

TRUE CORPORATION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 MARCH 2023 (DATE OF AMALGAMATION)
TO 31 DECEMBER 2023**



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of True Corporation Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of True Corporation Public Company Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) and the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023 in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

I draw attention to Note 42 to the financial statements discussing the uncertainties in respect of the outcome of the lawsuits against the Group. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Revenue recognition</p> <p>Refer to Note 5.20 to the consolidated and separate financial statements on accounting policy for revenue recognition.</p> <p>Recording revenue is an inherent risk for the telecommunications industry because of the complexity of the billing systems, multiple performance obligation arrangements such as product and service bundled packages, and the impact on revenue recognition of changing price plans covering tariffs, structures and discounts throughout the year. These complexities may give rise to the risk that the revenue of each performance obligation may not be accurately recognised.</p> <p>I focused on revenue recognition because the balance and transaction volume of revenue are materially high. The total transaction price of the bundled contracts is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling prices. Each performance obligation is recognised as revenue on fulfilment of the obligation to the customer. In addition, the revenue recognition is complex and involves management's estimation on unbilled revenue at the close of the billing period. Due to multiple monthly billing cycles, billing periods may not necessarily close concurrently with the month-end close. This triggers a concern about whether revenue is recorded in the correct period.</p>	<p>My audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• evaluating and testing IT general controls over billing and other relevant support systems, including changes to system control procedures currently in place;• evaluating and testing the internal controls in place over the authorisation of price rate changes, the implementation of new sales campaigns and entering the information into billing systems;• testing that the allocation of fair value for each performance obligation for product and service bundled packages in sales campaigns launched during the year is in accordance with the transaction price allocation method under TFRS;• testing end-to-end reconciliations from the billing systems to the general ledger, including examining material journal entries processed between the billing system and general ledger; and• testing revenue estimations for month-end closing by checking actual revenue based on customer usage data in the subsequent period against estimated revenue for incomplete billing cycles recorded in the accounts. <p>Based on my procedures, I noted no significant issues.</p>



Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p data-bbox="274 461 687 488"><i>Impairment assessment of goodwill</i></p> <p data-bbox="274 506 858 618">Refer to Note 7.1 and Note 23 to the consolidated and separate financial statements on critical accounting estimates and assumption on estimated impairment of goodwill, and goodwill.</p> <p data-bbox="274 645 858 784">The Group's goodwill of Baht 117,856.32 million is attributable to Mobile business cash generating unit (CGU). The Group is required to test goodwill for impairment at least annually in accordance with the requirements of Thai Financial Reporting Standards.</p> <p data-bbox="274 810 858 1115">As a result of the amalgamation on 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation), there was goodwill from mobile business arose from this transaction. The Group expect to enhance an efficiency in telecommunication business by leveraging their resources, advanced technology and a network of global partners. I focused on this area because the goodwill balance is material to the financial statements and its recoverable amount is based on management judgements of variables such as revenue, revenue growth, profit margin, capital expenditure and discount rates.</p> <p data-bbox="274 1142 858 1223">For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023, management assessed impairment of goodwill by:</p> <ol data-bbox="274 1249 858 1693" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="274 1249 858 1554">1. engaging an independent appraiser to determine the recoverable amount of goodwill from the fair value less costs of disposal for the CGU using the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The forecasted cash flows (revenue, expenses and capital expenditure) generated from CGU for the next five years, were based on the budget, and a constant terminal growth rate was applied after the fifth year cash flows. These cash flows were then discounted to the net present value using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), and<li data-bbox="274 1581 858 1693">2. comparing the resulting fair value less costs of disposal for the CGU and determining whether to record an impairment provision if the fair value less costs of disposal were less than the book values. <p data-bbox="274 1720 858 1854">Based on the period impairment test for goodwill, management concluded that no impairment provision was required. The key assumptions are disclosed in Note 23 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.</p>	<p data-bbox="887 506 1222 533">My audit procedures included:</p> <ul data-bbox="887 537 1497 1321" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="887 537 1497 627">● obtaining, understanding and evaluating management's cash flow forecasts and the process by which the forecasts were developed;<li data-bbox="887 654 1497 721">● agreeing the cash flow forecasts with the approved budgets set by the Group Chief Financial Officer;<li data-bbox="887 748 1497 945">● assessing management's key assumptions on sources of revenue, revenue growth, profit margin, capital expenditure and discount rates by comparing them against the historical information and economic and industry outlook, taking into account the sensitivity of the goodwill balance changes in these assumptions and testing accuracy of the calculation;<li data-bbox="887 972 1497 1115">● making inquiries with management related to the cost of disposal that may incur and assessing the reasonableness of management's estimation by inquiries related to relevant expense and compare with information obtained from management;<li data-bbox="887 1142 1497 1209">● assessing the independent appraisal's competence, capabilities, and objectivity; and<li data-bbox="887 1236 1497 1321">● engaging my firm's valuation experts to assess the reasonableness of the method used and the discount rate applied in the DCF model. <p data-bbox="887 1348 1497 1460">Based on my procedures, I found that the key assumptions used in the valuation model were supportable and appropriate in light of the current environment and circumstances.</p>



Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p data-bbox="276 465 863 495"><i>Impairment of investment in a subsidiary and goodwill</i></p> <p data-bbox="276 510 863 629">Refer to Note 7.1, Note 20.1 and Note 23 to the separate financial statements on critical accounting estimates and assumption on estimated impairment, investment in subsidiaries and goodwill.</p> <p data-bbox="276 651 863 882">At 31 December 2023, the Company has investment in a subsidiary engaging in telecommunication and other services provider of Baht 271,802.01 million and goodwill in separate financial statement of Baht 34,957.70 million resulted from the amalgamation on 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) which related to the telecommunication and other services provider segment.</p> <p data-bbox="276 904 863 1077">I focused on this area because the investment in subsidiary and goodwill balance are material to the separate financial statements and its recoverable amount is based on management judgements of variables such as revenue, revenue growth, profit margin, capital expenditure and discount rates.</p> <p data-bbox="276 1099 863 1189">The management assessed impairment of investment in subsidiary and goodwill in separate financial statement by:</p> <ol data-bbox="276 1211 863 1749" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="276 1211 863 1570">1. engaging an independent appraiser to determine the recoverable amount of investment in subsidiary from the fair value less costs of disposal for and goodwill using the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The forecasted cash flows (revenue, expenses and capital expenditure) generated from this subsidiary for the next five years, were based on the budget, and a constant terminal growth rate was applied after the fifth year cash flows. These cash flows were then discounted to the net present value using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), and<li data-bbox="276 1592 863 1749">2. comparing the resulting fair value less costs of disposal for the investment in subsidiary and goodwill and determining whether to record an impairment provision if the fair value less costs of disposal were less than the carrying value. <p data-bbox="276 1771 863 1890">Based on the impairment test for investment in subsidiary and goodwill in separate financial statement, management concluded that no impairment provision was required.</p>	<p data-bbox="885 510 1222 539">My audit procedures included:</p> <ul data-bbox="885 562 1490 1368" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="885 562 1490 651">• making inquiries to gain an understanding of the procedure for preparing the recoverable amounts provided by the Company's management;<li data-bbox="885 674 1490 763">• comparing the forecasted cash flows with the approved budgets and/or business plans set by the Group Chief Financial Officer;<li data-bbox="885 786 1490 987">• assessing management's key assumptions on sources of revenue, revenue growth, profit margin, capital expenditure and discount rates by comparing them against the historical information and economic and industry outlook, to determine whether the assumptions used in the estimation were acceptable;<li data-bbox="885 1010 1490 1144">• making inquiries with management related to the cost of disposal that may incur and assessing the reasonableness of management's estimation by inquiries related to relevant expense and compare with information obtained from management;<li data-bbox="885 1167 1490 1234">• assessing the independent appraisal's competence, capabilities, and objectivity; and<li data-bbox="885 1256 1490 1368">• engaging my firm's valuation experts to assess the reasonableness of the method used, the discount rate applied in the DCF model including test the mathematical accuracy. <p data-bbox="885 1391 1490 1509">Based on my procedures, I found that the key assumptions used in the valuation model were supportable and appropriate in light of the current environment and circumstances.</p>



Other information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.

Responsibilities of management and audit committee for the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's and the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 TSAs 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 consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate 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 and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

From the matters communicated with the audit committee, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'P. Thangtanagul', is written over a faint, light blue grid background.

Pisit Thangtanagul
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4095
Bangkok
22 February 2024

Index	Page
Auditor's report	1
Statements of financial position	7
Statements of comprehensive income	10
Statements of changes in equity	11
Statements of cash flows	13
Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
1 General information	15
2 Agreements and licences for operation	15
3 Basis of preparation	17
4 New and amended financial reporting standards	20
5 Accounting policies	
5.1 Principles of consolidation and equity accounting	21
5.2 Business combination	22
5.3 Foreign currency translation	23
5.4 Cash and cash equivalents	23
5.5 Trade accounts receivables	23
5.6 Inventories	23
5.7 Financial assets	24
5.8 Investment property	26
5.9 Property, plant and equipment	26
5.10 Goodwill	27
5.11 Intangible assets	27
5.12 Impairment of assets	28
5.13 Leases	28
5.14 Financial liabilities	29
5.15 Borrowing Costs	29
5.16 Current and deferred income taxes	30
5.17 Provisions	30
5.18 Employee benefits	30
5.19 Share capital	31
5.20 Revenue recognition	31
5.21 Segment reporting	32
5.22 Dividend distribution	32
5.23 Derivatives and hedging activities	32
6 Financial risk management	
6.1 Financial risk factors	34
6.1.1 Market risk	34
(a) Foreign exchange risk	34
(b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk	36
6.1.2 Credit risk	36
(a) Risk management	36
(b) Security	37
(c) Impairment of financial assets	37
6.1.3 Liquidity risk	37
6.2 Capital management	38
7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements	
7.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions	39
(a) Estimation impairment of goodwill	39
(b) Estimated impairment of assets	39
(c) Determination of discount rate applied to leases and decommissioning liability	39
7.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies	
(a) Investment in associates	39
(b) Joint arrangements	39
8 Consolidated segment information	40
9 Fair value	41
10 Expenses by nature	45
11 Finance costs	46
12 Income tax	46
13 Basic earnings per share	47
14 Cash and cash equivalents	47
15 Restricted cash at bank	47
16 Trade and other receivables	48
17 Financial assets and financial liabilities	50

Index	Page
18 Inventories	50
19 Other current assets	50
20 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures	50
21 Property, plant and equipment	59
22 Right-of-use assets	61
23 Goodwill	61
24 Intangible assets	63
25 Deferred income taxes	65
26 Other non-current assets	67
27 Borrowings	67
28 Trade and other payables	70
29 Other current liabilities	70
30 Lease liabilities	71
31 Liabilities under agreements and licences for operation	72
32 Employee benefits obligations	72
33 Provisions	74
34 Other non-current liabilities	74
35 Cost of providing services	75
36 Other income	75
37 Share capital and premium on share capital	75
38 Legal reserve	76
39 Assets and liabilities relating to contracts with customers	76
40 Commitments and contingent liabilities	77
41 Contracts	78
42 Litigations and Arbitration disputes and contingent liabilities	79
43 Related party transactions	87
44 Amalgamation	90
45 Event after reporting date	91

List of abbreviations

Subsidiaries	Abbreviation
AP&J Production Co., Ltd.	AP&J
Asia Wireless Communication Co., Ltd.	AWC
Bangkok Inter Teletech Public Company Limited	BITCO
BFKT (Thailand) Limited	BFKT
Cineplex Co., Ltd.	CNP
Seekone Holding company Limited	Seekone
Seekster Co., Ltd.	Seekster
Seekforce Co., Ltd.	Seekforce
Chiwiborirak Co., Ltd.	CHIIWII
Hutchison CAT Wireless MultiMedia Limited	HCAT
Hutchison MultiMedia Services (Thailand) Limited	HMSTL
Hutchison Telecommunications (Thailand) Company Limited	HTTCL
Hutchison Wireless MultiMedia Holdings Limited	HWMH
Internet Knowledge Service Center Co., Ltd.	IKSC
KSC Commercial Internet Co., Ltd.	KSC
MKSC World Dot Com Co., Ltd.	MKSC
Panther Entertainment Co., Ltd.	PTE
Samut Pakan Media Corporation Co., Ltd.	SPM
Satellite Service Co., Ltd.	SSV
SM True Co., Ltd.	SM True
Song Dao Co., Ltd.	SD
Telecom Asset Management Co., Ltd.	TAM
Telecom Holding Co., Ltd.	TH
Thai News Network (TNN) Co., Ltd.	TNN
True Digital Group Co., Ltd.	TDG
True Digital Park Co., Ltd.	TDPK
True Distribution and Sales Co., Ltd.	TDS
True4U Station Co., Ltd.	True4U
True E-Logistic Co., Ltd.	TEL
True Icontent Co., Ltd.	TICT
True Incube Co., Ltd.	TINC
True International Gateway Co., Ltd.	TIG
True Internet Corporation Co., Ltd.	TICC
True Life Plus Co., Ltd.	TLP
True Media Solutions Co., Ltd.	TSC
True Move Co., Ltd.	TMV
True Move H Universal Communication Co., Ltd.*	TUC
True Multimedia Co., Ltd.	TM
True Music Co., Ltd.	TMS
True Public Communication Co., Ltd.	TPC
True United Football Club Co., Ltd.	TUFC
True Visions Cable Public Company Limited	True Cable
True Visions Group Co., Ltd.	TVG
True Visions Public Company Limited	True Visions
True Voice Co., Ltd.	TV
WorldPhone Shop Co., Ltd.	WPS
TAC Property Co., Ltd.	TACP
dtac TriNet Co., Ltd.*	DTN
dtac Accelerate Co., Ltd.	DAC
dtac Digital Media Co., Ltd.	DDM
TeleAssets Co., Ltd.	TELE
K.I.N. (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	KINBVI

* On 3 August 2023, TUC and DTN completed a registration of their amalgamation with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce. As a result, DTN has ceased its status as a juristic person, while TUC continues to be a legal entity. TUC received all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of DTN by operation of law.

List of abbreviations (Cont'd)**Subsidiaries (Cont'd)**

	Abbreviation
Crave Interactive Limited	CRAVE
Crave Interactive B.V.	CRAVE BV
Crave Interactive Inc.	CRAVE INC
Gold Palace Investments Limited	GPI
Golden Light Co., Ltd.	GDL
Goldsky Co., Ltd.	GSK
Mediaload Pte. Ltd.	Mediaload
Mediaload (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	MDC
Mediaload Myanmar Co., Ltd.	MDM
Etalent Promotion (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	ETP
Ace Media Network SDN. BHD.	AMN
88Razzi SDN. BHD.	88RAZZI
Komaci Network SDN. BHD.	KNW
Two Way PR Co.,Ltd.	Two Way
Rosy Legend Limited	RL
Prospect Gain Limited	PG
PT True Digital Indonesia	PTTD
True Digital Philippines Inc.	TDPI
True Digital Vietnam Joint Stock Company	TD Vietnam
True Internet Technology (Shanghai) Company Limited	TIS
True Trademark Holdings Company Limited	TTH
Zagroup Inc.	ZAP

Associates

	Abbreviation
Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund	DIF
Genxas Whiz Co., Ltd.	Genxas
Queue Q (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Queue Q
Techsauce Media Co., Ltd.	Techsauce
Jumbo Jumps Co., Ltd.	JJ
True GS Co., Ltd.	TGS
HG Robotics Co., Ltd.	HG
United Distribution Business Co., Ltd.	UD
Yi Tunnel (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.	YI Tunnel

Joint ventures

	Abbreviation
Asia Infonet Co., Ltd.	AI
Transformation Films Co., Ltd.	TFF
True CJ Creation Co., Ltd.	TCJ
True Touch Co., Ltd.	TT
True - Kona Cayman GP	True-Kona
LINE Games - True - Kona Global Limited Partnership	LINE games-TRUE

Other organisations

	Abbreviation
The National Telecommunication Commission	NTC
The National Telecommunication Commission of NBTC	NBTC
The National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission	NBTC
National Telecom Public Company Limited	NT
Mass Communication Organization of Thailand (currently MCOT Public Company Limited)	MCOT
Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand	SEC
Thailand Federation of Accounting Professions	TFAC
TOT Public Company Limited (currently NT)**	TOT
CAT Telecom Public Company Limited (currently NT)**	CAT

** On 7 January 2021, TOT and CAT has merged into a new company, National Telecom Public Company Limited (“NT”)

True Corporation Public Company Limited

Statements of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated	Separate
		financial statements	financial statements
		Baht Thousand	Baht Thousand
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	33,579,809	7,691,230
Restricted cash at bank	15	13,716	13,561
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	114	-
Derivative assets	9	379,816	-
Trade and other receivables	16	51,793,647	16,295,793
Short-term loans to related parties	43	2,000	5,000,000
Inventories	18	2,281,149	11,756
Income tax deducted at source		9,841,057	675,651
Claimable value added tax		4,923,397	16,657
Other current assets	19	6,148,562	111,186
Total current assets		108,963,267	29,815,834
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash at bank	15	15,508	-
Long-term loans to related parties	43	-	162,175,800
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	1,845,391	1,600
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	261,065	1,200
Derivative assets	9	509,347	-
Investment in subsidiaries	20	-	307,551,622
Investment in associates and interests in joint ventures	20	21,711,014	27,055,406
Investment property		1,187,970	-
Property, plant and equipment	21	222,628,353	3,029,718
Right-of-use assets	22	99,577,719	637,437
Intangible assets	24	142,849,514	398,162
Goodwill	23	126,328,698	34,957,698
Deferred tax assets	25	11,585,846	-
Other non-current assets	26	7,258,159	236,407
Total non-current assets		635,758,584	536,045,050
Total assets		744,721,851	565,860,884

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 91 are an integral part of this financial statements.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Statements of Financial Position (Cont'd)
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated	Separate
		financial statements	financial statements
		Baht Thousand	Baht Thousand
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	27	14,589,320	14,589,320
Derivative liabilities	9	367,544	206,834
Trade and other payables	28	101,386,783	12,136,432
Current portion of long-term borrowings	27	65,131,730	32,866,676
Current portion of lease liabilities	30	18,620,095	222,816
Short-term loans from related parties	43	-	735,508
Income tax payable		394,457	252,654
Other current liabilities	29	2,641,016	162,709
Total current liabilities		203,130,945	61,172,949
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	27	285,501,012	196,130,960
Derivative liabilities	9	1,165,300	1,114,652
Deferred tax liabilities	25	4,873,812	55,947
Lease liabilities	30	93,680,624	219,576
Liabilities under agreements and licences for operation	31	50,669,779	-
Employee benefits obligations	32	3,185,927	1,773,295
Provisions	33	7,215,214	231,507
Other non-current liabilities	34	9,158,823	-
Total non-current liabilities		455,450,491	199,525,937
Total liabilities		658,581,436	260,698,886

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 91 are an integral part of this financial statements.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Statements of Financial Position (Cont'd)
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated	Separate
		financial statements	financial statements
		Baht Thousand	Baht Thousand
Liabilities and equity (Cont'd)			
Equity			
Share capital	37		
Authorised share capital			
Common shares, 34,552,100,801 shares of par Baht 4 each		138,208,403	138,208,403
Issued and fully paid-up share capital			
Common shares, 34,552,100,801 shares of paid-up Baht 4 each		138,208,403	138,208,403
Premium on share capital	37	145,075,526	137,722,481
Premium on treasury shares	37	51,060	51,060
Retained earnings			
Appropriated - legal reserve	38	1,854,957	2,329,373
Retained earnings (deficits)		(196,969,868)	27,128,454
Other components of equity		(2,441,011)	(277,773)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		85,779,067	305,161,998
Non-controlling interests	20	361,348	-
Total equity		86,140,415	305,161,998
Total liabilities and equity		744,721,851	565,860,884

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 91 are an integral part of this financial statements.

