

KRUNGSRIAYUDHYA CARD COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

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KRUNGSRIAYUDHYA CARD COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Krungsriayudhya Card Company Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The office is located at 550 Krungsri Ploenchit Tower, Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok Thailand.

The Company is principally engaged in providing credit cards and consumer finance services.

The Company is wholly-owned by Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited which is incorporated in Thailand, by holding 99.99% of the Company’s issued and paid-up share capital. The major shareholder of the parent company is MUFG Bank, Ltd. and its ultimate parent company is Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc, a company incorporated in Japan. The Ministry of Commerce granted approval for the Company to operate business under Section 17 of Foreign Business Act B.E. 2542 on September 26, 2014.

The Company has extensive transactions and relationships with its related companies. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements may not necessarily be indicative of the conditions that would have existed or the results of operations that would have occurred had the Company operated without such affiliations.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 The Company maintains its accounting records in Thai Baht and prepares its statutory financial statements in the Thai language in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and in accordance with accounting practices generally accepted in Thailand. However, for the convenience of readers, the Company also prepares its financial statements in English, by translating from the Thai version.

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Thai Accounting Standard (TAS) No. 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” and the Notification of the Department of Business Development regarding “The Brief Particulars in the Financial Statements (No. 3) B.E. 2566”.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the significant accounting policies (see Note 4).

2.2 Thai Financial Reporting Standards affecting the presentation and disclosure in the current financial statements

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, which the changes are to amend the accounting requirements, as follows:

- Thai Accounting Standard No.1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, amends to clarify the classification of liabilities as current or non-current, and to address non-current liabilities with covenants.

- Thai Accounting Standard No. 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” and Thai Financial Reporting Standard No. 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”, require entities to disclose information about supplier financing arrangements and its related liquidity risk.
- Thai Financial Reporting Standard No. 16 “Leases”, introduces additional requirements for subsequent measurement of sale and leaseback transactions.

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

3. THAI FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ANNOUNCED IN THE ROYAL GAZETTE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The revised TFRSs were announced in the Royal Gazette which will be effective for the financial statements for the period beginning on or after January 1, 2026 onwards. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, which the changes are to amend the accounting requirements, as follows:

Amendments to TAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates - Lack of Exchangeability

These amendments are intended to require entities to apply a consistent approach in assessing whether one currency is exchangeable into another currency, by specifying how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate in circumstances in which exchangeability is lacking. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 onwards. Early application is permitted. In applying the requirements relating to the lack of exchangeability, an entity shall not restate comparative information retrospectively but shall apply the transition requirements specified in Thai Accounting Standard No. 21.

The Company’s management will adopt such TFRSs in the preparation of the Company’s financial statements when it becomes effective. The Company’s management has assessed the impact of such TFRSs and considered that the adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

4.1 Revenue recognition

Interest income for financial instruments are recognized as interest income in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation of the EIR includes all fees and costs paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e., at the amortized cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any allowance for expected credit loss).

For credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortized cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e., the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)).

Commission income is recognized based on a percentage of credit card transactions.

Cash advance service income is recognized based on fee charged on the amount withdrawn on a transaction basis.

Membership fee income received from credit card receivables are recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on an accrual basis. The unrecognized portion of membership fee income is classified as “deferred income”.

Collection fee income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Other service income and dividend income are recognized on an accrual basis.

4.2 Expenses recognition

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, call deposits and short-term investments with high liquidity.

4.4 Credit card receivables, installment loan receivables, and personal loan receivables

Credit card receivables, installment loan receivables and personal loan receivables are initially recognized at fair value, plus transaction fees and costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for expected credit loss, which are presented as credit card receivables, installment loan receivables, and personal loan receivables, net.

Troubled debt restructuring

A trouble debt restructuring ("TDR") is a receivable that has been modified in response to a customer who are temporarily in financial distress and are unable to meet their original contractual repayment terms. TDR can be initiated by the client, the Company or a third-party including government sponsored programs. TDR may include the reduction of principal and/or accrued interest or modifications of terms or any other criteria as specified by the Bank of Thailand ("BOT"). TDR that has been modified, and not derecognized, on terms that are not consistent with those readily available in the market or the conditions specified by the BOT are considered credit impaired if there is a detrimental impact on cash flows. TDR is subjected to modification gain or loss calculation. The amount of modification gain or loss arises from the difference between the gross carrying amount before modification and the present value of the expected future cash flow discounted by the original effective interest rate. The modification gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income with a corresponding increase or decrease in gross carrying value of the asset.

Accounting policies related to allowance for expected credit loss has been disclosed in Note 4.5.

4.5 Financial instrument

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost;

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") on financial assets with the exception of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, which are considered separately below, ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e., ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Lifetime ECL, i.e., lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expect to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate ("EIR"). The ECL is adjusted with a management overlay where considered appropriate.

For undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive if the loan is drawn down.

The Company measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's OEIR, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

In subsequent reporting period, if the credit quality of the financial assets and financial commitments improves so that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then a loss allowance can be recognized based on 12-month ECL. The changes in the reversal of loss allowance are recognized in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets.

Credit card receivables, installment loan receivables, and personal loan receivables are considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For receivables where concessions are contemplated but not granted the receivables are deemed credit impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default includes unlikelihood to pay indicators and a backstop if amounts are overdue for 90 days or more.

Definition of default

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default ("PD") which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Company; or
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company monitors all financial assets and issued loan commitments that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Company will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime ECL rather than 12-month ECL.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognized. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Company's historical experience and expert credit risk assessment.

