services Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, received some of the equipment transferred from The State Secretariat of Civil Aviation of Cambodia (“SSCA”) under a Build Cooperate and Transfer contract with Government of Cambodia. The subsidiary company must return all equipment to SSCA at the end of the contract. Currently the above equipment are transferred to intangible assets (service concession) in accordance with TFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements, as described in Note 42.5 a) to financial statements.
- d) As at 31 December 2025, Samart Digital Group had allowance for impairment loss of equipment amounting to Baht 798 million (2024: Baht 796 million).

During the year 2025, Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company assessed the recoverable amount of its equipment for the Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) with total cost as at 31 December 2025 amounting to Baht 3,372 million (2024: Baht 3,378 million), services based on its value in use through the discounted future cash flows. The resulting recoverable amount is lower than its carrying value due to an anticipated decrease in the number of users. As at 31 December 2025, the subsidiary had an allowance for impairment loss on equipment amounting to Baht 795 million (2024: Baht 795 million). Although the Group has conducted an evaluation and exercised its best estimate, there remains an uncertainty about potential changes in situations and technologies, which is typical for future events that have yet to occur.

The key assumption used in the calculation of value in use was a pre-tax discount rate of 10 percent per annum (2024: 11 percent per annum).

18. Leases

The group as a lessee

The group has lease contracts for various items of building and improvement, equipment and motor vehicles used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 3 - 10 years.

a) Right-of-use assets

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Buildings and building improvement	Equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
As at 1 January 2024	123,150	79,502	20,833	223,485
Increase	101	27,462	12,619	40,182
Depreciation for the year	(36,574)	(25,971)	(14,392)	(76,937)
As at 31 December 2024	86,677	80,993	19,060	186,730
Increase	66,032	25,733	12,883	104,648
Transfer out	-	-	(329)	(329)
Depreciation for the year	(37,157)	(24,896)	(9,215)	(71,268)
As at 31 December 2025	115,552	81,830	22,399	219,781

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	Buildings and building improvement	Motor vehicles	Total
As at 1 January 2024	48,795	6,614	55,409
Increase	-	5,100	5,100
Depreciation for the year	(14,662)	(5,401)	(20,063)
As at 31 December 2024	34,133	6,313	40,446
Increase	30,594	-	30,594
Depreciation for the year	(14,890)	(2,832)	(17,722)
As at 31 December 2025	49,837	3,481	53,318

b) Lease liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Lease payments	199,133	162,179	42,984	27,700
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(14,619)	(11,741)	(2,812)	(916)
Total	184,514	150,438	40,172	26,784
Less: Portion due within one year	(51,533)	(65,796)	(10,787)	(18,131)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	<u>132,981</u>	<u>84,642</u>	<u>29,385</u>	<u>8,653</u>

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		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	150,438	174,925	26,784	36,326
Additions	104,648	40,183	30,594	5,100
Accretion of interest	7,753	7,599	1,568	1,225
Repayments	(73,953)	(71,493)	(18,774)	(15,867)
Gain on exchange	(4,372)	(776)	-	-
Balance at end of year	<u>184,514</u>	<u>150,438</u>	<u>40,172</u>	<u>26,784</u>

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 44 to financial statements under the liquidity risk.

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Depreciation expense of				
right-of-use assets	71,268	76,937	17,722	20,063
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7,753	7,599	1,568	1,225
Expense relating to short-term leases	1,023	1,021	132	132
Expense relating to leases of				
low-value assets	48	48	48	48

d) Others

The Group had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2025 of Baht 75 million (2024: Baht 73 million) (Separate financial statements: Baht 19 million (2024: Baht 16 million)), including the cash outflow related to short-term lease, leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

19. Goodwill

Mainly of Goodwill was arising from the Company bought shares of Cambodia Air Traffic Services Co., Ltd. and Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, bought shares of Portalnet Co., Ltd.

The Group has determined recoverable amounts of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use of their cash generating units (CGUs), whichever is higher. In assessing the value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by the management covering 5 - 20 years, which some of them are based on the contract period.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations summarise as follows:

	(Unit: Percent per annum)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Growth rate	0	0
Discount rate	12	12

The management has considered the growth rate based on historical operating results, the expected market growth rate, the rate of gross domestic product growth and the discount rate which are the pre-tax rates that reflects the specific risk of the particular operating segment.

20. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Service concession	Computer software	Right for telecommunication tower service	Total
Cost				
1 January 2024	1,845,032	808,430	122,847	2,776,309
Additions	11,959	1,997	2,046	16,002
Transfer in	-	4,956	1,067	6,023
Translation adjustments	(14,809)	(1,087)	-	(15,896)
31 December 2024	1,842,182	814,296	125,960	2,782,438
Additions	259,613	233,272	1,058	493,943
Transfer in (out)	(2,325)	89	-	(2,236)
Disposal during the year	(12,162)	(97)	-	(12,259)
Translation adjustments	(142,003)	(11,169)	-	(153,172)
31 December 2025	1,945,305	1,036,391	127,018	3,108,714
Accumulated amortisation				
1 January 2024	789,959	689,826	71,077	1,550,862
Amortisation during the year	55,949	22,759	16,643	95,351
Translation adjustments	(9,003)	(1,086)	-	(10,089)
31 December 2024	836,905	711,499	87,720	1,636,124
Amortisation during the year	63,184	90,654	15,717	169,555
Disposal for the year	(12,152)	(56)	-	(12,208)
Translation adjustments	(64,344)	(11,168)	-	(75,512)
31 December 2025	806,033	790,929	103,437	1,717,959
Allowance for impairment loss				
1 January 2024	-	37,165	-	37,165
Increase	9,479	-	-	9,479
Translation adjustments	(1)	-	-	(1)
31 December 2024	9,478	37,165	-	46,643
Translation adjustments	(671)	-	-	(671)
31 December 2025	8,807	37,165	-	45,972
Net book value				
31 December 2024	995,799	65,632	38,240	1,099,671
31 December 2025	1,112,905	208,297	23,581	1,344,783

(Unit: Thousand Baht)
Separate
financial statements
Computer software

Cost

1 January 2024	59,074
31 December 2024	59,074
Addition	465
Transfer in	15
31 December 2025	59,554
Accumulated amortisation	
1 January 2024	41,309
Amortisation during the year	5,909
31 December 2024	47,218
Amortisation during the year	5,909
31 December 2025	53,137
Net book value	
31 December 2024	11,856
31 December 2025	6,417

Service concession

Cambodia Air Traffic Services Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, has service concession arrangement which can be summarised as follows:

Name of concession:	Contract to build, cooperate and transfer on air traffic control system (BCT contract)
Description of arrangement:	To develop and sole operate of the civil air traffic control and navigation system of Cambodia
Period of concession:	49 years expire in the year 2051 (2024: 39 years expire in the year 2041, and the subsidiary company will receive the extension of the concession period for 10 years which expire in the year 2051, if the subsidiary company can comply with the conditions as stipulated in the extend agreement.)
Significant conditions:	The subsidiary company is obliged to pay a fee to the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia based on its revenue. In addition, the subsidiary company has to transfer the ownership of the civil air traffic control, navigation system and all equipment to the Kingdom of Cambodia at the end of concession period without charge.

Right for telecommunication tower service

On 1 September 2017, Samart Digital Public Company Limited, a subsidiary company, purchased shares of Thai Base Station Co., Ltd., another subsidiary company, with mutually agreed price. As a result of the purchase of investment under the acquisition method, the subsidiary company recorded the right for telecommunication tower service as intangible assets with ten years useful lives.

21. Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Interest rate (percent per annum)		Consolidated		Separate	
			financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Bank overdrafts	MOR	MOR	26,956	34,336	-	-
Short-term loans from financial institutions	MMR	MMR	756,234	989,002	180,000	200,000
Total			<u>783,190</u>	<u>1,023,338</u>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

- a) Bank overdrafts of the subsidiaries are secured by the pledge of certain bank deposits of the subsidiaries.
- b) Short-term loans from financial institutions of the subsidiaries are secured by cross-guarantee by the Group, guarantee by Siam Sport Syndicate Public Co., Ltd. (another shareholder) and transfer and assign of right over collection of any contract/project as specified in loan agreements.

In addition, short-term loan agreements with banks of the Group contain certain conditions as specified in the agreements that require the Group to comply.

22. 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 (Note 6)	-	182	114,311	116,166
Trade payables - unrelated parties	991,238	1,716,359	186,275	210,867
Total trade payables	991,238	1,716,541	300,586	327,033
Other current payables				
Other current payables - related parties	1,981	4,824	569	1,127
Accrued interest expenses to related parties	-	-	83,842	69,719
Total other current payables and accrued interest expenses - related parties (Note 6)	1,981	4,824	84,411	70,846
Other current payables - unrelated parties	396,014	346,935	17,354	10,060
Accrued expenses	325,253	279,455	56,734	30,610
Accrued interest expenses to unrelated parties	8,940	12,553	8,395	11,694
Total other current payables	732,188	643,767	166,894	123,210
Total trade and other current payables	1,723,426	2,360,308	467,480	450,243

23. Short-term loans

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Short-term loans from related parties (Note 6)	-	-	479,467	563,559
Short-term loans from unrelated parties	10,379	10,379	-	-
Total short-term loans	10,379	10,379	479,467	563,559

Short-term loans from unrelated parties

Short-term loan as at 31 December 2025 amounting Baht 10.4 million (2024: Baht 10.4 million) from Siam Sport Syndicate Public Co., Ltd., carries interest at the average 12-month fixed deposit rate of the big five commercial banks plus 0.5 percent per annum.

24. Debentures

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Debentures	1,046,252	1,766,917
Less: Current portion of debentures	<u>(405,149)</u>	<u>(723,510)</u>
Debentures - net of current portion	<u>641,103</u>	<u>1,043,407</u>

Movements in the debentures account for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	1,766,917	1,672,168
Add: Debentures issued during the year	-	1,050,000
Amortisation of transaction costs for debenture issuance during the year	3,065	3,669
Less: Redemption of debentures during the year	(723,730)	(951,570)
Transaction costs	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,350)</u>
Ending balance	<u>1,046,252</u>	<u>1,766,917</u>

Debentures are unsubordinated, unsecured debentures with registered name and carried fixed interest rate of 5.20 and 5.40 percent per annum, quarterly repayments, as stipulated in each debenture with fully principal repayment in November 2026 and August 2027.

On 28 January 2025, the Company redeemed the debenture due in January 2025, amounting to Baht 724 million.

25. Long-term loans from financial institutions

The details of long-term loans from financial institutions as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were summarised below.

