

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE PLAN ADMINISTRATOR

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Thai Airways International Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) and the separate financial statements of Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (the “Company”) which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the related consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Thai Airways International Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries and of Thai Airways International Public Company Limited as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRSs”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (“TSAs”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are 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 our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matters	Audit Responses
<p>Accuracy of passenger fare</p> <p>Passenger fare is recognized as revenue when the related transportation service is provided. The value of passenger fare for which the related transportation service has not yet been provided at the end of the reporting period is recorded as unearned transportation revenue presented as the part of deferred revenue in the statement of financial position.</p> <p>Passenger fare is made up of a high volume of individually low value transactions. The amount of revenue to be recognized for each flight as it is flown relies on complex internal IT system that handle large volumes of transaction data. We have focused our audit on revenue from passenger fare for the accuracy of value of passenger fare that have not yet been provided and the recognition of revenue on passenger fare when services have been provided.</p> <p>Accounting policies for recognition of revenue from passenger fare were disclosed in Note 3.14 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Key audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained understanding and assessed and tested the Group’s internal controls on the passenger fare process by making enquiry of responsible personnel and selecting representative samples to test the implementation of the designed controls. • Involved our IT specialists to audit general IT control on IT Systems and review the testing results on System and Organization Controls for Service Organization (SOC) of relevant IT controls which were verified by a valid third party. • Reconciled the unearned transportation revenue and revenue on passenger fare in the accounts with reports from related IT systems. • Examined sample selections of passenger fare recorded as unearned transportation revenue to underlying evidence of payment, and of flight records to assess the accuracy of the revenue recognized when services have been provided. • Performed analytical review on revenue data disaggregated by nature to detect possible irregularities. • Tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments which were directly posted passenger fare.

Key Audit Matters	Audit Responses
<p>Assessing impairment of aircrafts and related assets</p> <p>Management performs an impairment assessment of the cash-generating units by comparing its carrying value with its recoverable amount.</p> <p>We identified the assessment of impairment of aircraft and related assets in the cases that the recoverable amount obtained from value-in-use as a key audit matter because it uses the significant accounting estimate that required management to exercise a high degree of judgment in estimating revenue growth and discount rate which is relevant to the future cash flows.</p> <p>Accounting policies of impairment and details of aircraft and related assets were disclosed in the Notes 3.11 and 4.1 to the financial statements, respectively.</p>	<p>Key audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read minutes of the Plan Administrator, Creditors, Executive Management, and those Charged with Governance meetings and held discussions with senior management to understand to rationale and assumption and also consider if they were reflected in the value-in-use calculation prepared by Management. • Obtained an understanding of process in determining the indicator and estimate of allowance for impairment of aircrafts and related assets and tested of design and implementation of Group’s internal control. • Involved internal valuation specialist to assess and test the appropriateness and possibility of the methodology and significant assumptions applied by the management in projected cash flow relating to the value-in-use, including the consideration of revenue growth, which is based on utilization of the fleet and flight plan, and discount rate with reference to our understanding of the business, historical trends and available industry information and market data. • Performed sensitivity analyzes on the key assumptions, included projected profitability, expected growth rates and discount rates adopted in the discounted cash flow forecasts and assessing whether there was any indicator of management bias in the selection of this assumptions. • Preformed analytical review on information relevant to the loss on impairment of aircrafts and related assets. • Checked the arithmetical accuracy of the computation used in assessing of value-in-use. • Reviewed the disclosures in respect of the impairment assessment of these assets.