True Corporation Public Company Limited

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the period from 1 March 2023 (Date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated	Separate
		financial statements	financial statements
		Baht Thousand	Baht Thousand
Revenues			
Revenues from telephone and other services		152,386,507	14,680,880
Revenues from product sales		16,687,620	-
Total revenues		169,074,127	14,680,880
Costs			
Cost of providing services	35	104,242,367	4,646,610
Cost of sales		17,823,130	-
Total costs		122,065,497	4,646,610
Gross profit		47,008,630	10,034,270
Other income	36	3,976,828	6,712,103
Selling expenses		(22,558,698)	(1,964,727)
Administrative expenses		(10,349,024)	(1,539,247)
Other expenses	21,32	(11,652,857)	(1,272,473)
Finance costs	11	(20,525,780)	(7,547,101)
Share of results	20	1,373,254	-
(Loss) profit before income tax		(12,727,647)	4,422,825
Income tax	12	(1,908,916)	(423,747)
(Loss) profit for the period		(14,636,563)	3,999,078
Other comprehensive income (expense):			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of post - employment benefit obligation, net of tax		(642,770)	(497,050)
Measurement of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		86	-
Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Cash flow hedges		(281,714)	(281,714)
Exchange differences on translation		(10,981)	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the period		(15,571,942)	3,220,314
(Loss) profit for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(14,580,963)	3,999,078
Non-controlling interests		(55,600)	-
(Loss) profit for the year		(14,636,563)	3,999,078
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(15,516,406)	3,220,314
Non-controlling interests		(55,536)	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the period		(15,571,942)	3,220,314
Basic (loss) earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent			
Basic (Baht per share)	13	(0.42)	0.12

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 91 are an integral part of this financial statements.

True Corporation Public Company Limited

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the period from 1 March 2023 (Date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

	Consolidated financial statement											Baht Thousand	
	Attributable to owners of the parent												
	Other components of equity												
	Other comprehensive income (expense)												
Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Premium on treasury shares	Legal reserve	Deficits	Measurement of equity investment at fair value	Cash flow hedges	Translating financial statements	Change in non-controlling interest	Total other components of equity	Total owners of the parent	Non-Controlling interests	Total	
Opening balance at 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation)	138,208,403	145,075,526	51,060	1,655,003	(181,546,181)	(313,308)	3,941	10,637	(1,844,995)	(2,143,725)	101,300,086	416,596	101,716,682
Addition investment in subsidiary by purchasing shares from non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,325)	(4,325)
Appropriation of legal reserve (Note 38)	-	-	-	199,954	(199,954)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dilution due to increase in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,613)	(4,613)	(4,613)	4,613	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the period	-	-	-	-	(15,223,733)	86	(281,714)	(11,045)	-	(292,673)	(15,516,406)	(55,536)	(15,571,942)
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	138,208,403	145,075,526	51,060	1,854,957	(196,969,868)	(313,222)	(277,773)	(408)	(1,849,608)	(2,441,011)	85,779,067	361,348	86,140,415

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 91 are an integral part of this financial statements.

True Corporation Public Company Limited

Statements of Changes in Equity (Cont'd)

For the period from 1 March 2023 (Date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

	Separate financial statement					Baht Thousand	
	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Premium on share capital	Premium on treasury shares	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income (expense) Cash flow hedges	Total
Opening balance at 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation)	138,208,403	137,722,481	51,060	2,129,419	23,826,380	3,941	301,941,684
Appropriation of legal reserve (Note 38)	-	-	-	199,954	(199,954)	-	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the period	-	-	-	-	3,502,028	(281,714)	3,220,314
Closing balance at 31 December 2023	<u>138,208,403</u>	<u>137,722,481</u>	<u>51,060</u>	<u>2,329,373</u>	<u>27,128,454</u>	<u>(277,773)</u>	<u>305,161,998</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 91 are an integral part of this financial statements.

True Corporation Public Company Limited

Statements of Cash Flows

For the period from 1 March 2023 (Date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated	Separate
		financial statements	financial statements
		Baht Thousand	Baht Thousand
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) profit before income tax		(12,727,647)	4,422,825
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		61,616,911	1,066,528
Interest income		(889,873)	(4,480,166)
Interest expense	11	17,345,892	7,050,911
Finance costs related to licences	11	2,101,865	-
Dividends received		(2,981)	(2,102,517)
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(58,487)	(14,091)
Loss (gain) on termination of right-of-use assets		3,130,068	(15,478)
Loss on obsolete inventories		4,885	-
Expected credit loss (reversal)	16	2,259,078	(727)
Loss from retirement/impairment of asset		3,764,892	-
Loss from revaluation of financial assets at fair value recognised in profit or loss		410,223	-
Loss from unclaim tax		-	185
Increase in employee benefits obligations	32	346,508	152,435
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange		(1,637,021)	(1,197)
Share of results	20	(1,403,604)	-
Employee benefit obligation - Benefit paid	32	(1,433,416)	(696,692)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
- Trade and other receivables		(3,277,837)	7,543,585
- Inventories		1,231,102	(346)
- Other current assets		(3,749,889)	38,797
- Film and program rights		(2,073,666)	-
- Other non-current assets		6,821,743	65,299
- Trade and other payables		(4,086,471)	(4,131,593)
- Other current liabilities		(1,311,067)	(749,369)
- Other non-current liabilities		598,445	-
Cash generated from operations		66,979,653	8,148,389
<u>Add</u> Interest received		356,969	4,033,367
Income tax received		3,621,054	735,827
<u>Less</u> Interest paid		(16,868,434)	(6,840,985)
Income tax paid		(1,925,813)	(296,258)
Net cash generated from operating activities		52,163,429	5,780,340

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 91 are an integral part of this financial statements.

True Corporation Public Company Limited

Statements of Cash Flows (Cont'd)

For the period from 1 March 2023 (Date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated	Separate
		financial statements	financial statements
		Baht Thousand	Baht Thousand
Cash flows from investing activities			
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash at bank		235	(2,686)
Loans made to related parties	43	(490,096)	(88,719,787)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(23,929,044)	(267,272)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(16,471,407)	(308,777)
Acquisition of investment property		(248,047)	-
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(14,961)	-
Proceeds from disposals of equipment and intangible assets		367,022	288,082
Proceeds from short-term loan to related parties	43	490,128	23,202,830
Dividends received		2,105,273	2,102,517
Net cash used in investing activities		(38,190,897)	(63,705,093)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Investment in subsidiary by purchasing shares from non-controlling interest		(17)	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		22,224,267	22,278,515
Proceeds from loans from related parties	43	-	614,522
Proceeds from borrowings		91,746,150	91,746,150
Repayments to short-term borrowings		(35,632,700)	(24,032,700)
Repayments to loans from related parties	43	-	(440)
Repayments to borrowings	27	(81,490,967)	(31,683,500)
Repayments to lease liabilities		(15,067,333)	(257,318)
Net cash (used in) received from financing activities		(18,220,600)	58,665,229
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,248,068)	740,476
Opening balance	3	37,838,204	6,950,754
Effects of exchange rate changes		(10,327)	-
Closing balance		33,579,809	7,691,230

Non-cash transactions

The significant non-cash transactions are as follows:

	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	5,019.18	102.96
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets, not yet paid	96,394.58	35.32

The accompanying notes on pages 15 to 91 are an integral part of this financial statements.

1 General information

True Corporation Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company and listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Thailand.

The address of the Company’s registered office is as follows:

18 True Tower, Ratchadaphisek Road, Huai Khwang, Bangkok, Thailand.

The address of its register branch is as follows:

319 Chamchuri Square Building, Phyathai Road, Pathumwan District, Pathumwan Sub-district, Bangkok, Thailand.

True Corporation Public Company Limited (the “Company”) was established from the amalgamation between True Corporation Public Company Limited (“True before amalgamation”) and Total Access Communication Public Company Limited (“dtac”) under the provisions of Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, as amended (the “PLCA”), on 1 March 2023 (the “Amalgamation”). The Company received all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of True before amalgamation and dtac by operation of law. Detail of the amalgamation was disclosed in Note 44.

The principal business operations of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) are providing telecommunications services and various value-added services, which include, among others, mobile services, broadband internet, WIFI, television and digital platforms.

The consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2024.

2 Agreements and licences for operation

The Group has licences for operations that entitled to maintain rights and obligations according to The Telecommunication Act B.E. 2544 under the terms and conditions as stipulated in the licence.

Details of licences for operations can be summarised as follows;

Company	License type	Grant date/Renewal date	Expire date
Telephone services			
TICC	Type III	8 December 2006	6 December 2026
Telecommunication services			
KSC	Type I	11 November 2009	22 June 2025
TICC	Type I	26 August 2019	22 June 2025
TUC	Type I	22 March 2017	10 September 2025
TRUE	Type I	13 June 2017	21 September 2025
TICC	Type II	25 September 2017	15 June 2025
TUC	Type II	26 June 2015	15 June 2025
TUC	Type III	6 February 2017	23 December 2035

Details of licences and contract for operations related to Mobile Phone Services can be summarised as follows;

Company	License type	Grant date/Renewal date	Expire date
Mobile Phone Services			
TUC	2.1 IMT GHz Bandwidth	7 December 2012	6 December 2027
TUC	900 MHz Bandwidth*	16 March 2016	30 June 2031
TUC	1800 MHz Bandwidth	4 December 2015	15 September 2033
TUC	1800 MHz and 900 MHz Bandwidth**	16 December 2018	15 December 2033
TUC	26 GHz Bandwidth	24 February 2020	23 February 2035
TUC	2600 MHz Bandwidth***	16 March 2020	15 March 2035
TUC	700 MHz Bandwidth****	24 December 2020	26 December 2035
TUC	700 MHz Bandwidth*****	27 December 2020	26 December 2035
TUC	26 GHz Bandwidth	17 February 2021	16 February 2036

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

On 27 January 2011, a subsidiary, BFKT entered into an agreement with CAT to lease telecommunication equipment under HSPA technologies for the term of 14.5 years. Under the terms and conditions of HSPA agreement, BFKT has certain commitments including acquiring, installing, managing and maintaining all equipment necessary to provide mobile phone service using HSPA technology according to the capacity stipulated in the agreement and including the amended agreement for the period of 14.5 years. As consideration of providing such services, BFKT entitles to receive a revenue as stipulated in the agreement.

On 27 January 2011, a subsidiary, RMV entered into a re-sales and wholesales agreement with CAT (“the Agreement”). Under the terms and conditions of the Agreement, RMV provides mobile phone services using HSPA technology wholesale from CAT for the period of 14.5 years. On 16 December 2015, RMV was granted renewal Type I licences by NBTC for resale mobile services and internet services. RMV is entitled to maintain rights and obligations according to The Telecommunication Act B.E. 2544 under the terms and conditions as stipulated in the licences. The licences will be expired on 15 December 2020. On 1 September 2019, RMV has entered into the business transfer agreement to transfer entire business to TUC. As a result, the agreement with CAT was transferred to TUC. TUC must comply with the terms and conditions as stipulated in the agreement.

There have been disagreements between the Group and CAT regarding the interpretation of the agreements and details of computations of related revenues and costs. However, since 2015, the Group and CAT reached the solution to settle certain portion of rental and services revenue in BFKT and accrued operating cost in RMV, and have agreed in several matters with an objective to extinguish the outstanding disputes between the two parties, including the unsettled balances.

Additionally, on 4 November 2022, the Group and NT also reached the agreed solution to revise the agreement to re-sales and wholesales using HSPA technology and agreement to lease telecommunication equipment under HSPA technology to reflect the actual usage of the network capacity, effective on 15 March 2022 onward.

There are still pending issues and outstanding balances required further discussion. The management believes that there will be no significant impact to the Group as a result of the conclusion.

The Group have placed letters of guarantee issued by certain local banks in favour of NT (formerly CAT) totalling Baht 200.00 million to guarantee the Group’s compliance with the terms of the agreements.

- * TUC has placed letter of guarantee issued by local banks in favour of NBTC totaling Baht 16,327.77 million (including value added tax) for the unpaid licence fee.
- ** TUC has placed letter of guarantee issued by local banks in favour of NBTC totaling Baht 16,291.39 million (including value added tax) for the unpaid licence fee.
- *** TUC has placed letter of guarantee issued by local banks in favour of NBTC totaling Baht 17,211.59 million (including value added tax) for the unpaid licence fee.
- **** TUC has placed letter of guarantee issued by local banks in favour of NBTC totaling Baht 13,170.42 million (including value added tax) for the unpaid licence fee.
- ***** TUC has placed letter of guarantee issued by local banks in favour of NBTC totaling Baht 13,170.42 million (including value added tax) for the unpaid licence fee.

On 3 August 2023, TUC and DTN completed a registration of their amalgamation with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce. As a result, DTN has ceased its status as a juristic person, while TUC continues to be a legal entity. TUC received all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of DTN, including rights and obligations to use the licences, by operation of law.

Pay-TV services

A subsidiary, TVG was granted with broadcasting network license for non - frequency business at national level over the period of 15 years which will expire on 20 January 2028. TVG and its subsidiary, CNP were granted with several licences for the operation of television broadcasting service, which were awarded by the NBTC. Under the terms and conditions of the service licence, the subsidiaries are committed to pay annual fee to NBTC and revenue contribution at a certain percentage stipulated in the licence.

On 25 April 2014, NBTC granted the licence for the spectrum of television broadcasting service via digital system to True4U and TNN, subsidiaries of the Group. The licence awarded the right to utilise spectrum bandwidth to operate Standard Variety channel for True4U and to operate News Channel for TNN over the period of 15 years. The subsidiaries must comply with the terms and conditions as stipulated in the licence. The expiry date of licences for True4U and TNN are on 24 April 2029.

3 Basis of preparation

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) and the financial reporting requirements issued under the Securities and Exchange Act.

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 7.

An English version of the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are in the Thai language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

According to Note 1, the Company was established from the amalgamation between True before amalgamation and dtac on 1 March 2023. At the amalgamation date, consolidated financial information present total assets, liabilities, share capital, retained earnings, and other components of equity of the True’s group before amalgamation at historical book values and assets and liabilities of dtac’s group at fair value.

In separate financial statements present total assets and liabilities of True before amalgamation at historical book values and dtac at fair value and included the book value of share capital, premium on share capital, retained earnings and other surplus of True before amalgamation and dtac to conform with the basis information of the two amalgamating companies. The book value of premium on share capital, retained earnings and other surplus of dtac at amalgamation as included in the shareholders equity are adjusted to premium on share capital.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Detail of consolidated and separate statements of financial position at amalgamation date are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Date of amalgamation	Date of amalgamation
	Baht Thousand	Baht Thousand
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	37,838,204	6,950,754
Restricted cash at bank	11,030	10,875
Derivative assets	613,966	-
Trade and other receivables	49,357,923	23,284,560
Short-term loans to related parties	2,033	8,053,042
Inventories	3,559,675	11,410
Income tax deducted at source	12,157,648	765,263
Claimable value added tax	5,765,136	-
Other current assets	8,390,461	273,462
Total current assets	117,696,076	39,349,366
Non-current assets		
Restricted cash at bank	18,428	-
Long-term loans to related parties	-	93,605,800
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,240,653	1,600
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	260,979	1,200
Derivative assets	1,064,312	2,754
Investment in subsidiaries	-	307,551,622
Investment in associates and interests in joint ventures	22,409,702	27,055,406
Investment property	1,013,762	-
Property, plant and equipment	235,443,890	3,182,077
Right-of-use assets	114,549,631	1,351,846
Intangible assets	155,722,198	274,849
Goodwill	126,328,698	34,957,698
Deferred tax assets	14,181,641	-
Other non-current assets	13,922,576	943,858
Total non-current assets	687,156,470	468,928,710
Total assets	804,852,546	508,278,076

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Date of amalgamation Baht Thousand	Date of amalgamation Baht Thousand
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	27,725,224	16,199,614
Derivative liabilities	778,456	181,643
Trade and other payables	117,949,415	15,600,648
Current portion of long-term borrowings	73,102,035	186,196
Current portion of lease liabilities	18,833,268	31,910,424
Short-term loans from related parties	-	121,425
Income tax payable	165,498	-
Other current liabilities	3,957,203	925,296
Total current liabilities	242,511,099	65,125,246
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	267,963,292	138,270,802
Derivative liabilities	113,117	-
Deferred tax liabilities	6,615,637	371,085
Lease liabilities	105,502,363	652,843
Liabilities under agreements and licences for operation	61,359,001	-
Employee benefits obligations	3,528,152	1,719,280
Provisions	6,470,612	195,817
Other non-current liabilities	9,072,591	1,319
Total non-current liabilities	460,624,765	141,211,146
Total liabilities	703,135,864	206,336,392
Equity		
Share capital		
Issued and fully paid-up share capital	138,208,403	138,208,403
Premium on share capital	145,075,526	137,722,481
Premium on treasury shares	51,060	51,060
Retained earnings		
Appropriated - legal reserve	1,655,003	2,129,419
Retained earnings (deficits)	(181,546,181)	23,826,380
Other components of equity	(2,143,725)	3,941
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	101,300,086	301,941,684
Non-controlling interests	416,596	-
Total equity	101,716,682	301,941,684
Total liabilities and equity	804,852,546	508,278,076

4 Adoption of new and amendment financial reporting standards

4.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2023 and related to the Group.

- a) **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.
- c) **Amendment to TFRS 3 - Business combinations** clarified some minor amendments to update its references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and added a consideration for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired from business combinations. The amendments also confirmed that contingent assets shouldn't be recognised at the acquisition date.
- d) **Amendment to TFRS 9 - Financial Instruments** clarified which fees should be included in the 10% test for the derecognition of financial liabilities. It should only include fees between the borrower and lender.

4.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and related to the Group.

The following amended TFRSs were not mandatory for the current reporting period and the Group has not early adopted them.

- a) **Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements** revised the disclosure from 'significant accounting policies' to 'material accounting policies'. The amendment also provides guidelines on identifying when the accounting policy information is material. Consequently, immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors** revised to the definition of 'accounting estimates' to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.
- c) **Amendments to TAS 12 - Income taxes** require companies to recognise deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Example transactions are leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendment should be applied to transactions on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that they can probably be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised at the beginning of retained earnings or another component of equity, as appropriate.

4.3 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2025.

The Group have not early adopted the amended financial reporting standards before effective date and assessed the impact of the amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning or after 1 January 2025, there is no impact of this amendment to the Group.

5 Accounting policies

5.1 Principles of consolidation

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method.

b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

In the separate financial statements, investments in associates are accounted for using cost method.

c) Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangements.

Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

d) Equity method

The investment is initially recognised at cost which is consideration paid and directly attributable costs.

The Group's subsequently recognises shares of its associates and joint ventures' profits or losses and other comprehensive income in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. The subsequent cumulative movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in associates and joint ventures equals or exceeds its interest in the associates and joint ventures, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates and joint ventures.

e) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

If the ownership interest in associates and joint ventures is reduced but significant influence and joint control is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained earnings where appropriate. Profit or loss from reduce of the ownership interest in associates and joint ventures is recognise in profit or loss.

When the Group losses control, joint control or significant influence over investments, any retained interest in the investment is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value becomes the initial carrying amount of the retained interest which is reclassified to investment in an associate, or a joint venture or a financial asset accordingly.

f) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates and joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

g) Investment in associate investing in the infrastructure Fund

The Federation of Accounting Professions revoked Thai Accounting Standard No. 106 “Accounting for Investment Companies” (TAS 106) as it was superseded by Thai Financial Reporting Standards No. 9 “Financial instruments” for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. For the purpose of the preparation of the financial statements for the Property Fund, Real Estate Investment Trust, Infrastructure Fund and Infrastructure Trust (“the Fund/ the Trust”) will be in the same direction. The Capital Market Supervisory Board and the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission have revised the announcement relating to preparation of the financial statements of the Fund/the Trust by applying the new accounting guidelines for the Property Fund, Real Estate Investment Trust, Infrastructure Fund and Infrastructure Trust established by the Association of Investment Management Companies and endorsed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Thailand (“AIMC’s Accounting Guidelines”). Therefore, Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund, an associate applies the AIMC’s Accounting Guidelines. The Group consulted with the Securities and Exchange Commission for applying the AIMC’s Accounting Guidelines. It is the accounting practice under TAS 106, which has applied since the establishment of the Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund. The Securities and Exchange Commission has no further comment on the consultation. Accordingly, the Group applies the AIMC’s Accounting Guidelines for investment in associate investing in Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund by analogy. As a result, the Group’s accounting policy of investment in associate investing in Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund is consistent with the accounting policy of Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund. Consequently, the Group does not have to make adjustment on the fund’s financial statements to take share of result on the investment in the associate.

5.2 Business combination

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations with an exception on business combination under common control. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises.

- fair value of the assets transferred,
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree
- equity interests issued by the Group.

Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group initially recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree’s net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree (for business combination achieved in stages) over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. In the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Acquisition-related cost

Acquisition-related cost are recognised as expenses in consolidated financial statements.

Step-up acquisition

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measured are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in fair value of contingent consideration paid/received

Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured.

Business combination under common control

The Group accounts for business combination under common control by measuring acquired assets and liabilities of the acquiree at their carrying values presented in the highest level of the consolidation. The Group retrospectively adjusted the business combination under common control transactions as if the combination had occurred on the later of the beginning of the preceding comparative period and the date the acquiree has become under common control.

Consideration of business combination under common control are the aggregated amount of fair value of assets transferred, liabilities incurred, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer at the date of which the exchange in control occurs.