No.	Credit facilities	Significant terms and conditions of loan agreements			Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		Repayment term	Collateral	Interest rate	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(Million Baht)			(percent per annum)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
<u>The Company</u>								
1.	1,101	Repayment of principal in 60 monthly installments with the first installment in September 2022, until 31 August 2027. The interest is to be paid on monthly basis. - Installment 1-59: Baht 18.44 million each - Installment 60: The remaining principal and interest	As assignment of the right to receive the payments for such the project to enhance collection of excise tax on local beer.	MLR minus fixed rate per annum	362,613	582,291	362,613	582,291
2.	500	Repayment of principal in 6 monthly installments with the first installment in July 2025, until 31 January 2028. The interest is to be paid on monthly basis. - Installment 1-5: Baht 83 million each - Installment 6: The remaining principal and interest	Samart Telcoms Public Company Limited's shares (SAMTEL)	MLR minus fixed rate per annum	415,311	-	415,311	-

No.	Credit facilities (Million Baht)	Significant terms and conditions of loan agreements			Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		Repayment term	Collateral	Interest rate (percent per annum)	2025 (Thousand Baht)	2024 (Thousand Baht)	2025 (Thousand Baht)	2024 (Thousand Baht)
Subsidiaries								
Samarit Digital Public Co., Ltd.								
3.	493	Repayment of the first installment in March 2018, with quarterly payment of principal and monthly payment of interest to be completed within January 2026 - Year 2024: March: Baht 7.4 million June and September: Baht 14.8 million each December: Baht 15 million - Year 2025 Quarterly: Baht 7.8 million each - Year 2026 January: The remaining principal and interest	-	MLR minus fixed rate per annum	179,981	211,353	-	-
4.	359	Repayment on a quarterly basis within November 2026. - Year 2024: March: Baht 5.38 million June: Baht 10.77 million September: Baht 10.77 million December: Baht 10.93 million - Year 2025: March : Baht 5.71 million June : Baht 5.71 million September : Baht 5.71 million December : Baht 5.71 million - Year 2026: March : Baht 5.38 million June : Baht 5.38 million September : Baht 5.38 million November : The remaining principal and interest	-	MLR minus fixed rate per annum	131,029	153,868	-	-

No.	Credit facilities (Million Baht)	Significant terms and conditions of loan agreements			Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		Repayment term	Collateral	Interest rate	2025	2024	2025	2024
				(percent per annum)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
5.	200	Repayment installments on a quarterly basis within March 2026. - Year 2024: March: Baht 3 million June: Baht 6 million September: Baht 6 million December: Baht 6.09 million - Year 2025: March: Baht 3.18 million June: Baht 3.18 million September: Baht 3.18 million December: Baht 3.18 million - Year 2026: March: The remaining principal and interest	-	MLR minus fixed rate per annum	73,053	85,781	-	-
6.	194	Repayment installments on a quarterly basis within 31 January 2026. - Year 2024: March: Baht 3 million June: Baht 6 million September: Baht 6 million December: Baht 6.09 million - Year 2025: March: Baht 3.18 million June: Baht 3.18 million September: Baht 3.18 million December: Baht 3.18 million - Year 2026: January: The remaining principal and interest	-	MLR of a bank minus fixed rate per annum	73,020	85,747	-	-

No.	Credit facilities	Significant terms and conditions of loan agreements			Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		Repayment term	Collateral	Interest rate	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(Million Baht)			(percent per annum)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
7.	2,034	Repayment installments on a quarterly basis within 31 January 2026, the first installment in last business day of June 2021. - Year 2024: March: Baht 33 million June: Baht 66 million September: Baht 66 million December: Baht 67 million - Year 2025: March: Baht 35 million June: Baht 35 million September: Baht 35 million December: Baht 35 million - Year 2026: January: The remaining principal and interest	-	MLR minus fixed rate per annum	803,215	943,215	-	-
8.	180	Repayment installments on a quarterly basis within 31 January 2025, the first installment in last business day of December 2020. - Year 2024: March: Baht 3 million June: Baht 6.03 million September: Baht 6.03 million December: Baht 6.03 million - Year 2025: March: Baht 3.18 million June: Baht 3.18 million September: Baht 3.18 million December: Baht 3.18 million - Year 2026: January: The remaining principal and interest	-	MLR minus fixed rate per annum	73,024	85,751	-	-

No.	Credit facilities (Million Baht)	Significant terms and conditions of loan agreements			Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		Repayment term	Collateral	Interest rate	2025	2024	2025	2024
				(percent per annum)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
Samarat Telcoms Public Co., Ltd.								
9.	31	Repayment of first installment in October 2025 with payment of principal and interest to be completed within the 8th installment (i.e., within December 2026) Installment 1: Baht 4.5 million Installment 2: Baht 2.3 million Installment 3: Baht 1.9 million Installment 4: Baht 6.5 million Installment 5: Baht 4.4 million Installment 6: Baht 2.3 million Installment 7: Baht 1.9 million Installment 8: Baht 7.2 million	-	EIR minus fixed rate per annum	22,015	-	-	-
10.	106	Repayment of first installment in October 2025 with payment of principal and interest to be completed within the 8th installment (i.e., within December 2026) Installment 1: Baht 15.4 million Installment 2: Baht 8.1 million Installment 3: Baht 6.6 million Installment 4: Baht 22.6 million Installment 5: Baht 15.4 million Installment 6: Baht 8.1 million Installment 7: Baht 6.6 million Installment 8: Baht 25.0 million	-	EIR minus fixed rate per annum	76,715	-	-	-

No.	Credit facilities (Million Baht)	Significant terms and conditions of loan agreements			Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		Repayment term	Collateral	Interest rate (percent per annum)	2025 (Thousand Baht)	2024 (Thousand Baht)	2025 (Thousand Baht)	2024 (Thousand Baht)
Vision and Security System Co., Ltd.								
11.	286	The loan principal is repayable on a monthly basis by 41st installments, beginning by the earlier of commencing in 7-month from the agreement date (29 November 2022) or the subsidiary receives the right assignment.	As assignment of the right to receive service fees from the installation (Phase 2) CCTV project.	MLR minus fixed rate per annum	41,400	125,400	-	-
Total long-term loans from financial institutions					2,251,376	2,273,406	777,924	582,291
Less: Current portion					(1,858,688)	(1,876,393)	(385,236)	(219,678)
Long-term loans - net of current portion					392,688	397,013	392,688	362,613

Movements in the long-term loans account during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 summarised below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	2,273,406	2,961,525	582,291	801,307
Add: Additional borrowing	636,992	-	500,000	-
Front-end fee	3,103	2,204	3,103	2,204
Less: Repayment	(658,875)	(690,323)	(304,220)	(221,220)
Front-end fee	(3,250)	-	(3,250)	-
Ending balance	<u>2,251,376</u>	<u>2,273,406</u>	<u>777,924</u>	<u>582,291</u>

- a) Under the loan agreements of the Company and the account payable settlement agreements of Smart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, the Company and subsidiary have to comply with certain conditions stipulated in the agreements, such as maintaining the shareholding percentage, financial ratios, and repayment of the principal and interest etc.
- b) Under Smart Digital Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company's loan agreement and memorandum, the subsidiary company must comply with certain conditions stipulated in the agreement such as to maintain a shareholding percentage of the subsidiary, to maintain financial ratios.

Upon reviewing the subsidiary company financial statements as of 31 December 2025, it was noted that the subsidiary company was unable to maintain the financial ratios as stipulated in the loan agreements with the aforementioned financial institutions. As a result, the loan of Baht 1,333 million became repayable at call. The subsidiary company has classified these loans as current portion.

The subsidiary company has engaged in negotiations with financial institutions to amend the terms and extend the repayment period for its long-term loans totaling Baht 803 million and Baht 253 million. The loan repayments have been extended from January 2026 to October 2026 and January 2027, respectively, with the amendments approved by the financial institutions in the first quarter of 2026. In addition, the subsidiary company has engaged in negotiations with another financial institution to amend the terms and extend the repayment period for its long-term loan of Baht 73 million, scheduled for repayment in January 2026. The subsidiary company is currently in the process with the financial institution to align the payment terms. However, the subsidiary company has received a letter from the financial institution regarding the aforementioned loan balance, requesting payment of only the interest due in January 2026.

The subsidiary company expects to receive waivers from the financial institutions, and the outcome of the negotiations will depend on their consideration for approval. Based on past experience, the subsidiary company has always received approval from financial institutions for amendments to loan conditions and extensions of repayment periods of long-term loans. In addition, the Company issued a Letter of Intent committing to providing continuous financial support to the subsidiary.

26. Provisions

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of year	823,631	812,360	494,096	438,263
Increase during the year	478,140	317,199	111,182	285,833
Utilised	(48,494)	(279,489)	-	(230,000)
Reversal of provisions	(4,936)	(24,775)	-	-
Translation adjustments	(18,744)	(1,664)	-	-
Balance at end of year	<u>1,229,597</u>	<u>823,631</u>	<u>605,278</u>	<u>494,096</u>

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Provision				
Current	64,528	45,153	-	-
Non-current	<u>1,165,069</u>	<u>778,478</u>	<u>605,278</u>	<u>494,096</u>
	<u>1,229,597</u>	<u>823,631</u>	<u>606,278</u>	<u>494,096</u>

Warranties

The Group recognised a provision for expected warranty claims on products and equipment of the contract, based on past experience of the level of repairs. The Group expected most of these costs to be incurred in the next financial year and all to have been incurred within the remaining warranty periods. In calculating the provision for warranties, the Group applied assumptions, based on current contract levels and current information available for all types of contract about warranties of products and equipment and changes in technology.

Non-current provision of litigation and commercial disputes

The Group recognised a long-term provision of litigation and commercial disputes as described in Note 42.6 to the financial statements based on assessment of the result of the litigation and delay penalty.

Non-current provision under service concession

Cambodia Air Traffic Services Co., Ltd., the subsidiary company recognised long-term provision under service concession based on the best estimate provided by the management for the costs to be incurred on the existing concession assets under the subsidiary company's contractual obligations with The Cambodian State Secretariat of Civil Aviation ("SSCA").

27. Other current liabilities

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Unearned revenue	650,857	864,534	2,019	135
Undue output tax	105,359	77,332	21,803	7,082
Value added tax payable	10,930	30,640	-	11,255
Others	70,428	68,092	2,923	4,326
Total	837,574	1,040,598	26,745	22,798

28. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	335,306	310,632	52,050	51,612
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	25,436	24,445	1,998	1,825
Interest cost	7,370	7,340	1,043	942
Decrease from employee transferal	-	-	-	(203)
Gain on settlement	-	(2,936)	-	-
Included in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from				
Demographic assumptions changes	-	415	-	48
Financial assumptions changes	13,959	7,896	1,818	398
Experience adjustments	-	8,887	-	(249)
Benefits paid during the year	(24,357)	(21,404)	(3,593)	(2,323)
Unrealised loss on exchange	896	86	-	-
Translation adjustments	(1,908)	(55)	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	356,702	335,306	53,316	52,050

The Group expects to pay Baht 25 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (Separate financial statements: Baht 8 million) (2024: Baht 14 million (Separate financial statements: Baht 4 million)).