Key Audit Matters	Audit Responses
<p>Assessing fair value of newly issued ordinary shares</p> <p>Management of the Company has considered the fair value of the newly issued ordinary shares by referencing to the values assessed by the Company’s financial advisor and the independent financial advisor for determining the offering price of newly issued ordinary shares, which is part of the business rehabilitation plan, and for considering gains or losses arising from the debt-to-equity conversion.</p> <p>We identified the assessment of referred fair value for determining the offering price of newly issued ordinary shares as a key audit matter because the significance of the fair value of newly issued ordinary shares used in calculation of transactions related to debt-to-equity conversion, discount on share capital from capital increase, and loss on debt restructuring to be accounted for. The assessment of fair value included the high degree of management judgment in selecting the Enterprise Value to EBITDA Ratio (“EV/EBITDA”) as an appropriate valuation method, and in estimating the Company’s future financial projection which data and key assumptions including revenue and expense projections for the year 2025 were used in the estimation of earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization (“EBITDA”) at the valuation date and the median of EV/EBITDA ratios of other publicly listed airline companies, both domestically and internationally.</p> <p>Related newly issued ordinary shares, share discount, and loss on debt restructuring were disclosed in the Notes 5 and 31.2.2 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Key audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read minutes of the Plan Administrator and held discussions with senior management to understand to rationale and assumption and also consider if they were reflected in the fair value of newly issued ordinary shares of the Company. • Obtained an understanding of process in determining the assessment of the fair value of newly issued ordinary shares of the Company. • Involved internal valuation specialist to assess and test the appropriateness and possibility of the methodology and significant assumptions applied by the management in financial projection relating to the fair value assessment of the Company’s newly issued ordinary shares, including the consideration of revenue projection, which is based on utilization of the fleet and flight plan, and expenses related to estimate EBITDA and evaluate the appropriateness of the median value used in the calculation to estimate the enterprise value with reference to our understanding of the business, historical trends and available industry information and market data. • Tested the computation used in assessing of the fair value of newly issued ordinary shares, and verified the recording of financial liability derecognition, share discount, and loss on debt restructuring. • Verified the appropriateness of presentation and disclosures related to debt-to-equity conversion, capital increase, share discount, and loss on debt restructuring.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group and the Company 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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 and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We 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 we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we 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 our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

BANGKOK
February 25, 2025

Juntira Juntrachaichoat
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand)
Registration No. 6326
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS AUDIT CO., LTD.

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		SEPARATE	
		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	7.1	84,212,099,225	52,939,463,396	84,011,866,101	52,359,257,744
Trade and other current receivables	6.2, 8	13,973,354,409	19,190,916,364	14,298,748,886	18,666,925,099
Inventories	9	4,000,113,217	5,253,829,658	4,000,113,217	5,221,302,754
Current tax assets		312,923,583	349,267,292	312,923,583	349,267,292
Other current financial assets	10	30,776,996,076	14,190,615,215	30,656,957,519	14,090,577,500
Other current assets		-	49,346,375	-	49,346,375
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	11	1,733,713,794	2,102,577,841	1,733,713,794	2,102,577,841
Total Current Assets		135,009,200,304	94,076,016,141	135,014,323,100	92,839,254,605
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Other non-current financial assets		1,163,233,305	3,140,999,962	1,162,007,806	3,135,906,662
Investments in associates	12.1	681,945,756	574,690,186	392,334,000	383,334,000
Investments in subsidiaries	12.2	-	-	10,209,920	10,209,920
Property, plant and equipment	13	37,024,792,322	44,579,272,684	36,979,059,176	44,556,189,072
Right-of-use assets	14	75,366,845,645	65,047,852,604	75,344,571,658	65,042,183,223
Intangible assets		100,518,695	121,672,860	98,467,638	115,987,117
Derivative assets	34.2.1	158,935,484	-	158,935,484	-
Deferred tax assets	15	10,997,811,955	10,994,809,615	10,987,712,303	10,987,712,303
Aircraft maintenance reserves	16	14,208,700,087	14,894,114,789	14,208,700,087	14,894,114,789
Other non-current assets	17	17,796,313,104	5,561,226,965	17,793,507,689	5,463,449,926
Total Non-current Assets		157,499,096,353	144,914,639,665	157,135,505,761	144,589,087,012
TOTAL ASSETS		292,508,296,657	238,990,655,806	292,149,828,861	237,428,341,617

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

.....
(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)
Chief Executive Officer