The difference between consideration under business combination under common control and the acquirer's interests in the carrying value of the acquiree is presented as "surplus arising from business combination under common control" in equity and is derecognised when the investment is disposed of by transferred to retained earnings.

5.3 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's and the Group's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or the date of revaluation where items are re-measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Any exchange component of gains and losses on a non-monetary item that recognised in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income is recognised following the recognition of a gain or loss on the non-monetary item.

c) Group companies

The operational results and financial position of the Group's entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a different functional currency from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows.

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of respective statements of financial position;
- Income and expenses for statements of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

5.4 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date and bank overdrafts.

In the statements of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities.

5.5 Trade accounts receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or service performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 60 days and therefore are all classified as current.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost.

The impairment of trade receivables are disclosed in Note 16.

5.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of inventories is determined by the moving average method which comprise all purchase cost and costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the inventory less all attributable discounts.

5.7 Financial assets

a) Classification

The Group classifies its debt instrument financial assets in the following measurement categories depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

For investments in equity instruments, the Group has an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) except those that are held for trading, they are measured at FVPL.

b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether the cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI).

d) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition and impairment losses are recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other income/expense together with foreign exchange gains and losses.
- FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income/expense. Interest income is included in other income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statements of comprehensive income.
- FVPL: Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income/expense in the period in which it arises.

e) **Equity instruments**

The Group measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other income/expense in the statements of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments are reported together with changes in fair value.

f) **Impairment**

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring the impairment of trade receivables and contract assets, which applies lifetime expected credit loss, from initial recognition, for those assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets. The expected credit loss rates are based on payment profiles, historical credit losses as well as forward-looking information and factors that may affect the ability of the customers to settle the outstanding balances.

For other financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, the Group applies TFRS 9 general approach in measuring the impairment of those financial assets. Under the general approach, the 12-month or the lifetime expected credit loss is applied depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

The Group assesses expected credit loss by taking into consideration forward-looking information and past experiences. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (probability-weighted present value of estimated cash shortfall). The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Group reflects the following:

- time value of money; and
- supportable and reasonable information as of the reporting date about past experience, current conditions and forecasts of future situations.

Impairment (and reversal of impairment) losses are recognised in profit or loss included in administrative expenses.

5.8 Investment property

Investment property comprise land and property for rent.

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the companies in the Group, is classified as investment property. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including directly attributable.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

After initial recognition, investment property is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on investment property is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

Building improvements	Lease period, plus renewal option reasonably certain to be exercised
-----------------------	--

5.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives or lease period, as follows:

Details of useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Land improvement	20
Buildings and improvements	5 - 40
Telephone network equipment	3 - 35
Power supply and computer	3 - 15
Wireless network equipment	5 - 30
Pay TV	3 - 20
Multimedia network equipment	5 - 35
Vehicle	5 - 7
Furniture, fixtures, tools and office equipment	2 - 10
Leasehold building improvements	Lease period

The assets' residual values and useful lives are annually reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gain or loss on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

5.10 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary undertaking at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is separately reported in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss. Impairment loss on goodwill are not reversed. Gain and loss on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segment.

5.11 Intangible assets

(a) Computer software development costs

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use or sell it;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product including the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed ten years.

(b) Copyright

Copyright arisen from contractual right agreement between a subsidiary and its related party to grant that related party the right to provide song and/or video clip downloading through the subsidiary's website. Copyright is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the contractual right not exceeding a period of five years.

(c) Film rights and program rights

Film rights and program rights are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation. Film rights and program rights are recorded as assets and liabilities for rights acquired and obligations incurred under licence agreements when the licence period begins, the cost of each program is known or reasonably determinable, the program material is accepted and it is available for the first showing. Sports rights are written off upon showing the event and general entertainment and films are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the licence or on the ratio planned broadcast but not exceeding five years. Amortisation of film and program rights is included in "Cost of providing services".

(d) Cost of spectrum licences

Cost of spectrum licences consisted of spectrum licences for mobile service, television broadcasting and other directly attributable cost of licence acquisition. The costs of licence were initial recognition by measuring at the cash equivalent price based on the present value of the consideration at the time of acquisition. The difference between present value of the payment and total payment will be recognised as finance cost over the payment period. Cost of licences at present value will be amortised over the licences period.

(e) **Right to use transponder**

Right to use transponder is initially recognised by measuring at cash equivalent price based on the present value of the consideration at the time of acquisition. The difference between present value of the payment and total payment will be recognised as finance cost over the payment period.

Right to use transponder is under long-term lease agreement and will be amortised over the lease agreement of thirteen years and six months.

5.12 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subjected to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

5.13 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The amortisation period is between 3 - 30 years.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office equipments.

Leases - where the Group is the lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Initial direct costs are included in initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Rental income under operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised 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 asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statements of financial position based on their nature.

5.14 Financial liabilities

a) Classification

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or equity securities by considering contractual obligations.

- Where the Group has an unconditional contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, it is considered a financial liability unless there is a predetermined or possible settlement for a fixed amount of cash in exchange of a fixed number of the Group's own equity instruments.
- Where the Group has no contractual obligation or has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset in settlement of the obligation, it is considered an equity instrument.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

c) Derecognition and modification

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated/modified, the Group assesses whether the renegotiation / modification results in the derecognition of that financial liability. Where the modification results in an extinguishment, the new financial liability is recognised based on fair value of its obligation. The remaining carrying amount of financial liability is derecognised. The difference as well as proceed paid is recognised as other income/expense in profit or loss.

Where the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial liability, the carrying amount of the financial liability is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated / modified contractual cash flows discounted at its original effective interest rate. The difference is recognised in other income/expense in profit or loss.

5.15 Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

5.16 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

5.17 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount as been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

5.18 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and bonuses that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

Defined contribution plan

The Group pays contributions to a separate fund on a contractual basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Defined benefit plans

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government zero coupon bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are included in retained earnings in the statements of changes in equity.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

5.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares is classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options (net of tax) are shown as a deduction in equity.

5.20 Revenue recognition

Revenue include all revenues from ordinary business activities. All ancillary income in connection with the delivery of goods and rendering of services in the course of the Group's ordinary activities is also presented as revenue.

Revenue are recorded net of value added tax. They are recognised in accordance with the provision of goods or services, provided that collectibility of the consideration is probable.

Multiple element arrangements involving delivery or provision of multiple products or services are separated into distinct performance obligations. Total transaction price of the bundled contract is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling prices or estimated standalone selling prices. Each performance obligation is recognised as revenue on fulfillment of the obligation to the customer.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is recognised where the Group recorded revenue for fulfillment of a contractual performance obligation before the customer paid consideration or before the requirements for billing.

A contract liability is recognised when the customer paid consideration or a receivable from the customer that is due before the Group fulfilled a contractual performance obligation.

For each customer contract, contract liabilities is set off against contract assets.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Group capitalises incremental costs of obtaining a customer contract and amortised to selling expenses over the expected life of the customer contracts.

Broadband internet

Revenues from internet services are recognised when rendering the service to subscribers.

Revenue from DDN service is recognised rateably over the service period. Annual revenues from DDN service billed but unearned income are included in the statements of financial position in unearned income.

Sales of IoT equipment are recognised upon delivery to customers.

Revenue from construction contracts or construction-type service contracts or service contracts where a defined output is promised, is recognised using the percentage of completion method. The stage of completion is generally determined as the percentage of cost incurred up until the reporting date relative to total estimated cost, adjusted with uninstalled materials that the customer accepts and takes control but not yet installed. Where the stage of completion is not reliably measured, revenue is only recognised up to the amount of contract costs expensed, provided it is recoverable.

Mobile

Revenues from mobile phone services are recognised based on completed call time. Cash received from selling of scratch cards is recognised as unearned income until such time that the customers make calls.

Inbound and outbound international calls are connected through own network and NT network. The Group bills the customers by the rate per minute and agreed NT's rate per minute. The Group recognises international call revenue based on customer billing usage.

Revenue from equipment rental is recognised on an accrual basic with the straight-line method.

Revenue from providing services is recognised when services are rendered.

Sales of mobile phone are recognised upon delivery of equipment, handsets or customer acceptance.

Pay TV

Revenues from monthly subscription fees are recognised in the month in which the service is provided, commencing from completion of installation. Monthly subscription fees include a rental charge to subscribers who rent rather than purchase set-top boxes.

Subscription fees received in advance is recorded as deferred revenue and recognised as income when services are rendered according to the terms of subscribers' agreements.

Revenues from sponsorship agreements and commissions on media are recognised upon the showing of the program for which the sponsorship payments are made.

Revenue from maintenance services is recognised when the maintenance service is completed.

Revenue from the sale of music albums is the invoiced value of goods supplied net of output tax, goods returned and discounts.

Revenues from production of concerts represent the income from production of concerts and shows, which are recognised as income when the concerts and shows have taken place.

Sales of set-top boxes are recognised on delivery of set-top boxes or customer acceptance.

Group

All revenues have been presented net of cash discounts and related cash-based promotions.

Other revenues earned by the Group are recognised on the following basis:

royalty and rental income - on an accrual basis;
interest income - on an effective yield basis; and
dividend income - when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

5.21 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as group management that makes strategic decisions.

5.22 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributed to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, and when the annual dividends are approved by the shareholders.

5.23 Derivatives and hedging activities

a) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting is initially recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value are included in other income / expense.

Fair value of derivatives is classified as a current or non-current following its remaining maturity.

b) **Hedge accounting**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of i) recognised assets or liabilities or ii) unrecognised firm commitments (fair value hedges)
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of i) recognised assets and liabilities and ii) highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges); or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents i) the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items and ii) its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a current or non-current asset or liability following the maturity of related hedged item. The fair values of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge relationships are disclosed in note 6.1.1.

Hedge effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments, to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

For hedges of foreign currency purchases, the Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item. The Group therefore performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

In hedges of foreign currency purchases, ineffectiveness may arise if the timing of the forecast transaction changes from what was originally estimated, or if there are changes in the credit risk of the derivative counterparty.

The Group enters into interest rate swaps that have similar critical terms as the hedged item, such as reference rate, reset dates, payment dates, maturities and notional amount. The Group does not hedge 100% of its loans, therefore the hedged item is identified as a proportion of the outstanding loans up to the notional amount of the swaps. As all critical terms matched during the year, there is an economic relationship.

Hedge ineffectiveness for interest rate swaps is assessed using the same principles as for hedges of foreign currency purchases. It may occur due to:

- the credit value/debit value adjustment on the interest rate swaps which is not matched by the loan, and
- differences in critical terms between the interest rate swaps and loans.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss within other income/expenses.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, as follows:

- The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of the interest rate swaps hedging variable rates borrowings is recognised in profit or loss within finance costs at the same time as the interest expense on the hedged borrowings.

6 Financial risk management

6.1 Financial risk

The Group exposes to a variety of financial risk: market risk including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Group Treasury Team. The Group's policy includes areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The framework parameters are approved by the Board of Directors and uses as the key communication and control tools for Treasury team.

6.1.1 Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risks, primarily the US dollar from trading transactions. In order to manage the risks arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates, the Group adopts the following foreign currency risk management practices:

- Entering into forward foreign exchange contracts;
- negotiating payment terms for foreign currency settlements on an individual transaction basis; and
- negotiating with foreign suppliers to share foreign exchange exposure.

Transaction risk is calculated in each foreign currency transaction and is projected six months forward. Exchange rates are monitored and forecasted information supplied by recognised research and financial analysis is used to estimate future exchange rates. These are compared against premiums on forward exchange contracts, and after making adjustments for the related risk, a decision is taken on whether to cover foreign currency transactions.

Transactions, if hedged with forward exchange contracts, are not hedged on a net basis, but rather on a transaction by transaction basis.

The Group entered foreign currency forwards with the financial institutions in order to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk.

The Group uses cross currency interest rate swaps (CCIRS) to hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk. Under the Group's policy, the critical terms of the CCIRS must align with the hedged items.

At 31 December 2023, the outstanding assets and liabilities denominate in foreign currencies as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Currency : Million	Currency : Million
Assets		
US Dollar	20.27	0.28
Euro	2.29	-
SGD	0.01	-
SDR	2.90	0.04
Liabilities		
US Dollar	2,012.35	1,248.11
Japanese Yen	0.04	-
Great British Pound Sterling	0.04	-
Euro	0.53	-
HKD	0.28	-
SGD	1.58	0.03
CNY	6.59	-
CHF	0.04	-
SDR	0.60	0.17
NOK	14.07	2.37
BDT	10.49	10.49

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Foreign currency assets represent cash and accounts receivable whilst the above foreign currency liabilities represent trade accounts payable, borrowings and other payables.

Effect of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance

The effects of the cross currency interest rate swaps on the financial position and performance are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
Cross currency interest rate swaps		
Carrying amount (liabilities)	1,317.51	1,317.51
Notional amount	43,915.86	43,915.86
Maturity date	20 June 2025	20 June 2025
Hedge ratio	1 : 1	1 : 1
Change in fair value of hedge instruments	(1,135.92)	(1,135.92)
Change in fair value of hedged item used to determine hedge ineffectiveness	1,135.92	1,135.92
Foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate for outstanding hedging instruments		
- Foreign currency exchange rate (Baht : 1 US Dollar)	35.22	35.22
- Interest rate	3.63%	3.63%

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in Baht/US Dollar exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in US Dollar and the impact on other components of equity arises from cross currency interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges.

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	Impact to other components of equity
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 10%*	(2,559.09)	(4,291.94)
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 10%*	2,559.09	4,291.94

* Holding all other variables constant

	Separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	Impact to other components of equity
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - increase 10%*	0.95	(4,291.94)
US Dollar to Baht exchange rate - decrease 10%*	(0.95)	4,291.94

* Holding all other variables constant

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk relates primarily to its deposits at financial institutions, long-term loans to related parties, short-term borrowings, long-term borrowings and debentures. Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate. The Group assesses that risk of future changes in market interest rates is insignificant as the interests from financial assets and financial liabilities are not significantly different. However, the Group will use interest rate swap to manage the risk when necessary.

Details of borrowing's interest are disclosed in Note 27.

Effect of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance

The effects of the interest rate swaps on the financial position and performance are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million	Separate financial statements 2023 Baht Million
Interest rate swaps		
Carrying amount (liabilities)	25.37	3.92
Notional amount	3,500.00	2,000.00
Maturity date	6 December 2028	24 August 2024
Hedge ratio	1 : 1	1 : 1
Change in fair value of outstanding hedge instruments since 1 March	72.88	(6.67)
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	(72.88)	6.67
Weighted average strike rate for outstanding hedging instruments	4.15%	5.19%

Sensitivity

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements Impact to net profit 2023 Baht Million
Interest rate - increase 10%	(58.90)
Interest rate - decrease 10%	58.90

6.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt instruments carried at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

a) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a good rating are accepted.

If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on tips assessments in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management.

Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards to mitigate credit risk. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers or specific industry sectors or regions.

Revenue from sale of goods has concentrations of credit risk from a related party.

b) Security

For some trade receivables the Group may obtain security in the form of guarantees or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company has 3 types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Trade and other receivables
- Contract assets
- Loan to related parties

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of TFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Group applies the TFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 24 months before 31 December 2023 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period.

The Group and the Company write-off trade receivables and contract assets when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments or cannot be contacted.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

The expected credit loss at 31 December 2023 for trade receivables and contract assets are disclosed in Note 16.

Loans to related parties

Loans to related parties measured at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the year was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. Lifetime expected credit losses is recognised for the loans that the credit risk is significant increased.

6.1.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. At the end of the reporting period the Group held cash and deposits at call of Baht 33,579.81 million and available credit facilities that are expected to be readily available amounting to Baht 14.18 billion for managing liquidity risk.

Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group Treasury Team maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors i) rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below); and ii) cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios and maintaining financing plans.

Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Within 1 year Baht Million	2 - 5 years Baht Million	Over 5 years Baht Million	Total Baht Million
At 31 December 2023				
Short-term borrowings	14,589.32	-	-	14,589.32
Trade and other payables	94,150.18	-	-	94,150.18
Long-term borrowings	130,238.58	206,140.29	38,033.40	374,412.27
Lease liabilities	23,216.62	60,312.59	51,752.32	135,281.53
Liabilities under agreements and licences for operation	-	43,091.73	12,500.97	55,592.70
Total	262,194.70	309,544.61	102,286.69	674,026.00
	Separate financial statements			
	Within 1 year Baht Million	2 - 5 years Baht Million	Over 5 years Baht Million	Total Baht Million
At 31 December 2023				
Short-term borrowings	14,589.32	-	-	14,589.32
Trade and other payables	11,884.88	-	-	11,884.88
Long-term borrowings	97,692.82	147,884.44	9,173.07	254,750.33
Lease liabilities	233.68	199.12	39.93	472.73
Total	124,400.70	148,083.56	9,213.00	281,697.26

6.2 Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue new shares or issue new debentures to finance debts or sell assets to reduce debts.

7 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are outlined below.

7.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(a) Estimation impairment of goodwill

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on fair value less costs of disposal. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budget approved by management covering a five-year period.

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated in Note 23. These growth rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the industry in which each CGU operates.

(b) Estimated impairment of assets

The Group tests whether asset, which comprise investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets, has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 5.12. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations or fair value less costs of disposal as appropriate. These calculations require the use of estimates.

(c) Determination of discount rate applied to leases and decommissioning liability

The Group determine discount rate as follows:

The incremental borrowing rate applied to leases.

- Where possible, use recent third-party financing received by the individual leases as a starting point, adjusting to reflect changes in its financing conditions.
- Make adjustments specific to the leases, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

The inflation rate and government bond yield applied to decommissioning liability.

7.2 Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(a) Investment in associates

Management has assessed the level of influence that the Group has on DIF, HG and Genxas determined that it has significant influence even though the shareholding are 20.56%, 20.02% and 7.69%, respectively. Consequently, these investments have been classified as associates.

(b) Joint arrangements

The Group holds various percentages of the voting rights of its joint arrangements. The Group has joint control over these arrangements as under the contractual agreements, unanimous consent is required from all parties to the agreements for all relevant activities.

The Group's joint arrangements are structured as limited companies and provide the Group and the parties to the agreements with rights to the net assets of the limited company under the arrangements. Therefore, these arrangements are classified as joint venture.

8 Consolidated segment information

The Group's management is the Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker ("CODM"). The Group Management has determined the operating segment based on the information internally reviewed on quarterly basis. The following are the Group's reportable segments.

- Mobile;
- Pay TV;
- Broadband and other.

The Group's management considers that the Group operates in a single geographic area, namely in Thailand, and has therefore, only one major geographic segment. The operating performances are measured based on profit before tax which is more relevant and comparable with other entities in the relevant industries.

Consolidated reportable segments:

External revenue:

	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	
Mobile	141,488.15
Pay TV	5,533.92
Broadband and other	22,052.06
Total	169,074.13

Revenue for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023 are recognised at point in time and over time of Baht 16,687.62 million and Baht 152,386.51 million, respectively.

Segment loss before income tax:

	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	
Mobile	(19,709.64)
Pay TV	(311.42)
Broadband and other	(2,393.30)
Total	(22,414.36)
Intersegment	9,686.71
Total	(12,727.65)

Segment assets:

As at	31 December 2023 Baht Million
Mobile	604,694.27
Pay TV	14,491.29
Broadband and other	125,536.29
Total	744,721.85

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Segment liabilities:

As at	31 December 2023 Baht Million
Mobile	581,241.95
Pay TV	5,585.43
Broadband and other	71,754.06
Total	658,581.44

9 Fair value

The fair value of current financial assets and liabilities equal to their carrying value. In addition, interest rate of loan to related parties approximate market interest rate, therefore management believes that the carrying value equal to their fair value.

The following table shows fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities.