As at 31 December 2025, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 4 - 35 years (Separate financial statements: 7 years) (2024: 4 - 35 years (Separate financial statements: 7 years)).

Key actuarial assumptions are summarised below.

	Consolidated		(Unit: percent per annum)	
	financial statements		Separate	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate	1.2 - 2.7	2.1 - 3.4	1.4	2.2
Salary increase rate	3.0 - 4.5	3.0 - 4.5	3.0 - 4.5	3.0 - 4.5
Turnover rate	0 - 23.0	0 - 23.0	0 - 23.0	0 - 23.0

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

	(Unit: Million Baht)							
	Consolidated financial statements				Separate financial statements			
	Liability increase (decrease)				Liability increase (decrease)			
	Increase 1%		Decrease 1%		Increase 1%		Decrease 1%	
<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Discount rate	(20.8)	(21.8)	23.5	24.6	(2.2)	(2.5)	2.4	2.7
Salary increase rate	26.2	24.1	(23.6)	(21.8)	2.8	2.7	(2.6)	(2.5)
	Increase 20%		Decrease 20%		Increase 20%		Decrease 20%	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Turnover rate	(21.8)	(19.8)	25.1	22.8	(1.9)	(1.8)	2.2	2.0

29. Share capital and treasury stocks

29.1 Share capital

On 24 April 2025, the Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the Company passed a resolution to approve a decrease of Baht 168 million in the Company's registered capital, from Baht 1,174 million to Baht 1,006 million, by cancelling 168 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 1 per share, and an amendment to Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association to reflect the decrease in the Company's registered capital.

Registered share capital

	Consolidated/Separate financial statements		Registration date with the Ministry of Commerce
	Number of ordinary shares	Amount	
	(Shares)	(Baht)	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1,174,254,794	1,174,254,794	
Decrease in registered share capital	(167,750,596)	(167,750,596)	30 April 2025
Balance as at 31 December 2025	<u>1,006,504,198</u>	<u>1,006,504,198</u>	

29.2 Treasury stocks

On 16 December 2025, the Company's Board of Directors meeting resolved to approve a share repurchase program for financial management purposes, taking into consideration the Company's financial position, including retained earnings and excess liquidity, as well as the market price of the Company's shares, which was below their intrinsic value.

The share repurchase program provides for a maximum amount of Baht 200 million to repurchase up to 36 million shares, representing not more than 3.58 percent of the total issued shares. The repurchase will be executed through the Stock Exchange of Thailand at a price not exceeding 115 percent of the average closing share price of the five-business days preceding each repurchase transaction. The repurchase period is from 22 December 2025 to 21 June 2026 (not exceeding six months).

As at 31 December 2025, the Company held 5 million treasury shares at an average cost of Baht 5.48 per share, with a total repurchase cost of Baht 27.4 million. The treasury stocks of 5 million shares have a par value of Baht 1 per share. The Company set aside an amount from retained earnings equal to the cost of the treasury shares to a separate reserve account with such reserve to remain outstanding until either the shares are sold or paid-up capital is reduced by the cancellation of any remaining unsold shares. As at 31 December 2025, the Company set aside the appropriated retained earnings as a reserve for treasury shares of Baht 27.4 million, which is presented in the statement of financial position under "Appropriated retained earnings – Reserve for treasury shares."

30. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside as a statutory reserve at least 5 percent of its net profit for the year after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve reaches 10 percent of the registered share capital. The statutory reserve could not be used for dividend payment. At present, the statutory reserve has fully been set aside.

31. Revenue from contracts with customers

31.1 Disaggregated revenue information

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Type of revenue:				
Revenues from sales	152	84	-	-
Revenues from contract work	4,436	4,368	-	30
Service income	6,228	5,591	977	964
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>10,816</u>	<u>10,043</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>994</u>
Timing of revenue recognition:				
Revenue recognised at a point in time	152	84	-	-
Revenue recognised over time	10,664	9,959	977	994
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>10,816</u>	<u>10,043</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>994</u>

31.2 Contract balances

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Contract assets				
Accrued income	1,850,612	2,608,214	102,650	96,142
Retention receivable	334,203	328,932	-	-
Total	2,184,815	2,937,146	102,650	96,142
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(126,732)	(19,081)	-	-
Total contract assets, net	<u>2,058,083</u>	<u>2,918,065</u>	<u>102,650</u>	<u>96,142</u>
Contract liabilities				
Unearned revenue	658,753	861,399	-	-
Total contract liabilities	<u>658,753</u>	<u>861,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As at 31 December 2025, the Samart Telcom Group recorded allowance for expected credit losses from accrued income totaling Baht 127 million (2024: Baht 19 million).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's accrued income were mostly aged on the transaction date which do not exceed three months.

31.3 Revenue recognised in relation to contract balances

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	742	618

31.4 Revenue to be recognised for the remaining performance obligations

As at 31 December 2025, revenue totaling Baht 10,831 million (2024: Baht 6,833 million) is expected to be recognised in the future in respect of performance obligations under contracts with customers that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied). The Group expect to satisfy these performance obligations within 5 years (2024: 5 years). The above information does not include revenue to be recognised for the unsatisfied portions of performance obligations related to contract where the revenue is recognised in the amount that the Group has a right to invoice.

31.5 Assets recognised in respect of costs to fulfill a contract with a customer

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net book value at beginning of year	217,975	109,742	5,036	5,998
Additions	152,854	289,749	-	-
Transfer to cost	(85,303)	(181,516)	(1,041)	(962)
Net book value at end of year	<u>285,526</u>	<u>217,975</u>	<u>3,995</u>	<u>5,036</u>

32. Other income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Management fee income (Note 6)	-	-	75,500	68,975
Gain on exchange	44,001	-	52,093	2,601
Gain on change in value of other current financial assets (Note 12)	448	1,250	541	626
Gain on disposal of equipment and intangible	1,157	3,751	120	22
Reversal of revaluation on land	-	400	-	400
Gain on revaluation of investment properties (Note 16)	-	800	-	-
Dividend income from subsidiaries (Note 15)	-	-	415,350	57,963
Dividend income from listed equity investment at fair value through profit or loss	47	-	23	-
IT service fee income	-	-	46,665	47,713
Gain on compensation received from insurance	758	12,440	693	452
Others	94,460	96,049	102,247	88,332
Total	<u>140,871</u>	<u>114,690</u>	<u>693,232</u>	<u>267,084</u>

33. Other expenses

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Loss on diminution in value of investment in subsidiary (Note 15)	-	-	-	226,000
Loss on long-term non-current provisions	137,157	292,671	108,972	285,833
Loss on impairment of equipment and intangible assets	11,668	9,480	-	-
Write-off withholding tax deducted at source	72,320	59,130	714	734
Loss on exchange	-	3,277	-	-
Loss on revaluation of investment properties (Note 16)	-	-	10,690	9,893
Others	246	247	-	-
Total other expenses	<u>221,391</u>	<u>364,805</u>	<u>120,376</u>	<u>522,460</u>

34. Finance income

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest income on debt instruments measured at amortised cost:				
Bank deposit	25,419	22,191	890	2,472
Lease receivables	11,645	15,897	-	-
Loans	5,005	2,753	12,822	13,008
Total	<u>42,069</u>	<u>40,841</u>	<u>13,712</u>	<u>15,480</u>

35. Finance cost

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Interest expenses on:				
Bank loans, overdrafts and trust receipts and debentures	249,149	307,675	122,554	141,220
Loans from related parties	-	-	25,031	31,410
Liabilities under lease agreements	7,753	7,599	1,568	1,225
Non-current provision under service concession	4,232	5,467	-	-
Others	899	918	-	-
Total interest expenses	262,033	321,659	149,153	173,855
Bank charges	13,542	13,797	490	970
Total finance cost	<u>275,575</u>	<u>335,456</u>	<u>149,643</u>	<u>174,825</u>

36. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	1,449,191	1,433,641	168,545	163,250
Promotion and advertising expenses	21,972	9,383	3,622	508
Revenue sharing under service concession arrangement	746,406	667,888	-	-
Changes in of finished goods and work in progress	(409,668)	(102,644)	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	118,144	31,409	24,854	31,657
Depreciation (Note 17)	897,885	873,496	257,933	237,419
Right-of-use assets depreciation (Note 18)	71,268	76,937	17,722	20,063
Raw materials and consumables used	6,511	7,978	-	-
Amortisation expenses	169,555	95,351	5,919	5,909
Write-off withholding tax	72,320	59,130	714	734
Raw materials, equipment and cost of projects used	3,193,096	3,397,907	-	26,569
Purchase finished goods for sales	61,607	182,546	-	-
Loss on diminution in value of investment in subsidiary (Note 15)	-	-	-	226,000
Loss on impairment of equipment and intangible assets	11,668	9,480	-	-
Loss on non-current provision	137,157	292,671	108,972	285,833

37. Income tax

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Current income tax:				
Current income tax charge	211,963	165,992	3,479	3,094
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	1,493	678	-	-
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination of temporary differences	7,928	17,655	3,646	6,652
Income tax expense reported in profit or loss	<u>221,384</u>	<u>184,325</u>	<u>7,125</u>	<u>9,746</u>

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

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax relating to actuarial loss	2,110	3,742	-	-
Deferred tax relating to revaluation surplus on land	-	(37,702)	-	(16,027)
Total	<u>2,110</u>	<u>(33,960)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,027)</u>

37.3 The reconciliation between accounting profit (loss) and income tax expenses was shown below.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Accounting profit (loss) before tax	901,718	485,178	261,117	(570,709)
Applicable tax rate	8% - 20%	8% - 20%	8% - 20%	8% - 20%
Accounting profit (loss) before tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	175,549	92,920	38,413	(121,381)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	1,493	678	-	-
Effects of:				
Utilisation of tax loss carry forward	(11,293)	(100,647)	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	37,662	10,092	30,184	2,627
Additional expense deductions allowed	(16,498)	(11,498)	(60)	(44)
Income not subject to tax	(5)	-	(74,323)	(8,675)
Adjustment of taxable income from exchange rate	5,748	(1,237)	-	-
Difference between accounting and taxation in the recognition of gain from disposal of subsidiary	-	92,089	-	-
Others	847	(4,384)	3,109	-
Total	16,461	(15,585)	(41,090)	(6,092)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	5,657	22,025	3,393	67,711
Additional recognition of deferred tax assets from tax losses	24,604	88,139	6,409	69,508
Decrease in deferred tax assets not recognised	(2,380)	(3,852)	-	-
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	<u>221,384</u>	<u>184,325</u>	<u>7,125</u>	<u>9,746</u>