.....
(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)
Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		SEPARATE	
		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other current payables	6.2, 20	28,311,107,986	28,547,059,852	28,128,520,868	27,340,119,068
Deferred revenue	21	38,754,294,290	37,575,699,718	38,754,294,290	37,497,491,090
Current portion of long-term liabilities					
Leases liabilities	7.3, 19	9,510,204,751	7,186,755,767	9,500,864,156	7,180,322,067
Income tax payable		11,029,266	7,920,562	-	-
Accrued dividends		459,000	54,626,562	-	54,228,762
Other current liabilities		-	824,161,546	-	816,630,738
Total Current Liabilities		76,587,095,293	74,196,224,007	76,383,679,314	72,888,791,725
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long-term liabilities					
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	7.3, 18.1	4,415,743,209	8,398,920,948	4,415,743,209	8,398,920,948
Long-term borrowings from related parties	6.2, 7.3	6,561,934,832	24,931,759,206	6,561,934,832	24,931,759,206
Leases liabilities	7.3, 19	81,096,825,748	77,073,995,134	81,083,479,708	77,073,635,777
Debentures	7.3, 18.2	27,156,272,666	46,826,245,490	27,156,272,666	46,826,245,490
Trade and other non-current payables	6.2, 20	9,163,788,818	15,699,742,644	9,163,788,818	15,699,742,644
Derivative liabilities	34.2.1	52,375,531	-	52,375,531	-
Staff pension fund	22	728,505,024	880,273,136	728,505,024	880,273,136
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	23	6,558,557,391	4,768,335,454	6,529,148,091	4,740,606,576
Other non-current provisions	24	34,579,875,543	29,340,225,624	34,579,875,543	29,340,225,624
Other non-current liabilities		18,583,262	17,414,882	-	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		170,332,462,024	207,936,912,518	170,271,123,422	207,891,409,401
TOTAL LIABILITIES		246,919,557,317	282,133,136,525	246,654,802,736	280,780,201,126

.....
(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)
Chief Executive Officer

.....
(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)
Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		SEPARATE	
		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)					
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
SHARE CAPITAL					
Authorized share capital					
28,303.29 million ordinary shares par value					
	of Baht 10 each	31.2.1	283,032,915,670		283,032,915,670
33,682.46 million ordinary shares par value					
	of Baht 10 each	31.2.2	336,824,601,650		336,824,601,650
Issued and paid-up share capital					
28,303.29 million ordinary shares par value					
	of Baht 10 each	31	283,032,915,670		283,032,915,670
2,182.77 million ordinary shares par value					
	of Baht 10 each	31	21,827,719,170		21,827,719,170
Shares premium (discount)					
			(142,322,289,314)	1,862,979,154	(142,322,289,314)
DEFICIT					
Unappropriated (deficit)					
			(104,135,784,750)	(75,879,961,389)	(104,096,298,666)
Other components of shareholders' equity					
			8,935,232,321	8,975,379,114	8,880,698,435
Total shareholders' equity attributable					
to owners of the Company (capital deficiency)					
			45,510,073,927	(43,213,883,951)	45,495,026,125
Non-controlling interests					
			78,665,413	71,403,232	-
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
(CAPITAL DEFICIENCY)					
			45,588,739,340	(43,142,480,719)	45,495,026,125
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
			292,508,296,657	238,990,655,806	292,149,828,861

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

.....
(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)
Chief Executive Officer