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht Million	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht Million	Amortised cost Baht Million	Total carrying amount Baht Million	Fair value Baht Million
At 31 December 2023					
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>					
Financial assets at FVPL	1,845.50	-	-	1,845.50	1,845.50
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	261.07	-	261.07	261.07
Derivative receivables	889.17	-	-	889.17	889.17
	2,734.67	261.07	-	2,995.74	2,995.74
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	33,579.81	33,579.81	33,579.81
Restricted cash	-	-	29.22	29.22	29.22
Trade and other receivables	-	-	47,335.54	47,335.54	47,335.54
Short-term loans to related parties	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00
Other current assets	-	-	196.64	196.64	196.64
Other non-current assets	-	-	1,574.93	1,574.93	1,574.93
	-	-	82,718.14	82,718.14	82,718.14
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</i>					
Derivative payables	215.28	1,317.56	-	1,532.84	1,532.84
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>					
Short-term borrowings	-	-	14,589.32	14,589.32	14,589.32
Trade and other payables	-	-	94,150.18	94,150.18	94,150.18
Other current liabilities	-	-	503.23	503.23	503.23
Long-term borrowings	-	-	350,632.74	350,632.74	237,790.73
Liabilities under agreements and licences for operation	-	-	65,691.38	65,691.38	63,594.37
	-	-	525,566.85	525,566.85	410,627.83

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

	Separate financial statements				
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht Million	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht Million	Amortised cost Baht Million	Total carrying amount Baht Million	Fair value Baht Million
At 31 December 2023					
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>					
Financial assets at FVPL	1.60	-	-	1.60	1.60
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	1.20	-	1.20	1.20
	1.60	1.20	-	2.80	2.80
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value</i>					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,691.23	7,691.23	7,691.23
Restricted cash	-	-	13.56	13.56	13.56
Trade and other receivables	-	-	16,198.09	16,198.09	16,198.09
Short-term loans to related parties	-	-	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other current assets	-	-	29.79	29.79	29.79
Other non-current assets	-	-	187.06	187.06	183.35
	-	-	29,119.73	29,119.73	29,116.02
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</i>					
Derivative payables	3.92	1,317.56	-	1,321.48	1,321.48
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>					
Short-term borrowings	-	-	14,589.32	14,589.32	14,589.32
Trade and other payables	-	-	11,884.01	11,884.01	11,884.01
Short-term loans from related parties	-	-	735.51	735.51	735.51
Other current liabilities	-	-	14.15	14.15	14.15
Long-term borrowings	-	-	228,997.64	228,997.64	147,635.62
	-	-	256,220.63	256,220.63	174,858.61

Fair value estimation

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

The following table presents the group's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December.

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	2023	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million
<u>Assets</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Current			
Mutual fund	-	0.11	-
Derivative receivables	-	379.82	-
Non-current			
Derivative receivables	-	509.35	-
General investments - equity securities	-	-	1,845.39
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Non-current			
General investments - equity securities	-	-	261.07
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Current			
Derivative payables	-	164.63	-
Non-Current			
Derivative payables	-	50.65	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Current			
Derivative payables	-	202.91	-
Non-Current			
Derivative payables	-	1,114.65	-

	Separate financial statements		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	2023	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million
Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Non-current			
General investments - equity securities	-	-	1.60
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Non-current			
General investments - equity securities	-	-	1.20
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Current			
Derivative payables	-	3.92	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Current			
Derivative payables	-	202.91	-
Non-current			
Derivative payables	-	1,114.65	-

There were no transfers between level of fair value hierarchy during the period.

9.1 Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

Level 2 Equity securities are fair valued using a Net Asset Valuation (“NAV”) approach as at period end date. The data is publicly available on the Thai Bond Market Association, which is calculated by fund manager of the mutual fund.

Level 2 Derivatives instruments are measured based on input that are observable for the types of instruments such as foreign exchange rates observable at commonly quoted in publicly available sources on the statements of financial position date.

Level 2 Forward foreign exchange contracts are calculated using the net present value technique which is the estimated amount that a bank would receive or pay to terminate the forward contracts at the financial position date.

9.2 Valuation techniques used to measure at fair value level 3

Level 3 investment in other companies are fair valued using the comparable company analysis model and the discounted cashflow analysis model.

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

	Fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range of inputs
	2023		2023
	Baht Million		
Unlisted equity securities	2,106.46	Enterprise value to revenue	1.3x - 12.0x
		Revenue growth factors	5.00% - 15.36%
		Discount rate	9.76% - 9.77%

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value are shown as follows:

	Unobservable inputs	Movement	Change in fair value	
			Increase in assumptions % 2023	Decrease in assumptions % 2023
Unlisted equity securities	Enterprise value to revenue	0.5 time	Increase by 2.31	Decrease by 2.31
	Revenue growth factors	0.50%	Increase by 37.07	Decrease by 36.14
	Discount rate	0.50%	Decrease by 6.09	Increase by 7.65

The Group's valuation processes

Valuation team discuss valuation processes and results every quarter.

Significant unobservable input of fair value hierarchy level 3 is risk adjusted discount rate. It is estimated based on public companies' weighted average cost of capital that, are in opinion of the Group, in a comparable financial position with the counterparty in the contract.

10 Expenses by nature

The following items have been included in arriving at operating results:

	Consolidated financial statements Baht Million	Separate financial statements Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Direct costs related to revenues	40,023.10	(487.47)
Purchase of goods	16,544.60	0.35
Network operating and maintenance	11,180.71	36.20
Staff costs	9,526.25	5,397.39
Selling, advertising and publicity	6,808.87	1,131.88
Expected credit loss (Note 16)	2,259.08	(0.73)
Depreciation		
- owned assets	22,847.92	358.64
Amortisation		
- Intangible assetxs (Note 24)	18,264.47	88.22
- Right-of-use assets (Note 22)	14,871.25	362.00
- Others	3,242.16	-

11 Finance costs

	Consolidated financial statements Baht Million	Separate financial statements Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Interest		
- borrowings	12,679.25	7,034.91
- lease liabilities (Note 30)	4,666.64	16.00
Foreign exchange loss	108.23	-
Finance cost related to licences (Note 31)	2,101.87	-
Other financial fees	969.79	496.19
Total finance costs	20,525.78	7,547.10

12 Income tax

	Consolidated financial statements Baht Million	Separate financial statements Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Current tax	(852.04)	(544.19)
Deferred income tax:		
Temporary differences (Note 25)	(1,056.88)	120.44
Income tax	(1,908.92)	(423.75)

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the tax amount for filing purposes as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements Baht Million	Separate financial statements Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
(Loss) profit before income tax	(12,727.65)	4,422.83
Tax calculated at the tax rate of 20%	2,545.53	(884.57)
Income not subject to tax	0.01	420.51
Expenses not deductible at a greater amount for tax purposes	585.29	40.31
Current year tax loss for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	(3,097.93)	-
Write-off deferred tax asset which previously recognised from tax loss	(2,317.86)	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred tax asset from tax loss	101.63	-
Associates results reported, net of tax	274.65	-
Income tax	(1,908.92)	(423.75)

The weighted average applicable tax rate for the consolidated financial statements was (15.00%) resulted from unrecognised deferred tax asset on tax losses carried forward which arised during the year and write-off deferred tax asset which previously recognised from tax loss. The weighted average applicable tax rate for the separate financial statements was 9.58% per annum resulted from income not subjected to tax.

Further information about deferred income tax is presented in Note 25.

13 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, excluding treasury shares for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023. The calculation are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
(Loss) profit attributable to owners of the parent (Baht Million)	(14,580.96)	3,999.08
Weighted average number ordinary shares outstanding, excluding treasury shares (Million shares)	34,552.10	34,552.10
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	(0.42)	0.12

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million	Separate financial statements 2023 Baht Million
As at 31 December		
Cash on hand	3,065.16	214.75
Deposits held at call with banks	30,514.65	7,476.48
	33,579.81	7,691.23

The average interest rate on short term deposits was 3.36% per annum.

15 Restricted cash at bank

Restricted cash consist of:

	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million	Separate financial statements 2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Current	13.72	13.56
Non-current	15.51	-
	29.23	13.56

Current:

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
Saving deposits	13.72	13.56

Non-current:

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements
	2023 Baht Million
Saving deposits	0.32
Time deposits	15.19
	15.51

Under the terms of loan, financing and supplier agreements, certain subsidiaries have deposited in the security accounts as collateral for the contracted parties.

16 Trade and other receivables

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
Billed customers	21,352.79	311.08
Receivables and accrued income from related parties (Note 43)	18,861.64	14,694.09
Trade accounts receivable	40,214.43	15,005.17
Accrued income	13,666.51	1,108.90
Total trade accounts receivable	53,880.94	16,114.07
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	(6,553.30)	(688.73)
Trade accounts receivable, net	47,327.64	15,425.34
Prepaid expenses	1,909.79	85.81
Other receivable	2,548.33	11.90
Interest receivable	7.89	772.74
Trade account and other receivables	51,793.65	16,295.79

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Outstanding trade accounts receivable as at 31 December can be analysed as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Trade accounts receivable		
Current	11,372.94	26.52
Less than 3 months	3,617.39	0.61
3 - 6 months	1,391.74	0.45
6 - 12 months	1,991.76	0.04
More than 12 months	2,978.96	283.46
Trade accounts receivable	21,352.79	311.08
Receivables and accrued income from related parties		
Current	10,487.95	4,964.83
Less than 3 months	3,084.17	4,079.32
3 - 6 months	1,786.66	5,634.52
6 - 12 months	3,492.43	6.37
More than 12 months	10.43	9.05
Receivables and accrued income from related parties (Note 43)	18,861.64	14,694.09
Accrued income	40,214.43	15,005.17
	13,666.51	1,108.90
Total trade accounts receivable	53,880.94	16,114.07
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	(6,553.30)	(688.73)
Trade accounts receivable, net	47,327.64	15,425.34

Impairment of trade receivables

Information about the impairment of trade receivables is disclosed in Note 5.7 and 6.1.2

The reconciliation of expected credit loss for trade and other receivables at 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Opening expected credit loss as at 1 March	8,682.50	779.85
Increase in expected credit loss (Note 10)	2,259.08	(0.73)
Write-off trade accounts receivable	(4,388.28)	(90.39)
	6,553.30	688.73

The Group's experience in the collection of accounts indicates that the allowance provided will be sufficient. Due to these factors, management believes that no additional credit risk beyond amounts provided for collection losses is inherent in the Group's trade accounts receivable.

Information about the credit risk management is disclosed in Note 6.1.2.

At 31 December 2023, trade accounts receivable, in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position included accrued income from NT amount of Baht 256.98 million in respect of interconnection fee for NT service because NT has not provided sufficient and clarified information to enable the Company to agree with its fee calculation method. The Company has accounted for interconnection fee based on the Company's international call usage records. This matter is under negotiation with NT. The Company's management believes that the amount is recoverable.

17 Financial assets and financial liabilities

At 31 December 2023, classification of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 9.

18 Inventories

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Inventories related to networks		
Spareparts for networks (at cost)	67.40	10.54
Total inventories related to networks, net	67.40	10.54
Merchandise		
Merchandise (at cost)	2,399.26	1.22
<u>Less</u> Allowance for decline in value	(185.51)	-
Total merchandise, net	2,213.75	1.22
Inventories, net	2,281.15	11.76

19 Other current assets

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Value added tax pending receipt of tax invoices	2,674.47	81.40
Contract cost, net (Note 39.2)	3,249.72	-
Short-term deposit	196.64	29.79
Others	27.73	-
	6,148.56	111.19

20 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures

20.1 Investment in subsidiaries

Movement of investments in subsidiaries are as follows:

	Separate financial information Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	
Opening net book value	307,551.62
Closing net book value	307,551.62

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

At 31 December 2023

		Separate financial information						
Business	Country of incorporation	Paid-up capital Baht Million	% Ownership Interest held by the Company	% Ownership interest held by the Group	Investment - at cost Baht Million	Allowance for impairment Baht Million	Net investment Baht Million	
Subsidiaries								
Telecom Holding Co., Ltd.	Holding company	Thailand	33,137.00	100.00	100.00	46,019.04	(10,271.43)	35,747.61
True Move H Universal Communication Co., Ltd.	Telecommunication and other Services provider	Thailand	51,259.31	100.00	100.00	271,802.01	-	271,802.01
True International Gateway Co., Ltd.	Dormant	Thailand	109.00	100.00	100.00	109.00	(109.00)	-
True Public Communication Co., Ltd.	Dormant	Thailand	97.00	100.00	100.00	97.00	(97.00)	-
True Internet Corporation Co., Ltd.	Telecommunication services and Internet solution provider	Thailand	9,600.00	0.01*	100.00	1.00	-	1.00
WorldPhone Shop Company Limited	Under liquidation process	Thailand	450.00	100.00	100.00	450.00	(450.00)	-
TAC Property Company Limited	Asset management	Thailand	1.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	-	1.00
Total investment in subsidiaries						318,479.05	(10,927.43)	307,551.62

* The company indirectly hold by Telecom Holding Co., Ltd.

On 3 August 2023, TUC and DTN, subsidiaries of the Company, completed a registration of their amalgamation with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce. The amalgamation is in accordance with the rules prescribed under Section 1238(2) of the Civil and Commercial Code, as amended by the Act Amending the Civil and Commercial Code (No. 23) B.E. 2565. As a result, DTN has ceased its status as a juristic person, while TUC continues to be a legal entity (Surviving entity). TUC received all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of DTN by operation of law. Therefore, investment in DTN amounting to Baht 69,958.24 million was included in part of investment in TUC.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Subsidiary undertakings

Name of subsidiaries	% Ownership by the Group	Business	Country of incorporation
AP&J Production Co., Ltd.	70.00	Dormant	Thailand
Asia Wireless Communication Co., Ltd.	100.00	Mobile equipment Lessor	Thailand
Bangkok Inter Teletech Public Company Limited	99.74	Holding company	Thailand
BFKT (Thailand) Limited	100.00	Mobile equipment Lessor	Thailand
Chiwiborirak Co., Ltd.	73.81	Medical tele-consultation services	Thailand
Seekone Holding Company Limited	71.75	Holding company	Thailand
Seekster Co., Ltd.	71.74	Platform home services	Thailand
Seekforce Co., Ltd.	71.73	Platform home services	Thailand
Cineplex Co., Ltd.	100.00	Program production	Thailand
WorldPhone Shop Company Limited	100.00	Under liquidation process	Thailand
TAC Property Company Limited	100.00	Asset management	Thailand
dtac Accelerate Company Limited	100.00	Investment and support start-up companies to develop applications	Thailand
dtac Digital Media Company Limited	100.00	Under liquidation process	Thailand
TeleAssets Company Limited	100.00	Lease of telecommunication equipment and device	Thailand
Hutchison CAT Wireless MultiMedia Limited	92.43	Dormant	Thailand
Hutchison MultiMedia Services (Thailand) Limited	100.00	Dormant	Thailand
Hutchison Telecommunications (Thailand) Company Limited	100.00	Dormant	Thailand
Hutchison Wireless MultiMedia Holdings Limited	92.50	Holding company	Thailand
Internet Knowledge Service Center Co., Ltd.	56.93	Non-government telecommunication	Thailand
KSC Commercial Internet Co., Ltd.	56.84	Internet services provider	Thailand
MKSC World Dot Com Co., Ltd.	91.08	Internet services and distributor	Thailand
Panther Entertainment Co., Ltd.	99.99	Dormant	Thailand
Samut Pakan Media Corporation Co., Ltd.	99.71	Dormant	Thailand
Satellite Service Co., Ltd.	99.53	Dormant	Thailand
SM True Co., Ltd.	51.00	Artist management and related business	Thailand
Song Dao Co., Ltd.	99.72	Dormant	Thailand
Telecom Asset Management Co., Ltd.	100.00	Marketing management	Thailand
Telecom Holding Co., Ltd.	100.00	Holding company	Thailand
Thai News Network (TNN) Co., Ltd.	100.00	News Channel	Thailand
True Digital Group Co., Ltd.	100.00	Trading and internet provider including online digital media services on website and telecommunication devices	Thailand
True Digital Park Co., Ltd.	100.00	Business solution provider	Thailand
True Distribution and Sales Co., Ltd.	99.70	Distribution Center Services	Thailand
True E-Logistics Co., Ltd.	100.00	Dormant	Thailand
True4U Station Co., Ltd.	100.00	Television and related business	Thailand
True Icontent Co., Ltd.	100.00	Dormant	Thailand
True Incube Co., Ltd.	100.00	Holding Company	Thailand
True International Gateway Co., Ltd.	100.00	Dormant	Thailand
True Internet Corporation Co., Ltd.	100.00	Telecommunication services and internet solution provider	Thailand
True Life Plus Co., Ltd.	100.00	Telecommunication services reseller	Thailand
True Media Solutions Co., Ltd.	100.00	Advertising sale and agency	Thailand
True Move Co., Ltd.	99.70	Telecommunication management service	Thailand
True Move H Universal Communication Co., Ltd.	100.00	Telecommunication and other services provider	Thailand
True Multimedia Co., Ltd.	91.08	Mobile equipment lessor	Thailand
True Music Co., Ltd.	99.68	Dormant	Thailand
True Public Communication Co., Ltd.	100.00	Under liquidation process	Thailand
True United Football Club Co., Ltd.	70.00	Football Club and related activities management	Thailand
True Visions Cable Public Company Limited	99.10	Dormant	Thailand
True Visions Group Co., Ltd.	100.00	Pay Television	Thailand
True Visions Public Company Limited	99.53	Dormant	Thailand
True Voice Co., Ltd.	99.99	Voice recognised service and related software and hardware	Thailand

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Name of subsidiaries	% Ownership by the Group	Business	Country of incorporation
Gold Palace Investments Limited	100.00	Holding company	British Virgin Island
Golden Light Co., Ltd.	100.00	Holding company	Republic of Mauritius
Goldsky Co., Ltd.	100.00	Holding company	Republic of Mauritius
K.I.N. (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	100.00	Holding company	British Virgin Island
Mediaload Pte. Ltd.	56.57	Digital media	Singapore
Mediaload (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	56.57	Digital media	Cambodia
Mediaload Myanmar Co., Ltd.	56.57	Digital media	Myanmar
Etalent Promotion (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.	31.43	Digital media	Cambodia
Ace Media Network SDN. BHD.	33.94	Digital media	Malaysia
88Razzi SDN. BHD.	33.94	Digital media	Malaysia
Komaci Network SDN. BHD	33.94	Digital media	Malaysia
Two Way PR Co., Ltd.	28.85	Advertising business	Cambodia
Rosy Legend Limited	100.00	Dormant	British Virgin Island
Prospect Gain Limited	100.00	Dormant	British Virgin Island
True Internet Technology (Shanghai) Company Limited	100.00	Developing, designing, producing and sale of software products	China
True Trademark Holdings Company Limited	100.00	Holding company	British Virgin Island
Crave Interactive Limited	51.00	Hospitality technology business	United Kingdom
Crave Interactive B.V.	51.00	Hospitality technology business	Netherlands
Crave Interactive Inc.	51.00	Hospitality technology business	United States
PT True Digital Indonesia	99.99	Digital platform for commercial	Indonesia
True Digital Philippines Inc.	100.00	Business process outsource in technical service, marketing and customer relations	Philippines
True Digital Vietnam Joint Stock Company	99.89	Data analytics and digital solutions business	Vietnam
Zapgroup Inc.	70.00	Privilege and online-to-offline Platforms	Philippines

Transactions incurred during period

Investment under subsidiary of the Group

On 24 March 2023, a subsidiary additionally invested in TD Vietnam, a subsidiary, amounting to Baht 44.55 million. The Group's interest increased from 99.84% to 99.89%. TD Vietnam remain classified as investment in subsidiary.