37.4 The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Statements of financial position			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	financial statements	financial statements
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit losses	44,122	26,839	-	-
Allowance for diminution in value of inventories	22,040	18,949	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses of other non-current financial assets	170	247	-	-
Allowance for asset impairment	3,187	6,709	-	-
Accumulated depreciation - Equipment	44,969	33,435	25	30
Provision for long-term employee benefits	63,421	58,393	8,874	8,874
Accrued vacation leave	1,025	1,037	120	120
Unused tax loss	67,801	142,150	-	-
Unrealised loss from revaluation of trading investments	2,150	5,240	-	3,108
Provision for maintenance warranties	14,828	6,989	-	-
Right-of-use assets	1,724	1,581	171	171
Others	85,579	61,878	288	448
Total	351,016	363,447	9,478	12,751
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accumulated depreciation - Equipment for project	20,144	18,639	20,144	18,639
Accumulated amortisation - License	1,289	2,186	-	-
Accumulated amortisation - Intangible assets	101,781	109,278	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of land	132,337	132,337	45,689	45,688
Lease liabilities	11,324	15,467	-	-
Others	1,887	3,019	1,887	3,019
Total	268,762	280,926	67,720	67,346
Deferred tax - net	82,254	82,521	(58,242)	(54,595)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities in statement of financial position were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Statements of financial position			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Deferred tax assets	296,636	300,581	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(214,382)	(218,060)	(58,242)	(54,595)
Deferred tax - net	<u>82,254</u>	<u>82,521</u>	<u>(58,242)</u>	<u>(54,595)</u>

37.5 As at 31 December 2025, the Group had deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses totaling Baht 6,507 million and Separate financial statements: Baht 8,169 million (2024: Baht 6,424 million and Separate financial statements: Baht 7,760 million)), on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised which are summarised as below.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Unused tax losses		
31 December 2025	-	434
31 December 2026	938	1,042
31 December 2027	487	497
31 December 2028	580	586
31 December 2029	933	444
31 December 2030	149	-
Deductible temporary differences	<u>3,420</u>	<u>3,421</u>
	<u>6,507</u>	<u>6,424</u>

The Group believes that future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of the temporary differences and unused tax losses.

As at 31 December 2025, Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, and its subsidiaries have deferred tax assets of Baht 18 million (2024: Baht 18 million) in relation to tax loss carried forward deductible against future profit in tax calculation if the subsidiary companies have sufficient profit.

The subsidiary company has signed for a business under the expertise and experience of the subsidiary company. The subsidiary company expects to gain sufficient profit to utilize tax loss carried forward. It therefore believes that it will benefit from the recorded deferred tax assets, considering the current situation. Although the subsidiary company has evaluated and exercised its best estimate, there is still uncertainty regarding the current situation and future change in circumstances, which is normal for future events that have not yet occurred.

As at 31 December 2025, the Samart Digital Group have deductible temporary differences Baht 3,065 million (2024: Baht 3,077 million) and unused tax losses which will expire in 2026 - 2030 totaling Baht 866 million (2024: unused tax losses which will expire in 2025 - 2029 totaling Baht 1,197 million), on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised as the Samart Digital Group believe that the future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of the temporary differences and unused tax losses.

38. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit (loss) 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, net of treasury shares held by the Company.

Weighted average number of ordinary shares:

	(Unit: Thousand share)	
	Consolidated/Separate financial statements	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	1,006,504	1,006,504
Less: Treasury stocks during the year	(78)	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	<u>1,006,426</u>	<u>1,006,504</u>

39. Dividends

Dividends	Approved by	Total dividends (Million Baht)	Dividends per share (Baht)	Paid on
2025				
Interim dividends from profit for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 and retained earning	Board of Directors Meeting on 14 August 2025	101	0.1	12 September 2025

40. Provident fund

The Group and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The Group contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 3 percent to 10 percent of basic salary and its employees contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 3 percent to 15 percent of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited, will be paid to the employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2025 amounting to approximately Baht 55 million (2024: Baht 54 million) (Separate financial statements: Baht 7.7 million (2024: Baht 7.4 million)) were recognised as expenses.

41. 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.

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on its operation and has three reportable segments as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Digital ICT Solution | Provide solutions and services in Information and Communication Technology, and Digital Solutions including Network Solutions, Enhanced Technology Solutions and Business Application ranging from consulting, system design, installation and implementation, operations, and maintenance as Total Solutions and Services for clients in government and private sectors. |
| 2. Digital Communications | Provide integrated businesses in digital network, solution and content. |
| 3. Utilities and Transportations | Provide air traffic control services and electricity supply in Cambodia. Provide contracting for design, construction, installation and maintenance services of electrical transmission systems, security systems as well as audio and visual communication systems. And also manufacture and distribute television signal receiving equipment. |

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. However, the Group financing activities (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes is managed on a Group basis and is not allocated to operating segments.

The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments is set out in Note 6 to financial statement.

The following tables present revenue and profit and total assets/total liabilities information regarding the Group's operating segments for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December									
	Digital ICT Solution		Digital Communications		Utilities and Transportations		Adjustments and eliminations		Consolidated	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues from sales, contract work and service										
- Third parties	5,336	4,097	503	515	4,972	5,425	-	-	10,811	10,037
- Related parties	50	86	36	133	16	32	(97)	(246)	5	5
Total revenues from sales, contract work and service	5,386	4,183	539	648	4,988	5,457	(97)	(246)	10,816	10,042
Cost of sales, contract work and services	4,675	3,622	325	453	3,529	4,100	(123)	(276)	8,406	7,899
Gross profit (loss)	711	561	214	195	1,459	1,357	26	30	2,410	2,143
Unallocated income (expenses):										
Other income									141	115
Selling and distribution expenses									(184)	(201)
Administrative expenses									(911)	(888)
Loss on impairment loss on financial assets									(99)	(25)
Other expenses									(222)	(365)
Finance income									42	41
Finance cost									(276)	(335)
Income tax expenses									(221)	(184)
Non-controlling interests of the subsidiaries									(201)	(168)
Profit for the year									479	133

(Unit: Million Baht)

	As at 31 December									
	Digital ICT Solution		Digital Communications		Utilities and Transportations		Adjustments and eliminations		Consolidated	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets										
Trade receivables	1,240	959	30	47	1,763	2,115	(811)	(879)	2,222	2,242
Inventories	477	110	86	89	500	442	-	-	1,063	641
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	85	85	-	-	85	85
Property, plant and equipment	1,000	1,115	1,993	2,161	1,778	2,004	(48)	(74)	4,723	5,206
Right-of-use assets	137	110	3	1	80	75	-	-	220	186
Intangible assets	199	51	27	43	1,140	1,032	(22)	(26)	1,344	1,100
Others	3,438	4,174	806	849	10,325	10,816	(7,199)	(7,200)	7,370	8,639
Segment total assets	<u>6,491</u>	<u>6,519</u>	<u>2,945</u>	<u>3,190</u>	<u>15,671</u>	<u>16,569</u>	<u>(8,080)</u>	<u>(8,179)</u>	<u>17,027</u>	<u>18,099</u>
Segment total liabilities	<u>2,831</u>	<u>2,858</u>	<u>2,576</u>	<u>2,882</u>	<u>6,496</u>	<u>7,554</u>	<u>(1,860)</u>	<u>(1,965)</u>	<u>10,043</u>	<u>11,329</u>
Additions (decrease) to non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets	(509)	(99)	182	(125)	372	(288)	(33)	(8)	12	(520)

Geographic information

Revenue from external customers is based on locations of the customers.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue from external customers		
Thailand	8,648,643	8,162,228
Cambodia	2,087,367	1,772,174
Others	79,744	108,110
Total	<u>10,815,754</u>	<u>10,042,512</u>
Non-current assets (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets)		
Thailand	6,389,609	6,510,662
Cambodia	1,157,408	1,048,372
Total	<u>7,547,017</u>	<u>7,559,034</u>

Major customers

For the year 2025, the Group had revenue from three major customers totaling of Baht 3,645 million, mainly arising from sales by Digital ICT Solution segment Digital Communications segment and Utilities and Transportations segment (2024: revenue from three major customers totaling of Baht 4,136 million, mainly arising from sales by Digital ICT Solution segment and Utilities and Transportations segment).

42. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The Group has commitments and contingent liabilities other than those disclosed in other notes as follows:

42.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2025, Thai Base Station Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, had capital commitments of approximately Baht 90 million (2024: Baht 90 million), regarding the purchases and installing of equipment for telecommunication tower service for Tower-Co project.

42.2 Leases commitments

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has future lease payments required under short-term leases and leases of low-value assets as follows:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Within 1 year	271	1,099	180	180
Total	271	1,099	180	180

42.3 Commitments in uncalled portions of investments

The subsidiaries are committed to pay the uncalled portions of their investments as follows:

	Currency	Amount (Million)	
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
The local subsidiary companies	Baht	118	118
The overseas subsidiary companies	USD	3	3

42.4 Guarantees

42.4.1 Bank guarantees

There were outstanding bank guarantees issued by the banks on behalf of the Group, in respect of certain performance bonds as required in the normal course of business.

The details of bank guarantees are as follows:

	(Unit: Million)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Baht				
Performance guarantees	4,985	4,473	403	575
Guarantee electricity use and others	702	468	1	1
Yen				
Performance guarantees	-	3	-	-
Swiss franc				
Performance guarantees	3	3	-	-
US Dollar				
Performance guarantees	5	7	-	-
Chinese Yuan				
Performance guarantees	38	8	-	-

42.4.2 Related parties guarantees

Generally, these guarantees are effective for guarantor as long as the underlying obligations have not been discharged by the guaranteed party. Guarantee fees are charged by the Group. Related parties guarantees are summarised below.

