

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries
Report and consolidated and separate financial statements
31 December 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Mono Next Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Mono Next Public Company Limited for the same period (collectively "the financial statements").

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Mono Next Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2024, their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

I draw attention to Note 1.2 to the financial statements regarding the fundamental accounting assumptions, which are the Group's operating results and current financial position. This includes the fact that total current liabilities exceeded total current assets by Baht 1,793 million (the Company only: Baht 85 million). In addition, as described in Note 14 to the financial statements, two subsidiaries were unable to maintain the required financial ratio and did not comply with the capital increase requirements within the specified period under the loan agreements and their amendment agreements. As a result, lenders may exercise their rights under these agreements, including demanding full repayment of the debts. However, the subsidiaries have submitted waiver requests to the lenders, seeking relief from both financial ratio requirements and other non-financial covenants stipulated in the loan agreements and amendment agreements. The requests are currently under consideration by the lenders. The Group is actively working on the capital increase plan and implementing the operational improvement plan, which includes revising business strategies, as well as adjusting operational processes and personnel structures.

These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, depending on the success of negotiations with the lender and plans to improve its performance.

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 financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, key audit matters and how audit procedures respond to each matter are described below.

Impairment of non-financial assets

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had investments in subsidiaries, intangible assets and cost of spectrum license were significant to the financial statements. During the year, the Group recognised impairment losses on those assets, as described in Notes 9, 11 and 12 to the financial statements. The determination of impairment of those assets are significant accounting estimates requiring management to exercise a high degree of judgment in identifying the impairment indicators and cash generating units, and estimating the cash inflows that are expected to be generated from that group of assets in the future including setting an appropriate discount rate and growth rate.

I performed audit procedures on impairment of those assets consideration as follows:

- Assessed the indicators of the impairment of assets, the identification of cash generating units and the financial models selected by management, by gaining an understanding of management's decision-making process.
- Reviewed the significant assumptions applied in evaluating value and preparing estimates of the cash flows expected to be realised from the assets in the future, which involved comparing those assumptions to information from both internal and external sources of the Group and comparing past cash flow projections to actual operating results, in order to evaluate the cash flow projections.
- Compared the discount rate through analysis of the weighted average cost of capital of the entity and growth rate to the industry information.
- Tested the calculation of the recoverable values of the assets using the selected financial model.
- Considered the disclosures made with respect to the impairment assessment for those assets.

Deferred tax assets recognition

As at 31 December 2024, the Group disclosed its accounting policy and details relating to deferred tax in Notes 4 and 21 to the financial statements, respectively. A deferred tax asset is recognised when it is highly probable that the Group's taxable profit will be sufficient to allow utilisation of the deferred tax in the future. Determining whether there will be sufficient future taxable profit to utilise taxable losses requires significant management judgement with respect to preparation of business plans and projections of future taxable profit based on approved business plans. Therefore, there is a risk with respect to the amount of deferred tax assets.

I performed audit procedures on recognition of deferred tax assets as follows:

- Assessed the estimates of future taxable profit by checking the required information and key assumptions used in the projections against information from both external and internal sources.
- Compared past profit projections with actual taxable profits to assess the exercise of management judgement in estimating taxable profits.
- Tested the calculation of future taxable profit based on the above information and assumptions.

Recognition of revenue from advertising and subscription income

The Group has entered into agreements with a large number of customers across various types of services and channels. The terms and conditions of these arrangements have been considered to identify of the amount and timing of revenue recognition significantly impact the Group's profit or loss and revenues from advertising and subscription income totaled Baht 1,528 million (83% of total revenue) ((the Company only: Baht 21 million ((10% of total revenue) are material transactions on the financial statements. I therefore determined it as a key audit matter. The accounting policy for recognition of revenue is disclosed in Note 4.1 to the financial statements.

I performed audit procedures on the recognition of revenue from advertising and subscription income as follows:

- Assessed and tested the Group's internal controls with respect to the revenue from advertising cycle by making enquiry of responsible executives, gaining an understanding of the controls and selecting representative samples to test the operation of the designed controls, and expanding the scope of the testing of the internal controls with respect to revenue from advertising recognition.

- On a sampling basis, examining supporting documents for actual transactions occurring during the year and near the end of the accounting period.
- Sent a confirmation for the outstanding balance of account receivables.
- Reviewed credit notes issued after the period-end.
- Performing analytical procedures on disaggregated data to detect possible irregularities in transactions throughout the period, particularly for accounting entries made through journal vouchers.

Amortisation method and useful lives of intangible assets

As disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements, as at 31 December 2024, the net book values of the Group's intangible assets totaling Baht 1,735 million and amortisation expenses for the year then ended totaling Baht 837 million. In determining the amortisation expenses, the management was required to exercise judgment in estimating the amortisation method and useful lives of intangible assets. The estimates of amortisation method and useful lives thus directly impact the amounts of amortisation expenses recorded during the year.

I gained an understanding of and assessed the amortisation method and useful lives of the intangible assets through a review of the procedures applied by the management. I performed the assessment taking into account the assumptions and methods used in calculating amortisation of the intangible assets and comparison of the amortisation method and useful lives with the market information, and tested the calculation of amortisation based on the assumptions and methods used.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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

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

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

Pornanan Kitjanawanchai
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 7792

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 28 February 2025

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	68,347,846	498,352,491	10,575,537	42,933,389
Trade and other receivables	8	52,428,060	156,191,602	43,367,111	76,251,013
Contract assets - accrued revenues	19.3	96,598,445	179,611,245	4,710,340	1,232,521
Inventories		-	11,878,345	-	-
Current tax assets		39,846,627	75,886,713	7,577,232	15,857,504
Prepaid expenses		10,870,457	11,816,924	1,164,956	1,243,703
Other current assets		31,291,267	35,909,877	7,482,312	6,428,797
Total current assets		299,382,702	969,647,197	74,877,488	143,946,927
Non-current assets					
Restricted bank deposits	25.2	56,532,739	65,353,124	8,500	8,500
Investments in subsidiaries	9	-	-	1,114,805,333	2,136,316,698
Property, plant and equipment	10	530,808,118	569,440,420	6,385,616	6,499,236
Intangible assets	11	1,735,396,781	1,923,042,043	4,315,659	4,762,607
Cost of spectrum license	12	-	338,026,048	-	-
Deferred tax assets	21	3,203,852	238,181,276	-	10,476,228
Other non-current assets		74,096,464	113,160,375	15,857,504	13,628,886
Total non-current assets		2,400,037,954	3,247,203,286	1,141,372,612	2,171,692,155
Total assets		2,699,420,656	4,216,850,483	1,216,250,100	2,315,639,082