As a back-stop when an asset becomes 30 days past due, the Company consider that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred and the asset is in Stage 2 of the impairment model, i.e., the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- For loan commitments: as a provision; and where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Company cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Company presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

Write-off

The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of receivables when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering financial assets in their entirety or portion thereof. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Write-offs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Bad debts recovered from written off receivables will be recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.6 Leasehold improvement and equipment

Leasehold improvement and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment (if any).

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of assets. The estimated useful lives are three to five years.

4.7 Intangible asset

Intangible asset, representing computer software, is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss (if any).

Amortization

Amortization is recorded as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an item of computer software. The estimated useful lives are three to ten years.

4.8 Interest-bearing liabilities

Interest-bearing liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less attributable transaction charges in relation to the liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing liabilities are stated at amortized cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings.

4.9 Goodwill

- 4.9.1 Goodwill in a business combination represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's interest in the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired as at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill in a business combination is recognized as an asset recorded as of the acquisition date.

Goodwill is stated at cost less allowance for impairment (if any).

- 4.9.2 Deficit on business combination under common control is the excess of the fair value of consideration transferred over the net asset of acquiree under common control, presented in shareholders' equity.

4.10 Employee benefits

4.10.1 Provident funds

The provident fund was established by the Company for its employees. Membership to the fund is on a voluntary basis. Contributions are made monthly by the employees and the Company each at rates ranging from 3% to 10% of the employees' basic salaries. The provident fund is registered with the Ministry of Finance as juristic entities and is managed by a licensed Fund Manager.

The Company's contribution for employee provident fund is recorded as personnel expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.10.2 Provisions for post-employment benefit and other long-term employee benefit

Provision for post-employment benefit represents the benefit retiring employees will receive as determined by the Labor Protection Act.

Provision for other long-term employee benefit represents the benefit employees will receive when their years of service meet the Company's criteria.

Provisions for these plans are considered as unfunded defined benefit plans and are separately measured by an actuary using the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of cash flows of employee benefit to be paid in the future. Under this method, the obligation is based on an actuarial calculation including the employee's expected salary, turnover rate, salary increase rate, mortality rate, discount rate, years of services and other factors.

The expenses for the defined benefit plan are recognized as personnel expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Actuarial gains (losses) of post-employment benefit are recognized in other comprehensive income. Actuarial gains (losses) of other long-term employee benefit are recognized in profit or loss.

4.10.3 Benefit from carried forward leave

The benefit from carried forward leave is recognized as a liability in the statements of financial position and personnel expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the employees render the service.

4.11 Lease

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognized a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (defined as leases with the underlying asset value not exceed Baht 150,000). For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Right-of-use assets

A lease that has a lease term of more than 12 months and for which the underlying asset exceeds Baht 150,000 shall be recognized for a right-of-use asset at cost which consists of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability (that is the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the incremental borrowing rate), any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is calculated based on the estimated useful lives in case the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset; or calculated based on the shorter of the estimated useful lives or the lease term in case the lease does not transfer ownership of the underlying asset.

Impairment of right-of-use assets shall be determined using the TAS 36 Impairment of Assets which explains how to review the carrying amount of its assets, how to determine the recoverable amount of an asset, and when an impairment loss is recognized or reversed.

Lease liability

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

Lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. Finance charges are charged directly to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the years presented.

4.12 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

Interest expense and EIR amortization are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is extinguished. 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.

4.13 Income tax expense

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

4.13.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted at the reporting date.

Thailand has enacted Pillar Two legislation under The Top-up Tax Emergency Decree, B.E. 2567 (2024) announced in the Government Gazette on December 26, 2024, and will be effective from January 1, 2025, onwards.

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. (the Group) is subjected to Pillar Two legislation in Japan which has been effective since April 1, 2024 because the Group has annual revenue of EUR 750 million or more in the consolidated financial statements in at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the relevant fiscal year.

The Company has applied the temporary mandatory exception under TAS12 "Income Taxes" to the recognition of deferred tax accounting for the Top-up Tax, and account for a current tax when it is incurred.

Based on the assessment of the Company's major shareholder, the Company does not expect any material financial impact related to Top-up Tax, as a result, the Company did not recognize any tax expense related to the Pillar Two legislation in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

4.13.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit (tax base). Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the reporting date. Deferred tax asset shall be reduced to the extent that utilized taxable profits are decreased. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow total or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Income tax expenses or income related to profit or loss are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. For current income taxes and deferred taxes related to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity in the same or different period, they will be recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

4.14 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency as follows:

On transaction date, the foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

At the end of each reporting period, the balance of monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate on the reporting date and the balance of non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Foreign exchange gains or losses from translation are recognized as income or expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.15 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing net profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

4.16 Fair value measurements

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if a producer or supplier of a marketable good would take those characteristics into the consideration the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Fair value for disclosure in the financial statements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

4.17 Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles also requires the Company's management to exercise judgments in order to determine the accounting policies, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's reasonable consideration of current events, actual results may differ from these estimates. Significant accounting estimates are as follows:

4.17.1 Provisions

Provisions are recognized as liabilities in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

4.17.2 Customer loyalty programs

Customer loyalty programs are to grant the points to customer who joins the program. The points are based on the certain transactions determined under customer loyalty programs and able to be redeemed for discount of merchandise or services.

Obligation from granting the points is recognized and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable which is derived from outstanding points expected future redemption multiplied by estimated fair value per points.

Such obligation is allocated from consideration received or receivable and recorded through deferred revenue customer loyalty programmes under other liabilities and recognized as fees and services income when the points are redeemed by customers.