- a) The Company has contingent liabilities in respect of the guarantees of subsidiaries' loans and credit facilities provided to banks and financial institutions as follows:

(Unit: Million)

	Guaranteed facilities	
	2025	2024
Baht		
Teda Co., Ltd.	8,116	7,101
Transec Power Services Co., Ltd.	1,663	1,625
Vision and Security System Co., Ltd.	1,168	1,213
The Samart Engineering Co., Ltd.	37	82
Samart U-Trans Co., Ltd.	133	133
Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd.	18	18
Samart RadiTech Co., Ltd.	40	40
Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd.	393	393
	11,568	10,605
US Dollar		
Teda Co., Ltd.	60	23
Vision and Security System Co., Ltd.	2	2
	62	25

- b) Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, has contingent liabilities in respect of the guarantees of subsidiaries' credit facilities provided to banks as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Guaranteed facilities	
	2025	2024
I-Sport Co., Ltd.	-	0.5

- c) As at 31 December 2025, Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, was guarantor of credit facilities and rental of equipment of its subsidiary companies from banks and a leasing company amounting to Baht 4,085 million (2024: Baht 2,090 million).
- d) As at 31 December 2025, the Company has credit bank guarantee facilities of Baht 1,000 million (2024: Baht 1,000 million) by the banks and has allowed Samart U-Trans Co., Ltd., full access to the credit facilities. The Samart Engineering Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, is also allowed to draw down amounts of Baht 150 million (2024: Baht 150 million), from the credit facilities.

42.5 Other commitments

- a) The Company has entered into the Contract to build, cooperate and transfer an air traffic control system (“BCT Contract”) with the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Under this agreement, the Company has had to establish a limited liability company under the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia to be responsible for development and sole operation of the civil air traffic control and navigation system of Cambodia for a period of 15 years with an option to extend for another 7 years in consideration of The State Secretariat of Civil Aviation of Cambodia (“SSCA”) granting the air traffic license to the Company. On 18 May 2001, the Company entered into the assignment of “BCT Contract” with Cambodia Air Traffic Services Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, to transfer of all the Company’s rights and obligations under the “BCT Contract” to that subsidiary company pursuant to Article 2.2 of “BCT Contract” without charge. In addition, the subsidiary has continuously requested to extend the concession agreement several times. Until the latest, on 18 August 2022, the subsidiary company signed an amendment to the concession agreement with the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia to extend the concession period for another 10 years which will expire in the year 2051, whereby the subsidiary company has to additionally invest in project assets as condition stipulated in the extend agreement.

Under the agreement, the subsidiary company is to pay remuneration to the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia in proportion to its annual income and is obliged to comply with conditions, including the condition that the ownership of the civil air traffic control and navigation system and all equipment, which currently are transferred to intangible assets (service concession) in accordance with TFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements, is to be transferred to the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia at the end of concession period, without charge.

- b) Samart U-Trans Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, entered into purchase and installment contract with various local and foreign companies. The subsidiary company obligated to comply with certain condition and to make the following payments for equipment and services as below.

Currency	Amount (Million)	
	2025	2024
Euro	-	1
USD	1	4

- c) As at 31 December 2025, Teda Co., Ltd. and Transec Power Services Co., Ltd., the subsidiary companies, entered into general contractors and equipment and service purchase agreements with various companies in order to operate their construction of electrical stations and installation of electrical systems business. The subsidiary companies are obligated to comply with certain conditions and to make the payments for equipment and services of Baht 1,656 million (2024: Baht 1,052 million).
- d) As at 31 December 2025, Vision and Security System Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, entered into general contractors and equipment and service purchase agreements with various companies in order to maintain and install their construction of security systems. The subsidiary company is obligated to comply with certain conditions and to make the payments for equipment and services totaling of Baht 44 million (2024: Baht 28 million).
- e) As at 31 December 2025, the Group has other outstanding commitments from service agreements with various companies totaling approximately Baht 61 million (2024: Baht 58 million). These commitments mainly related to management, strategic planning, and other business operations consultant services between 1 and 10 years. The Group has to pay a monthly service fee at the rate stipulated in the agreements.

Other commitments of Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd.'s group

- f) Portalnet Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, entered into purchase, equipment installation and maintenance agreements with many companies. The subsidiary is obligated to pay for equipment and service fee and comply with the conditions stipulated in the contract.
- g) Samart Comtech Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, entered into purchase and equipment installation agreements for Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) with many local companies. As at 31 December 2025, the subsidiary is obligated pay for equipment and service fees totaling approximately Baht 2 million (2024: Baht 3 million).

Other commitments of Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd.'s group

- h) On 10 March 2017, Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, entered into an agreement to enter into a consortium with Samart Communication Services Co, Ltd. named SISC Consortium, for the purpose of entering into an alliance service agreement for Digital Trunked Radio System with CAT Telecom Public Co., Ltd. (currently, CAT Telecom Public Co., Ltd. has been merged with TOT Public Co., Ltd. into National Telecom Public Co., Ltd.) Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd. was appointed as the lead company of SISC Consortium and is authorised to act on behalf of SISC Consortium. The agreement is effective from the date that the agreement is signed and will terminate when SISC Consortium has fully discharged its responsibilities under the agreement. Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd. is obliged to comply with certain conditions and pay fees for the project as stated in the agreement.

Subsequently, on 24 August 2017, SISC Consortium entered into a business alliance agreement with CAT Telecom Public Co., Ltd. in order to increase its capability to provide Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) services. The agreement terminates on 31 July 2025. Subsequently, on 27 September 2024, National Telecom Public Co., Ltd. announced the results of the consideration by the Office of The National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (NBTC) regarding the renewal of the Digital Trunked Radio System services (DTRS), granting an extension of the license for an additional 15 years from the expiration date of the original license.

On 2 October 2017, Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd. entered into a three-year agreement with CAT Telecom Public Co., Ltd. to resell digital trunked radio system services to end-users. The term shall be automatically extended for another one-year term, unless either party provide the other with written notice of its election not to extend on before the date of expiration. Under the terms of the agreement, Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd. is obliged to pay minimum wholesale service fees at a stipulated rate.

- i) As at 31 December 2025, Samart Digital Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, has commitment approximately USD 18 million or equivalent to Baht 556 million (2024: USD 18 million or equivalent to Baht 601 million) relating to purchase inventory for Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) services.

Other commitments of Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd.'s group

- j) As at 31 December 2024, Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, had commitments with a subsidiary company relating to equipment procurement and the provision of service USD 0.07 million, Euro 0.1 million and Baht 2.84 million or equivalent to total of Baht 10 million (2025: Nil).

- k) Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, entered into an international communication system service agreement with Aeronautical Radio of Thailand Limited. The agreement is for a term of two years and will terminate in December 2027. The Company is required to pay the monthly service fee in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the agreement.

42.6 Litigation and commercial disputes

- a) The Company had been involved in provision of financial support and installation of telecommunication network system to the 13th the Bangkok - Asian Games Organizing Committee (BAGOC) in 1997, for instance by supporting on installation design of telecommunication network system including its equipment and providing financial support at Baht 190 million. However, the Company had encountered with financial difficulties during the massive economic downturn of the country in 1997 which had long term and continuous impacts to the Company. Therefore, the Company had negotiated to cancel such financial support because the Company had waived its rights to use many benefits made under the agreements during the competition games and the Committee further provided such benefits to other sponsors already.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, BAGOC had submitted the matter in dispute to the Arbitration Institute requesting the Company to make payment of approximately Baht 332 million (Baht 190 million plus interest).

Subsequently on 22 August 2013, the Arbitration Institution completed examination of the evidence of both the Company and the Organizing Committee and found in favour of the Company, on the grounds that the Organizing Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand had submitted the matter in dispute more than 10 years after the dispute arose, meaning that the statute of limitations had already expired. However, on 27 November 2013, the Competition Management Committee and Sports Authority of Thailand submitted a petition to the Civil Court for the revocation of the arbitral award. On 29 August 2014, the Civil Court rescinded the Arbitration award, without ruling that the Company is obligated to make any payment to the Organizing Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand. The Company filed an appeal on 28 November 2014, against the Civil Court's judgment with the Supreme Court. On 23 January 2015, the Organising committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand filed an appeal against the Civil Court's judgment with the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave its verdict on 20 September 2016 revoking the arbitration award without ruling the Company to pay any debt to the Organising Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand.

On 23 November 2016, the Organising Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand lodged a petition with the Arbitrator (old panel), requesting the Arbitrator to determine whether they had the right to claim damages under the Partner agreement and, if so, the amount. The Arbitrator, in black case No. 90/2553 and red case No. 67/2556, rendered an award on 12 December 2019, ordering the Company to pay approximately Baht 332 million plus interest at 15% per annum on the principal amount of Baht 190 million from 21 October 2010 until full payment.

The legal advisor of the Company is of the opinion that such award was not rendered in compliance with Arbitration Act B.E. 2545 and therefore engaged a law firm to submit a petition to the Civil Court for the revocation of the Arbitral award on 9 March 2020.

On 14 January 2022, the Company received a civil court writ as on 23 December 2021 BAGOC filed a complaint demanding the Court to enforce the Arbitral award. The Court decided to accept such a complaint and temporarily dismiss the case from the case list in order to wait for the final judgment of the case.

Subsequently, on 22 September 2022, the Civil Court issued an order dismissing the Company's petition to revoke the arbitration award. On 20 February 2023, the Company filed an appeal with the Supreme Court. On 15 May 2024, the Civil Court read the judgment of the Supreme Court, which ruled that the Company's appeal appeared to be unreasonable and upheld the decision to dismiss of the Company's petition, thus finalising the case. The Company, as a result, is obliged to pay the damages determined by the arbitration award on 12 December 2019 to the Organising Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand. Consequently, as of 15 May 2024, the date the Supreme Court upheld the dismissal, the Company is obliged to pay the principal amount of Baht 190 million, in accordance with the arbitration award, with interest at the rate of 15% per annum until a full settlement is made.

On 25 June 2024, the Company filed a petition to deposit Baht 190 million to fully settle the principal debt and an additional Baht 40 million to partially cover the interest with the Deposit of Property Bangkok Office 1. The Company also negotiated to pay the remaining interest in installments with the Organising Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand, calculated until the date of deposit, which was the date the Company repaid the principal debt in full in accordance with the law, within a period of 7 years.

Deposit of assets is a legally prescribed method of debt repayment used when obstacles prevent the creditor from receiving payment. The depositor can take the money or assets that constitute the debt and place them at the Deposit Office. The effect of depositing assets is that the debtor is released from the debt and is not considered to be in default, in breach of contract, or liable for interest, damages, compensation, or penalties. Additionally, the creditor cannot petition the court to enforce the debt repayment. This is in accordance with Section 331 of the Thai Civil and Commercial Code.