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

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Current liabilities					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from banks		-	135,000,000	-	15,000,000
Trade and other payables	13	741,325,259	972,706,723	159,382,374	168,172,173
Contract liabilities - unearned revenues		61,566,418	67,512,010	-	-
Current portion of long-term liabilities					
Long-term loans from banks	14	1,264,932,926	1,301,235,614	-	-
Lease liabilities	15.2	5,764,980	4,233,595	-	-
Derivative liabilities - foreign exchange					
forward contracts		-	11,221,210	-	-
Other current liabilities		18,980,175	18,824,862	221,131	3,754,072
Total current liabilities		2,092,569,758	2,510,734,014	159,603,505	186,926,245
Non-current liabilities					
Payable for purchases of assets		115,151,423	119,711,943	-	-
Long-term liabilities - net of current portion					
Long-term loans from banks	14	-	260,000,000	-	-
Lease liabilities	15.2	8,009,281	8,147,225	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	16	55,801,751	90,936,038	17,868,626	29,367,301
Total non-current liabilities		178,962,455	478,795,206	17,868,626	29,367,301
Total liabilities		2,271,532,213	2,989,529,220	177,472,131	216,293,546

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

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	17				
Registered					
3,471,054,038 ordinary shares		<u>347,105,404</u>	<u>381,805,404</u>	<u>347,105,404</u>	<u>381,805,404</u>
(2023: 3,818,054,038 ordinary shares) of Baht 0.1 each					
Issued and fully paid-up					
3,471,054,038 ordinary shares of Baht 0.1 each		347,105,404	347,105,404	347,105,404	347,105,404
Premium on ordinary shares		3,633,007,963	3,633,007,963	3,633,007,963	3,633,007,963
Differences on business combination under common control		(91,746,540)	(91,746,540)	-	-
Retained earnings (deficits)					
Appropriated - statutory reserve	18	51,970,000	51,970,000	51,970,000	51,970,000
Deficits		<u>(3,512,448,384)</u>	<u>(2,713,015,564)</u>	<u>(2,993,305,398)</u>	<u>(1,932,737,831)</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>427,888,443</u>	<u>1,227,321,263</u>	<u>1,038,777,969</u>	<u>2,099,345,536</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>2,699,420,656</u>	<u>4,216,850,483</u>	<u>1,216,250,100</u>	<u>2,315,639,082</u>
		-	-	-	-

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

.....
Directors
.....

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit or loss:					
Revenues					
Revenue from contracts with customers	24	1,810,779,924	1,883,648,476	188,331,378	172,239,529
Other income	6	27,691,982	11,732,596	21,267,756	124,406,099
Total revenues		<u>1,838,471,906</u>	<u>1,895,381,072</u>	<u>209,599,134</u>	<u>296,645,628</u>
Expenses					
Cost of sales and services		1,272,690,352	1,332,859,746	109,544,147	167,513,780
Selling and servicing expenses		183,401,159	186,994,021	731,823	1,104,154
Administrative expenses		308,426,490	308,840,152	118,978,484	133,256,874
Expected credit losses	8	53,229,319	4,401,299	-	-
Loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries	9	-	-	1,021,511,365	2,040,000,000
Loss on impairment of assets	9	432,062,437	-	-	-
Total expenses		<u>2,249,809,757</u>	<u>1,833,095,218</u>	<u>1,250,765,819</u>	<u>2,341,874,808</u>
Operating profit (loss)		<u>(411,337,851)</u>	<u>62,285,854</u>	<u>(1,041,166,685)</u>	<u>(2,045,229,180)</u>
Finance income		1,159,848	878,757	52,644	7,080,475
Finance cost		(115,112,660)	(125,530,934)	(628,567)	(1,764,836)
Loss before income tax		<u>(525,290,663)</u>	<u>(62,366,323)</u>	<u>(1,041,742,608)</u>	<u>(2,039,913,541)</u>
Income tax	21	(271,420,891)	(192,771,569)	(18,784,740)	(5,743,105)
Loss for the year		<u>(796,711,554)</u>	<u>(255,137,892)</u>	<u>(1,060,527,348)</u>	<u>(2,045,656,646)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the period					
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified</i>					
<i>to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>					
Actuarial loss - net of income tax		(2,721,266)	-	(40,219)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		<u>(2,721,266)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,219)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(799,432,820)</u>	<u>(255,137,892)</u>	<u>(1,060,567,567)</u>	<u>(2,045,656,646)</u>
Earnings per share					
22					
Basic earnings per share					
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Company		<u>(0.23)</u>	<u>(0.07)</u>	<u>(0.31)</u>	<u>(0.59)</u>

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

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Consolidated financial statements</u>		<u>Separate financial statements</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash flows from operating activities				
Loss before tax	(525,290,663)	(62,366,323)	(1,041,742,608)	(2,039,913,541)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash provided by (paid from) operating activities:				
Depreciation	54,118,727	52,712,630	2,490,623	2,359,527
Amortisation	837,531,547	786,590,551	2,180,447	2,140,891
Amortisation of spectrum license cost	63,837,737	63,663,317	-	-
Expected credit losses	53,229,319	4,401,299	-	-
Reduction of inventory to net realisable value	657,408	-	-	-
Loss (gain) on disposals of equipment	298,585	18,410	(81,498)	(21,280)
Loss on impairment of investments in subsidiaries	-	-	1,021,511,365	2,040,000,000
Loss on impairment of assets	432,062,437	-	-	-
Loss on disposals of intangible assets	1,636,351	12,856,361	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	5,975,975	9,121,780	1,640,416	1,335,769
Expenses incurred from employee layoff compensation	86,076,954	-	21,635,456	-
Gain on fair value adjustment of forward contracts	(11,221,210)	(12,779,001)	-	-
Unrealised loss (gain) on exchange	2,438,091	(18,297,851)	-	(9,549)
Finance income	(1,159,848)	(878,757)	(52,644)	(7,080,475)
Finance cost	115,112,660	125,530,934	628,567	1,764,836
Profit from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,115,304,070	960,573,350	8,210,124	576,178
Operating assets decrease (increase)				
Trade and other receivables	133,553,666	630,056,674	29,406,084	228,586,395
Inventories	11,220,937	(11,783,506)	-	-
Prepaid expenses	7,169,374	(2,061,129)	190,924	54,153
Other current assets	4,618,610	20,875,514	(1,053,515)	9,695,016
Other non-current assets	64,510	756,775	-	-
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)				
Trade and other payables	(65,413,090)	(22,490,325)	(8,711,956)	(115,319,542)
Cash payment for employee layoff compensation	(129,908,482)	-	(34,814,765)	-
Other current liabilities	(5,790,282)	(39,518,456)	(3,532,940)	(12,970,914)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	1,070,819,313	1,536,408,897	(10,306,044)	110,621,286
Cash paid for corporate income tax	(64,135,464)	(75,886,713)	(7,577,232)	(15,857,504)
Cash received from withholding tax refundable	102,731,484	78,278,892	5,320,373	15,231,379
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	1,109,415,333	1,538,801,076	(12,562,903)	109,995,161