.....
(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)
Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		SEPARATE	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues	32.1, 32.2				
Revenues from sales and rendering of services	25, 30				
Passenger and excess baggage		159,103,687,864	132,736,296,515	159,103,687,864	123,199,606,036
Freight and mail		17,267,870,456	15,464,155,160	17,267,870,456	15,464,702,055
Other business		10,876,942,154	9,245,118,589	10,551,871,669	10,326,618,631
Total revenues from sales and rendering of services		187,248,500,474	157,445,570,264	186,923,429,989	148,990,926,722
Other income					
Interest income		2,929,007,493	1,395,867,754	2,924,497,304	1,391,491,244
Gain on debt restructuring	5.2.3.1	-	3,956,035,896	-	3,956,035,896
Gain on derivatives	34.2.1	106,559,953	-	106,559,953	-
Other income	26	2,537,032,908	2,694,316,844	2,203,015,085	2,541,842,947
Total other income		5,572,600,354	8,046,220,494	5,234,072,342	7,889,370,087
Total Revenues		192,821,100,828	165,491,790,758	192,157,502,331	156,880,296,809
Expenses					
Aircraft fuel expenses		50,473,643,252	47,764,889,764	50,473,643,252	44,263,058,427
Employee benefits expenses		12,107,610,854	10,708,292,136	12,032,790,924	10,378,919,806
Flight service expenses		18,331,823,637	14,034,165,597	18,315,857,135	13,087,435,035
Crew expenses		4,982,464,652	3,999,632,400	4,980,790,189	3,658,000,299
Aircraft repair and maintenance costs		20,428,384,140	11,037,453,242	20,428,384,140	10,172,530,198
Depreciation and amortization expenses		13,026,274,738	11,389,087,654	13,012,344,674	10,728,820,383
Lease of aircraft and spare parts		1,065,329,243	2,967,110,628	1,065,329,243	2,907,698,886
Inventories and supplies expenses		7,700,610,214	5,882,380,107	7,699,374,789	5,615,276,738
Selling and advertising expenses		9,239,186,599	7,240,111,066	9,210,834,547	6,534,513,148
Impairment loss on assets	27	6,483,102,146	76,800,799	6,483,102,146	76,800,799
Loss on debt restructuring	5.2.3.1	45,271,411,972	-	45,271,411,972	-
Net foreign exchange loss		906,040,936	1,065,603,355	907,618,857	58,445,484
Loss on restructuring of business operation in aviation business	6.4	-	-	-	9,012,740,346
Other expenses		10,590,917,667	6,871,771,719	10,416,357,770	6,599,201,631
Total Expenses		200,606,800,050	123,037,298,467	200,297,839,638	123,093,441,180
Profit (Loss) from operating activities		(7,785,699,222)	42,454,492,291	(8,140,337,307)	33,786,855,629
Finance costs		18,781,342,972	15,610,608,001	18,779,910,518	14,978,540,342
Impairment loss determined in accordance with TFRS 9 (reversal)	28	22,485,077	106,278,977	(517,049,175)	(193,748,205)
Share of profit of investments in associates using the equity method		(63,363,628)	(63,687,709)	-	-
Profit (loss) before income tax income (expenses)		(26,526,163,643)	26,801,293,022	(26,403,198,650)	19,002,063,492
Income tax income (expenses)	29	(374,496,607)	1,322,013,880	(353,968,750)	1,342,547,612
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEARS		(26,900,660,250)	28,123,306,902	(26,757,167,400)	20,344,611,104

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

.....
(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)
Chief Executive Officer

.....
(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)
Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		SEPARATE	
		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)					
Components of other comprehensive income					
that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gains on revaluation of assets		39,528,980	-	39,528,980	-
Gains (loss) on investment in equity designated at fair value					
through other comprehensive income		9,172,873	(30,636,204)	9,172,032	(7,978,058)
Actuarial loss on employee benefit obligations	23	(1,819,508,194)	(247,728,843)	(1,818,544,760)	(246,050,230)
Shares of other comprehensive income of investments in associates					
using the equity method		68,165,614	-	-	-
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		340,334,810	50,805,658	353,968,750	50,805,658
Total components of other comprehensive income					
that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,362,305,917)	(227,559,389)	(1,415,874,998)	(203,222,630)
Other comprehensive expense for the years - net of tax		(1,362,305,917)	(227,559,389)	(1,415,874,998)	(203,222,630)
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the years		(28,262,966,167)	27,895,747,513	(28,173,042,398)	20,141,388,474
Profit (loss) attributable to					
Owners of the parent		(26,933,664,237)	28,096,388,393	(26,757,167,400)	20,344,611,104
Non-controlling interests		33,003,987	26,918,509	-	-
		(26,900,660,250)	28,123,306,902	(26,757,167,400)	20,344,611,104
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to					
Owners of the parent		(28,295,970,154)	27,868,829,004	(28,173,042,398)	20,141,388,474
Non-controlling interests		33,003,987	26,918,509	-	-
		(28,262,966,167)	27,895,747,513	(28,173,042,398)	20,141,388,474
Profit (loss) per share					
Number of ordinary shares weighted average (shares)		4,305,371,646	2,182,771,917	4,305,371,646	2,182,771,917
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Baht per share)		(6.26)	12.87	(6.21)	9.32