On 9 September 2024, the Civil Court scheduled a hearing to reconsider the enforcement of the arbitral award for the case as requested by the Organising Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand, the prosecutor's submission of a statement to the Court indicating that the black case No. Por 1364/2563 had reached a final verdict. On the hearing date, the authorised representative of the Sports Authority of Thailand requested a postponement of the hearing pending because the Organising committee was still pending a meeting to appoint an authorised representative to proceed the enforcement of the arbitral award, as well as to consider a debt settlement proposed by the Company. In addition, the Company's authorised representative informed the Court that the Company had deposited of Baht 190 million to fully settle the principal debt, along with an additional Baht 40 million to partially cover the interest with the Deposit of Property Bangkok Office 1. The remaining interest is to be negotiate for payment over a period of 7 years.

Subsequently, on 8 September 2025, the Company and the authorised representative of the Sports Authority of Thailand (SAT) went to the Court. Both parties jointly stated that they had proposed an agreement regarding the request for installment payments in accordance with the arbitral award to both petitioners. The case is currently under consideration. However, since the approval of the debt installment request must be made through a committee, and due to the change of the Cabinet, whereby the Deputy Prime Minister who is also the Chairman of the Asian Games Organising Committee, the committee has also changed accordingly. Therefore, it cannot be clearly determined when the consideration of the said agreement will be concluded.

The parties consequently requested that the case be temporarily suspended pending the consideration and approval of the debt installment request. The Court, having considered the matter, deemed that there were reasonable grounds for such request and that an amicable settlement between the parties would be more beneficial. As the consideration process requires a long period due to its involvement with a government agency and a substantial amount of debt, the Court granted permission to temporarily suspended the case, ordering both petitioners to report the progress to the Court every six months. Should any settlement be reached, either party may file a motion with the Court to reopen the case for further consideration.

The Cabinet resolved to appoint the Competition Organizing Committee and the Sports Authority of Thailand on 3 December 2024, and subsequently reaffirmed the appointment on 21 October 2025 due to a change in the Cabinet. On 14 January 2026, the Committee convened and acknowledged the case accordingly. The Committee will convene again after the general election and the completion of the Cabinet appointment process.

Therefore, as of 31 December 2025, the Company recorded a provision for this litigation totaling Baht 492 million in its accounts which included the provision for interest liability up to 25 June 2024 (the date of the petition to deposit assets).

- b) On 11 September 2006, the Company, as a member of SPS Consortium (60 percent of work proportion) (“SPS”) entered into a service agreement with the state enterprise for full service waste management in area of Suvarnabhumi Airport for a term of 10 years from 15 September 2006 to 14 September 2016. SPS has complied with the conditions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the report on request for changes of environmental measures of Suvarnabhumi Airport in 2012 that was approved by EIA and applicable laws by regularly disposing of garbage in the Suvarnabhumi Airport area throughout the agreement period.

Under the agreement, SPS was required to deliver an incinerator to the state enterprise upon the end of a period of 3 years and 1 month. However, the amount of waste was substantially less than anticipated amount. Since the state enterprise was unable to require that all operators in the airport send waste to SPS, SPS has reported this a problem to the state enterprise and sent research reports from 3 educational institutions. Based on the impact analysis of installation of an incinerator, it was found that, based on the type and amount of waste that SPS has managed for almost 3 years, there should not be an incinerator in the area of Suvarnabhumi Airport because it will cause air pollution that affects the environment and may cause carcinogenic substances that affect the health of passengers, employees, operators and people around Suvarnabhumi Airport. Therefore, it is advisable to manage waste by sorting, landfilling, and disposing of the waste outside and it is not suitable to use the fermentation method. Therefore, the state enterprise has submitted a request for an additional change of environmental measures for the Suvarnabhumi Airport project in 2012 to the EIA Committee of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning. The EIA Committee considered changing the waste management methods in the Suvarnabhumi Airport area from disposing of sorted waste and using an incinerator to using sanitary landfill or other suitable methods instead including anaerobic fermentation method to obtain biogas used as animal feed. The EIA has considered and approved the methods proposed by state enterprise. SPS therefore manages waste in accordance with the methods approved by EIA until the end of the agreement term.

After the end of the service agreement, SPS has not received repayments from the state enterprise from the 44th-120th installments (from 15 April 2010 to 14 September 2016) totaling Baht 194 million (included VAT), accounting for Baht 116 million in proportion to the Company's work. SPS has continually sent reminders to the state enterprise for the unpaid balances. the period of the agreement, the state enterprise had considered amending the service agreement because the state enterprise agrees to change the waste management method as recommended by EIA and to waive the fines on the delay of delivering the incinerator. Later, in 2012, the state enterprise submitted a letter to the Office of the Attorney General to request for an opinion about the amendment of the service agreement to change the waste management method as recommended by EIA and to reduce service fee as negotiated with SPS as the state enterprise does not lose benefits from the fee reduction. In addition, waiver of the fines was requested by the state enterprise. The Attorney General was of the opinion that the authority to amend the agreement is at the discretion of the Director of the state enterprise and the authority to consider approving the reduction or waiver of the fines is at the discretion of the Committee of state enterprise. However, since there are changes of the Chairman of Procurement Committee, General Director and the Board of Directors of the state enterprises for several times, the consideration of the matter was discontinued and not completed. Even though the agreement had ended, the amendment of the agreement was not finalised.

The management and legal advisor of the Company are of the opinion that SPS has complied with the conditions stipulated in the solid waste management agreement and with the law in all respects, and the state enterprise was the party in breach of the agreement. Therefore, a law firm was engaged to file a lawsuit against the state enterprise with the Central Administrative Court by SPS on 23 November 2016 demanding that the state enterprise, settle outstanding service fees under the 44th - 120th installments, totaling Baht 194 million with interest thereon, totaling Baht 238 million. Moreover, the state enterprise is required to settle two letters of guarantee issued by bank on behalf of SPS to the state enterprise as performance bond, totaling Baht 50 million. Subsequently, the Court has accepted to consider only the outstanding service fees for the 60th - 120th installments, totaling Baht 158 million, as they are in the 5-year period of the statute of limitation. On 15 August 2017, the state enterprise submitted testimony and countersued via the Central Administrative Court for damages and fines totaling Baht 1,038 million and requested the bank to make payment in accordance with the letters of guarantee. On 9 August 2021, the bank made payment to the state enterprise.

On 23 March 2022, subsequently, the SPS Consortium submitted a petition to the court requesting an amendment to the plaint, asking the money and interest totaling Baht 69 million back from that state enterprise, which it received from the guaranteeing bank, as well as other cases that the SPS has disputed and are currently under consideration by the Central Administrative Court.

Subsequently, on 5 March 2025, the Central Administrative Court rendered a judgment requiring the SPS to jointly pay a fine for breaching a hiring contract and compensate the said state enterprise for delivering assets that were not in good condition, as they failed to meet the requirement of being at least 70 percent operable. The payment will be offset against service fees from installments 60th to 120th that the state enterprise has yet to pay to the SPS. The amount will also be offset against the proceeds the state enterprise received from a bank under a letter of guarantee. Accordingly, the SPS is liable to pay a net total amount of Baht 7 million, along with interest until the full payment is made.

However, in accordance with the accounting standards as principle of conservatism, as of 31 December 2025, the Company has fully set aside a provision liabilities for the above fine and compensation of Baht 109 million according to the judgment of the Central Administrative Court, in the Company's work proportion. However, the Company recorded related transactions for accounting purposes as described in Note 8 d) to the financial statements that this will not affect this case and will not be considered a waiver of the SPS's legal right.

The legal advisor of the Company disagrees with the aforementioned ruling of the Central Administrative Court and believes that the Company has strong legal grounds to contest the case. The Company believes that the Supreme Administrative Court will rule in favour of the Company, stating that the SPS is not liable for the fine and compensation sought by the state enterprise in its. This is because the SPS was unable to proceed with the construction of the incineration system and anaerobic pond system due to the actual volume of waste generated at Suvarnabhumi Airport less than with the forecast data provided in the 2005 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. This report was prepared and submitted by the said state enterprise and served as the principal basis for the SPS's waste management planning. Therefore, the SPS's failure to construct the incineration and anaerobic pond systems was not a result of negligence or breach of contract. Instead, it was a direct consequence of inaccurate key data, for which the state enterprise is accountable. With respect to fines and damages for which the state enterprise submitted testimony and countersued via the Central Administrative Court, the Company's legal advisor was of the opinion that SPS shall not be liable to the fines stipulated in the agreement as building an incinerator and anaerobic fermentation method are against the law according to the EIA's conditions. In addition, SPS has never sent an unconditional consent letter for the fines and has always argued against such matter. Moreover, the state enterprise has yet to proceed with the termination of the agreement until the amount of fines was over 10 percent of service fee's limit under the agreement, which was considered not in compliance with the law. In case the Supreme Administrative Court ordered SPS to pay the fines in accordance with the agreement to the state enterprise, the Company believes that the Court would exercise its authority to reduce the fines pursuant to Section 383 Paragraph 1 of the Civil and Commercial Code and Note 31.2 the Airports of Thailand's measurement of Inventory Administration B.E.2553. According to the Supreme Court judgment Aor.869/2560, the Court reduced the amount of the fines to 10 percent of the service fee's limit. The amount of the service fees under the agreement that SPS group has actually received throughout the agreement period is Baht 288 million. Therefore, 10 percent of fines shall not exceed Baht 29 million. The Company will be responsible for the fines in proportion to its work, which is 60 percent, not exceeding Baht 17 million.

On 2 April 2025, the SPS filed an appeal against the judgment of the Central Administrative Court with the Administrative Court. The case is currently under consideration by the Administrative Court.

- c) On 22 February 2017, TOT Public Co., Ltd. (currently, CAT Telecom Public Co., Ltd. has been merged with TOT Public Co., Ltd. into National Telecom Public Co., Ltd.) submitted a letter to Office of The National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (the NBTC) to notify the NBTC of the cancellation of the cooperation under the Memorandum of Understanding with respect to 3G mobile network service trial project prior to notifying of such cancellation to I-Mobile Plus Company Limited, a subsidiary company. On 1 March 2017, the subsidiary company submitted a letter to TOT Public Co., Ltd. and The NBTC to notify of the termination of i-mobile 3GX service because the 3GX cellular phone system was frequently disrupted and TOT Public Co., Ltd. was unable to permanently fix the problem. In addition, TOT Public Co., Ltd. had not expanded its base station following its business plan in order to expand the coverage across the country. On 22 June 2017, the NBTC submitted to the subsidiary a letter regarding an approval of the termination of the Telecommunications Business License type 1 and agreed with the subsidiary company's recovery plan for the users of i-mobile 3GX. Subsequently, the subsidiary submitted a letter notifying the NBTC that it had mutually agreed with TOT Public Company Limited that the date of discontinuing the i-mobile 3GX service would be 18 July 2017.