On 8 December 2023, a subsidiary purchased shares from minority interests in Seekone, a subsidiary, amounting to Baht 4.31 million. The Group's interest increased from 68.28% to 71.75%. Seekone remain classified as investment in subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests

The total non-controlling interest at 31 December 2023 is Baht 361.35 million of which Baht 517.67 million belongs to TM. The remaining non-controlling interest is in IKSC, BITCO, TVG, HWMH, CHIIWII, CRAVE, ZAP, Seekone and Mediaload. Total amount of non-controlling interest is considered immaterial to the Group's equity.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December		
Associates	21,111.91	27,055.41
Joint ventures	599.10	-
	21,711.01	27,055.41

The amounts recognised in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements
	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	
Share of result	
- Associates	1,709.85
- Joint ventures	(306.24)
	1,403.61
Elimination	(30.36)
	1,373.25

20.2 Investment in associates

At 31 December 2023		Consolidated financial information				
		Business	Country of incorporation	Paid-up capital Baht/USD Million	% Ownership by the Group	Investment - at cost Baht Million
Associates						
Digital Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund	Invest in telecommunication infrastructure	Thailand	127,116.21	20.56	27,005.41	19,848.42
True GS Co., Ltd.	Home shopping	Thailand	340.00	46.80	159.11	1.53
Jumbo Jumps Co., Ltd. (formerly "True Axion Interactive Ltd.")	Game and application development	Thailand	177.00	40.00	56.05	-
Queue Q (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Software consulting	Thailand	9.02	28.89	81.69	60.49
Genxas Whiz Co., Ltd.	Advertising and marketing services	Thailand	1.08	7.69	5.00	5.35
Techsauce Media Co., Ltd.	Business of operates entertainment platform	Thailand	2.67	25.00	20.00	23.58
HG Robotics Co., Ltd.	Robotics, solution platform and devices developing business	Thailand	2.34	20.02	177.47	143.43
United Distribution Business Co., Ltd.	Sale of simcards, voucher cards and Supplementary equipment	Thailand	200.00	25.00	50.00	218.26
Yi Tunnel (Beijing) Technology Co., Ltd.	AI smart camera	China	USD 45.15	25.00	850.83	810.85
Total investment in associates					28,405.56	21,111.91

At 31 December 2023, the fair value of the Group's interest in DIF, a listed company in Stock Exchange of Thailand, is Baht 16,938.10 million.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Movement of interest in associates are as follows:

	Consolidated financial information Baht Million	Separate financial information Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Opening net book value	21,504.36	27,055.41
Share of results	1,709.85	-
Dividends received (Note 43)	(2,102.30)	-
Closing net book value	21,111.91	27,055.41

Summarised statements of financial position:

At 31 December	DIF 2023 Baht Million	Others 2023 Baht Million	Total 2023 Baht Million
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,130.97	803.91	3,934.88
Other current assets	18,225.67	1,833.79	20,059.46
Total current assets	21,356.64	2,637.70	23,994.34
Non-current assets	192,559.07	308.01	192,867.08
Total assets	213,915.71	2,945.71	216,861.42
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	-	71.50	71.50
Other current liabilities	(4,507.67)	(931.24)	(5,438.91)
Total current liabilities	(4,507.67)	(859.74)	(5,367.41)
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	(25,986.66)	(11.64)	(25,998.30)
Other non-current liabilities	(13,069.59)	(30.76)	(13,100.35)
Total non-current liabilities	(39,056.25)	(42.40)	(39,098.65)
Total Liabilities	(43,563.92)	(902.14)	(44,466.06)
Net assets	170,351.79	2,043.57	172,395.36

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Summarised statements of comprehensive income:

	DIF	Others	Total
	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023			
Revenue	11,848.29	2,023.92	13,872.21
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(25.04)	(25.04)
Interest income	37.99	14.96	52.95
Interest expense	-	(4.46)	(4.46)
Profit (loss) from continuing operation	6,073.58	(143.53)	5,930.05
Post-tax profit (loss) from continuing operation	6,073.58	(143.53)	5,930.05
Total comprehensive income	6,073.58	(143.53)	5,930.05
Dividends received from associate	2,102.30	-	2,102.30

Reconciliation of the recognised financial statements presented to the carrying amount of its interest in associates:

	DIF	Others	Total
	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023			
Opening net assets	174,490.56	2,111.59	176,602.15
Common shares call up	-	75.51	75.51
Profit (loss) for the year	6,073.58	(143.53)	5,930.05
Dividends paid	(10,212.35)	-	(10,212.35)
Closing net assets	170,351.79	2,043.57	172,395.36
Interest in associates	20.56%	-	-
Goodwill	35,019.40	531.89	35,551.29
Unrealised gain from assets sold	-	731.60	731.60
	(15,170.98)	-	(15,170.98)
Carrying value	19,848.42	1,263.49	21,111.91

20.3 Interests in joint ventures

At 31 December 2023		Consolidated financial statements				
joint ventures	Business	Country of incorporation	Paid-up capital Baht/USD Million	% Ownership interest	Investment - at cost Baht Million	Investment - at equity Baht Million
Asia Infonet Co., Ltd.	Dormant	Thailand	15.00	65.00	51.77	9.70
Transformation Films Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and filmmaker	Thailand	245.00	34.69	85.00	34.34
True CJ Creations Co., Ltd.	Production house	Thailand	115.50	51.00	58.91	73.46
True Touch Co., Ltd.	Call centre services	Thailand	173.70	50.00	219.90	320.91
True-Kona Cayman GP	Fund management	Cayman Island	USD 0.45	50.00	9.16	10.52
LINE Games-True-Kona Global Fund Limited Partnership	Investment company	Cayman Island	USD 22.72	27.00	188.12	150.17
Total investment in joint ventures					612.86	599.10

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Movement of interests in joint ventures are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements
	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	
Opening net book value	905.34
Share of results	(306.24)
Closing net book value	599.10

Summarised statements of financial position:

At 31 December	TT	LINE games -	Others	Total
	2023	TRUE	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	92.88	0.09	137.32	230.29
Other current assets	489.08	91.33	277.51	857.92
Total current assets	581.96	91.42	414.83	1,088.21
Non-current assets	243.47	562.86	163.46	969.79
Total assets	825.43	654.28	578.29	2,058.00
Current liabilities				
Other current liabilities	(174.72)	(0.38)	(332.46)	(507.56)
Total current liabilities	(174.72)	(0.38)	(332.46)	(507.56)
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	-	-	(0.44)	(0.44)
Other non-current liabilities	(255.69)	-	(9.75)	(265.44)
Total non-current liabilities	(255.69)	-	(10.19)	(265.88)
Total Liabilities	(430.41)	(0.38)	(342.65)	(773.44)
Net assets	395.02	653.90	235.64	1,284.56

Summarised statements of comprehensive income:

	TT	LINE games - TRUE	Others	Total
	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023				
Revenue	1,438.83	-	416.16	1,854.99
Depreciation and amortisation	(52.00)	-	(3.31)	(55.31)
Interest income	0.70	3.18	0.93	4.81
Interest expense	(2.37)	-	(1.89)	(4.26)
Profit (loss) from continuing operation	52.23	(1,297.72)	38.57	(1,206.92)
Post-tax profit (loss) from continuing operation	52.23	(1,297.72)	38.57	(1,206.92)
Total comprehensive income	52.23	(1,297.72)	38.57	(1,206.92)

Reconciliation of the recognised financial statements presented to the carrying amount of its interest in joint ventures:

	TT	LINE games - TRUE	Others	Total
	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023				
Opening net assets	342.79	1,816.41	195.90	2,355.10
Profit (loss) for the year	52.23	(1,297.72)	38.57	(1,206.92)
Foreign exchange differences	-	135.21	1.17	136.38
Closing net assets	395.02	653.90	235.64	1,284.56
Interest in joint ventures	50.00%	27.00%	-	-
Goodwill (Bargain purchase)	197.51 123.40	176.55 (26.38)	108.11 19.91	482.17 116.93
Carrying value	320.91	150.17	128.02	599.10

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

21 Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated financial statements										
	Land and land improvement Baht Million	Building and improvement Baht Million	Telephone network equipment Baht Million	Wireless network equipment Baht Million	Multimedia network equipment Baht Million	Power supply and computers Baht Million	Pay - TV Baht Million	Furniture fixtures and equipment Baht Million	Vehicles Baht Million	Work in progress Baht Million	Total Baht Million
At 1 March 2023											
Cost	2,374.90	7,011.26	4,861.78	291,432.87	115,915.60	7,310.27	14,105.84	7,168.48	53.65	63,888.99	514,123.64
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(0.16)	(3,865.87)	(3,746.86)	(119,316.30)	(48,410.87)	(5,543.70)	(12,773.11)	(5,095.42)	(42.21)	-	(198,794.50)
Allowance for impairment/ retirement	(0.18)	(358.52)	(1,114.85)	(60,185.37)	(16,153.87)	(465.19)	(679.89)	(926.35)	(1.03)	-	(79,885.25)
Net book value	2,374.56	2,786.87	0.07	111,931.20	51,350.86	1,301.38	652.84	1,146.71	10.41	63,888.99	235,443.89
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023											
Opening net book value	2,374.56	2,786.87	0.07	111,931.20	51,350.86	1,301.38	652.84	1,146.71	10.41	63,888.99	235,443.89
Additions	10.60	20.77	-	901.65	2,386.94	15.53	189.78	68.00	1.23	12,900.48	16,494.98
Disposals, net	-	(5.26)	-	(13.40)	(12.39)	(0.47)	(1.27)	(3.45)	-	(146.10)	(182.34)
Adjustments/reclassifications	3.75	297.61	-	18,601.20	6,036.61	509.36	396.01	603.58	(1.23)	(29,486.96)	(3,040.07)
Depreciation charge	-	(418.29)	(0.02)	(16,965.47)	(4,292.77)	(384.76)	(319.00)	(388.50)	(3.89)	-	(22,772.70)
Impairment/retirement	-	(208.04)	-	(3,013.08)	(0.35)	(16.31)	-	(77.63)	-	-	(3,315.41)
Closing net book value	2,388.91	2,473.66	0.05	111,442.10	55,468.90	1,424.73	918.36	1,348.71	6.52	47,156.41	222,628.35
At 31 December 2023											
Cost	2,389.26	7,277.95	4,861.78	281,194.03	121,258.53	7,731.10	14,016.62	7,600.48	53.65	47,156.41	493,539.81
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(0.17)	(4,237.90)	(3,746.88)	(135,452.20)	(50,988.59)	(5,838.53)	(12,820.58)	(5,284.82)	(46.10)	-	(218,415.77)
Allowance for impairment/ retirement	(0.18)	(566.39)	(1,114.85)	(34,299.73)	(14,801.04)	(467.84)	(277.68)	(966.95)	(1.03)	-	(52,495.69)
Net book value	2,388.91	2,473.66	0.05	111,442.10	55,468.90	1,424.73	918.36	1,348.71	6.52	47,156.41	222,628.35

Significant transactions

The Group invested in network equipment at a cost of Baht 15,523.45 million to support business expansion.

During the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023, the Group ceased the use of certain assets according to the considering of the technology and the conformable with the Group's business plan. As a result, the Group recognised loss from retirement of assets and loss from termination of related lease agreement (Note 22) totalling Baht 5,706.22 million as other expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

	Separate financial statements									
	Land and land improvement Baht Million	Building and improvement Baht Million	Telephone network equipment Baht Million	Wireless network equipment Baht Million	Multimedia network equipment Baht Million	Power supply and computers Baht Million	Furniture fixtures and equipment Baht Million	Vehicles Baht Million	Work in progress Baht Million	Total Baht Million
At 1 March 2023										
Cost	1,504.39	1,749.75	4,861.78	525.80	190.02	1,326.92	652.20	6.34	-	10,817.02
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(479.70)	(3,746.86)	(332.36)	(173.90)	(1,197.14)	(477.61)	(1.36)	-	(6,408.93)
Allowance for impairment/retirement	-	(7.77)	(1,114.85)	(8.84)	(16.12)	(40.29)	(38.14)	-	-	(1,226.01)
Net book value	1,504.39	1,262.28	0.07	184.60	-	89.49	136.27	4.98	-	3,182.08
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023										
Opening net book value	1,504.39	1,262.28	0.07	184.60	-	89.49	136.27	4.98	-	3,182.08
Additions	-	27.44	-	-	-	0.85	173.82	-	8.76	210.87
Disposals, net	-	(1.52)	-	(2.58)	-	(0.32)	(0.17)	-	-	(4.59)
Adjustments/reclassifications	-	3.63	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	(4.19)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(224.64)	(0.02)	(48.19)	-	(30.86)	(52.30)	(2.63)	-	(358.64)
Closing net book value	1,504.39	1,067.19	0.05	133.83	-	59.16	258.18	2.35	4.57	3,029.72
At 31 December 2023										
Cost	1,504.39	1,765.74	4,861.78	524.61	190.02	1,304.17	812.01	6.34	4.57	10,973.63
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(690.78)	(3,746.88)	(380.55)	(173.90)	(1,205.45)	(517.40)	(3.99)	-	(6,718.95)
Allowance for impairment/retirement	-	(7.77)	(1,114.85)	(10.23)	(16.12)	(39.56)	(36.43)	-	-	(1,224.96)
Net book value	1,504.39	1,067.19	0.05	133.83	-	59.16	258.18	2.35	4.57	3,029.72

22 Right-of-use assets

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Properties Baht Million	Network equipment Baht Million	Vehicles Baht Million	Lease transponder Baht Million	Total Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023					
Opening net book value	5,738.51	107,021.60	345.00	1,444.54	114,549.65
Additions	784.45	4,510.78	39.91	-	5,335.14
Termination of contracts	(485.47)	(3,967.40)	(114.08)	-	(4,566.95)
Adjustments/reclassifications	(236.23)	(630.81)	(1.83)	-	(868.87)
Amortisation (Note 10)	(1,411.88)	(13,234.16)	(95.55)	(129.66)	(14,871.25)
Closing net book value	4,389.38	93,700.01	173.45	1,314.88	99,577.72

	Separate financial statements		
	Properties Baht Million	Vehicles Baht Million	Total Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023			
Opening net book value		1,283.63	1,351.85
Additions		75.39	102.97
Termination of contracts		(411.33)	(414.85)
Adjustments/reclassifications		(40.46)	(40.53)
Amortisation (Note 10)		(331.84)	(362.00)
Closing net book value		575.39	637.44

23 Goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units identified according to business segment. A segment-level summary of the goodwill allocation is presented below.

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Online Baht Million	Mobile Baht Million	Pay-TV Baht Million	Total Baht Million
Goodwill allocation by segment				
Opening net book value	1,304.91	117,856.32	7,167.47	126,328.70
Closing net book value	1,304.91	117,856.32	7,167.47	126,328.70

	Separate financial statements
	Mobile Baht Million
Goodwill allocation by segment	
Opening net book value	34,957.70
Closing net book value	34,957.70

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use and fair value less costs of disposal calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections and post-tax cash flow projections, respectively based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations are as follows:

By segment	Consolidated financial statements	
	Online	
	Internet	
	%	
Gross margin ¹		4.76
Revenue growth rate ²		4.28
Discount rate ³		8.40
Long-term growth rate ⁴		0.00

The key assumptions used for fair value less costs of disposal calculations are as follows:

By segment	Consolidated financial statements		
	Online	Mobile	Pay-TV
	Digital		
	%	%	%
Gross margin ¹	15.41 - 79.22	74.32	46.61
Revenue growth rate ²	19.94 - 65.03	(0.27)	0.07
Discount rate ⁵	12.10 - 19.00	6.96	9.20
Long-term growth rate ⁴	0.00 - 2.96	1.00	1.00

By segment	Separate financial statements	
	Mobile	
	%	
	Gross margin ¹	
Revenue growth rate ²		(0.27)
Discount rate ⁵		6.96
Long-term growth rate ⁴		1.00

Cash flows beyond the five-year period which is used for fair value less cost of disposal calculations are conservatively extrapolated using the growth rates that does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the business in which the CGU operates.

- ¹ Budgeted gross margin (excluding depreciation and amortisation expenses).
- ² Weighted average growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows during the budget period.
- ³ Pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections.
- ⁴ This is the weighted average growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.
- ⁵ Post-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections.

These assumptions have been used for the analysis of each CGU within the business segment.

Management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the forecasts included in industry reports. The discount rates used are reflect specific risks relating to the relevant segments.

The recoverable amount for Internet and Digital exceeded carrying value by Baht 55.41 million and Baht 9.68 - 209.74 million, respectively. In case that the discount rate is changed to 9.49% for Internet and 13.90% - 28.23% for Digital, the recoverable amount will be equal to carrying value.

The recoverable amount for Mobile exceeded carrying value by Baht 207,077.80 million and Baht 86,478.48 million in consolidated and separate financial statements, respectively. In case that the discount rate is changed to 17.07% and 10.56% in consolidated and separate financial statements, respectively, the recoverable amount will be equal to carrying value.

The recoverable amount for Pay-TV exceeded carrying value by Baht 969.00 million. In case that the discount rate is changed to 9.92%, the recoverable amount will be equal to carrying value.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

24 Intangible assets

		Consolidated financial statements								
		Trademark, right and licences Baht Million	Computer software Baht Million	Rights to operate Baht Million	Film and Program right Baht Million	Service contract Baht Million	Customer list Baht Million	Branding Baht Million	Work in progress Baht Million	Total Baht Million
At 1 March 2023										
Cost		217,053.57	43,107.07	1,747.39	7,834.51	10,755.00	6,080.00	3,094.00	4,632.03	294,303.57
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation		(92,673.20)	(25,629.43)	(1,478.68)	(5,506.78)	(8,951.91)	-	-	-	(134,240.00)
Allowance for impairment/ retirement		-	(1,084.04)	(268.71)	(776.14)	(1,803.09)	-	-	-	(3,931.98)
Net book value		124,380.37	16,393.60	-	1,551.59	-	6,080.00	3,094.00	4,632.03	156,131.59
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023										
Opening net book value		124,380.37	16,393.60	-	1,551.59	-	6,080.00	3,094.00	4,632.03	156,131.59
Additions		38.06	577.60	-	2,073.67	-	-	-	3,478.21	6,167.54
Disposals, net		(0.15)	(0.58)	-	-	-	-	-	(125.47)	(126.20)
Adjustments/reclassifications		(555.40)	5,113.99	-	124.53	-	-	-	(5,292.57)	(609.45)
Amortisation charge (Note 10)		(11,259.02)	(3,673.45)	-	(1,957.66)	-	(509.72)	(864.62)	-	(18,264.47)
Retirement		-	(449.50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(449.50)
Closing net book value		112,603.86	17,961.66	-	1,792.13	-	5,570.28	2,229.38	2,692.20	142,849.51
At 31 December 2023										
Cost		216,532.33	48,801.80	1,747.39	5,538.21	10,755.00	6,080.00	3,094.00	2,692.20	295,240.93
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation		(103,928.47)	(29,119.23)	(1,478.68)	(3,746.08)	(8,951.91)	(509.72)	(864.62)	-	(148,598.71)
Allowance for impairment/ retirement		-	(1,720.91)	(268.71)	-	(1,803.09)	-	-	-	(3,792.71)
Net book value		112,603.86	17,961.66	-	1,792.13	-	5,570.28	2,229.38	2,692.20	142,849.51

Trademark, Right and Licence

Consists the followings:

1. IMT 2.1 GHz bandwidth licence which was awarded by NBTC for a period of 15 years. Net carrying is amount to Baht 5,351.00 million (net of accumulated amortisation of Baht 18,613.99 million).
2. 1800 MHz bandwidth licence which was awarded by NBTC for a period of 15 years and 18 years. Net carrying amount is Baht 22,963.75 million (net of accumulated amortisation of Baht 21,079.23 million).
3. 900 MHz bandwidth licence which was awarded by NBTC for a period of 15 years. Net carrying amount is Baht 41,293.74 million (net of accumulated amortisation of Baht 45,211.53 million).
4. 2600 MHz bandwidth licence which was awarded by NBTC for a period of 15 years. Net carrying amount is Baht 9,593.19 million (net of accumulated amortisation of Baht 3,426.96 million).
5. 700 MHz bandwidth licence which was awarded by NBTC for a period of 15 years. Net carrying amount is Baht 24,614.30 million (net of accumulated amortisation of Baht 5,517.64 million).
6. 26 GHz bandwidth licence which was awarded by NBTC for a period of 15 years. Net carrying amount is Baht 3,561.52 million (net of accumulated amortisation of Baht 916.77 million).
7. Licence for the spectrum of television broadcasting service using digital system awarded by NBTC for a period of 15 years. Net carrying amount is Baht 609.99 million (net of accumulated amortisation of Baht 1,674.36 million).

Service contract

Service contract represents the fair value of identifiable intangible asset derived from a business acquisition.