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

.....
(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)
Chief Executive Officer

.....
(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)
Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

Consolidated financial statements										
Note	Shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the Company							Non-controlling interests	Total shareholders' equity (Capital deficiency)	
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium (discount)	Deficit Unappropriated	Other components of shareholders' equity						Total shareholders' equity attributable to owners of the Company (Capital deficiency)
				Other comprehensive income (expense)						
				Surplus on revaluation assets - net of tax	Gains (losses) on remeasuring equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Share of other comprehensive income of associates using the equity method	Total other components of shareholders' equity			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	21,827,719,170	1,862,979,154	(103,848,403,956)	9,031,404,655	43,588,022	-	9,074,992,677	(71,082,712,955)	58,076,529	(71,024,636,426)
Changes in shareholders' equity										
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,500,006)	(13,500,006)
Dividends paid to cumulative preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91,800)	(91,800)
Transfer capital surplus from valuation of sold asset	-	-	70,572,971	(70,572,971)	-	-	(70,572,971)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	-	-	27,897,869,596	-	(29,040,592)	-	(29,040,592)	27,868,829,004	26,918,509	27,895,747,513
Balance as at December 31, 2023	21,827,719,170	1,862,979,154	(75,879,961,389)	8,960,831,684	14,547,430	-	8,975,379,114	(43,213,883,951)	71,403,232	(43,142,480,719)
Balance as at January 1, 2024	21,827,719,170	1,862,979,154	(75,879,961,389)	8,960,831,684	14,547,430	-	8,975,379,114	(43,213,883,951)	71,403,232	(43,142,480,719)
Changes in shareholders' equity										
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,650,006)	(25,650,006)
Dividends paid to cumulative preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91,800)	(91,800)
Transfer capital surplus from valuation of sold asset	-	-	133,640,118	(133,640,118)	-	-	(133,640,118)	-	-	-
Newly issued ordinary shares	261,205,196,500	(144,185,268,468)	-	-	-	-	-	117,019,928,032	-	117,019,928,032
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year	-	-	(28,389,463,479)	31,623,184	7,337,650	54,532,491	93,493,325	(28,295,970,154)	33,003,987	(28,262,966,167)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	283,032,915,670	(142,322,289,314)	(104,135,784,750)	8,858,814,750	21,885,080	54,532,491	8,935,232,321	45,510,073,927	78,665,413	45,588,739,340

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

.....
(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)
Chief Executive Officer

.....
(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)
Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

Note	Issued and Paid-up Share Capital	Share premium (discount)	Deficit Unappropriated	Separate financial statements			Total Shareholders' Equity (Capital deficiency)	
				Other components of shareholders' equity				
				Other comprehensive income (expense)				
				Surplus on revaluation assets - net of tax	Gain (loss) on remeasuring equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other components of shareholders' equity		
Balance as at January 1, 2023	21,827,719,170	1,862,979,154	(96,236,279,466)	9,031,404,655	20,928,504	9,052,333,159	(63,493,247,983)	
Changes in shareholders' equity								
Transfer capital surplus from valuation of sold asset	31	-	-	70,572,971	(70,572,971)	-	(70,572,971)	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		-	-	20,147,770,919	-	(6,382,445)	(6,382,445)	20,141,388,474
Balance as at December 31, 2023	21,827,719,170	1,862,979,154	(76,017,935,576)	8,960,831,684	14,546,059	8,975,377,743	(43,351,859,509)	
Balance as at January 1, 2024	21,827,719,170	1,862,979,154	(76,017,935,576)	8,960,831,684	14,546,059	8,975,377,743	(43,351,859,509)	
Changes in shareholders' equity								
Transfer capital surplus from valuation of sold asset	31	-	-	133,640,118	(133,640,118)	-	(133,640,118)	-
Newly issued ordinary shares		261,205,196,500	(144,185,268,468)	-	-	-	-	117,019,928,032
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the year		-	-	(28,212,003,208)	31,623,184	7,337,626	38,960,810	(28,173,042,398)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	283,032,915,670	(142,322,289,314)	(104,096,298,666)	8,858,814,750	21,883,685	8,880,698,435	45,495,026,125	