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

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Cash flow statement (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	<u>Consolidated financial statements</u>		<u>Separate financial statements</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash flows from investing activities				
Decrease in restricted bank deposits	31,322,684	40,472,640	-	-
Increase in restricted bank deposits	(22,502,298)	(24,685,110)	-	-
Decrease in loans to subsidiaries	-	-	-	122,000,000
Acquisition and cash paid to settle payables from purchases of equipment	(10,420,445)	(50,057,032)	(2,552,374)	(2,444,452)
Acquisition and cash paid to settle payables from purchases of intangible assets	(982,255,888)	(981,286,648)	(1,733,500)	(801,500)
Proceeds from sales of equipment	521,886	291,665	179,026	32,561
Cash paid for additional capital of subsidiaries	-	-	-	(200,000,000)
Interest received	1,159,848	878,757	52,644	22,342,173
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(982,174,213)	(1,014,385,728)	(4,054,204)	(58,871,218)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Decrease in bank overdrafts and short-term loans from banks	(135,000,000)	(48,613,041)	(15,000,000)	(17,135,897)
Decrease in short-term loans from an unrelated party	-	(10,000,000)	-	-
Cash receipt from long-term loans from banks	-	360,000,000	-	-
Repayment of long-term loans from banks	(297,000,000)	(312,410,191)	-	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(4,607,510)	(5,383,714)	-	-
Cash paid for interest expenses	(120,638,255)	(127,487,377)	(740,745)	(1,786,050)
Dividend paid	-	(148)	-	(148)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(557,245,765)	(143,894,471)	(15,740,745)	(18,922,095)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(430,004,645)	380,520,877	(32,357,852)	32,201,848
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	498,352,491	117,831,614	42,933,389	10,731,541
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	68,347,846	498,352,491	10,575,537	42,933,389
	-	-	-	-
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information				
Non-cash transactions				
Payable of acquisition of equipment	1,064,528	1,179,029	-	77,843
Payable of acquisition of intangible assets	705,260,063	878,119,189	-	-
Assets acquired under lease agreements	6,000,950	12,527,800	-	-

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

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					Total shareholders' equity
	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Premium on ordinary shares	Differences on business combination under common control	Retained earnings (deficits)		
				Appropriated	Deficits	
Balance as at 1 January 2023	347,105,404	3,633,007,963	(91,746,540)	51,970,000	(2,457,877,672)	1,482,459,155
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(255,137,892)	(255,137,892)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(255,137,892)	(255,137,892)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	<u>347,105,404</u>	<u>3,633,007,963</u>	<u>(91,746,540)</u>	<u>51,970,000</u>	<u>(2,713,015,564)</u>	<u>1,227,321,263</u>
						-
Balance as at 1 January 2024	347,105,404	3,633,007,963	(91,746,540)	51,970,000	(2,713,015,564)	1,227,321,263
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(796,711,554)	(796,711,554)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,721,266)	(2,721,266)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(799,432,820)	(799,432,820)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>347,105,404</u>	<u>3,633,007,963</u>	<u>(91,746,540)</u>	<u>51,970,000</u>	<u>(3,512,448,384)</u>	<u>427,888,443</u>

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

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Unit: Baht)

	Separate financial statements				Total shareholders' equity
	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Premium on ordinary shares	Retained earnings (deficits)		
			Appropriated	Unappropriated (deficits)	
Balance as at 1 January 2023	347,105,404	3,633,007,963	51,970,000	112,918,815	4,145,002,182
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,045,656,646)	(2,045,656,646)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(2,045,656,646)	(2,045,656,646)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	<u>347,105,404</u>	<u>3,633,007,963</u>	<u>51,970,000</u>	<u>(1,932,737,831)</u>	<u>2,099,345,536</u>
					-
Balance as at 1 January 2024	347,105,404	3,633,007,963	51,970,000	(1,932,737,831)	2,099,345,536
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,060,527,348)	(1,060,527,348)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(40,219)	(40,219)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,060,567,567)	(1,060,567,567)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>347,105,404</u>	<u>3,633,007,963</u>	<u>51,970,000</u>	<u>(2,993,305,398)</u>	<u>1,038,777,969</u>

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

Mono Next Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

1.1 General information of the Company

Mono Next Public Company Limited (the “Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its major shareholder is Mr. Pete Bodharamik. The Group is principally engaged in the following businesses:

- a) Media business, consisting of TV, online and subscribed streaming video
- b) Content and entertainment business, consisting of movie business, entertainment business, commerce and content arrangement business

The registered office of the Company is at 29/9 Moo 4 Chaiyapruk Road, Tambon Bang Phlap, Pakkred District, Nonthaburi.

1.2 Fundamental accounting assumptions

As at 31 December 2024, the Group has total current liabilities exceeded total current assets by Baht 1,793 million (the Company only: Baht 85 million) and the Group has deficit of Baht 3,512 million (the Company only: Baht 2,993 million). In addition, as described in Note 14 to the financial statements, two subsidiaries were unable to maintain the required financial ratio and did not comply with the capital increase requirements within the specified period under the loan agreements and their amendment agreements. As a result, lenders may exercise their rights under these agreements, including demanding full repayment of the debts. However, the subsidiaries have submitted waiver requests to the lenders, seeking relief from both financial ratio requirements and other non-financial covenants stipulated in the loan agreements and amendment agreements. The requests are currently under consideration by the lenders. The Group is actively working on the capital increase plan and implementing the operational improvement plan, which includes revising business strategies, as well as adjusting operational processes and personnel structures and the Group expects that the negotiations with the lenders will be successfully concluded. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

2. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of consolidation

a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Mono Next Public Company Limited (the “Company”) and the following subsidiary companies (“the subsidiaries”) (collectively as “the Group”):

Company name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			<u>2024</u> (Percent)	<u>2023</u> (Percent)
<u>Held by the Company</u>				
Mono Cyber Company Limited	Dormancy	Thailand	100	100
Mono Shopping Company Limited	Dormancy	Thailand	100	100
Mono Production Company Limited	Provision of location services, production of TV and other programming, together with provision of entertainment content services	Thailand	100	100
<u>Held by the subsidiaries</u>				
<u>Subsidiary held by Mono Cyber Company Limited</u>				
Mono Streaming Company Limited	Production, contract production and distribution of motion pictures and television programs, together with the provision of subscription-based entertainment content services	Thailand	100	100
<u>Subsidiary held by Mono Production Company Limited</u>				
Mono Broadcast Company Limited	Broadcasting and television business	Thailand	100	100

- b) The Group is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns.
 - c) Subsidiaries are fully consolidated, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.
 - d) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
 - e) Material balances and transactions between the Group companies have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- 2.3 The separate financial statements present investments in subsidiaries under the cost method.
- 2.4 The Group has interests in joint operations which are joint arrangements whereby the Group has rights to assets and obligations relating to the joint arrangements. The Group recognises assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in relation to its interest in the following joint operations in the consolidated financial statements from the date that joint control commences until the date that joint control ceases.