4.17.3 Allowance for expected credit loss

The management is required to use judgment in estimation in determining the allowance for expected credit loss of loans to customers and accrued interest receivables, together with loan commitments. The calculation of allowance for expected credit loss of the Company is based on the criteria of assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the development of complex expected credit loss model with a series of underlying assumptions, including the choice of inputs the forecasted macroeconomic variables in the model. This estimation has various relevant factors; therefore, the actual results may differ from estimates.

4.17.4 Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at the reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any of such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amounts are estimated. The allowance for impairment is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.17.5 Fair value measurement

The fair value disclosures, considerable judgement is necessarily required in estimation of fair value. Accordingly, the estimated fair value presented here in is not necessarily indicative of the amount that could be realized in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF CASH FLOWS

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Cash at banks - current accounts	302	279
Cash at banks - savings accounts	1,198	1,837
Total	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,116</u>

5.2 Non-cash transactions

5.2.1 Non-cash transactions of lease liabilities for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Lease liabilities payable at the beginning of the years	21	32
Increase from equipment which are under lease	-	-
<u>Add</u> Finance cost	1	1
<u>Less</u> Cash payment	(9)	(12)
Other non-cash items	-	-
Lease liabilities payable at the end of the years	<u>13</u>	<u>21</u>

5.2.2 Non-cash transactions of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Intangible assets payable at the beginning of the years	1	1
Purchases of intangible assets	1	7
<u>Less</u> Cash payment	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
Intangible assets payable at the end of the years	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

6. CREDIT CARD RECEIVABLES, INSTALLMENT LOAN AND PERSONAL LOAN RECEIVABLES

Credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables classified by contract maturity as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht			
	Due within one year		Due after one year	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Credit card receivables	46,483	47,837		
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	<u>(2,726)</u>	<u>(2,579)</u>		
Credit card receivables	<u>43,757</u>	<u>45,258</u>		
Installment loan and personal loan receivables	1,203	1,253	1,305	1,363
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit loss	<u>(141)</u>	<u>(182)</u>	<u>(154)</u>	<u>(197)</u>
Installment loan and personal loan receivables	<u>1,062</u>	<u>1,071</u>	<u>1,151</u>	<u>1,166</u>
Credit card receivables,				
Installment loan and personal loan receivables	44,819	46,329	1,151	1,166

Credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Credit card receivables	46,229	47,588
Installment loan and personal loan receivables	2,464	2,568
Total	48,693	50,156
Add Accrued and undue interest receivables	453	448
Less Deferred subsidy income	(193)	(189)
Total Gross carrying amount	48,953	50,415
Less Allowance for expected credit loss	(3,021)	(2,958)
Total receivables, net	45,932	47,457
Fee receivables	39	38
Total credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables	45,971	47,495

Classified by type of classification of credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables as at December 31, are as follows:

	2025		Unit : Million Baht 2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit loss (see Note 7)	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit loss (see Note 7)
Stage 1 Performing	46,005	1,432	47,348	1,349
Stage 2 Under-performing	832	288	967	335
Stage 3 Non-performing	2,116	1,301	2,100	1,274
Total	48,953	3,021	50,415	2,958

7. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

Allowance for expected credit loss as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit: Million Baht 2025			
	Allowance for expected credit loss			
Credit card receivables , installment loan and personal loan receivables	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL-not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL- credit impaired	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2025	1,349	335	1,274	2,958
Transfer between stage	471	(1,468)	997	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(409)	1,463	126	1,180
New financial assets originated or purchased	23	-	-	23
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(2)	(42)	(1,096)	(1,140)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	1,432	288	1,301	3,021

Unit: Million Baht				
2024				
Credit card receivables , installment loan and personal loan receivables	Allowance for expected credit loss			Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL-not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL-credit impaired	
Balance as at January 1, 2024	1,754	283	1,022	3,059
Transfer between stage	517	(1,619)	1,102	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(970)	1,707	343	1,080
New financial assets originated or purchased	50	-	-	50
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(2)	(36)	(1,193)	(1,231)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	1,349	335	1,274	2,958

8. TROUBLED DEBT RESTRUCTURING

Credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables that were modified while they had a loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL as follows:

Credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables modified during the years*	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Amortized cost before modification	507	778
Net modification (gain) loss	76	101

*This excluded loans to customers modified under BOT's relief program.

Credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables modified since initial recognition	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Gross carrying amount of credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables for which loss allowance has changed in the year from lifetime to 12-month ECL cost after modification	-	-

9. LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENT AND EQUIPMENT

Leasehold improvement and equipment as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht			
	Balance as at January 1, 2025	Additions	Disposal/ decrease	Balance as at December 31, 2025
Cost:				
Leasehold improvement	3	-	-	3
Office equipment	14	-	(1)	13
Total cost	17	-	(1)	16
Accumulated depreciation:				
Leasehold improvement	(1)	(1)	-	(2)
Office equipment	(12)	(1)	1	(12)
Total accumulated depreciation	(13)	(2)	1	(14)
Total leasehold improvement and equipment	4			2

	Unit : Million Baht			
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Additions	Disposal/ decrease	Balance as at December 31, 2024
Cost:				
Leasehold improvement	3	-	-	3
Office equipment	15	-	(1)	14
Total cost	18	-	(1)	17
Accumulated depreciation:				
Leasehold improvement	-	(1)	-	(1)
Office equipment	(13)	-	1	(12)
Total accumulated depreciation	(13)	(1)	1	(13)
Total leasehold improvement and equipment	5			4

	Unit : Million Baht	
Depreciation for the years ended December 31,		
2025		2
2024		1

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the costs of leasehold improvement and equipment which were fully depreciated but still in use are Baht 10 million and Baht 11 million, respectively.

10. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill and intangible assets as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht				
	Balance as at January 1, 2025	Additions	Disposals/ decrease	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2025
Cost:					
Goodwill	1,372	-	-	-	1,372
Computer software	141	-	-	-	141
Other intangible assets	1,113	-	-	-	1,113
Total cost	2,626	-	-	-	2,626
Accumulated amortization:					
Computer software	(118)	(8)	-	-	(126)
Other intangible assets	(1,035)	(35)	-	-	(1,070)
Total accumulated amortization	(1,153)	(43)	-	-	(1,196)
Computer software under installation	2	1	-	-	3
Total goodwill and intangible assets	1,475				1,433

	Unit : Million Baht				
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Additions	Disposals/ decrease	Transfer in/ (Transfer out)	Balance as at December 31, 2024
Cost:					
Goodwill	1,372	-	-	-	1,372
Computer software	136	5	-	-	141
Other intangible assets	1,113	-	-	-	1,113
Total cost	2,621	5	-	-	2,626
Accumulated amortization:					
Computer software	(106)	(12)	-	-	(118)
Other intangible assets	(998)	(37)	-	-	(1,035)
Total accumulated amortization	(1,104)	(49)	-	-	(1,153)
Computer software under installation	-	2	-	-	2
Total goodwill and intangible assets	1,517				1,475

	Unit : Million Baht
Amortization for the years ended December 31,	
2025	43
2024	49

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the costs of intangible assets which were fully amortized but still in use are Baht 101 million and Baht 96 million, respectively.

11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Right-of-use assets as at December 31, are as follows:

	Balance as at January 1, 2025	Additions	Disposals	Others	Unit : Million Baht Balance as at December 31, 2025
Cost:					
Buildings	32	-	-	-	32
Office equipment	22	-	-	-	22
Total cost	54	-	-	-	54
Accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings	(22)	(3)	-	-	(25)
Office equipment	(7)	(4)	-	-	(11)
Total accumulated depreciation	(29)	(7)	-	-	(36)
Right-of-use assets, net	25				18

	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Others	Unit : Million Baht Balance as at December 31, 2024
Cost:					
Buildings	32	-	-	-	32
Office equipment	22	-	-	-	22
Total cost	54	-	-	-	54
Accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings	(19)	(3)	-	-	(22)
Office equipment	(2)	(5)	-	-	(7)
Total accumulated depreciation	(21)	(8)	-	-	(29)
Right-of-use assets, net	33				25

	Unit : Million Baht
Depreciation for the years ended December 31,	
2025	7
2024	8

The Company leases several assets including buildings and IT equipment. The average lease term is 5 years.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented in Note 15.

	Unit : Million Baht 2025	2024
Amounts recognized in profit and loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	1
Expense relating to short-term leases	1	1
Expense relating to leases of low value assets	2	1
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability	6	10

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is committed to Baht 2 million and Baht 2 million, respectively, for short-term leases.

12. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets	1,233	1,256
Deferred tax liabilities	(545)	(555)
Total	<u>688</u>	<u>701</u>

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the years are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht			
	Balance as at January 1, 2025	Items as recognized into profit or loss (see Note 22)	Items as recognized into other comprehensive income	Balance as at December 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit loss	723	(28)	-	695
Deferred income from customer loyalty programs	478	(1)	-	477
Deferred income	41	5	-	46
Provisions for employee benefits	9	1	1	11
Lease liabilities	5	(1)	-	4
Total deferred tax assets	<u>1,256</u>	<u>(24)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,233</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred costs	(549)	7	-	(542)
Right-of-use assets	(5)	2	-	(3)
Other deferred tax liabilities	(1)	1	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(555)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(545)</u>
Deferred tax assets - net	<u>701</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>688</u>

	Unit : Million Baht			
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Items as recognized into profit or loss (see Note 22)	Items as recognized into other comprehensive income	Balance as at December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for expected credit loss	715	8	-	723
Deferred income from customer loyalty programs	479	(1)	-	478
Deferred income	42	(1)	-	41
Provisions for employee benefits	7	2	-	9
Lease liabilities	6	(1)	-	5
Total deferred tax assets	<u>1,249</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,256</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred costs	(556)	7	-	(549)
Right-of-use assets	(6)	1	-	(5)
Other deferred tax liabilities	(2)	1	-	(1)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(564)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(555)</u>
Deferred tax assets - net	<u>685</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>701</u>

13. DEBENTURES

Details of debentures as at December 31, are as follows:

Type	Date of Issuance	Unit (Million)	Price per Unit (Baht)	Maturity Date	Interest rate (% p.a.)	Interest payable	2025 (Million Baht)	2024 (Million Baht)
Long-term debenture								
Name-Registered Certificate of Unsubordinated and Unsecured Debentures	March 10, 2023	2.6	1,000	September 10, 2025	2.70	Semi-annually	-	2,600
Name-Registered Certificate of Unsubordinated and Unsecured Debentures	March 21, 2024	3.5	1,000	March 21, 2026	2.52	Semi-annually	3,500	3,500
Name-Registered Certificate of Unsubordinated and Unsecured Debentures	March 21, 2024	2.5	1,000	March 21, 2027	2.63	Semi-annually	2,500	2,500
Total long-term debenture							6,000	8,600
Current portion of long-term debenture							(3,500)	(2,600)
Total long-term debentures - net of Current portion of Long-term debenture							2,500	6,000

The debentures were offered to institutional investors or high net worth investors according to the requirement in the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

14. LOANS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had the credit line with a financial institution for short-term loan of Baht 4,000 million and Baht 4,000 million, respectively, with interest rate charge on a daily basis at the rate agreed by the financial institution and the Company.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had short-term loan of Baht 1,000 million and Baht 4,000 million, respectively, from financial institution.

15. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities as at December 31, are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments		Unit : Million Baht Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Lease liabilities				
Due within 1 year	7	9	7	9
Due over 1 year but not over 5 years	6	13	6	12
	13	22	13	21
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest expense	-	(1)	-	-
Total	13	21	13	21

Presentation in the statements of financial position as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Current portion of lease liabilities	7	9
Lease liabilities	6	12
Total	13	21

16. DEFERRED INCOME FROM CUSTOMER LOYALTY PROGRAMS

Deferred income from customer loyalty programs as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
As at January 1,	2,390	2,393
Deferred income from customer loyalty programs increased	588	682
Deferred income from customer loyalty programs used	(593)	(685)
As at December 31,	<u>2,385</u>	<u>2,390</u>

17. PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company operates post-employment benefits provision for severance pay plans under the Thai Labor Protection Act, and other employment benefit provision for long service awards plan, which are considered as unfunded defined benefit plans. These plans are recognized as a part of provision in the statement of financial position.

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Post-employment benefit provision for severance pay (see Note 17.1)	61	56
Other employment benefit provision for long service awards (see Note 17.2)	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	68	62
<u>Less</u> Current provisions for employee benefits	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	<u>65</u>	<u>60</u>

17.1 Post-employment benefit provision for severance pay

Movements in post-employment benefit provision for severance pay during the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Brought forward of post-employment benefit provision for severance pay	56	46
Current service cost	4	4
Interest cost	1	1
Liabilities transferred between the Company	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses		
Arising from changes in experience adjustments	1	2
Arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	3
Employee benefit paid	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>
Carried forward of post-employment benefit provision for severance pay	<u>61</u>	<u>56</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the actuarial (gains) losses are recognized in other comprehensive income in the amount of Baht 1 million and Baht 5 million, respectively.

Amounts recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in respect of the post-employment benefit provision for severance pay for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Current service cost	4	4
Interest cost	1	1
	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

The principle actuarial assumptions used to calculate the provision under the post-employment benefit for severance pay as at December 31, are as follows:

	2025	2024
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	1.22% - 2.66%	1.99% - 3.54%
Average rate of salary increase	5.0%	5.5%
Demographic assumptions		
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

Significant actuarial assumptions - impact on increase/(decrease) in the post-employment benefit for severance pay as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Impact on the provision for employee benefit increases (decreases)	
	2025	2024
Discount rate - increase by 1%	(6)	(5)
Discount rate - decrease by 1%	6	6
Salary rate - increase by 1%	6	6
Salary rate - decrease by 1%	(6)	(5)

17.2 Other employment benefit provision for long service awards

Movements in other employment benefit provision for long service awards during the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Brought forward of other employment benefit provision for long service awards	6	5
Current service cost	1	1
Interest cost	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses		
Arising from changes in experience adjustments	1	-
Arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Employee benefit paid	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>
Carried forward of other employment benefit provision for long service awards	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the actuarial (gains) or losses are recognized in profit or loss by Baht 1 million and Baht - million, respectively.

Amounts recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in respect of the other employment benefit provision for long service awards for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Current service cost	1	1
Interest cost	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

18. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain further development of the business. The management monitors the net return on capital and the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

19. LEGAL RESERVE

According to the Civil and Commercial Code, the Company has to appropriate to a reserve fund at each distribution of dividend at least one-twentieth of the profit arising from the business of the Company until the reserve fund reaches one-tenth part of the share capital of the Company. Such reserve fund is not available for distribution as dividend.

20. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Significant expenses by nature for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Marketing expenses	1,776	1,956
Collection service fee	486	498
Employee benefit expenses	318	299
Taxes and duties	240	249
Consulting fee	946	860

21. PROVIDENT FUND

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's contributions to the provident fund which are recorded as expenses in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income were Baht 11 million and Baht 11 million, respectively.

22. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Current income tax expense		
Current year	554	570
Over provided in prior years	(6)	(4)
Total current income tax expense	<u>548</u>	<u>566</u>
Deferred tax expense		
Deferred tax expense for the current year	8	(20)
Under provided in prior years	6	4
Total deferred tax expense	<u>14</u>	<u>(16)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>562</u>	<u>550</u>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Tax Rate (%)	Amount (Million Baht)	Tax Rate (%)	Amount (Million Baht)
Profit before income tax expense		2,423		2,454
Income tax using the tax rate	20.00	485	20.00	491
Net tax effect on income or expenses that are not taxable or not deductible		77		59
Tax on over provided in prior years		-		-
Total	<u>23.19</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>22.41</u>	<u>550</u>

The Company used tax rate of 20% to calculate the corporate income tax expense and deferred tax for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

23.1 Lease and service agreements for office space

The Company entered into several lease and related service agreements for its office spaces. The Company is committed to pay rental charges and related service charges as specified in the agreements as at December 31, as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Within 1 year	6	5
Over 1 year but not over 5 years	-	6
	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

On February 7, 2024, the Company renewed the rental agreement to lease part of the office building area with the major shareholder for a period of 3 years commencing from February 1, 2024 to January 31, 2027. The total agreement value is Baht 10.40 million.