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)

Chief Executive Officer

(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)

Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		SEPARATE	
		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit (loss) for the years		(26,900,660,250)	28,123,306,902	(26,757,167,400)	20,344,611,104
Adjustment to reconcile profit and loss					
Income tax (income) expenses	29	374,496,607	(1,322,013,880)	353,968,750	(1,342,547,612)
Depreciation and amortization		13,026,274,738	11,389,087,654	13,012,344,674	10,728,820,383
Dividend received		(3,161,684)	(1,046,315)	(55,739,166)	(18,134,176)
Shares of profit of investments in associates using the equity method		(63,363,628)	(63,687,709)	-	-
Interest income		(2,929,007,493)	(1,395,867,754)	(2,924,497,304)	(1,391,491,244)
Finance costs		18,781,342,972	15,610,608,001	18,779,910,518	14,978,540,342
Gain on disposal of assets	26	(51,134,163)	(469,019,213)	(51,417,286)	(468,945,606)
Gain on sale of investments		(282,345)	(2,510)	(282,345)	(2,510)
Loss arising from financial asset designated at fair value through profit or loss		428,816,947	101,987,539	428,816,947	101,987,539
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign exchange rates - net		11,745,631	(1,246,404,663)	11,296,815	(1,517,461,974)
Gain on derivative	34.2.1	(106,559,953)	-	(106,559,953)	-
Staff pension fund expenses	22	11,698,805	65,738,633	11,698,805	65,738,633
Employee benefits expenses	23	324,301,907	213,624,188	315,064,275	269,303,087
Other non-current provisions		5,524,579,396	2,455,101,109	5,524,579,396	1,680,925,729
Loss on decline in value of inventories (Reversal)		1,405,344,838	(278,901,232)	1,405,344,838	(278,901,232)
Impairment loss determined in accordance with TFRS 9 (Reversa	28	22,485,077	106,278,977	(517,049,175)	(193,748,205)
Gain on termination of lease contracts		(267,584,699)	(27,060,247)	(268,507,010)	(27,045,094)
Loss on written off asset		63,756,848	4,742,034	63,756,848	4,742,034
(Gain) loss on debt restructuring	5.2.3.1	45,271,411,972	(3,956,035,896)	45,271,411,972	(3,956,035,896)
Loss on restructuring of business operation in aviation business	6.4	-	-	-	9,012,740,346
Loss on impairment of assets	27	6,483,102,146	76,800,799	6,483,102,146	76,800,799
Profit from operation before changes in operating assets and liabilities		61,407,603,669	49,387,236,417	60,980,076,345	48,069,896,447
Operating assets decrease (increase)					
Trade and other current receivables		4,007,705,708	(3,510,939,337)	4,635,043,836	(3,230,054,275)
Inventories and supplies		(184,155,301)	(494,111,616)	(184,155,301)	(514,886,463)
Other current assets		49,354,263	746,293,146	49,346,375	746,475,318
Other non-current financial assets		1,555,278,724	(32,278,522)	1,556,368,727	(32,411,522)
Cash paid for placing collateral on derivative instruments	17	(1,980,473,800)	-	(1,980,473,800)	-
Lease receivables		-	-	-	354,898,347
Aircraft maintenance reserves		465,787,578	(686,711,571)	465,787,578	(686,711,571)
Other non-current assets		(2,890,714,031)	(3,677,320,488)	(2,890,714,031)	(3,654,989,191)

.....
(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)
Chief Executive Officer

.....
(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)
Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