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Percentage of shareholding	
			<u>2024</u> Percent	<u>2023</u> Percent
<u>Joint operation by subsidiary</u>				
Joint Venture Waipeng 2 and Moo Baan Kogaloak	Production and distribution of film	Thailand	60	-

Joint Venture Waipeng 2 and Moo Baan Kogaloak

Mono Streaming Company Limited (a subsidiary of the Group) entered into joint arrangement with Major Join Film Company Limited to establish the Joint Venture Waipeng 2 and Moo Baan Kogaloak, for production and distribution of Thai movies. The total investment is Baht 28 million, representing a 60% interest. Currently, the subsidiary has fully paid for the investment.

The financial information of significant joint operations relating to the Group's proportion which are included in consolidated financial statement as detail follows:

Summarised information about financial position

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Joint Venture Waipeng 2 and Moo Baan Kogaloak	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Current asset	17	-
Non-current asset	12	-
Current liabilities	2	-
Joint operator's equity	27	-

Summarised information about comprehensive income

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	Joint Venture Waipeng 2 and Moo Baan Kogaloak	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Total revenue	11	-
Loss	(1)	-
Other comprehensive income	(1)	-
Total comprehensive income	(1)	-

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Group has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users.

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

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Revenue and expense recognition

Rendering of services

a) Revenues from advertising

Revenue from advertising consists of revenue from advertisements on television and online platforms, with service rates and periods specified in contracts. Service income is recognised based on the invoiced amount after deducting discounts

- Revenue from television advertising is recognised when the advertisement is broadcast.
- Revenue from online platform advertising is recognised when the advertisement is published on the online platforms.

b) Subscription income and content providing income are recognised as revenue when services are rendered according to the subscription period specified in the contract.

c) Royalty fees are fixed, non-refundable amounts, and the licensor has no further obligations after granting the rights. Royalty income is recognised in full when the licensee becomes entitled to use the rights under the agreement.

d) Revenue from box-office sharing is recognised based on the release date of the motion picture.

e) Revenue from event planning and organisation is recognised upon completion of the event.

f) Revenue from other services is recognised upon completion of the service.

The recognised revenue which is not yet due per the contracts has been presented under the caption of “Contract assets - accrued revenues” in the statement of financial position. The amounts recognised as contract assets - accrued revenues are reclassified to trade receivables when the Group’s right to consideration is unconditional. The obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer is presented under the caption of “Contract liabilities - unearned revenues” in the statement of financial position. Contract liabilities - unearned revenues are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

Sales of goods

Revenues from sales of goods are recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally upon delivery of the goods. Revenue is measured at the amount of the consideration receivable, excluding value-added tax, of goods supplied after deducting returns and discounts to customers.

Interest income

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

Finance cost

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

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.3 Inventories

- a) Finished goods are valued at the lower of cost (under the first-in, first-out method) and net realisable value.
- b) Television programmes represent the accumulated production costs of programmes that are either in progress or completed and ready for broadcasting. These costs, which include expenses directly associated with programme production, are recognised in the profit and loss when the programmes are broadcasted.

4.4 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method, net of allowance for impairment loss (if any).

4.5 Property, plant and equipment/Depreciation

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

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

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Building	40 years
Land improvement	20 years
Building improvement	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 and 10 years
Computer and equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and assets under installation and under construction.

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

4.6 Intangible assets and cost of spectrum license/Amortisation

Intangible assets and cost of spectrum license are recognised at cost, and the cost of the spectrum license is amortised as amortisation in profit or loss from the time the Group is ready to provide commercial service.

Following the initial recognition, the intangible assets and cost of spectrum license are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for loss on impairment (if any) of assets.

A summary of the amortisation of intangible assets is as follows:

- a) Program rights for drama series and film rights - amortised on a straight-line basis over 5 and 10 years or over the contract periods.
- b) Program rights for drama series produced by the Group - 50% of the cost is amortised within 12 months from the first on-air date, with the remaining cost amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years.
- c) Rights for films produced by the Group - 75% of the cost is amortised within 12 months from the first release or on-air date, with the remaining cost amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years.
- d) Spectrum license cost - amortised on a straight-line basis over 15 years.
- e) Website cost - amortised on a straight-line basis over 5 years and 10 years.
- f) Computer software - amortised on a straight-line basis over the contract periods or on a straight-line basis over 3 years 5 years and 10 years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

No amortisation is provided on advance payments and work in process.

The Group tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

4.7 Leases

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

The Group as a lessee

The Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. At the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Group recognises right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets and lease liabilities based on lease payments.

Right-of-use assets

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

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

Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 and 10 years
Computer and equipment	5 years

Right-of-use assets are presented as part of property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position.

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

Lease liabilities

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

The Group discounted the present value of the lease payments by the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Group's incremental borrowing rate. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

4.8 Related party transactions

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

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

4.9 Foreign currencies

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

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

Gains and losses on exchange are charged to profit or loss.

4.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

4.11 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

The Group has obligations in respect of the severance payments they must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Group treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

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

4.12 Provisions

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

4.13 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

4.14 Financial instruments

The Group initially measures financial assets at its fair value plus, in the case of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. However, trade receivables, that do not contain a significant financing component or for which at contract inception the Group expected payment by the customer less than one year and the Group has applied the practical expedient regarding not to adjust the effects of a significant financing component, are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in the accounting policy relating to revenue recognition.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

These financial assets include derivatives and financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest.

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

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial guarantee contracts

The Company estimates the expected credit losses of financial guarantee contracts based on the present value of the payments expected to be made to the holder of the contract if a default occurs, discounted using a risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting. The expected credit losses related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised under provisions.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

4.15 Derivatives

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

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

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

4.16 Fair value measurement

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

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

Level 1 - Use of quoted market prices in an active market for such assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly

Level 3 - Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

5. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards at times requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant judgements and estimates are as follows:

Allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

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

Intangible assets and amortisation

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

Deferred tax assets

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

Allowance for impairment of non-financial assets

In determining allowance for impairment of non-financial assets, the management is required to exercise judgements regarding determination of the recoverable amount of the assets, which is the higher of their fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the cash-generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

6. Related party transactions

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate		Transfer pricing policy
	financial statements		financial statements		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	
<u>Transactions with the subsidiaries</u>					
(eliminated from the consolidated financial statements)					
Interest income	-	-	-	7	6% per annum
Service income	-	-	2	-	Contract price or as agreed upon
Management fees					
(included in other income)	-	-	21	123	Contract price
Service revenue sharing payments	-	-	95	158	Contract price or as agreed upon
Rental and service expenses	-	-	1	2	Contract price or as agreed upon
Purchases of equipment	-	-	2	-	Contract price or as agreed upon
Acquisitions of intangible assets	-	-	1	-	Contract price or as agreed upon
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>					
Revenue from contracts with customers	562	616	162	162	Contract price or as agreed upon
Other income	2	2	-	-	Contract price
Cost of sales and services	22	23	1	1	Contract price or as agreed upon
Rental and service expenses	2	2	1	-	Contract price or as agreed upon
Other expenses	7	2	3	1	Contract price or as agreed upon
Purchases of equipment	-	17	-	-	Contract price or as agreed upon
Acquisitions of intangible assets	74	82	-	-	Contract price or as agreed upon