Movement of the Company's intangible assets are as follows:

	Separate financial statements Computer software Baht Million
For the year from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	
Opening net book value	274.85
Additions	211.53
Amortisation charge (Note 10)	(88.22)
Closing net book value	398.16
At 31 December 2023	
Cost	2,910.10
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(2,511.94)
Net book value	398.16

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

25 Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences, using the liability method and applying a principal tax rate of 20%. The deferred taxation related to the temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities of the Group are summarised below:

	Consolidated financial statements				
	1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) Baht Million	Credited (charged) to profit or loss Baht Million	Foreign exchange translation Baht Million	Credited to other comprehensive income Baht Million	31 December 2023 Baht Million
Deferred income tax assets					
Licences	5,054.50	24.28	(0.30)	-	5,078.48
Allowances	439.70	(26.33)	-	-	413.37
Unearned income	633.94	42.52	1.92	-	678.38
Accrued expenses	-	157.05	(0.07)	-	156.98
Tax loss carried forward	4,135.47	(2,317.86)	-	-	1,817.61
Employee benefits obligations	605.79	(209.69)	(0.03)	130.95	527.02
Lease receivables	211.31	93.19	-	-	304.50
Right-of-use assets	2,982.06	137.18	-	-	3,119.24
Deferred interest expenses	52.11	(1.09)	-	-	51.02
Provisions	708.45	75.08	-	-	783.53
Others	61.44	(48.49)	-	-	12.95
	14,884.77	(2,074.16)	1.52	130.95	12,943.08
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Accounts receivable - billed customers	(29.26)	0.52	-	-	(28.74)
Debt issuance cost	(182.47)	(2.54)	-	-	(185.01)
Equipment	(4,227.44)	107.28	0.02	-	(4,120.14)
Borrowings	(743.28)	335.41	-	-	(407.87)
Contract cost	(1,122.57)	335.92	-	-	(785.65)
Equity investment at fair value	(263.71)	81.64	-	-	(182.07)
Derivative receivables	(206.43)	60.52	-	70.43	(75.48)
Investment in associate	(445.08)	-	-	-	(445.08)
Film and program right	(24.52)	24.52	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	(74.01)	74.01	-	-	-
	(7,318.77)	1,017.28	0.02	70.43	(6,231.04)
Deferred income tax, net	7,566.00	(1,056.88)	1.54	201.38	6,712.04
	Separate financial statements				
	1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) Baht Million	Credited (charged) to profit or loss Baht Million	Credited to other comprehensive income Baht Million	31 December 2023 Baht Million	
Deferred income tax assets					
Allowances	40.87	57.07	-	97.94	
Accrued expenses	-	153.45	-	153.45	
Employee benefits obligations	375.46	(145.08)	124.27	354.65	
Deferred interest expenses	16.74	(11.34)	-	5.40	
Provisions	29.27	6.77	-	36.04	
Others	4.01	(1.39)	-	2.62	
	466.35	59.48	124.27	650.10	
Deferred income tax liabilities					
Equipment	(194.37)	11.47	-	(182.90)	
Debt issuance cost	(109.83)	(37.68)	-	(147.51)	
Investment in associate	(445.08)	-	-	(445.08)	
Derivative receivables	(0.99)	-	70.43	69.44	
Accrued expenses	(87.17)	87.17	-	-	
	(837.44)	60.96	70.43	(706.05)	
Deferred income tax, net	(371.09)	120.44	194.70	(55.95)	

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

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

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December		
Deferred tax assets	12,943.08	650.10
Deferred tax liabilities	(6,231.04)	(706.05)
Deferred income tax, net	6,712.04	(55.95)

Presentation in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December		
Deferred income tax assets	11,585.85	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	(4,873.81)	(55.95)
Deferred income tax, net	6,712.04	(55.95)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes related to the same fiscal authority. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in the consolidated financial positions are presented at net amount of assets and liabilities incurred in each entity.

The movement on deferred income taxes are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
	For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	
Opening net book amount	7,566.00	(371.09)
(Charged) credited to profit or loss (Note 12)	(1,056.88)	120.44
Foreign exchange translation	1.54	-
Credited to other comprehensive income	201.38	194.70
Closing net book value	6,712.04	(55.95)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carried forward only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable.

The Group did not recognise deferred income tax assets of Baht 14,455.67 million in respect of tax loss carried forward approximately Baht 72,278.34 million. A summary of the tax loss carried forward and the expiry dates are set out below:

Expiry year	Consolidated financial statements
	Baht Million
2024	2,591.89
2025	10,729.33
2026	14,601.48
2027	19,004.43
2028	25,351.21
	72,278.34

26 Other non-current assets

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December		
Deposits	1,574.94	187.07
Prepaid expenses	288.22	8.44
Lease receivables	2,180.59	-
Others	3,214.41	40.90
Total	7,258.16	236.41

27 Borrowings

Short-term borrowings

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December		
Loans from banks	11,094.50	11,094.50
Debentures	3,494.82	3,494.82
Total	14,589.32	14,589.32

Long-term borrowings

Borrowings are denominated in Thai Baht and United States Dollars.

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December		
Current		
- Debentures	65,131.73	32,866.68
Total Current	65,131.73	32,866.68
Non-current		
- Other borrowings	50,172.15	50,171.03
- Debentures	235,328.86	145,959.93
Total Non-current	285,501.01	196,130.96
Total	350,632.74	228,997.64

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Movement of long-term borrowings can be analysed as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December		
Opening net book value	341,065.33	169,925.14
Additional borrowings:		
- Loans from banks	50,952.77	50,952.77
- Debentures	40,401.55	40,401.56
Repayment of borrowings		
- Cash item	(81,490.97)	(31,683.50)
Interest during the year	128.18	2.48
Amortisation of debt issuance costs	406.26	241.41
Gain on derivative contracts	(830.38)	(842.22)
Closing net book value	<u>350,632.74</u>	<u>228,997.64</u>

Borrowings are presented netting-off unamortised debt issuance costs of Baht 879.43 million and Baht 691.95 million for the consolidated and the separate financial statements, respectively.

Long-term borrowings from financial institutions are credit facilities loan as follows:

1. The loan which denominated in US Dollar amounting to USD 1,247.83 million and Thai Baht amounting to Baht 5,173.91 million. The loan carry interest at the rate of SOFR plus margin per annum and THOR plus margin per annum, respectively. The loan will be redeemed within 21 June 2025. The Company has to maintain the covenant as stipulated in the loan agreement.
2. The loan which denominated in Thai Baht amounting to Baht 10,000.00 million. The loan carry interest at the rate of MLR minus specific rate per annum. The loan will be redeemed during 31 December 2024 to 31 December 2025.

Maturity of non-current borrowings (excluding unamortised debt issuance cost):

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December		
Between 1 and 2 years	116,575.27	88,291.00
Between 2 and 5 years	151,658.80	100,631.40
Over 5 years	17,920.09	7,861.70
	<u>286,154.16</u>	<u>196,784.10</u>

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

The carrying amounts and fair values of certain non-current borrowings are as follows:

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements	
	Carrying amounts	Fair values
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
Debentures	235,328.86	237,790.73

At 31 December	Separate financial statements	
	Carrying amounts	Fair values
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
Debentures	145,959.93	147,635.62

The fair value of current borrowings and lease obligation approximate to their carrying amount, as the impact of discounting is not significant. Interest rate of long - term borrowings from financial institution is quoted at market rate. Therefore, management believes that book value of long - term borrowings approximates fair value.

The fair values for the Group's and the Company's non-current borrowings from debentures are based on discounted cash flows using a discount at a market interest rate announced by the Thai Bank Market which is within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Interest rate

The interest rates of debentures are fixed and interest rates of loans from bank are floated.

The weighted average effective interest rates are as follows:

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023	2023
	%	%
Weighted average effective interest rates - Debentures	3.30	3.36

Debentures

Debentures are unsecured and will be mature between 2024 and 2033. Debentures are denominated in Thai Baht and carry average interest of 4.08% per annum and paid on quarterly basis.

Transactions from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

The Company issued the following long-term debenture for its ongoing operation.

Maturities period (Years)	Issue Date	Units (Million Units)	Par value (Baht)	Proceed net with debt issuance cost (Billion Baht)	Interest rate per annum	Maturity Date
1-3	25 July 2023	6.33	1,000	6.31	3.35%	25 July 2025
	25 July 2023	7.78	1,000	7.76	3.60%	25 July 2026
	8 September 2023	1.41	1,000	1.41	3.28%	8 January 2025
	8 September 2023	2.66	1,000	2.65	3.59%	8 June 2026
	7 November 2023	3.23	1,000	3.23	3.74%	7 May 2026
Over 3	25 July 2023	7.06	1,000	7.04	4.10%	25 July 2028
	25 July 2023	3.83	1,000	3.82	4.50%	25 July 2033
	8 September 2023	1.74	1,000	1.74	4.35%	8 September 2030
	8 September 2023	0.89	1,000	0.89	4.51%	8 September 2032
	7 November 2023	2.42	1,000	2.42	3.75%	7 February 2027
	7 November 2023	1.74	1,000	1.73	4.10%	7 November 2028
	7 November 2023	0.45	1,000	0.45	4.35%	7 November 2030
	7 November 2023	0.95	1,000	0.94	4.60%	7 November 2033

28 Trade and other payables

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Trade accounts payable	51,008.64	2,975.61
Other payables	2,213.17	21.15
Contract liabilities (Unearned income) (Note 39.3)	7,236.60	251.55
Accrued expenses	40,928.37	8,888.12
Trade and other payables	101,386.78	12,136.43

Accrued expenses can be analysed as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Current portion of liabilities under agreements and licences for operation (Note 31)	15,021.59	-
Regulatory cost	5,499.15	113.22
Network facility expenses	3,652.66	0.04
Interest expenses	2,126.31	1,268.38
Performance pay	721.82	491.67
Others	13,906.84	7,014.81
Total accrued expenses	40,928.37	8,888.12

29 Other current liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Output VAT pending tax invoice	1,311.13	55.59
Others	1,329.89	107.12
Total other current liabilities	2,641.02	162.71

30 Lease liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Current	18,620.10	222.82
Non-current	93,680.62	219.58
Total	112,300.72	442.40

Movements of lease liabilities for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Opening net book value	124,335.63	1,095.12
Additions	5,019.17	67.98
Interests (Note 11)	4,666.64	16.00
Repayments of lease liabilities	(19,733.97)	(272.77)
Write off due to the termination of contracts	(1,894.77)	(463.13)
Adjustments	(43.94)	(0.80)
Currency translations	(48.04)	-
Closing net book value	112,300.72	442.40

Maturity of lease liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Minimum lease liabilities payments		
Not later than one year	23,216.62	233.68
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	60,312.59	199.12
Later than 5 years	51,752.32	44.33
	135,281.53	477.13
<u>Less</u> Future finance charges on leases	(22,980.81)	(34.73)
Present value of lease liabilities	112,300.72	442.40
Present value of lease liabilities		
Not later than one year	18,620.10	222.82
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	47,308.17	179.65
Later than 5 years	46,372.45	39.93
	112,300.72	442.40

31 Liabilities under agreements and licences for operation

Detail of liabilities under agreements and licences for operation can be summarised as follows:

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million
Current (included in "Accrued expenses") (Note 28)	15,021.59
Non-current	50,669.78
	65,691.37

Movement of liabilities under agreements for operation can be analysed as follow:

For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	Consolidated financial statements Baht Million
Opening net book value	76,776.77
Payments	(12,506.87)
Adjustment	(680.40)
Finance costs (Note 11)	2,101.87
Closing net book value	65,691.37

32 Employee benefits obligations

Retirement benefit obligations

The Group operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for eligible employees in Thailand. Under the plan, the employees are entitled to Legal Severance Payment benefits ranging from 30 days to 400 days of final salary upon retirement. The present value of defined benefits obligations are as follows:

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million	Separate financial statements 2023 Baht Million
Liabilities in the statements of financial position		
Retirement benefit obligations	3,185.93	1,773.30

The movement in the defined benefit obligations during the year is as follows:

For the year from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	Consolidated financial statements Baht Million	Separate financial statements Baht Million
Opening net book value	3,528.15	1,719.28
Current service cost	270.96	113.27
Interest cost	75.55	39.16
Remeasurements	775.60	621.32
Transfer	(31.61)	(23.04)
Currency translations	0.70	-
Benefit paid	(1,433.42)	(696.69)
Closing net book value	3,185.93	1,773.30

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

The amounts recognised in the profit or loss are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the year from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Current service cost	270.96	113.27
Interest cost	75.55	39.16
Total (included in staff costs)	346.51	152.43
Classified as:		
Cost of providing services	116.31	22.55
Selling expenses	83.38	29.36
Administrative expenses	146.82	100.52
	346.51	152.43

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Consolidated and separate financial statements
	2023 %
Discount rate	3.00
Future salary increases	6.00
Turnover rate	7.00

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics in Thailand. The Thailand TMO17 tables contain the results of the mortality investigation on policy holders of life insurance companies in Thailand. It is reasonable to assume that these rates are reflective of the mortality experience of the working population in Thailand.

Sensitivity of key assumptions:

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption %	Increase in assumption %	Decrease in assumption %
		2023	2023
Discount rate	1.00	Decrease by 9.14	Increase by 10.65
Future salary increases	1.00	Increase by 10.39	Decrease by 9.11

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statements of financial position.

Through its retirement benefits obligations, the Group is exposed to a risk, the most significant of which is changes in bond yields, a decrease in Thai zero coupon bond yields will increase plan liabilities.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11 years.

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted from retirement the year 2023 onward are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Less than a year Baht Million	Between 1 - 2 years Baht Million	Over 3 years Baht Million	Total Baht Million
At 31 December 2023				
Retirement benefits obligations	290.78	116.94	9,466.72	9,874.44
	Separate financial statements			
	Less than a year Baht Million	Between 1 - 2 years Baht Million	Over 3 years Baht Million	Total Baht Million
At 31 December 2023				
Retirement benefits obligations	152.95	67.72	4,843.12	5,063.79

The Group recognised restructuring cost amounting to Baht 2,835.62 million in profit or loss for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023.

33 Provisions

Provisions represent relocating and decommissioning cost which are measured at the present value of expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using risk-free rate. The increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Movement of provisions for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements Baht Million	Separate financial statements Baht Million
Opening net book amount	6,470.61	209.19
Additions	842.46	35.00
Reversal	(230.83)	(14.75)
Repayment	-	(0.55)
Finance costs	132.98	2.62
Closing net book amount	7,215.22	231.51

During the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023, the management reassessed the provision and reversed amounting to Baht 230.83 million due to the increment in discount rate.

34 Other non-current liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million
At 31 December	
Contract liabilities (Advance received for long-term operating) (Note 39.3)	6,599.74
Deposit received from customers	439.80
Others	2,119.28
Total	9,158.82

Contract liabilities amounting to Baht 6,599.74 million, mainly came from long-term lease agreement with call option between AWC, a wholly owned subsidiary, and DIF dated on 5 March 2015, DIF made a prepayment amounting to Baht 12,293.12 million (VAT excluded) for rental of fiber optic cable with lease term of 20 years to AWC. At 31 December 2023, balances of current and non-current unearned income amounting to Baht 614.66 million and Baht 6,248.99 million were presented under "Trade and other payables" and "Other non-current liabilities", respectively. The Group recognised Baht 406.92 million of rental revenue for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023.

35 Cost of providing services

For the period from 1 March (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023, the Company recognised the reversal of provision related to court proceedings and commercial dispute between the Company and NT in relation to the interconnection charges (Note 42.1.2) amounting to Baht 1,763.46 million, this case becomes final. The Company recognised this transaction in profit and loss under cost of providing services.

36 Other income

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Interest income - legal case	383.10	383.10
Interest income - loan to subsidiaries	-	4,058.31
Insurance claim	350.00	-
Gain on exchange rate	2,147.16	8.60
Dividend income	2.98	2,102.52
Others	1,093.59	159.57
Total other income	3,976.83	6,712.10

37 Share capital and premium on share capital

	Consolidated financial statements				
	Number of shares Million	Common shares Baht Million	Share premium Baht Million	Share premium Treasury Shares Baht Million	Total Baht Million
Authorised share capital					
At 1 March 2023	34,552.10	138,208.40	-	-	138,208.40
At 31 December 2023	34,552.10	138,208.40	-	-	138,208.40
Issued and fully paid share capital					
At 1 March 2023	34,552.10	138,208.40	145,075.53	51.06	283,334.99
At 31 December 2023	34,552.10	138,208.40	145,075.53	51.06	283,334.99
	Separate financial statements				
	Number of shares Million	Common shares Baht Million	Share premium Baht Million	Share premium Treasury Shares Baht Million	Total Baht Million
Authorised share capital					
At 1 March 2023	34,552.10	138,208.40	-	-	138,208.40
At 31 December 2023	34,552.10	138,208.40	-	-	138,208.40
Issued and fully paid share capital					
At 1 March 2023	34,552.10	138,208.40	137,722.48	51.06	275,981.94
At 31 December 2023	34,552.10	138,208.40	137,722.48	51.06	275,981.94

The total authorised number of shares is 34,552.10 million shares with a par value of Baht 4 per share.

38 Legal reserve

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 1 March	1,655.00	2,129.42
Appropriation during the period	199.95	199.95
At 31 December	1,854.95	2,329.37

Under the Public Companies Act., B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside as statutory reserve at least 5% of its net profit after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

39 Assets and liabilities relating to contracts with customers

39.1 Contract assets

The Group has recognised the following assets related to contracts with customers:

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million
Contract assets	
- Current	1,573.05
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	-
Total contract assets	1,573.05

39.2 Assets recognised from contract costs

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Costs of obtaining a contract are sales commissions paid for engagement were presented as other assets in the statements of financial position.

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million
Statements of financial position:	
Other current assets (Note 19)	3,249.72
Other non-current assets	920.69
Statements of comprehensive income:	
Amortisation charges	5,200.68

The Group recognised commission fee, which relates to an obtaining of a contract and are expected to be recovered, as an asset in the statements of financial position and amortised consistent with the pattern of recognition of the associated revenue.

39.3 Contract liabilities

The Group has recognised the following liabilities related to contracts with customers:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Contract liabilities		
Current		
- Unearned income (Note 28)	7,236.60	251.55
- Others	49.82	-
	7,286.42	251.55
Non-current (Note 34)	6,599.74	-
Total contract liabilities	13,886.16	251.55

40 Commitments and contingent liabilities

40.1 Collateral

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	2023 Baht Million	2023 Baht Million
At 31 December		
Fixed and saving deposits	29.22	13.56

Under the terms of various agreements, the above assets have been pledged as collateral with the contracted parties.

40.2 Contingencies

The bank guarantees provided by banks on behalf of the Group are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
At 31 December 2023	80,410.77	124.46

40.3 Capital commitment

The Group have entered into contracts with various contractors to supply and install additional network and expansion of network equipment capability and various agreements related to capital expenditure. The Group's and the Company's commitments at 31 December 2023 were Baht 6,044.73 million and Baht 62.02 million, respectively.

41 Contracts

- 41.1 On 7 December 2012, a subsidiary, TUC and DTN was granted the 2.1 IMT GHz Bandwidth licence by NBTC. The licence awarded three spectrums bandwidth licence and authorized TUC and DTN to provide mobile service under those spectrums bandwidth for 15 years. The expiry date of licence is on 6 December 2027. TUC and DTN must comply with the terms and conditions stipulated in the licence.
- 41.2 On 4 December 2015, a subsidiary, TUC was granted the 1800 MHz Bandwidth licence by NBTC. The licence covered with two spectrums bandwidth licence and authorised TUC to provide mobile service under those spectrums bandwidth for 18 years. The expiry date of licence is on 15 September 2033. TUC must comply with the terms and conditions and pay the licence fee as stipulated in the licence.
- 41.3 On 16 March 2016, a subsidiary, TUC was granted with the 900 MHz Bandwidth licence by NBTC. The licence authorised TUC to provide mobile service for 15 years. The expiry date of licence is on 30 June 2031. TUC must comply with the terms and conditions and pay the licence fee as stipulated in the licence.
- 41.4 On 16 December 2018, a subsidiary, DTN was granted the 1800 MHz and 900 MHz Bandwidth licence by NBTC. The licence awarded two spectrums bandwidth licence and authorized DTN to provide mobile service under those spectrums bandwidth for 15 years. The expiry date of licence is on 15 December 2033. DTN must comply with the terms and conditions stipulated in the licence.
- 41.5 On 24 February 2020, a subsidiary, DTN was granted the 26 GHz Bandwidth licence by NBTC. The licence awarded two spectrums bandwidth licence and authorized DTN to provide mobile service under those spectrums bandwidth for 15 years. The expiry date of licence is on 23 February 2035. DTN must comply with the terms and conditions stipulated in the licence.
- 41.6 On 16 March 2020, a subsidiary, TUC was granted with the 2600 MHz Bandwidth licence by NBTC. The licence authorised TUC to provide mobile service for 15 years. The expiry date of licence is on 15 March 2035. TUC must comply with the terms and conditions and pay the licence fee as stipulated in the licence.
- 41.7 On 24 December 2020, a subsidiary, DTN was granted the 700 MHz Bandwidth licence by NBTC. The licence awarded two spectrums bandwidth licence and authorized DTN to provide mobile service under those spectrums bandwidth for 15 years. The expiry date of licence is on 26 December 2035. DTN must comply with the terms and conditions stipulated in the licence.
- 41.8 On 27 December 2020, a subsidiary, TUC was granted with the 700 MHz Bandwidth licence by NBTC. The licence authorised TUC to provide mobile service for 15 years. The expiry date of licence is on 26 December 2035. TUC must comply with the terms and conditions and pay the licence fee as stipulated in the licence.
- 41.9 On 17 February 2021, a subsidiary, TUC was granted with 26 GHz Bandwidth licence issued by NBTC. The licence authorised TUC to provide mobile service for 15 years. The expiry date of licence is on 16 February 2036. TUC must comply with the terms and conditions stipulated in the licence.
- 41.10 Interconnection charge

In December 2013, the NBTC issued the Notification RE: Uses and Interconnections of Telecommunication Networks B.E. 2556 (2013) (the "Interconnection Notification 2556") to replace the NTC's Notification RE: Uses and Interconnections of Telecommunication Networks B.E. 2549 (the "Interconnection Notification 2549"). The Interconnection Notification 2556 determines that operators who have telecommunication networks are required to grant other operators effective access to their networks. However, the right to operate telecommunication business under concession agreement has ended on 15 September 2018. The Company sent a notice to other licensees who are the interconnection partners with the Company to acknowledge the termination of the concession agreement and the termination of the interconnection of the telecommunication network.