UNIT : BAHT

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED		SEPARATE	
		FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
		2024	2023	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)					
Operating liabilities increase (decrease)					
Trade and other payables		(7,060,746,751)	547,596,621	(6,673,231,814)	590,689,120
Deferred revenues		1,178,594,572	1,832,244,220	1,256,803,200	2,152,732,763
Other current liabilities		(790,510,810)	223,589,435	(791,804,055)	224,798,846
Staff pension fund		(162,035,445)	(114,570,736)	(162,035,445)	(114,570,736)
Employee benefit paid	23	(351,579,960)	(189,401,751)	(345,067,520)	(189,271,751)
Other non-current liabilities		1,271,000	68,187,553	-	63,080,589
Net cash provided by operations		55,245,379,416	44,099,813,371	55,915,944,095	43,779,675,921
Income tax paid		(335,979,448)	(394,198,970)	(312,923,583)	(349,267,292)
Income tax refund		325,386,041	199,243,089	325,386,041	199,243,089
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		55,234,786,009	43,904,857,490	55,928,406,553	43,629,651,718
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash paid for purchase other current financial assets		(17,553,066,000)	(14,189,251,300)	(17,533,066,000)	(14,090,577,500)
Cash paid for purchase other non-current financial assets		(445,500)	-	(4,313,300)	-
Cash received from sales of investments		1,282,345	2,142,510	1,282,345	14,010
Cash paid for investments in associates		(9,000,000)	-	(9,000,000)	-
Deposit received from sale of asset		115,509,692	170,039,658	115,509,692	170,039,658
Cash paid for purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,555,307,594)	(5,025,885,698)	(4,554,102,545)	(5,011,749,828)
Cash paid for purchase of intangible assets		(2,343,460)	(147,377,069)	(440,000)	(136,028,681)
Cash received from sales of non-current assets classified as held for sale		884,754,197	2,250,690,734	884,754,197	2,250,690,734
Advance cash payment according to the aircraft procurement contract	17	(7,974,428,850)	-	(7,974,428,850)	-
Interest received		2,824,935,633	1,159,008,482	2,853,237,818	1,155,442,357
Dividend received		55,089,966	21,486,874	55,739,166	38,574,705
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(26,213,019,571)	(15,759,145,809)	(26,164,827,477)	(15,623,594,545)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash paid for short-term borrowings from a related party	7.3	-	(39,000,000)	-	-
Cash paid for interest expenses of long-term borrowings from financial institutions	7.3	(57,509,658)	-	(57,509,658)	-
Cash paid for interest expenses of long-term borrowings from related parties	7.3	(146,239,689)	-	(146,239,689)	-
Cash paid for long-term borrowings from related parties	7.3	-	(453,754,166)	-	(453,754,166)
Cash paid for lease liabilities	7.3	(18,673,684,917)	(8,947,326,206)	(18,664,265,676)	(8,937,829,550)
Cash paid for interest expenses of debentures	7.3	(1,039,671,130)	-	(1,039,671,130)	-
Cash received from the issuance of common shares		22,987,208,707	-	22,987,208,707	-
Dividend of subsidiary paid to non-controlling interests		(25,741,806)	(13,530,600)	-	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		3,044,361,507	(9,453,610,972)	3,079,522,554	(9,391,583,716)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents					
before effect of exchange rate		32,066,127,945	18,692,100,709	32,843,101,630	18,614,473,457
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(772,388,090)	(282,065,732)	(1,169,389,247)	(286,924,526)
Effects of loss on impairment determined in accordance with TFRS 9 on cash and cash equivalents		(21,104,026)	(10,365,353)	(21,104,026)	(10,365,353)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the years	7.1	52,939,463,396	34,539,793,772	52,359,257,744	34,042,074,166
Cash and cash equivalents at ending of the years	7.1	84,212,099,225	52,939,463,396	84,011,866,101	52,359,257,744

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements

.....
(Mr.Chai Eamsiri)
Chief Executive Officer

.....
(Mrs.Cherdchome Therdsteerasukdi)
Chief Finance and Accounting

THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERNS

Thai Airways International Public Company Limited (the “Company”) was registered as a Public Limited Company in Thailand and was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on July 19, 1991. The registered address is located at 89 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Chom Phon Sub-District, Chatuchak District, Bangkok, Thailand.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company’s major shareholder is the Ministry of Finance by holding 38.67% and 47.86% of the Company’s issued and paid-up shares, respectively, which changed due to the exercise of debt-to-equity conversion rights during the year 2024 (see Note 5).