The balances of the accounts between the Group companies and those related parties are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements	financial statements	financial statements	financial statements
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Trade receivables - related parties (Note 8)</u>				
Related companies (related				
by common shareholders and directors)	-	67	-	29
<u>Other receivables - related parties (Note 8)</u>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	40	46
Related companies (related				
by common shareholders and directors)	-	9	-	-
Total other receivables - related parties	-	9	40	46
<u>Accrued revenues - related parties</u>				
Related companies (related				
by common shareholders and directors)	-	36	-	-
<u>Trade payables - related parties (Note 13)</u>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	108	94
Related companies (related				
by common shareholders and directors)	13	-	-	-
Total trade payables - related parties	13	-	108	94
<u>Other payables - related parties (Note 13)</u>				
Subsidiaries	-	-	37	54
Related companies (related				
by common shareholders and directors)	6	2	3	1
Total other payables - related parties	6	2	40	55
<u>Accrued expenses - related parties (Note 13)</u>				
Related companies (related				
by common shareholders and directors)	6	1	2	-
<u>Accounts payable for purchases of assets</u>				
<u>- related parties (Note 13)</u>				
Related company (related				
by common shareholders and directors)	16	36	-	-

Directors and management's benefits

During the years, the Group had employee benefit expenses payable to their directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Short-term employee benefits	20	33	11	24
Post-employment benefits	9	16	4	11
Total	29	49	15	35

Guarantee obligations with related parties

The Group has outstanding guarantee obligations with its related parties, as described in Note 25.2 a) to the financial statements.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash	32	37	10	5
Bank deposits	68,316	498,315	10,566	42,928
Total	68,348	498,352	10,576	42,933

As at 31 December 2024, bank deposits in saving accounts and fixed deposits carried interests between 0.15 and 1.00% per annum (2023: between 0.15 and 1.00% per annum).

8. Trade and other receivables

The balances of trade receivables, aged on the basis of due dates, are summarised below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Trade receivables - related parties</u>				
Not yet due	-	67	-	29
Total trade receivables - related parties	-	67	-	29
<u>Trade receivables - unrelated parties</u>				
Not yet due	31	32	2	1
Past due				
Up to 3 months	18	25	1	-
3 - 6 months	22	13	-	-
6 - 12 months	25	3	-	-
Over 12 months	9	2	-	-
Total	105	75	3	1
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(55)	(2)	-	-
Total trade receivables - unrelated parties, net	50	73	3	1
Total trade receivables - net	50	140	3	30
<u>Other receivables</u>				
Other receivables - related parties	-	9	40	46
Other receivables - unrelated parties	4	9	-	-
Total	4	18	40	46
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(2)	(2)	-	-
Total other receivables - net	2	16	40	46
Total trade and other receivables	52	156	43	76

The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days.

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

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Beginning balance	4	-
Provision for expected credit losses	53	4
Ending balance	<u>57</u>	<u>4</u>

The significant increase in allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables was mainly due to economic conditions that affect the debtors' ability to make payments.

9. Investments in subsidiaries

(Unit: Million Baht)

Company's name	Paid-up capital		Cost		Allowance for impairment of investment		Carrying amounts based on cost method - net	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Mono Cyber Company Limited	1,277	1,277	1,147	1,147	(157)	-	990	1,147
Mono Shopping Company Limited	20	20	9	9	(9)	-	-	9
Mono Production Company Limited	3,020	3,020	3,020	3,020	(2,895)	(2,040)	125	980
Total			<u>4,176</u>	<u>4,176</u>	<u>(3,061)</u>	<u>(2,040)</u>	<u>1,115</u>	<u>2,136</u>

Consideration of impairment of investments in subsidiaries and non-financial assets

Due to economic conditions and uncertainty in extension of a digital TV spectrum license, the Company has recognised impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries of Baht 1,021 million in the profit or loss. This adjustment was made to reduce the carrying amount of the assets to their recoverable amounts. The details are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Mono Cyber Company Limited ("Mono Cyber")	157	-
Mono Shopping	9	-
Mono Production ("Mono Production")	855	2,040
Total	<u>1,021</u>	<u>2,040</u>

The Company has determined the recoverable amounts of its investments in Mono Broadcast Company Limited (“Mono Broadcast”) (a subsidiary of Mono Production) and Mono Streaming Company Limited (“Mono Streaming”) (a subsidiary of Mono Cyber) based on value in use, using cash flow projections based on financial estimates approved by the management, covering the periods of remaining license and 5 years, respectively. In addition, the Company assessed the recoverable amounts of investments in Mono Cyber and Mono Production base on the fair value less costs to dispose (fair value level 3) using the Adjusted Book Value method.

Key assumptions used in the value in use and fair value less cost to dispose calculations are as follows:

	<u>Mono Streaming</u>	<u>Mono Production</u>
Long-term growth rate (% per annum)	2.40	-
Pre-tax discount rate (% per annum)	17.18	-
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	-	1.00 - 2.00
Building appraisal value (Baht per square meter)	-	1,500 -30,000
		<u>Mono Broadcast</u>
Growth rate (% per annum)		(10.00) - (15.00)
Pre-tax discount rate (% per annum)		13.72

Management has considered growth rate from historical operation results, expected market growth, gross domestic product and inflation rate, and discount rate as a pre-tax rate to reflect the risks specific to the subsidiaries.

The reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the subsidiaries’ recoverable amount, which are increase in pre-tax discount rates, decrease in building appraisal value and decrease in growth rate would result in further increase impairment on Mono Cyber and Mono Production.