23.2 Information technology service agreements

The Company entered into information technology service agreements. The Company is committed to pay service charges as specified in the agreements as at December 31, as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	2025	2024
Within 1 year	33	39
Over 1 year but not over 5 years	47	80
	<u>80</u>	<u>119</u>

23.3 Letters of guarantee

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had letters of guarantee issued by a bank of Baht 1 million and Baht 1 million, respectively.

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties are those parties linked to the Company as shareholders or by common shareholders or directors. Transactions with related parties are conducted at prices based on market prices or, where no market price exists, at contractually agreed prices.

The Company's major shareholder is Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited, holding 99.99% of the Company's paid-up share capital.

The immediate and ultimate parent company of the Group is MUFG Bank, Ltd. and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., respectively, which is the major shareholder of Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited.

In the years 2025 and 2024, list of related companies which are related to the major shareholder and/or having mutual directors are as follows:

General Card Services Limited
Total Services Solutions Public Company Limited
Ayudhya Capital Services Company Limited
Krungsri General Insurance Broker Company Limited
Lotus's Money Services Limited
Ayudhya Capital Auto Lease Public Company Limited
Krungsri Asset Management Company Limited
Lotus's General Insurance Broker Limited
B-Quik Company Limited
National Digital ID Company Limited

Balances with related parties as at December 31, are as follows:

		Unit : Million Baht	
	Relationship	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	Major shareholder	1,225	1,860
Credit card receivables	Related company	(1)	(1)
Amounts due from related companies (see Notes 24.6 and 24.7)	Major shareholder	25	21
	Related company	49	53
Other current assets	Major shareholder	-	-
Right-of-use assets	Major shareholder	7	10
Other non-current asset (see Note 24.5)	Major shareholder	4	9
Liabilities			
Trade payables	Major shareholder	266	247
	Related company	-	-
Amounts due to related companies (see Notes 24.2, 24.3, 24.4 and 24.5)	Major shareholder	19	15
	Related company	361	346
Accrued expense	Major shareholder	6	6
Lease liabilities	Major shareholder	7	10
Interest payable to related company (see Note 24.1)	Major shareholder	7	5
Short-term loans from related company (see Note 24.1)	Major shareholder	6,000	7,550
Long-term loans from related company (see Note 24.1)	Major shareholder	3,500	719

Significant transactions with related parties for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

		Unit : Million Baht	
	Relationship	2025	2024
Revenues			
Interest income	Major shareholder	1	-
	Related company	2	3
Fees and services income			
Marketing service fee (see Note 24.7)	Major shareholder	284	214
	Related company	7	9
Business collaboration and master service fee (see Note 24.6)	Related company	169	175
Other income	Major shareholder	3	5
Expenses			
Selling expenses (see Note 24.2)	Major shareholder	35	36
	Related company	13	12
Administrative expenses			
Card service fee and marketing expense (see Notes 24.3 and 24.5)	Major shareholder	93	52
Management service expense (see Note 24.3)	Related company	897	810
Collection service fee (see Note 24.4)	Related company	258	269
Marketing expenses (see Note 24.3)	Related company	54	54
Other expense (see Notes 24.3)	Related company	18	18
Finance costs (see Note 24.1)	Major shareholder	176	155

24.1 Loans from shareholder

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has total credit facilities with a shareholder at the amount of Baht 33,015 million and Baht 33,015 million, respectively. The Company has an obligation to pay interest rate based on agreement with the shareholder.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had short-term loan of Baht 6,000 million and Baht 7,550 million, respectively, the interest rate of 1.8% per annum and 2.9% per annum, respectively.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had long-term loan of Baht 3,500 million and Baht 719 million, respectively, the interest rate of 2.09% - 2.69% per annum and 3.6% - 3.7% per annum, respectively.

24.2 Card and marketing service agreement

24.2.1 On January 31, 2023, the Company entered into card and marketing service agreement with major shareholder whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2023 until December 31, 2025. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

24.2.2 On January 31, 2022, the Company entered into card and marketing service agreement with major shareholder whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since April 1, 2022 until December 31, 2024. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

On May 29, 2025, the Company entered into card and marketing service agreement with major shareholder whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2025 until December 31, 2027. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

24.2.3 On July 12, 2023, the Company entered into card and marketing service agreement with a related company whereby the latter provide services as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since October 1, 2022 until September 30, 2025. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

On June 12, 2025, the Company entered into card and marketing service agreement with a related company whereby the latter provide services as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since October 1, 2025 until September 30, 2028. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

24.2.4 On July 1, 2021, the Company entered into master marketing service agreement with a related company whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2021 until December 31, 2025. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

24.2.5 On January 16, 2023, the Company entered into master marketing service agreement with major shareholder whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. This agreement shall continue in force for a primary term of 5 years since January 1, 2023 until December 31, 2027. Each subsequent term shall automatically continue thereafter unless terminated earlier. In consideration thereof, the Company was committed to pay service fees as determined in the agreement.

24.2.6 On June 6, 2024, the Company entered into master marketing service agreement with major shareholder whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since June 1, 2024 until November 30, 2024. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

On April 3, 2025, the Company entered into master marketing service agreement with major shareholder whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since May 1, 2025 until November 30, 2025. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

24.3 Management Service Agreement

24.3.1 On December 29, 2022, the Company entered into master service agreement with related company whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. This agreement shall continue in force for a primary term of 5 years since January 1, 2023 until December 31, 2027. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

24.3.2 On January 16, 2023, the Company entered into master service agreements with the major shareholder whereby the latter provide information technology and other services as specified in the agreement. This agreement shall continue in force for a primary term of 5 years since January 1, 2023 until December 31, 2027. Each subsequent term shall automatically continue thereafter unless terminated earlier. In consideration thereof, the Company was committed to pay service fees as determined in the agreement.