Later, the subsidiary company has been notified by TOT Public Co., Ltd. demanding the payment for Home Location Register (HLR) amounting to Baht 19 million. However, the management and the legal department of the subsidiary company were of the opinion that the subsidiary company was not liable to such payment because the data storage on HLR did not reach the quota specified in the agreement. The subsidiary company filed a plaint for compensation with TOT Public Co., Ltd. to the Civil Court since October 2018 amounting to Baht 1,941 million. Subsequently, on 9 March 2023, the Court of First Instance ruled that TOT Public Company Limited (currently a National Telecommunications Public Company Limited) made a payment to the subsidiary in the amount of Baht 748 million plus interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum of such principal counting from the date of filing (filing on 4 October 2018) until 10 April 2021 and a rate of 5% per annum, which is the rate under the Civil and Commercial Code from 11 April 2021 onwards until payment is made to the subsidiary. On 5 September 2023, the subsidiary filed an appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance, requesting the Court of Appeal to consider the case and order the defendant to pay additional damages totaling Baht 812 million. Currently, the case is being considered by the Court of Appeal.

In addition, TOT Public Co., Ltd. submitted a letter to the subsidiary company demanding the payment for accrued service fee totaling Baht 137 million (including, Home Location Register, mentioned above). Subsequently, the subsidiary company submitted a letter requesting to offset the service fee with prepaid bulk or package that the subsidiary company had purchased from TOT Public Co., Ltd. with the balance of Baht 70 million.

Subsequently, during 2020, TOT Public Co., Ltd. filed a suit against Samart Digital Public Company Limited and the subsidiary (Samart Digital Group) with the Central Administrative Court for breach of an administrative contract with an amount in dispute of Baht 212 million (including interest thereon). The Central Administrative Court issued an order not to accept the specific plaint regarding the service fee payment for preparing and storing data in the Home Location Register (HLR) from April 2011 to October 2014 with interest and VAT. Subsequently, in 2021, the Supreme Administrative Court overturned the order of the Central Administrative Court to accept the plaint. On 30 April 2021, Samart Digital Group filed the amended plaint with the Central Administrative Court. Subsequently, on 12 November 2021, the Administrative Court issued a letter notifying of an order to transfer the case to the Civil Court. On 14 December 2023, the Civil Court issued an order that both Samart Digital Group collectively pay Baht 137 million, along with an interest rate of 5% per annum, starting from 20 December 2017, until the complete settlement to TOT Public Company Limited (now known as National Telecom Public Company Limited). As of 31 December 2025, the subsidiary has fully recorded the liability according to the judgement of the Court of First Instance (under provision and other payable). Subsequently, on 5 June 2024, the subsidiary filed an appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance, requesting the Court of Appeal to consider the dismissal of the plaint by National Telecom Public Co., Ltd., based on the facts presented in a letter requesting a debt offset that the subsidiary submitted to TOT Public Co., Ltd. (currently known as National Telecom Public Company Limited). Later, on 6 June 2024, National Telecom Public Co., Ltd. filed an appeal against the judgment of the Court of First Instance, requesting the Court of Appeal to consider the case adjudicating the default interest rate from 5% per annum to 1.25% per month. The case is currently under consideration by the Court of Appeal.

The legal advisor of Samart Digital Group is of the opinion that TOT Public Company Limited is in breach of the contract, resulting in substantial business damages to both Samart Digital Group. For the case filed by the subsidiary with the Civil Court, the Civil Court rules in favor of the subsidiary. The subsidiary will prevail at the conclusion of the case. Therefore, the management of Samart Digital Group maintains confidence that Samart Digital Group will not incur significant losses in connection with these two cases. However, as of now, the outcomes of these cases remain pending and are contingent upon future judicial procedures.

The subsidiary has exercised prudence in recognising the aforementioned debt in accordance with accounting standards. This recognition does not alter the nature of the case and should not be construed as a waiver of legal rights. Additionally, the recording of this debt does not imply that Samart Digital Group will abstain from asserting their rights through the legal justice process in the future. Samart Digital Group maintain confidence in their legal position and are committed to pursuing the legal process until its conclusion.

- d) On 23 January 2019, Samart Telcoms Public Company Limited, the subsidiary company, as a member of the STSL Consortium Group (“the Consortium”), entered into an agreement with a state enterprise for the purchase and installation of an information system and the development of the core business information system, as described in Note 8 c) to the financial statements. The agreement is for a period of 730 days from the date of the agreement. Subsequently, both parties agreed to extend the agreement period for 7 months due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the agreement expiring on 22 August 2021. The Consortium fulfilled the agreement and delivered the first part of the work in its entirety. However, the state enterprise declined to inspect and pay for the services of this part. They unilaterally made changes to the delivery terms outside of the agreement, with which the Consortium attempted to comply. Despite multiple delivery and payment requests, the state enterprise persistently refused to accept the work, causing delays in other parts of the agreement and impeding progress in the contractual work.

On 24 August 2021, the state enterprise notified of termination of the agreement with the Consortium and demanded the seizure of the collateral, which was a letter of guarantee issued by bank of Baht 20 million. As a result, the subsidiary company recorded a loss from the project termination. On 25 August 2021, the Consortium sent a letter objecting the termination by the state enterprise as unfair. They highlighted that the termination occurred due to the escalating severity of the COVID-19 pandemic situation. They emphasised that the government has a policy to extend agreements without imposing penalties on private entities affected by such situations, asserting that the termination was an unlawful exercise of rights and contrary to the terms of the agreement. Additionally, the Consortium demanded full payment for the work already performed and compensation for the termination of the agreement.

On 7 December 2021, the Consortium engaged a law firm to file a lawsuit against the state enterprise with the Civil Court, seeking payment for all completed work, damages resulting from the agreement termination, and the return of the collateral with interest, totaling Baht 875 million, along with interest at a rate of 5% per annum from the filing date until full payment. Subsequently, on 25 July 2023, the state enterprise counter-sued in the Civil Court, claiming compensation and fines totaling Baht 700 million, with interest at a rate of 5% per annum from the filing date until full payment. On 16 October 2023, the Civil Court ordered both cases to be considered together because all parties are same litigant and related to each other and most of the evidence are the same which will be convenient for the consider cases.

Subsequently, on 24 September 2025, the Civil Court rendered a judgment ordering the state enterprise to pay Baht 50 million and directing the Consortium to dismantle and remove the equipment installed for use in the project within 90 days from the date of the judgment. Otherwise, the state enterprise shall be entitled to remove the installed equipment, sell it by public auction, and remit the proceeds, after deducting the expenses incurred in the auction, to the Consortium. Furthermore, the Consortium was ordered to return the first installment previously received to the state enterprise with, interest at a rate of 3 percent per annum from 5 September 2019 until the date of filing the lawsuit, totaling Baht 29 million, and pay compensation for opportunity cost and damages amounting to Baht 5 million. The Court also ordered that the bank guarantee, previously claimed by the state enterprise, be considered part of the damages already compensated to the state enterprise. After offsetting the amounts that the Consortium and the state enterprise were required to pay each other, the remaining net damages payable by the state enterprise to the Consortium amounted to Baht 45 million, together with interest at a rate of 5 percent per annum from the date of filing of the lawsuit (7 December 2021) until full payment is made.

However, as of 31 December 2025, the subsidiary recognised provisions for expected credit losses from trade receivables and accrued income from the project totaling Baht 138 million (2024: Baht 33 million) and recognised provisions amounting to Baht 21 million (2024: Nil) in the subsidiary's work proportion for such opportunity cost and damages in accordance with the Civil Court's judgment. These items were recorded in compliance with accounting principle conservatism. This does not affect, nor is it considered a waiver of, the legal rights of the Consortium.

The subsidiary company's legal advisor disagrees with the Civil Court's ruling, believing that the subsidiary still has substantial grounds for defense. There remains confidence that the Court of Appeal will rule that the Consortium is not required to pay the damages claimed in the state enterprise's counterclaim and that the state enterprise should pay the outstanding service fees under the disputed contract, compensation for damages, and return the funds under the guarantee letter, together with interest to the Consortium. This position is based on the fact that the contract was terminated unfairly and without reasonable cause, while the Consortium had already performed its obligations under the disputed contract. The Consortium filed an appeal with the Court of Appeal on 20 February 2026.

Currently, the case is under consideration by the Court of Appeal.

- e) On 18 December 2014, Samart Communication Services Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, entered into a contract with a government agency to renovate a building for educational purposes, with a contract value of Baht 106.9 million. The work was scheduled to commence on 19 December 2014 and be completed by 11 February 2016. Subsequently, the subsidiary was granted several extensions until 19 April 2021 and was exempted from penalties due to the government agency's site not being ready for work to commence as per the contract, as well as construction design issues that conflicted with the actual site conditions, requiring resolution and approval from the government agency. As a result, the subsidiary was unable to complete the work as stipulated in the contract. Consequently, the project supervisor, who was a government officer appointed by the government agency, had to return to their original duties, leaving the project without a supervisor. Therefore, in 2018 the government agency hired an external company, private entity, to take over the supervisor role, with the contract commencing for a period of 360 days.

Subsequently, on 18 September 2024, the government agency filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court against the subsidiary for failing to complete the work in time. As a result of the delay, the government agency incurred additional costs for project supervision fees. Therefore, the government agency sued the subsidiary to recover the project supervision fees, including interest, totaling Baht 4.4 million.

The legal advisor of the subsidiary believes that the Central Administrative Court will render a judgment on this case within 2 to 3 years from the date the lawsuit was filed. However, the management and legal advisor of the subsidiary are confident that the subsidiary will not be held liable for this claim, as the delays were caused by the government agency itself, resulting in multiple project postponements, rather than any fault of the subsidiary. The legal advisor of the subsidiary also believes that had the government agency not delayed the site handover, the subsidiary could have completed the work as per the original contract by 11 February 2016, with the original project supervisor still in place, eliminating the need to hire another company for project supervision. Therefore, as of 31 December 2025, the subsidiary did not record any additional provision for liabilities in the accounts.

Currently, the case remains under consideration by the Administrative Court.

43. Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had the assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value or for which fair value was disclosed using different levels of inputs as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	31 December 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets measured at fair value			
Financial assets measured at FVTPL			
Equity investments	4	-	4
Land	-	786	786
Investment properties	-	85	85
Liabilities measured at fair value			
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL			
Derivatives - Foreign currency forward contracts	-	6	6

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	31 December 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets measured at fair value			
Financial assets measured at FVTPL			
Equity investments	4	-	4
Derivatives - Foreign currency forward contracts	-	1	1
Land	-	786	786
Investment properties	-	85	85

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	31 December 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
Equity investments	3	-	-	3
Land	-	316	-	316
Investment properties	-	-	59	59
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL				
Derivatives - Foreign currency forward contracts	-	2	-	2

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	31 December 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
Equity investments	2	-	-	2
Land	-	316	-	316
Investment properties	-	-	69	69

44. Financial instruments

44.1 Financial risk management

The Group's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other current receivables, loans, investments, bank overdrafts, debentures, short-term and long-term loans. 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, contract assets, loans, deposits with banks and financial institutions, and other financial instruments. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount as stated in the statement of financial position.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Group manages the credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions by making investments only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Group's Executive Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

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

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Group manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. Outstanding trade receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance obtained from reputable banks and other financial institutions. In addition, the Group does not have high concentrations of credit risk since it has a large customer base in various industries.

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. For trade receivables from projects that have different credit risk characteristics, expected credit losses are assessed on individual basis. 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. Generally, trade receivables are written off according to the Group's policy determining the appropriateness.

Market risk

There are two types of market risk comprising foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises primarily to its trading transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group has financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are summarised below.

Foreign currency	Consolidate		Separate		Exchange rate as at	
	financial statement		financial statement		31 December	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	(million)	(million)	(million)	(million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
Financial assets						
US dollar	5	7	2	1	31.4215	33.8296
CNY	4	30	-	-	4.4637	4.5996
Swiss Franc	1	-	-	-	39.7348	-
Financial liabilities						
US dollar	10	14	24	25	31.7436	34.1461
CNY	4	3	-	-	4.5610	4.713
Swiss Franc	1	-	-	-	40.3348	-

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, whose functional currency is USD, has the following significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (currencies other than US Dollars) as summarised below.

Foreign currency	Consolidated		Exchange rate as at	
	financial statements		31 December	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	(Million)	(Million)	(USD per 1 foreign currency unit)	
Financial assets				
Baht	20	28	0.0318	0.0296
Financial liabilities				
Baht	17	23	0.0315	0.0293

Forward exchange contracts outstanding as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, are summarised below.

As at 31 December 2025				
Foreign currency	Bought amount		Contractual exchange rate of bought forward	Contractual maturity date
	Consolidate financial statement	Separate financial statement		
	(Million)	(Million)	(USD per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US dollar	6.9	4.1	31.40 - 33.72	January - November 2026

As at 31 December 2024				
Foreign currency	Bought amount		Contractual exchange rate of bought forward	Contractual maturity date
	Consolidate financial statement	Separate financial statement		
	(Million)	(Million)	(USD per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US dollar	8.3	3.3	32.27 - 35.86	January - November 2025

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its loans, debentures and long-term borrowings. Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate 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 as follows:

(Units: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements									
	Fixed interest rates				Floating		Non-interest bearing		Total	
	Within 1 year		Over 1 - 5 years		interest rate					
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	891	812	-	-	1,557	1,883	115	340	2,563	3,035
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,166	2,156	2,166	2,156
Accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,724	2,730	1,724	2,730
Short-term loans	23	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	38
Deposits at bank with restrictions	103	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	103
Other financial assets	195	-	-	-	-	-	31	115	226	115
Total	1,212	953	-	-	1,557	1,883	4,036	5,341	6,805	8,177
Financial liabilities										
Short-term loans from financial institutions	-	1	-	-	783	1,022	-	-	783	1,023
Trade and other current payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,723	2,360	1,723	2,360
Short-term loans from related parties	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	10
Debentures	405	724	641	1,043	-	-	-	-	1,046	1,767
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	-	-	2,251	2,273	-	-	2,251	2,273
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	109	114	109
Total	405	725	641	1,043	3,044	3,305	1,837	2,469	5,927	7,542

(Units: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

	Fixed interest rates				Floating		Non-interest bearing		Total	
	Within 1 year		Over 1 - 5 years		interest rate					
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	205	510	1	1	206	511
Trade and other current receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	823	604	823	604
Accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	97	103	97
Short-term loans	-	-	-	-	185	188	-	-	185	188
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	11	17
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>938</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>1,328</u>	<u>1,417</u>
Financial liabilities										
Short-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	-	-	180	200	-	-	180	200
Trade and other current payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	467	450	467	450
Short-term loans from related parties	-	-	-	-	479	564	-	-	479	564
Debentures	405	724	641	1,043	-	-	-	-	1,046	1,767
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	-	-	-	778	582	-	-	778	582
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	16	14
Total	<u>405</u>	<u>724</u>	<u>641</u>	<u>1,043</u>	<u>1,437</u>	<u>1,346</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>2,966</u>	<u>3,577</u>

Effective interest rates of financial assets and liabilities were separately shown in related notes to financial statements.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit (loss) before tax to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of floating rate loan to and loan from affected as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Consolidated financial statements				
Currency	2025		2024	
	Increase/decrease	Increase/(decrease) in profit before tax	Increase/decrease	Increase/(decrease) in profit before tax
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
THB	+0.1	(2,949)	+0.1	(3,309)
	-0.1	2,949	-0.1	3,309
Separate financial statements				
Currency	2025		2024	
	Increase/decrease	Increase/(decrease) in profit before tax	Increase/decrease	Increase/(decrease) in loss before tax
	(%)	(Thousand Baht)	(%)	(Thousand Baht)
THB	+0.1	(667)	+0.1	505
	-0.1	667	-0.1	(505)
USD	+0.1	(479)	+0.1	564
	-0.1	479	-0.1	(564)

The above analysis has been prepared assuming that the amounts of the floating rate loans to subsidiary companies, loans from subsidiary companies, loans from financial institutions, and derivatives and all other variables remain constant over one year. Moreover, the floating legs of these loans to subsidiary companies, loans from subsidiary companies, loans from financial institutions, and derivatives are assumed to not yet have set interest rates. As a result, a change in interest rates affects interest receivable/payable for the full 12-month period of the sensitivity calculation.

Liquidity risk

The Group has a policy to control the risk of a shortage of liquidity by maintaining an adequate level of cash and cash equivalents for the Group's operation. As at 31 December 2025, approximately 80% (2024: 78%) of the Group's debt will mature in less than one year (Separate financial statements: 63% (2024: 58%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding to mitigate an impact of cashflow fluctuation.

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	As at 31 December 2025				
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	207	579	-	-	786
Trade and other current payables	-	1,723	-	-	1,723
Short-term loans	10	-	-	-	10
Debentures	-	425	699	-	1,124
Lease liabilities	-	58	141	-	199
Long-term loans from financial institutions	1,346	558	403	-	2,307
Other financial liabilities	-	83	22	3	108
Total non-derivatives	1,563	3,426	1,265	3	6,257
Derivatives					
Other financial liabilities	-	6	-	-	6
Total Derivatives	-	6	-	-	6

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

As at 31 December 2024

	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	234	790	-	-	1,024
Trade and other current payables	-	2,360	-	-	2,360
Short-term loans	10	-	-	-	10
Debentures	-	726	1,180	-	1,906
Lease liabilities	-	71	91	-	162
Long-term loans from financial institutions	1,574	346	418	-	2,338
Other financial liabilities	-	47	58	4	109
Total non-derivatives	1,818	4,340	1,747	4	7,909

(Unit: Million Baht)

Separate financial statements

As at 31 December 2025

	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	180	-	-	-	180
Trade and other current payables	-	467	-	-	467
Short-term loans from related company	479	-	-	-	479
Debentures	-	425	699	-	1,124
Lease liabilities	-	12	31	-	43
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	417	403	-	820
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	14	14
Total non-derivatives	659	1,321	1,133	14	3,127
Derivatives					
Other financial liabilities	-	2	-	-	2
Total Derivatives	-	2	-	-	2

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	As at 31 December 2024				
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Short-term loans from financial institutions	200	-	-	-	200
Trade and other current payables	-	450	-	-	450
Short-term loans from related company	564	-	-	-	564
Debentures	-	726	1,180	-	1,906
Lease liabilities	-	19	9	-	28
Long-term loans from financial institutions	-	250	383	-	633
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	13	13
Total non-derivatives	764	1,445	1,572	13	3,794

44.2 Fair values of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Group's financial instruments are short-term in nature or loan to/from and debenture bear floating interest rate, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amount presented in the statement of financial position.

45. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it has appropriate capital structure in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value and it meets financial covenants attached to the loan agreements. The Group has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting periods.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 1.44:1 (2024: 1.67:1) and the Company's was 1.38:1 (2024: 1.63:1).

46. Events after the reporting period

- 46.1 On 6 February 2026, the Company issued and offered unsubordinated, unsecured, and callable debentures with a debenture holders' representative in the name-registered certificate, amounting to Baht 850 million with a term of 3 years and a fixed interest rate of 4.39 percent per annum.
- 46.2 On 25 February 2026, the Board of Directors' meeting of Samart Aviation Solutions Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, passed a resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for approval of dividend payment to shareholders in respect of the operating results for the year ended 31 December 2025, at a rate of Baht 0.90 per share, amounting to a total of Baht 574.58 million. The subsidiary company paid an interim dividend of Baht 0.40 per share, amounting to a total of Baht 255.37 million, in September 2025 and is to pay the remaining Baht 0.50 per share, amounting to a total Baht 319.21 million.
- 46.3 On 26 February 2026, the Board of Directors' meeting of the Company, passed a resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders for approval of dividend payment to shareholders in respect of profit for the year 2025 and the retain earnings, at a rate of Baht 0.24 per share, amounting to a total of Baht 241.56 million. The Company paid an interim dividend of Baht 0.10 per share, in September 2025 and is to pay the remaining Baht 0.14 per share, amounting to a total Baht 140.91 million.
- 46.4 On 26 February 2026, the Board of Directors' Meeting of Samart Telcoms Public Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, passed the resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders for approval of the dividend payment, in respect of profit for the year 2025 and the retained earnings, of Baht 0.12 per share, or a total of Baht 74.16 million. The subsidiary company paid an interim dividend of Baht 0.07 per share, a total of Baht 43.26 million, in September 2025 and is to pay the remaining Baht 0.05 per share, or a total of Baht 30.90 million.
- 46.5 On 26 February 2026, the Board of Directors' Meeting of Samart Digital Public Company Limited, a subsidiary company, considered and sought solutions to address the situation where shareholders' equity is less than 50% of paid-up capital and to ensure compliance with the regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand, particularly in the event that the Company's securities remain marked with the "CB" (Caution - Business) sign. The subsidiary will present its remedial action plan at the meeting and provide information to investors and related parties through a public presentation.

47. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's authorised Directors on 26 February 2026.