In addition, as described in Notes 11 and 12 to the financial statements, due to economic conditions and uncertainty in extension of a digital TV spectrum license, the Group recognised impairment losses for non-financial assets relating to the subsidiary in profit or loss for the current year to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets to their recoverable amounts. The details are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)
	Consolidated financial statements
Intangible assets	158
Cost of spectrum license	274
Total	432

10. Property, plant and equipment

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Net book value:				
Property, plant and equipment	516	556	6	6
Right-of-use assets (Note 15.1)	15	13	-	-
Total	531	569	6	6

Movements of property, plant and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements						Total
	Land and land improvement	Building and building improvement	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Computer and equipment	Motor vehicles	Assets under installation and under construction	
Cost:							
1 January 2023	259	375	246	220	20	1	1,121
Transfers from right-of-use assets (Note 15.1)	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Additions	-	-	34	16	-	-	50
Disposals	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Transfers	-	1	-	-	-	(1)	-
31 December 2023	259	376	286	236	20	-	1,177
Transfers from right-of-use assets (Note 15.1)	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Additions	-	1	1	1	-	7	10
Disposals	-	-	(5)	(10)	(1)	-	(16)
31 December 2024	259	377	282	229	19	7	1,173

(Unit: Million Baht)

Consolidated financial statements

	Land and land improvement	Building and building improvement	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Computer and equipment	Motor vehicles	Assets under installation and under construction	Total
Accumulated depreciation:							
1 January 2023	11	129	220	198	11	-	569
Transfers from right-of-use assets (Note 15.1)	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Depreciation	1	24	14	9	1	-	49
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
31 December 2023	12	153	237	207	12	-	621
Transfers from right-of-use assets (Note 15.1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Depreciation	2	24	13	11	1	-	51
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	(5)	(10)	(1)	-	(16)
31 December 2024	14	177	245	209	12	-	657
Net book value:							
31 December 2023	247	223	49	29	8	-	556
31 December 2024	245	200	37	20	7	7	516
Depreciation for the year							
2023 (Baht 42 million included in cost of services, and the balance in administrative expenses)							49
2024 (Baht 50 million included in cost of services, and the balance in administrative expenses)							51

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Separate financial statements			
	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Computer and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost:				
1 January 2023	15	62	2	79
Additions	1	1	-	2
31 December 2023	16	63	2	81
Additions	-	2	-	2
Disposals	-	(8)	-	(8)
31 December 2024	16	57	2	75
Accumulated depreciation:				
1 January 2023	13	59	-	72
Depreciation	1	2	-	3
31 December 2023	14	61	-	75
Depreciation	1	1	-	2
Depreciation on disposals	-	(8)	-	(8)
31 December 2024	15	54	-	69
Net book value:				
31 December 2023	2	2	2	6
31 December 2024	1	3	2	6
Depreciation for the year				
2023 (Baht 1 million included in cost of services, and the balance in administrative expenses)				3
2024 (Baht 1 million included in cost of services, and the balance in administrative expenses)				2

As at 31 December 2024, certain items of equipment had been fully depreciated but were still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to Baht 284 million (2023: Baht 291 million) (the Company only: Baht 64 million (2023: Baht 68 million)).

A subsidiary has mortgaged land with structures thereon with a net book value of Baht 460 million (2023: Baht 478 million) as collateral against a long-term loan facility.

11. Intangible assets

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements					Total
	Website copyright	Films, music and video copyright	Program rights of drama series	Computer software	Advance payments and work in process	
Cost:						
1 January 2023	83	2,203	734	56	206	3,282
Additions	-	4	-	1	964	969
Disposals	-	(835)	-	(10)	-	(845)
Transfers	-	658	287	-	(945)	-
31 December 2023	83	2,030	1,021	47	225	3,406
Additions	-	-	-	-	809	809
Disposals	(60)	(629)	(6)	(5)	-	(700)
Transfers	-	468	236	-	(704)	-
31 December 2024	23	1,869	1,251	42	330	3,515
Accumulated amortisation:						
1 January 2023	57	995	405	42	-	1,499
Amortisation	1	699	82	5	-	787
Amortisation on disposals	-	(825)	-	(7)	-	(832)
31 December 2023	58	869	487	40	-	1,454
Amortisation	-	608	226	3	-	837
Amortisation on disposals	(49)	(628)	(2)	(3)	-	(682)
31 December 2024	9	849	711	40	-	1,609
Allowance for impairment loss:						
1 January 2023	24	-	4	1	-	29
31 December 2023	24	-	4	1	-	29
Increase	-	70	88	-	-	158
Decrease	(11)	-	(4)	(1)	-	(16)
31 December 2024	13	70	88	-	-	171
Net book value:						
31 December 2023	1	1,161	530	6	225	1,923
31 December 2024	1	950	452	2	330	1,735
Amortisation for the year						
2023 (Baht 784 million included in cost of services, and the balance in administrative expenses)						787
2024 (Baht 835 million included in cost of services, and the balance in administrative expenses)						837

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Separate	
	financial statements	
	Computer software	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cost:		
Beginning balance	21	20
Additions	1	1
Ending balance	<u>22</u>	<u>21</u>
Accumulated amortisation:		
Beginning balance	16	14
Amortisation (included in administrative expenses)	2	2
Ending balance	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>
Net book value	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

During the current year, the Group recognises impairment losses for intangible assets in profit or loss to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets to their recoverable amounts. The details are as follows:

		(Unit: Million Baht)
Cash		Consolidated
generating units	Type of intangible assets	financial statements
Mono Broadcast	Films, music and video copyright	70
	Program rights of drama series	88
	Total	<u>158</u>

Details and key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are described in Note 9 to the financial statements.

The reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the intangible assets' recoverable amount which are increase in pre-tax discount rates and decrease in growth rate would result in further increase impairment on intangible assets.

12. Cost of spectrum license

Mono Broadcast won a digital TV spectrum license auction for variety Standard Definition (SD) (“the license”) held by the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (“NBTC”). The license is valid for 15 years from the date of the license (25 April 2014 to 24 April 2029).

The net book value of cost of spectrum license is presented below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	<u>Consolidated financial statements</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cost	1,278	1,278
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(1,004)	(940)
Less: Allowance for impairment	(274)	-
Net book value	<u>-</u>	<u>338</u>

Movements in the cost of spectrum license accounts during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	<u>Consolidated financial statements</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Beginning balance	338	402
Amortisation	(64)	(64)
Impairment loss	(274)	-
Ending balance	<u>-</u>	<u>338</u>

Mono Broadcast is required to pay license fee, other fees and fee for the Broadcasting and Telecommunications Research and Development Fund for the Public Interest as specified by NBTC.

In compliance with preconditions to receive the license, on 17 January 2014, Mono Broadcast entered into a lease agreement to lease for digital terrestrial television service with the Royal Thai Army Radio and Television Station (“RTART”) to broadcast digital television signal via RTART multiplexes. The service will be valid from 17 January 2014 to 31 May 2028 and Mono Broadcast must pay a monthly service fee as stipulated in the agreement.

During the current year, the Group recognises impairment losses for cost of spectrum license of Baht 274 million in profit or loss to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets to their recoverable amounts.

Details and key assumptions used in the value in use calculations of Mono Broadcast are described in Note 9 to the financial statements.