24.3.3 On February 22, 2023, the Company entered into service agreement the major shareholder whereby the latter provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2023 until December 31, 2025. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

24.3.4 On January 30, 2020, the Company entered into service agreement with related company whereby the latter provide digital ID services as specified in the agreement. The effective date is from June 1, 2021 to May 31, 2027. The Company is committed to pay service fee at a certain rates as specified in the agreement.

24.4 Collection service agreement

On November 2, 2022, the Company entered into a collection service agreement with a related company to receive service in respect of follow up the collection from past due customers and debt management. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2023 until December 31, 2024.

On December 13, 2024, the Company entered into a collection service agreement with a related company to receive service in respect of follow up the collection from past due customers and debt management. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2025 until December 31, 2027.

24.5 Space and service rental agreement

On June 12, 2023, the Company entered into office rental and service agreement on some areas inside Krungsri Ploenchit Tower with major shareholder as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since June 1, 2023 until January 31, 2024. The Company had payment to major shareholder 3 months of deposit and shall pay the monthly fees as determined in the agreement.

On February 7, 2024, the Company entered into office rental and service agreement on some areas inside Krungsri Ploenchit Tower with major shareholder as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since February 1, 2024 until January 31, 2027. The Company had payment to major shareholder 3 months of deposit and shall pay the monthly fees as determined in the agreement.

24.6 Business collaboration and master service agreements

On June 1, 2022, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with related company to provide marketing services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2022 until December 31, 2024. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

On July 30, 2024, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with related company to provide marketing services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2025 until December 31, 2027. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

24.7 Marketing service agreement

24.7.1 On November 8, 2022, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with a related company to provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective from January 1, 2022 to November 30, 2024. The service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

On June 10, 2025, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with a related company to provide services as specified in the agreement. The agreement was effective from December 1, 2024 to December 31, 2025. The service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

- 24.7.2 On January 1, 2024, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with major shareholder to provide services. The agreement effects from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. The service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

On April 29, 2025, the Company replaced above agreement with a new marketing service agreement with major shareholder to provide services. The agreement was effective from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. The service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

- 24.7.3 On July 27, 2022 the Company entered into marketing service agreement with a related company to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2022 until December 31, 2024. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

On April 29, 2025 the Company entered into marketing service agreement with a related company to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2025 until December 31, 2027. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

- 24.7.4 On April 29, 2022, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with a related company to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since February 1, 2021 until January 31, 2024. Each subsequent term shall automatically continue thereafter unless terminated earlier. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

On February 28, 2024, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with a related company to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since February 1, 2024 until January 31, 2027. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

- 24.7.5 On December 29, 2022, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with major shareholder to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since August 1, 2022 until July 31, 2025. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

On November 27, 2025, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with major shareholder to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since August 1, 2025 until July 31, 2028. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

- 24.7.6 On December 28, 2023, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with major shareholder to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2022 until December 31, 2024. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

On July 30, 2025, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with major shareholder to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since January 1, 2025 until December 31, 2027. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

- 24.7.7 On October 31, 2025, the Company entered into marketing service agreement with major shareholder to provide service as specified in agreement. The agreement was effective since July 1, 2025 until November 30, 2025. In consideration thereof, the service receiver shall pay to the Company the service fees as determined in the agreement.

25. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Objectives, risk and risk management

The principle financial risks faced by the Company are interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and credit risk. The Company has borrowed funds at both fixed and floating rates of interest to finance its operations.

The principal objective in using financial instruments is to mitigate the uncertainty over future cash flows arising from interest and currency risks. The Company does not use financial instruments for speculative purposes. Trading for speculative purposes is prohibited.

Credit risk

Management of the Company has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on-going basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount.

As at the statements of financial position date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statements of financial position.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of failing to repay any financial obligations due to inability to convert assets into cash in a timely manner or failure to obtain adequate funding. In case that funding is available, it can be at a very high cost leading to an impact on the Company's profitability.

The Company has various tools to monitor liquidity risk including analysis of liquidity gap, behavior adjustment and analysis of liquidity ratio.

Financial assets and liabilities classified by maturity as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Unit : Million Baht

As at December 31, 2025						
Transaction	At call	0 - 3 Months	>3 - 12 Months	Over 1 year	Non-performing assets	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
Credit card receivables*	-	16,676	27,563	-	1,788	46,027
Installment loan and personal loan receivables *	-	443	740	1,092	195	2,470
Receivables from payment agents	-	85	-	-	-	85
Amounts due from related companies	-	74	-	-	-	74
Commission receivables	-	18	-	-	-	18
Other receivables	-	371	-	-	-	371
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	1,843	-	-	-	1,843
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	7	6	-	13
Amounts due to related companies	-	380	-	-	-	380
Debentures	-	3,500	-	2,500	-	6,000
Loans from related company	6,000	-	-	3,500	-	9,500
Loans from financial institution	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000

* Only principal amount

Unit : Million Baht

As at December 31, 2024						
Transaction	At call	0 - 3 Months	>3 - 12 Months	Over 1 year	Non-performing assets	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,116	-	-	-	-	2,116
Credit card receivables*	-	15,277	30,323	-	1,786	47,386
Installment loan and personal loan receivables *	-	450	761	1,157	209	2,577
Receivables from payment agents	-	76	-	-	-	76
Amounts due from related companies	-	74	-	-	-	74
Commission receivables	-	21	-	-	-	21
Other receivables	-	621	-	-	-	621
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	1,851	-	-	-	1,851
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	9	12	-	21
Amounts due to related companies	-	361	-	-	-	361
Debentures	-	-	2,600	6,000	-	8,600
Loans from related company	7,550	501	218	-	-	8,269
Loans from financial institution	3,500	500	-	-	-	4,000