Pursuant to the Concession Agreement which ended on 15 September 2018, the Company shall pay revenue sharing to CAT every year based on a percentage of revenues from services provided under the Concession Agreement but not less than a minimum annual revenue sharing payment as specified in it. However, the entry into the interconnection charge agreements has caused an uncertainty on the revenue share calculation payable to CAT under the Concession Agreement. Therefore, from the 17th concession year onward, the Company has decided to calculate revenue sharing payable to CAT on the basis of service revenue, excluding interconnection charges, until a conclusion can be reached with CAT. Nevertheless, CAT has challenged the Company's revenue share calculation in this matter by submitting a statements of claim requesting the Company to pay additional revenue share on interconnection charge.

42 Litigations and Arbitration disputes and contingent liabilities

Litigations and Arbitration disputes

On 1 March 2023, True Corporation Public Company Limited (“the Company”) was established as a result of the amalgamation between True Corporation Public Company Limited (“True before amalgamation”) and Total Access Communication Public Company Limited (“dtac”). Under the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the amalgamated company (“the Company”) takes all the property, obligations, rights, duties and liabilities of all True before amalgamation and dtac. In this regard, the amalgamated company (“the Company”) shall assume the rights and duties, including obligations and liabilities arising from the litigations where True before amalgamation and dtac were the parties to such litigation cases.

42.1 Litigations outstanding at the Administration Court

42.1.1 Disputes in relation to interconnection charges between True before amalgamation, dtac and a subsidiary of dtac

On 4 February 2011, dtac filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court requesting True before amalgamation and TOT to jointly pay the interconnection charges according to the Plaintiff’s RIO for the amounting to Baht 3,937.86 million. Later, on 26 December 2018, the Central Administrative Court ruled that True before amalgamation to pay dtac in the amounting to Baht 1,832.29 million. On 23 January 2019, True before amalgamation filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court. On 25 January 2019, dtac also filed an appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court by requesting True before amalgamation to pay the interconnection charges in the amounting to Baht 634.93 million. On 7 March 2023, the Supreme Administrative Court upheld the judgment of the Administrative Court ordering True before amalgamation to pay the amounting to Baht 1,832.29 million. This case becomes final.

On 3 September 2021, True before amalgamation filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court, requesting dtac and a subsidiary of dtac to jointly pay the interconnection charged according to their Reference Interconnection Offers for the period starting from 1 January 2011 until 28 October 2017 in the amounting to Baht 1,737.49 million. On 11 May 2023, the Company filed a motion to withdraw the lawsuits. Later, the Central Administrative Court granted permission for the Company to withdraw and dismissed the case of directory. This case becomes final.

However, on 1 March 2023, the Company was established as a result of the amalgamation between True before amalgamation and dtac. According to the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, as a result, True before amalgamation and dtac shall cease to be juristic persons. The Company takes all the property, obligations, rights, duties and liabilities of all True before amalgamation and dtac. As True before amalgamation and dtac have been amalgamated into the same juristic person, the interconnection charges between True before amalgamation and dtac in these two disputes have therefore been settled by the effect of the law. However, the Company still has the rights to claim the interconnection charges from third parties in such lawsuits. The Company has filed the motion to assume all rights and inform the Administrative Court of such amalgamation, and the Administrative Court has granted the request.

42.1.2 Dispute between the Company and NT in relation to the interconnection charges

The NTC (currently known as “NBTC”) has issued the Interconnection Notification requiring all licensees having their own telecommunication networks (“licensees”) to allow interconnection by other licensees upon request, in order to ensure good interconnection between networks, and the right to collect interconnection charge at cost-oriented pricing. However, TOT has refused to enter into the interconnection agreement with the Company.

However, the Company has filed 3 lawsuits with the Administrative Court requesting NT to pay the interconnection charges for the period during 18 November 2006 until 31 July 2013 to the Company. The Supreme Administrative Court has ruled in the above 3 cases ordering NT to pay Interconnection charges to the Company in the total amounting to Baht 1,219.13 million detailed as following;

1. On 7 March 2023, the Supreme Administrative Court rendered its judgment and ordered NT to pay the interconnection charges for the period during 18 November 2006 until 31 December 2010 in the amounting to Baht 702.48 million to the Company. Then, this case becomes final. The Company recognised in profit or loss for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023.
2. On 7 March 2023, the Supreme Administrative Court rendered its judgment and ordered NT to pay the interconnection charges for the period during 1 January 2011 until 31 October 2011 in the amounting to Baht 317.13 million with interest charged from the date of submission of the statements of claim until full payment is made to the Company. Then, this case becomes final. The Company recognised in profit or loss for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023.

3. On 1 March 2023, the Supreme Administrative Court judgment and ordered NT to pay the interconnection charges for the period during 1 November 2011 until 31 July 2013 in the amounting to Baht 168.90 million with interest charged from the date of submission of the statements of claim until full payment is made to the Company. On 8 May 2023, the Supreme Court amended the judgment and ordered NT to pay the interconnection charges in the amounting to Baht 199.52 million with interest accrued from the date of submission of the statements of claim until full payment is made to the Company. Then, this case becomes final. The Company recognised in profit or loss for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023.

The Company, a new listed company arising from the amalgamation, has submitted the motions to inform the Courts on the amalgamation and request to subrogate the rights to proceed the aforementioned cases. As a result of the finalised of the cases and the Company has no obligation to pay the interconnection charge to NT, the Company reversed off the provision made and recognised in profit or loss for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023.

42.1.3 Dispute in relation to the Article 38 of the Joint Operation Agreement

On 15 May 2006, the Company filed a non-monetary statement of claim to the arbitration requesting TOT to discontinue using its regulating authority over the Joint Operation and Investment Agreement from the date on which TOT status was changed as it was transferred to the Ministry of Transporter or the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology. On 8 November 2006, the Company filed another statement of claim with the arbitration regarding the denial of TOT's regulating authority under Article 38 of the Joint Operation and Investment Agreement. The Arbitral Tribunal had already rendered the awards for the two disputes on 4 September 2014 that the use of TOT's power was the use of power under the Agreement on dispute. Later, on 26 November 2014, the Company filed a petition to challenge the awards for both disputes with the Central Administrative Court. On 2 May 2016, TOT filed a petition to enforce the arbitral award with the Central Administrative Court and the Court ordered to combine the cases. On 13 September 2019, the Central Administrative Court has ruled to dismiss the Company's petition to revoke the arbitral awards and ruled to enforce the arbitral award. On 11 October 2019, the Company filed the appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court. On 14 December 2023, the Supreme Administrative Court dismissed the appeal. This case becomes final.

42.1.4 Dispute in relation to Long-Distance Domestic Calls: TA 1234 campaign

On 6 January 2017, the Company filed a petition with the Central Administrative Court requesting the Court to revoke the arbitration award in which TOT filed an arbitration claim for damages from the loss of income during the period from 16 November 2000 to June 2005 in the amounting to Baht 16,865.09 million on the ground that the Company reduced domestic long distance calling fees under the Company's "TA 1234" campaign and requested the Company to collect domestic long distance call tariffs at the rates agreed under the Joint Operation and Investment Agreement. The Arbitral Tribunal issued an award ordering the Company to pay TOT in the amounting to Baht 1,703.09 million plus interest at the rate of 6.6875 % per annum, calculated from 29 May 2005 until the payment is fully made and to pay TOT damages from revenue shortage of telephone service of Baht 27.16 million per month plus interest at the same rate starting from the filing date (30 June 2005) until the "TA 1234" campaign is terminated.

On 30 September 2019, the Central Administrative Court ruled to dismiss the Company's petition to revoke the award. On 28 October 2019, the Company filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court as it totally disagrees with the Central Administrative Court's decision.

On 26 July 2017, TOT filed an application for enforcement of the said award with the Central Administrative Court. Later, on 31 July 2020, the Central Administrative Court ruled to enforce an award. On 28 August 2020, the Company filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court as it totally disagrees with the Central Administrative Court's decision. Currently, both cases are under the Supreme Administrative Court proceedings.

42.1.5 Dispute in relation to high-speed internet (ADSL) service.

On 28 October 2005, TOT filed an arbitration claim against the Company, claiming that the Company was in breach of the Joint Operation and Investment Agreement by allowing third parties to provide high speed internet service (ADSL). TOT claimed the compensation in the amounting to Baht 2,010.21 million plus interest. In addition, TOT has claimed continuous damages from July 2005 onwards at the rate of Baht 180.00 million per month plus interest. TOT also requested the Company to stop providing ADSL service or allowing third parties to provide ADSL service. Later, on 6 November 2015, TOT filed the amendment to the petition to increase the claim amount in the totaling Baht 86,206.29 million. On 29 January 2016, the Company filed objections to such amendment.

On 4 September 2018, the Company received a copy of arbitral award in which the Arbitral Tribunal by majority vote ordered the Company to pay damages for a breach of contract as follows: 1) an amount calculated from September 2001 to August 2015, totaling Baht 59,120.65 million and interest of Baht 16,978.65 million plus interest at the rate of 6.6875% per annum of the principle amounting to Baht 59,120.65 million calculated from September 2015 until the payment is fully made, and 2) an amount calculated from October 2015 to December 2017 totaling Baht 17,076.92 million and interest of Baht 1,298.05 million plus interest at the rate of 6.6875% per annum of the principle amount of Baht 17,076.92 million calculated from January 2018 until the payment is fully made.

However, on 11 October 2018, the Company filed a petition to revoke the award with the Central Administrative Court. On 14 February 2019, TOT filed an application to enforce the arbitral award which later the Company filed an objection to TOT's application. On 15 July 2019, the Central Administrative Court ordered to combine the two cases. On 29 December 2020, the Central Administrative Court ruled to revoke the award and dismiss the application to enforce the arbitral award. On 27 January 2021, NT filed an appeal of the Central Administrative Court with the Supreme Administrative Court. On 13 May 2021, the Company filed an objection to the appeal. Currently, the case is under the Supreme Administrative Court proceedings.

42.1.6 Disputes in relation to the lease of telephone conduits

On 17 February 2014, TOT filed the arbitration claim against the Company for the rental fee for the lease of telephone conduits at Muang Thong Thani (for the period from May 2005 to December 2013) in total amounting to Baht 59.17 million plus interest. Later, on 29 June 2018, the Arbitral Tribunal rendered the award instructing the Company to pay Baht 48.85 million with interest at the rate of MLR+1 of the principal amounting to Baht 31.37 million from the date of filing for arbitration until a full payment is made. However, on 28 August 2018, the Arbitral Tribunal issued a revised award in which the Company is liable to pay Baht 39.80 million with interest.

On 2 October 2018, the Company filed a petition to revoke the award. On 31 March 2020, the Central Administrative Court ruled to dismiss the Company's petition. On 28 April 2020, the Company filed the appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court. Currently, the case is under the Supreme Administrative Court proceedings. However, on 17 June 2019, TOT filed an application to enforce the arbitral award. Later, on 12 January 2022, the Central Administrative Court ruled to enforce an award. On 10 February 2022, the Company filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court as it totally disagrees with the Central Administrative Court's decision. Currently, the case is under the Supreme Administrative Court proceedings.

42.1.7 Dispute in relation to revenue sharing from access charges

On 12 March 2020, the Company filed a lawsuit against TOT with the Central Administrative Court claiming for its portion of revenue sharing regarding access charges received by TOT under the Joint Operation and Investment Agreement and on the basis of equality, fairness, and impartiality of the Telecommunications Business Act starting from 1992 to 2006 amounting to Baht 118,812.76 million inclusive of interest, and interest at the rate of 7.50% per annum of the sum of Baht 88,843.34 million from a filing date until full payment is made.

On 18 August 2022, the Central Administrative Court ruled that NT to pay the Company in the amounting to Baht 4,397.63 million together with interest within 60 days as from the date of final judgment. The Company disagrees with the Central Administrative Court's judgment and filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court ruling on 16 September 2022. Currently, the case is under the Supreme Administrative Court proceedings.

42.1.8 Dispute in relation to the numbering fees

On 21 June 2013, TOT filed an arbitration claim against the Company for claim of the numbering fee including VAT amounting to Baht 512.38 million, and the increasing numbering fee under the NTC Notification Regarding Temporary Criteria for Telecommunication Numbering Allocation B.E. 2548 to be paid from the billing period of August 2005 to July 2008 and under NTC Notification Regarding Criteria for Allocation and Administration of Telecommunications Number B.E. 2551 to be paid from the billing period of December 2009 including tax and interest in the amounting to Baht 26.64 million, totaling Baht 539.03 million. On 20 December 2019, the Arbitral Tribunal has rendered the award, which was amended on 4 February 2020, to order the Company to pay TOT a numbering fee of Baht 521.90 million. On 30 April 2020, the Company filed a petition to revoke the award with the Central Administrative Court. On 25 May 2020, the Company received the TOT's petition to partially revoke the arbitral award dated 27 April 2020. Later, on 15 August 2022, NT filed a petition to enforce the arbitral award with the Central Administrative Court. On 16 February 2023, the Company filed an objection to NT's petition. These three cases are currently under the Central Administrative Court's proceedings.

42.1.9 Dispute regarding revenue sharing calculation in relation to Interconnection Charge ("IC") revenue after the enforcement of the Interconnection Notification

CAT has filed the claims with the Arbitration Institution demanding the Company to pay additional revenue sharing from interconnection charges as follows:

1. In respect of the 16th concession year (16 September 2006 - 15 September 2007) in the amounting of approximately Baht 4,303.74 million with a penalty at the rate of 1.25% per month. CAT's claim was based on the fact that the Company calculated the revenue sharing payable to CAT by offsetting interconnection charge revenue that the Company received from other operators with interconnection charge expenses that the Company charged by other operators (Net IC). However, CAT requested the Company to pay the revenue sharing based on total interconnection charge revenue received without deducting interconnection charge expenses (Gross IC). On 25 December 2019, the Company received the arbitration award dismissing CAT's claim for additional revenue sharing on IC for the 16th concession year. CAT submitted its petition to revoke the arbitration award with the Central Administrative Court. Currently, the case is under the consideration of Central Administrative Court proceeding.
2. In respect of the 17th - 20th concession year in the amounting of approximately Baht 3,857.94 million, Baht 3,338.92 million, Baht 3,666.48 million and Baht 3,976.43 million, respectively, with a penalty for each concession year.

On 26 December 2019, the Company received the arbitration award ordering the Company to pay additional revenue sharing for the 18th concession year in the amounting to Baht 3,438.92 million, with default interest at 7.50% per annum.

On 27 December 2019, the Company received the arbitration award ordering the Company to pay additional revenue sharing for the 17th concession year in the amounting to Baht 3,957.95 million, with default interest at 7.50% per annum.

On 6 February 2020, the Company received the arbitration award ordering the Company to pay additional revenue sharing for the 20th concession year in the amounting to Baht 4,346.46 million, with default interest at 7.50% per annum.

On 20 May 2021, the Company received the arbitration award ordering the Company to pay additional revenue sharing for the 19th concession year in the amounting to Baht 3,666.48 million, with default interest at 7.50% per annum.

The Company disagreed with the arbitration awards and submitted petitions to revoke the arbitral award for the revenue sharing for the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th concession years with the Central Administrative Court. Later, NT has filed the petition to enforce the arbitration awards for the revenue sharing for the 17th, 18th and 20th concession year to the Central Administrative Court. The above four disputes are currently under the Central Administrative Court proceedings.

3. In respect of the 21st - 27th concession year in the amounting to approximately Baht 15,879.35 million with a penalty. Subsequently, in May 2022, NT requested the arbitral tribunal to amend the principal amount of additional revenue sharing for the 21st - 27th to be Baht 16,407.36 million together with penalty. The arbitral tribunal permitted NT to increase the claimed amount.

On 30 October 2023, the Company received the arbitration award ordering the Company to pay the additional revenue sharing from Interconnection Charges (IC) based on the net IC in the amounting to Baht 4,136.87 million, together with value added tax and penalty calculated up to the date of NT's submission of the statement of claim (22 October 2019), totaling amounting to Baht 7,066.96 million, and the amount of penalty on the additional revenue sharing calculated from net IC amounting to Baht 4,136.87 million at the rate of 15.00% per annum following the date of NT's submission of the statement of claim until full payment is made. On 12 December 2023, the arbitral tribunal amended the award to reduce the amount of penalty which results the Company to pay the additional revenue sharing on the net IC together with value added tax and penalty calculated up to the date of NT's submission of the statement of claim in the amounting to Baht 7,015.25 million. On 12 January 2024, the Company filed a petition to revoke the arbitration award with the Central Administrative Court. Currently, the case is under the Central Administrative Court proceedings.

Those aforementioned awards of arbitral tribunal have legal effect for specific cases. They do not have any legal and binding effect on the other cases in dispute with NT. Currently, these cases are under the consideration of Central Administrative Court.

- 42.1.10 Order of the Secretary General of NBTC requesting the Company to pay an administrative fine for breach of the Notification regarding maximum rate of service tariff for domestic mobile voice service B.E.2555 (2012)

In 2014, the Secretary General of NBTC imposed an administrative fine for the Company non-compliance with Clause 5 of NBTC notification Re: maximum rate of service tariff for domestic mobile voice service from 16 May 2014 onwards. On 6 August 2014, the Company sent an appeal letter requesting NBTC and the Secretary General of NBTC to reconsider and revoke such fine order. Later, on 30 September 2020, the Company received NBTC office's letter informing that NBTC had confirmed the fine order of the Secretary General of NBTC and requested the Company to pay an administrative fine from 16 May 2014 to 25 August 2015, in total amount of Baht 73.60 million. On 28 December 2020, the Company filed a lawsuit with Central Administrative Court requesting to revoke such administrative fine order. The Company believes that it has no liability to pay such administrative fine to NBTC. Currently, the case is under the consideration of Central Administrative Court. However, the Company has made provision for such administrative fine.

- 42.1.11 Cases relating to an additional payment revenue from services provided during the consumer protection period

On 10 April 2019, the Company remitted the revenue at the minimum rate from services provided during the consumer protection period in the amounting to Baht 603.81 million to NBTC in accordance with NBTC notification to protect consumers after termination of permission or concession of cell phone service contract B.E. 2556 (2013). However, NBTC issued an order requesting the Company to make an additional payment amounting to Baht 264.87 million (interest included) because NBTC does not allow the Company to deduct some costs and expenses from the Company's revenue. The Company did not agree with such NBTC order, therefore, in 2020, the Company filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court requesting to revoke such NBTC order.

On 14 April 2020, the Company received a letter from the NBTC informing the Company that the NBTC revoked its previous decision due to the difference on calculation of the expenses. Therefore, NBTC revised its additional payment requested to Baht 134.55 million (interest included). However, the Company still did not agree with such NBTC order and submitted its supplement statement informing the Central Administrative Court on such difference on calculation and requesting the Central Administrative Court to combine this issue in the previous statement of claim.

On 10 June 2021, NBTC filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court requesting the Company to make an additional payment of Baht 143.70 million together with interest at the rate of 7.50% per annum. The Company submitted the statement of defense to the Central Administrative Court.

Currently, the above 2 cases are under the consideration of the Central Administrative Court.

42.1.12 Dispute in relation to the amalgamation

- 1) On 10 November 2022, Thailand Consumers Council with others 5 persons (collectively "TCC") filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court against the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission ("NBTC") and the Office of the NBTC requesting for a revocation of the NBTC's order as stated in the resolution of its special meeting No.5/2565 dated 20 October 2022 in relation to the amalgamation of True before amalgamation and dtac ("Resolution for acknowledgment of business merger"), as well as requesting the Court to impose an injunction before judgment. Later, the Central Administrative Court ordered True before amalgamation and dtac as the interpleaders in this case. On 28 November 2022, True before amalgamation and dtac filed an objection to the injection request with the Central Administrative Court. On 9 December 2022, the Central Administrative Court dismissed the TCC's injunction request. Currently, the case is under consideration by the Central Supreme Administrative Court.
- 2) On 11 November 2022, a telecommunications business operator filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court against the NBTC requesting for a revocation of the NBTC's Order dated 20 October 2022, as well as requesting the Court to impose an injunction before judgment. Later, the Central Administrative Court ordered True before amalgamation and dtac as the interpleaders in this case. On 27 December 2022, True before amalgamation and dtac filed an objection to the injection request with the Central Administrative Court. On 26 January 2023, the Central Administrative Court dismissed the injunction request. On 8 August 2023, a telecommunications business operator filed a motion to withdraw the lawsuits. Later, on 16 August 2023, the Central Administrative Court has granted permission for a telecommunications business operator to withdraw and dismissed the case of directory. This case becomes final.
- 3) On 13 December 2023, the Central Administrative Court permitted the Company as the interpleaders in the lawsuit where Foundation for Consumers sued the NBTC and the office of NBTC for revocation of the NBTC's Resolution acknowledging the amalgamation. The Company is preparing an objection to the complaint of Foundation for Consumers. Currently, the case is under the Central Administrative Court's proceedings.
- 4) On 5 February 2024, the Central Administrative Court permitted the Company as the interpleaders in the administrative lawsuit between the Telecommunications Association for Rights and Freedom of Disadvantaged People and the NBTC in which the said Association requests the Central Administrative Court to revoke the Notification of NBTC re: Measures Regulating Business Merger in Telecommunications Business and the NBTC's Resolution acknowledging the amalgamation. At present, the Company is preparing an objection to the injunction request and the answer to the complaint for submission at the Central Administrative Court. Currently, the case is under the Central Administrative Court's proceedings.