13. Trade and other payables

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Related parties</u>				
Trade payables	13	-	108	94
Other payables	6	2	40	55
Accrued expenses	6	1	2	-
Payable for purchases of assets	16	36	-	-
<u>Unrelated parties</u>				
Trade payables	18	20	-	-
Other payables	65	93	8	9
Accrued expenses	40	97	2	10
Payable for purchases of assets	578	724	-	-
Total trade and other payables	<u>742</u>	<u>973</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>168</u>

14. Long-term loans from banks

(Unit: Million Baht)

			Consolidated	
			financial statements	
Loan	Interest rate	Repayment schedule	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
			(Percent)	
1	Reference to Minimum Loan Rate (MLR)	Prescribed terms in the loan agreement, from 1 January 2025 to 20 June 2026	965	1,075
2	Reference to Minimum Loan Rate (MLR)	Monthly basis in 9 installments, from 31 July 2024 to 31 March 2024	-	127
3	Reference to Minimum Loan Rate (MLR)	Prescribed terms in the loan agreement, from 1 July 2024 to 24 April 2025	300	360
Total			1,265	1,562
Less: Deferred front-end fees			-	(1)
Long-term loans from banks - net			1,265	1,561
Less: Current portion			(1,265)	(1,301)
Long-term loans from banks - net of current portion			-	260

Movements in the long-term loan from bank account during the year are summarised below.

(Unit: Million Baht)

		Consolidated	
		financial statements	
		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Beginning balance		1,561	1,512
Add: Borrowing during the period		-	360
Less: Repayment		(296)	(312)
Add: Amortisation of front-end fees		-	1
Ending balance		1,265	1,561

The subsidiaries' loans are secured by the mortgage of a subsidiary's land with structures thereon, the assignment of rights to receive space service income, airtime rental income, and income from granting permission to use broadcasting TV channels, as specified in the agreement. Furthermore, the Company provides guarantees to secure the loans.

The loan agreements including amendment agreement stipulate certain performance requirements and covenants, pertaining to matters such as the maintenance of certain debt-to-equity ratios and debt service coverage ratios as prescribed in the agreements, maintenance of the shareholdings of current shareholders and increasing capital in the Company and its subsidiaries within a specified period.

As of 31 December 2024, two subsidiaries were unable to maintain the required financial ratio and did not comply with the capital increase requirements within the specified period under the loan agreements and their amendment agreements. As a result, lenders may exercise their rights under these agreements, including demanding full repayment of the debts. However, the subsidiaries have submitted waiver requests to the lenders, seeking relief from both financial ratio requirements and other non-financial covenants stipulated in the loan agreements and amendment agreements. The requests are currently under consideration by the lenders. To comply with financial reporting standards, the subsidiary has reclassified long-term loan of Baht 215 million (non-current portion of the debt as per the repayment terms of the agreement) as a current liability, presented under the section of the current portion of long-term loans from banks. The Group is actively working on the capital increase plan and implementing the operational improvement plan, which includes revising business strategies, as well as adjusting operational processes and personnel structures. and the Group expects that the negotiations with the lenders will be successfully concluded.

15. Leases

The Group as a lessee has lease contracts for various items of property, plant, and equipment used in its operations. Leases generally have lease terms between 1 and 5 years.

15.1 Right-of-use assets

Movements of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Computer and equipment	Total
1 January 2023	4	4	8
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	(3)	-	(3)
Additions	5	6	11
Depreciation	(1)	(2)	(3)
31 December 2023	5	8	13
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	-	(1)	(1)
Additions	6	-	6
Depreciation	(1)	(2)	(3)
31 December 2024	10	5	15

15.2 Lease liabilities

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2024	2023
Lease payments	15	13
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(1)	(1)
Total	14	12
Less: Portion due within one year	(6)	(4)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	8	8

Movements in the lease liability account during the years are summarised below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Beginning balance	12	5
Additions	6	13
Less: Repayments	(4)	(6)
Ending balance	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 26.2 to the financial statements under the liquidity risk.

15.3 Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	3	3

15.4 Others

The Group had total cash outflows for leases for the year 2024 of Baht 4 million (2023: Baht 6 million), including the cash outflow related to short-term lease and leases of low-value assets.

16. Provision for long-term employee benefits

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

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Provision for long-term employee benefits				
at beginning of year	91	82	29	28
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	5	8	2	2
Interest cost	2	3	1	1
Past service costs and gains or losses on settlement	(44)	-	(14)	-
Reversal of provisions	-	(2)	-	(2)
Included in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from				
Demographic assumptions changes	(1)	-	-	-
Financial assumptions changes	1	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	2	-	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits				
at end of year	<u>56</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>29</u>

The Group recognised long term employee benefit as expenses in profit or loss. The details are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		Financial statement	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Administrative expenses	93	9	24	1

During the year, the Group paid employee layoff compensation totaling Baht 130 million (the Company only: Baht 35 million) as a result of its restructuring plan.

As at 31 December 2024, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit was 17 - 21 years (2023: 12 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

	(Unit: Percent per annum)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Discount rate	3.15 - 3.47	3.60	3.15	3.60
Salary increase rate	5.00	5.25	5.00	5.25

The result of sensitivity analysis on significant assumptions that increase (decrease) the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation is summarised below:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Discount rate				
Increase 50 basis points	(3)	(6)	(1)	(2)
Decrease 50 basis points	4	6	1	2
Salary increase rate				
Increase 100 basis points	7	14	2	4
Decrease 100 basis points	(6)	(12)	(2)	(4)

17. Share capital

On 25 April 2024, the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders passed resolutions to approve a decrease of Baht 34.7 million in the Company's registered share capital, from Baht 381,805,404 (3,818,054,038 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.1 each) to Baht 347,105,404 (3,471,054,038 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.1 each) by cancelling 347 million unissued ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 0.1 each to accommodate the increase in the Company's share capital under a general mandate. The Company registered the decrease in its registered capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 21 May 2024.

18. Statutory reserve

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

19. Revenues from services and sales

19.1 Revenue recognised in relation to contract balances

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated	
	financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Revenue recognised during the year that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	59	56

19.2 Revenue to be recognised for the remaining performance obligations

As at 31 December 2024, revenue totaling Baht 407 million (2023: Baht 574 million) (the Company only: Baht 135 million, 2023: Baht 297 million) is expected to be recognised in the future in respect of performance obligations under contracts with customers that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) The Group expects to satisfy these performance obligations within 1 year.

19.3 Contract assets - accrued income

The balance of accrued income as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, aged on the basis of period until they are expected to be billed to customers in the future, can be summarised as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Period to expected billing				
In up to 3 months	82	166	5	1
In up 3 to 9 months	15	14	-	-
Total	<u>97</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

20. Expenses by nature

Significant expenses classified by nature are as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Salaries, wages and other employee benefits	359	437	91	78
Depreciation and amortisation	955	903	5	4
Advertising and sales promotion expenses	194	185	1	1
Cost of production and services	182	149	96	74
Maintenance and utilities expenses	141	105	11	8

21. Income tax

	(Unit: Million Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Current tax:				
Current income tax charge	23	-	-	-
Withholding tax written off	13	1	9	-
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	235	192	10	6
Income tax expense reported in profit or loss	<u>271</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Accounting loss before tax	(525)	(62)	(1,042)	(2,040)
Applicable tax rate (percent)	20	20	20	20
Accounting loss before tax multiplied				
by income tax rate	(105)	(12)	(208)	(408)
Withholding tax written off	13	1	9	-
Unrecognised deferred tax on temporary differences	97	4	204	408
Tax losses which deferred tax assets have not been recognised	44	6	4	-
Previously deductible temporary differences and unrecognised tax losses that is used to reduce deferred tax expense	-	(2)	-	-
Write-down of previous deferred tax asset	215	175	10	6
Effects of eliminating entries on the consolidated financial statements	7	20	-	-
Tax effects of:				
Non-deductible expenses	-	1	-	-
Income tax expense reported in profit or loss	<u>271</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

The components of deferred tax assets are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Statements of financial position			
	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Intangible assets	-	4	-	-
Cost of spectrum license	-	92	-	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits	3	16	-	6
Unused tax loss	-	126	-	4
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses totaling Baht 2,449 million (2023: Baht 1,169 million) (the Company only: Baht 3,335 million (2023: Baht 2,284 million)), on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised as the Group believes that future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow utilisation of the temporary differences and unused tax losses.