* Only principal amount

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, financial assets and liabilities classified by maturity of interest repricing period are as follows:

Unit : Million Baht

As at December 31, 2025						
Transaction	0 - 3 Months	>3 - 12 Months	Over 1 year	Non- performing assets	Non-rate sensitive	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,198	-	-	-	302	1,500
Credit card receivables*	-	-	-	1,788	44,239	46,027
Installment loan and personal loan receivables *	270	452	652	195	901	2,470
Receivables from payment agents	-	-	-	-	85	85
Amounts due from related companies	-	-	-	-	74	74
Commission receivables	-	-	-	-	18	18
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	371	371
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,843	1,843
Lease liabilities	-	7	6	-	-	13
Amounts due to related companies	-	-	-	-	380	380
Debentures	3,500	-	2,500	-	-	6,000
Loans from related company	6,000	-	3,500	-	-	9,500
Loans from financial institution	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000

* Only principal amount

Unit : Million Baht

As at December 31, 2024						
Transaction	0 - 3 Months	>3 - 12 Months	Over 1 year	Non- performing assets	Non-rate sensitive	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,837	-	-	-	279	2,116
Credit card receivables*	-	-	-	1,786	45,600	47,386
Installment loan and personal loan receivables *	273	464	695	209	936	2,577
Receivables from payment agents	-	-	-	-	76	76
Amounts due from related companies	-	-	-	-	74	74
Commission receivables	-	-	-	-	21	21
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	621	621
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,851	1,851
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	9	12	-	-	21
Amounts due to related companies	-	-	-	-	361	361
Debentures	-	2,600	6,000	-	-	8,600
Loans from related company	8,051	218	-	-	-	8,269
Loans from financial institution	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000

* Only principal amount

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk has an adverse effect on the net interest earnings of the Company and also shareholders value. The risk arises from the structure and characteristics of the Company's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items or the maturity mismatch of its assets and liabilities.

The Company monitors interest rate risk by assessing the impact on net interest income under different rate scenarios and evaluating possible effect on the Company's financial position.

The average yields on the average financial assets and the average cost of funds on the average financial liabilities for the financial instrument with bearing interest are presented in the tables below:

Unit : Million Baht

For the year ended December 31, 2025			
Financial Instruments	Average Balance	Interest Received/Paid	Average Yield (%)
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,119	3	0.31
Credit card receivables	43,611	4,250	9.75
Installment receivables and personal loan receivables	2,528	485	19.19
Financial Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	-	2.52
Debentures	7,733	230	2.97
Loans from related company	7,433	195	2.62

Unit : Million Baht

For the year ended December 31, 2024			
Financial Instruments	Average Balance	Interest Received/Paid	Average Yield (%)
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,085	5	0.46
Credit card receivables	44,772	4,494	10.04
Installment receivables and personal loan receivables	2,654	513	19.33
Financial Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	21	1	4.76
Debentures	11,767	31	0.26
Loans from a related company	6,733	42	0.62

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk means the loss of earning and/or shareholder value of the Company resulting from foreign exchange rate changes. The loss is from the devaluation of the conversion of foreign currency position, including any gain or loss from foreign exchange trading transaction to the local currency.

The Company operates mainly in the local country. The managements believe that the risk from foreign currency exchange rate level is not significant because the Company has insignificant foreign currency transactions in each year. However, the Company controls foreign currency position not to exceed the level permitted by the Bank of Thailand (BOT).

Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received from sell an asset or paid for transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal market or, in the absence of a principal market.

Balance of financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, are as follows:

1. Financial instruments measured at fair value

Classification of financial instruments measured at fair value, by the level of fair value hierarchy and their valuation technique are summarized as follows:

	2025		2024		Unit : Million Baht
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy
Financial Liabilities					
Deferred income from customer loyalty programs	2,385	2,385	2,390	2,390	3

Valuation technique

Deferred income from customer loyalty programs

Obligation from granting the points is recognized and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable which is derived from outstanding points expected future redemption multiplied by estimated fair value per point.

2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Classification of fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value, by the level of fair value hierarchy and their valuation technique are summarized as follows:

	2025		2024		Unit : Million Baht
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,500	1,500	2,116	2,116	-
Credit card receivables	43,757	43,757	45,258	45,258	-
Installment loan and personal loan receivables	2,213	2,213	2,238	2,238	-
Receivables from payment agents	85	85	76	76	-
Amounts due from related companies	74	74	74	74	-
Commission receivables	18	18	21	21	-
Other receivables	371	371	621	621	-
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	1,843	1,843	1,851	1,851	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to related companies	380	380	361	361	-
Debentures	6,000	6,033	8,600	8,557	3
Loans from financial institution	1,000	1,000	4,000	4,001	3
Loans from related company	9,500	9,538	8,269	8,271	3

Cash and cash equivalents, credit card receivables, installment loan and personal loan receivables, receivables from payment agents, amounts due from related companies, commission receivables, other receivables, trade payables, other payables, amounts due to related companies, short-term loans from related company (only at call loans) and short terms loan from financial institution (only call loans), the fair values approximate their carrying values.

Valuation technique

Long-term debentures and long-term loans from related company.

Fair values are estimated by using discounted cash flows taken into account current interest rates and remaining years to maturity.

26. APPROVAL FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2026.