42.1.13 Dispute in relation to the Access Charges

On 4 December 2023, the Company filed a lawsuit against NT with the Central Administrative Court claiming NT to pay the Access Charges for the period during May 2006 to November 2006, in the amounting to Baht 5,477.65 million, together with interest payment at the rate of 5.00% per annum of the said principal until the date of filing the lawsuit totaling amounting to Baht 5,489.65 million, and the interest of 5.00% per annum from the date following the filing date until the full payment is made. Currently, this case is under consideration by the Central Administrative Court.

The ultimate outcomes of the aforementioned cases are presently unable to be determined, and accordingly, no recognition of revenue or provision for possible liabilities have been made in the financial statements unless otherwise stated.

42.2 Litigations and arbitration disputes of subsidiaries

- 42.2.1 On 20 May 2015, CAT filed an administrative lawsuit against a subsidiary on the ground that the subsidiary used the telecommunications equipment, which is delivered to CAT after the end of the contract to operate the radio service cellular DIGITAL PCN (PERSONAL COMMUNICATION NETWORK) 1800, during the period from 16 September 2013 until 15 September 2014 (the period announced by the NBTC to protect the consumers after termination of permission, concession or cell phone service contract). CAT claimed the subsidiary to pay in the amounting to Baht 18,025.39 million. Later, on 24 September 2019, CAT has revised its complaint by reducing claim amount to Baht 3,829.54 million. On 29 April 2022, the Central Administrative Court ruled that the subsidiary is not liable to the claim brought by NT and dismissed the NT's complaint in respect of the subsidiary; however, NT filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court. On 19 December 2022, the subsidiary filed the objection against the said appeal. Currently, this case is under consideration by the Supreme Administrative Court.

On 11 September 2015, CAT filed an administrative lawsuit against a subsidiary on the ground that the subsidiary used the telecommunications equipment, which is delivered to CAT after the end of contract to operate the radio service cellular DIGITAL PCN (PERSONAL COMMUNICATION NETWORK) 1800, during the period from 16 September 2014 until 17 July 2015 (the period announced by the NBTC to protect after termination of permission, concession or cell phone service contract). CAT claimed the subsidiary to pay in the amounting to Baht 4,991.11 million. Later, on 24 September 2019, CAT has revised its complaint by reducing claim amount to Baht 3,054.81 million. On 29 April 2022, the Central Administrative Court ruled that the subsidiary is not liable to the claim brought by NT and dismissed the NT's complaint in respect of the subsidiary; however, NT filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court. On 19 December 2022, the subsidiary filed the objection against the said appeal. Currently, the case is under consideration by the Supreme Administrative Court.

On 27 May 2016, CAT filed an administrative lawsuit against a subsidiary on the ground that the subsidiary used the telecommunications equipment, which is delivered to CAT after the end of contract to operate the radio service cellular DIGITAL PCN (PERSONAL COMMUNICATION NETWORK) 1800, during the period from 18 July 2015 until 3 December 2015 (the period announced by the NBTC to protect the consumers after termination of permission, concession or cell phone service contract). CAT claimed the subsidiary to pay in the amounting to Baht 2,206.04 million. Later, on 24 September 2019, CAT has revised its complaint by reducing claim amount to Baht 1,350.20 million. On 28 December 2022, the Central Administrative Court ruled that the subsidiary is not liable to claim brought by NT and dismissed the NT's complaint in respect of the subsidiary. However, NT filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court. On 13 June 2023, the subsidiary filed the objection against the said appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court. Currently, the case is under the Supreme Administrative Court consideration.

- 42.2.2 On 17 November 2015, a subsidiary filed a lawsuit against the NBTC, Office of the NBTC and The Secretary General of the NBTC with the Central Administrative Court requesting the Court (i) to revoke the resolution of the NBTC ordering the subsidiary to pay revenue from services provided during the consumer protection period during 16 September 2013 until 17 July 2014 in the amounting to Baht 1,069.98 million; (ii) to pay the subsidiary for the costs and expenses incurred in the amounting to Baht 16,074.10 million (calculated from the date of 16 September 2013 until 30 October 2015); and (iii) to return the mobile numbering fees that the subsidiary has paid to the NBTC after the expiry the concession contract between the subsidiary and CAT in the amounting to Baht 190.97 million.

On 2 November 2016, the subsidiary filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court against NBTC, Office of the NBTC and the secretary-general of the NBTC regarding the claim for costs and expenses incurred from providing a mobile service following the NBTC's the consumer protection during the period from 1 November 2015 to 3 December 2015 in the amounting to Baht 709.65 million.

On 6 December 2018, the subsidiary filed a lawsuit against NBTC with the Central Administrative Court requesting for a revocation of NBTC resolution instructing the subsidiary to submit additional revenues obtained from mobile service during the consumer protection period in the amounting to Baht 2,311.97 million which the subsidiary disagree with.

Later, on 6 September 2019, the Central Administrative Court combined the above three lawsuits as they have the same parties, grounds and evidence.

Later, on 11 and 12 November 2021, the Central Administrative Court ordered to combine the above cases with the following lawsuits which the NBTC filed against the subsidiary;

- 1) The NBTC filed a lawsuit against the subsidiary claiming the subsidiary to pay the mobile numbering fees and additional numbering fees from March 2014 to December 2015, which is the period under the consumer protection measures after the termination of concession or cell phone contract, in the amounting to Baht 878.38 million; and
- 2) The NBTC filed a lawsuit against the subsidiary claiming the subsidiary to remit the revenues obtained from 1800 MHz mobile service during the consumer protection period from 16 September 2013 to 12 July 2014, in the amounting to Baht 1,150.66 million. The NBTC subsequently amended its lawsuit by increasing the claimed amount to Baht 3,637.63 million. On 17 February 2020, the subsidiary filed an objection with the Central Administrative Court. However, the subsidiary has disagreed with NBTC regarding the basis of revenue and details of deductible expenses related to the service. The subsidiary has already provision for an allowance in an amount that deems appropriate.

On 25 July 2023, the Central Administrative Court rendered a judgment to revoke the resolution of the NBTC ordering the subsidiary to pay revenue from services provided during the consumer protection period and order NBTC to make the payment to the subsidiary in the amounting to Baht 1,407.82 million. On 24 August 2023, the subsidiary filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court. On 17 November 2023, the subsidiary received an appeal of the NBTC. At present, the subsidiary is preparing the objection to the appeal for submission at the Supreme Administrative Court. Currently, the case is under the Supreme Administrative Court consideration.

- 42.2.3 In 2015, the Secretary General of NBTC imposed an administrative fine on a subsidiary for non-compliance with NBTC notification Re: Mobile Number Portability and MNP Porting Process Manual during 18 September 2015 to 4 October 2015, in the amounting to Baht 21.10 million. The subsidiary filed a lawsuit requesting the Central Administrative Court to revoke such order.

Later, on 25 February 2020, the subsidiary received the Secretary General of NBTC's order informing that the subsidiary's MNP non-compliance has been continued during 18 September 2015 to 18 September 2017 and requiring the subsidiary to pay an administrative fine for such period. On 11 March 2020, the subsidiary sent an appeal letter requesting NBTC and the Secretary General of NBTC to reconsider such fine order. On 10 June 2020, the subsidiary received NBTC letter informing that NBTC resolved to adjust the end date of administrative fine and requested the subsidiary to pay an administrative fine from 18 September 2015 until 20 November 2015, in total amount of Baht 79.33 million. However, on 7 August 2020, the subsidiary filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court requesting to revoke such administrative fine order. On 27 December 2021, the Central Administrative Court ordered to combine the two cases.

Currently, the case is under the consideration of the Central Administrative Court. The subsidiary believes that it has no liability to pay such administrative fine to NBTC. However, the subsidiary has made provision for such administrative fine.

- 42.2.4 A subsidiary filed a lawsuit with the Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court against a Public Company, a contractual party on a licence of broadcasting football program claiming for reimbursement of Baht 390.75 million which the subsidiary paid because the said Public Company could not deliver such broadcasting. On 27 June 2017, the said public company filed a lawsuit with the Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court against the subsidiary together with other 20 defendants claiming for Baht 1,401.22 million regarding a termination of the agreement. On 23 August 2019, the Central Intellectual Property and International Trade Court ruled that the said public company is liable to pay 240.00 million baht to the subsidiary. Later, on 20 December 2019, the subsidiary filed an appeal with the Special Court of Appeal, and, on 28 February 2020, a public company also filed an appeal.

On 15 July 2021, the Special Court of Appeal ruled that the said public company is liable to pay to the subsidiary in the amounting to Baht 240.00 million with interest at the rate of 7.50% per annum from 5 February 2016 to 10 April 2021, and the rate of 5.00% per annum or other changed rates according to the Royal Decree from 11 April 2021 onwards until the payment is completed to the subsidiary, but must not exceed the rate of 7.50% per annum.

On 21 March 2023, the Supreme Court permitted a public company to file Dika appeals and accepting Dika Appeals of a public company for consideration. On 23 June 2023, the subsidiary filed the objection against the said appeal. Currently, the case is under consideration of the Supreme Court.

- 42.2.5 On 24 August 2017, a subsidiary filed a lawsuit with the Central Administrative Court against the NBTC and the secretary-general of NBTC, for a revocation of NBTC's resolution/order regarding an administrative fine order against the subsidiary for non-compliance with the regulation of mobile number portability. On 20 December 2023, the Central Administrative Court render a judgment to revoke the administrative order in the part of an administrative fine exceeding Baht 20,000 per day. The parties who disagree with the judgment have the right to appeal the judgment of the Central Administrative Court to the Supreme Administrative Court.

- 42.2.6 On 14 May 2020, a subsidiary filed a lawsuit against CAT with the Court of Justice to claim the cost of HSPA cable network that the subsidiary advanced for CAT during the period of 2011 - 2019 in the amounting to Baht 1,127.30 million plus interest at the rate of 7.50% per annum of the said principal amount until the date of filing the lawsuit totalling amount of Baht 1,532.78 million and the interest of 7.50% per annum from the date following the filing date until the full payment is made. On 27 January 2021, the Civil Court ordered to transfer the case to the Central Administrative Court. Currently, the case is under the Central Administrative Court consideration.

- 42.2.7 On 29 May 2020, a subsidiary filed a civil lawsuit against TOT claiming TOT to pay the Access Charges for the period during May 2006 - November 2006, in the amounting to Baht 2,251.26 million, together with interest payment at the rate of 7.50% per annum of the said principal until the date of filing the lawsuit totalling amount of Baht 2,262.36 million, and the interest of 7.50% per annum from the date following the filing date until the full payment is made. On 23 September 2021, The Central Administrative Court ordered to receive the case transferred from the Civil Court. Currently, the case is under the Central Administrative Court consideration.

The ultimate outcomes of the aforementioned cases are presently unable to be determined, and accordingly, no recognition of revenue or provision for possible liabilities have been made in the financial statements unless otherwise stated.

43 Related-party transactions

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries, joint ventures and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

The Group is controlled by CP Group of companies and Telenor Group of companies which are the major shareholders of the Company.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

i) Sales of goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Sales of goods:		
Associates	209.30	-
Related companies:		
CP Group of companies	7,885.43	-
China Mobile Group of companies	1.87	-
	8,096.60	-
Sales of services:		
Subsidiaries	-	9,764.00
Joint venture	13.60	2.01
Associates	664.22	-
Related companies:		
CP Group of companies	3,050.77	1.13
Telenor Group of companies	83.38	-
China Mobile Group of companies	39.81	-
	3,851.78	9,767.14

ii) Purchases of goods and services

	Consolidated financial statements	Separate financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023		
Purchases of goods:		
Subsidiaries	-	0.67
Related companies:		
CP Group of companies	741.37	121.08
Telenor Group of companies	1.19	1.19
	742.56	122.94
Purchases of services:		
Subsidiaries	-	860.14
Joint venture	837.23	2.08
Associates	9,364.96	23.18
Related companies:		
CP Group of companies	8,060.88	212.28
Telenor Group of companies	575.22	244.90
China Mobile Group of companies	12.78	-
	18,851.07	1,342.58

iii) Outstanding balances arising from sales and purchases of goods and services

The outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties are as follows:

At 31 December	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
Receivables and accrued income from related parties (included in "Trade account accounts receivable" (Note 16)):		
Subsidiaries	-	14,586.19
Joint ventures	40.55	0.42
Associates	430.27	102.26
Related companies:		
CP Group of companies	18,363.05	2.26
Telenor Group of companies	27.77	2.96
	18,861.64	14,694.09
Payables to related parties (included in "Trade and other payables"):		
Subsidiaries	-	2,266.19
Joint ventures	173.40	-
Associates	328.42	8.17
Related companies:		
CP Group of companies	8,030.22	143.56
Telenor Group of companies	403.57	51.72
	8,935.61	2,469.64

iv) Loans to related parties

At 31 December	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
	2023	2023
	Baht Million	Baht Million
Short term loans to related parties		
Subsidiaries	-	5,000.00
Associates	2.00	-
Total short term loans to related parties	2.00	5,000.00
Long term loans to related parties		
Subsidiaries	-	162,175.80
Total long term loans to related parties	-	162,175.80
Total	2.00	167,175.80

The movements of loans to related parties are as follows:

For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	Consolidated	Separate
	financial statements	financial statements
	Baht Million	Baht Million
Opening net book amount	2.03	101,658.84
Additions	490.10	88,719.79
Payment received	(490.13)	(23,202.83)
Closing net book amount	2.00	167,175.80

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

The loans to related parties were made on commercial terms and conditions. The loans carry interest between 0.93% and 6.10% per annum and between 1.30% and 5.30% per annum for the consolidated and the separate financial statements, respectively.

The interest income in the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023 were Baht 0.28 million and Baht 4,056.44 million, respectively.

v) Loans from related parties

At 31 December	Separate financial statements 2023 Baht Million
Short term loans from related parties	
Subsidiaries	735.51
Total	735.51

The movements of loan from related parties for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023 are as follows:

For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023	Separate financial statements Baht Million
Opening net book amount	121.43
Additions	614.52
Repayment	(0.44)
Closing net book amount	735.51

The loans from related parties were made on commercial terms and conditions. The loans carry interest between 3.94% and 4.21% per annum.

The interest expense in the separate financial statements for the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023 were Baht 4.76 million.

vi) Interest receivable arising from Loan to related parties

At 31 December	Consolidated financial statements 2023 Baht Million	Separate financial statements 2023 Baht Million
Interest receivable: (included in "Trade and other receivables")		
Subsidiaries	-	775.54
Related company	0.45	-
Total	0.45	775.54

vii) Directors and key management's remuneration

The total remuneration of the directors and the key management of the Group and the Company were Baht 326.53 million and Baht 296.43 million, respectively.

The post retirement benefit for directors and senior executive is Baht 7.86 million.

viii) Dividends received

During the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023, the Group received dividends from an associate of Baht 2,102.30 million. Dividends were recognised directly to investment in associate in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Group received dividends from other company of Baht 2.98 million and recognised as "Other income" in the consolidated financial statements.

During the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023, the Company received dividends from an associate of Baht 2,102.52 million. Dividends were recognised as "Other income" in the separate financial statements.

44 Amalgamation

The amalgamation between True Corporation Public Company Limited ("True before amalgamation") and Total Access Communication Public Company Limited ("dtac") on 1 March 2023 is accounted for by applying a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting as prescribed by TFRS 3 "Business combinations". True is identified as an acquirer on the basis that the fair value, which are based on the market capitalisation, value of True exceeds the value of dtac. The Group expect to enhance an efficiency in telecommunication business by leveraging their resources, advanced technology and a network of global partners.

The considerations to be exchanged for dtac's net assets would be shares that the Company issue to the shareholders of dtac which will be measured at fair value based on the closing market capitalisation of True. The fair value of the consideration transferred was Baht 8.4974536 per share.

The Company will issue shares to the shareholders of True and dtac on the following exchange ratio of 1 share in rue for 0.60018 new shares in the Company and 1 share in dtac for 6.13444 new shares in the Company.

In the Consolidated financial information, the considerations paid for dtac and the amounts of the net assets acquired on 1 March 2023 can be analysed as follows:

	Baht Million
Consideration paid (8.4974536 baht per share x 14,525,183,864 shares)	123,427.08
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are as follows :	
	Baht Million
Cash and cash equivalents	3,901.38
Restricted cash at bank	0.14
Derivative assets - Current	1.59
Trade and other receivables	12,916.44
Inventories	1,456.74
Income tax deducted at source	3,368.34
Claimable value added tax	812.68
Other current assets	919.03
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Non-Current	38.53
Derivative assets - Non-Current	41.38
Investment in associates and interests in joint ventures	220.79
Property, plant and equipment	51,659.14
Right-of-use assets	13,925.94
Intangible assets	39,716.78
Deferred tax assets	7,698.32
Other non-current assets	4,024.51
Short-term borrowings	(4,000.00)
Derivative liabilities - Current	(34.05)
Trade and other payables	(28,532.79)
Current portion of lease liabilities	(5,555.63)
Current portion of long-term borrowings	(9,841.33)
Other current liabilities	(831.70)
Long-term borrowings	(49,190.47)
Derivative liabilities - Non-Current	(73.61)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,216.00)
Lease liabilities	(10,227.43)
Liabilities under agreements and licences for operation	(24,001.08)
Employee benefits obligations	(456.74)
Provisions	(1,164.87)
Other non-current liabilities	(5.28)
Total identifiable net assets	5,570.75
Goodwill	117,856.33

True Corporation Public Company Limited
Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
For the period from 1 March 2023 (date of amalgamation) to 31 December 2023

In the separated financial information, the considerations paid for dtac and the amounts of the net assets acquired on 1 March 2023 can be analysed as follows:

	Baht Million
Consideration paid (8.4974536 baht per share x 14,525,183,864 shares)	123,427.08

Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are as follows :

	Baht Million
Cash and cash equivalents	1,086.45
Trade and other receivables	15,055.42
Inventories	0.66
Other current assets	182.11
Long-term loans to related parties	12,000.00
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1.80
Investment in subsidiaries	69,959.24
Investment in associates and interests in joint ventures	50.00
Property, plant and equipment	2,894.98
Right-of-use assets	362.99
Intangible assets	24.86
Other non-current assets	796.32
Trade and other payables	(12,322.02)
Current portion of lease liabilities	(256.08)
Other current liabilities	(545.86)
Deferred tax liabilities	(174.57)
Lease liabilities	(63.51)
Employee benefits obligations	(456.74)
Provisions	(125.36)
Other non-current liabilities	(1.31)
Total identifiable net assets	88,469.38
Goodwill	34,957.70

45 Event after reporting date

On 31 January 2024, the Company issued the debentures to refinance its maturing debt and for its ongoing operations as following:

- 1) 1.79 million units at par value Baht 1,000.00, totalling Baht 1,790.80 million. The debentures carry interest at the rate of 3.15% per annum and will be redeemed at maturity date on 30 April 2025.
- 2) 2.84 million units at par value Baht 1,000.00, totalling Baht 2,844.30 million. The debentures carry interest at the rate of 3.70% per annum and will be redeemed at maturity date on 31 July 2026.
- 3) 1.51 million units at par value Baht 1,000.00, totalling Baht 1,511.20 million. The debentures carry interest at the rate of 3.85% per annum and will be redeemed at maturity date on 30 April 2027.
- 4) 2.81 million units at par value Baht 1,000.00, totalling Baht 2,809.60 million. The debentures carry interest at the rate of 4.20% per annum and will be redeemed at maturity date on 30 April 2029.
- 5) 1.54 million units at par value Baht 1,000.00, totalling Baht 1,544.10 million. The debentures carry interest at the rate of 4.60% per annum and will be redeemed at maturity date on 31 January 2034.