The unused tax losses amounting to Baht 1,948 million will expire by 2029 (2023: Baht 1,781 million will expire by 2028).

22. Earnings per share

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

The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings per share:

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Loss attributable to equity holders				
of the Company (million Baht)	(797)	(255)	(1,061)	(2,046)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares				
(million shares)	3,471	3,471	3,471	3,471
Basic loss per share (Baht)	(0.23)	(0.07)	(0.31)	(0.59)

23. Provident fund

The Group and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The Group and its employees contribute to the fund monthly at rates of between 3% and 7% of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by TISCO Asset Management Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. The contributions for the year 2024 amounting to Baht 6 million (2023: Baht 11 million) (the Company only: Baht 2 million (2023: Baht 3 million)) were recognised as expenses.

24. Segment information

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

The Group's operations are carried on mainly in Thailand. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits (loss) and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain exclusively to the aforementioned reportable geographical area.

The following table presents revenue and profit (loss) information regarding the Group's operating segments for the years.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Media business		Content and entertainment business		Adjustments and eliminations		Consolidation	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	1,561	1,686	250	198	-	-	1,811	1,884
Inter-segment revenues	-	-	262	392	(262)	(392)	-	-
Total revenues	<u>1,561</u>	<u>1,686</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>(262)</u>	<u>(392)</u>	<u>1,811</u>	<u>1,884</u>
Timing of revenue recognition:								
Revenue recognised at a point in time	1,004	1,151	350	428	(262)	(392)	1,092	1,187
Revenue recognised over time	<u>557</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>697</u>
Total revenues	<u>1,561</u>	<u>1,686</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>(262)</u>	<u>(392)</u>	<u>1,811</u>	<u>1,884</u>
Segment profit (loss)	566	670	(27)	(119)			539	551
Loss on impairment of assets	(432)	-	-	-			(432)	-
Unallocated income and expenses - net							<u>(632)</u>	<u>(613)</u>
Loss before income tax							<u>(525)</u>	<u>(62)</u>

The Group has revenues from a major customer in amount of Baht 562 million (2023: a major customer in amount of Baht 476 million), arising from the media business and the content and entertainment business.

25. Commitments and contingent liabilities

25.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2024, the subsidiaries had capital commitments of Baht 136 million (2023: Baht 103 million), relating to the purchases and productions of movie and drama series rights.

25.2 Guarantees

- a) As at 31 December 2024, the Group has guaranteed bank credit facilities of its subsidiaries to the consolidated financial statements) totaling Baht 1,895 million (2023: Baht 2,160 million).
- b) As at 31 December 2024, the subsidiaries have guaranteed bank credit facilities of the Company amounting to Baht 35 million (2023: Baht 35 million).

- c) As at 31 December 2024, the subsidiaries had outstanding bank guarantees of USD 10 million (2023: Baht 7 million and USD 12 million) issued by banks on behalf of the subsidiaries to guarantee contractual performance. The bank guarantees are secured by guarantees provided by the Group and pledges of its saving deposits.

25.3 Service commitments

As at 31 December 2024, the subsidiaries had outstanding payment commitments in respect of service agreements amounting to Baht 53 million (2023: Baht 39 million). The terms of the agreements were generally between 1 and 3 years.

26. Financial instruments

26.1 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The financial risks associated with significant financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to trade receivables, accrued revenues and other financial instruments. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as stated in the statement of financial position.

The Group manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, outstanding trade receivables, accrued revenues and other financial instruments are regularly monitored. However, the Group is exposed to concentrations of credit risk with respect to receivables because the Group has a few major customers who are in the same industry.

At each reporting date, the Group determines expected credit losses on the basis of an aging profile of outstanding debts for customer groups with similar credit risks, or on the basis of the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its long-term loans from banks as described in Note 14 to the financial statements.

Most of the Group's financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate, except for trade and other receivables, accrued income, trade and other payables and payable for purchases of assets with no interest charged.

An increase or decrease of 0.5% in the interest rates of the Group's floating rate borrowings, assuming that the principals as at 31 December 2024 and all other variables remain constant over one year, would result in a respective increase or decrease of Baht 6 million in the Group's loss before tax. This information is not a forecast or prediction of future market conditions.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the foreign currency risk relates primarily to purchase of trading or service transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Group seeks to reduce this risk by entering into foreign exchange forward contracts when it considers appropriate. Generally, the forward contracts mature within one year.

The balances of financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are summarised below.

Foreign currency	Consolidated		Average exchange rate	
	financial statements			
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US dollar	9	28	34.1461	34.2233

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors the risk of a shortage of liquidity through the use of bank overdrafts, loans and lease contracts. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	(Unit: Million Baht)		
	Consolidated financial statements		
	2024		
	Less than		
	1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	742	115	857
Long-term loans from banks	1,265	-	1,265
Lease liabilities	6	9	15

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements		
	2023		
	Less than		
	1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Bank overdraft and short-term loans from financial institutions	135	-	135
Trade and other payables	973	119	1,092
Long-term loans	1,301	260	1,561
Lease liabilities	4	9	13

As at 31 December 2024, the Company's financial liabilities of Baht 160 million (2023: Baht 183 million) are payable less than one year.

26.2 Fair values of financial instruments

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

The methods and assumptions used by the Grouping estimating the fair value of derivatives has been determined using a discounted future cash flow model and a valuation model technique. Most of the inputs used for the valuation are observable in the relevant market, such as spot rates of foreign currencies, yield curves of the respective currencies, interest rate yield curves and commodity price yield curves. The Group considers counterparty credit risk when determining the fair value of derivatives.

27. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that they have appropriate capital structure in order to support their business and maximise shareholder value. As at 31 December 2024, the Group's debt-to-equity ratio was 5.31:1 (2023: 2.44:1) and the Company's was 0.17:1 (2023: 0.10:1) (the Group is unable to comply with the covenants as described in Note 14 to the financial statements).

28. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28 February 2025.