The Company’s principal activities are the operation of airline business and business units which related directly with transportation. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had the routes network servicing to 64 destinations in 27 countries all over the world, whereas 8 destinations were domestic (excluding Bangkok).

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had the routes network servicing to 54 destinations in 24 countries all over the world, whereas 3 destinations were domestic (excluding Bangkok).

On May 26, 2020, the Company submitted a petition to enter into a business rehabilitation process and proposed the rehabilitation planner (the “Planners”) to the Central Bankruptcy Court. On May 27, 2020, the Central Bankruptcy Court accepted the business rehabilitation petition for further consideration. Subsequently, on June 15, 2021, the Central Bankruptcy Court issued an order to approve the business rehabilitation plan and the amendment petitions in accordance with the resolution of the Creditors’ meeting on May 19, 2021. As a result, the nomination of the Plan Administrators, whose names were proposed according to the business rehabilitation plan and the amendment petitions became the Plan Administrators. The 2 of the Plan Administrators are authorized to jointly sign to bind the Company. The Plan Administrators are authorized to operate the business, manage the Company’s assets, and implement the business rehabilitation plan. The essential parts of the business rehabilitation plan are capital restructuring, debt repayment of each class of the Creditors, and the completion of the business rehabilitation plan.

Subsequently, on July 1, 2022, the Plan Administrators submitted the petition for plan amendment to the Official Receiver. On September 1, 2022, the Official Receiver arranged the Creditors’ meeting and the Creditors accepted the proposal for plan amendment. Finally, October 20, 2022, the Central Bankruptcy Court issued an order approving on proposal for plan amendment. The essential parts of the business rehabilitation plan are adjustment capital structure, incurring debt and raising capital debt repayment by group of Creditors and the success of the rehabilitation plan as disclosed in Note 5.

The Company, its subsidiaries, and its associates, are collectively called as the “Group”.

As at December 31, 2024, the Group and the Company had deficits by Baht 104,136 million and by Baht 104,096 million in the consolidated and separate financial statements, respectively. However, the Company’s management believes that the preparation of financial statements on going concern basis is still appropriate because the Company is in the process of business rehabilitation. During the year 2024, the Company successfully increased its capital in accordance with the conditions set in the rehabilitation plan and continues to implement the plan to ensure its successful completion. Additionally, the Company is in the process of reducing its registered capital by decreasing the par value of its ordinary shares to offset its accumulated losses (see Note 37).

2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 The Group maintains its accounting records in Thai Baht and prepares its statutory financial statements in the Thai language in conformity with Thai Financial Reporting Standards and accounting practices generally accepted in Thailand.

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. In the event of any conflict or different interpretation in the two languages, the Thai version of the financial statements, in accordance with Thai laws will prevail.

2.2 The Group’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Thai Accounting Standard (TAS) No. 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” and the Regulation of The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) dated October 2, 2017, regarding the preparation and submission of financial statements and reports for the financial position and results of operations of the listed companies B.E. 2560 and the Notification of the Department of Business Development regarding “The Brief Particulars in the Financial Statement B.E. 2566”.

2.3 The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the material accounting policies (see Note 3).

2.4 Material intercompany transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements. The subsidiaries are as follows:

Company's Name	Type of business	Main location of incorporation	Ownership percentage	
			As at December 31, 2024	As at December 31, 2023
Held by the Company:				
1. Thai-Amadeus Southeast Asia Company Limited	Information technology for travel services	Thailand	55	55
2. WingSpan Services Company Limited	Providing specialized personnel services to the Company	Thailand	49 ⁽¹⁾	49 ⁽¹⁾
3. Thai Smile Airways Company Limited	Air transportation services ⁽²⁾	Thailand	100	100
Held by the Company and subsidiary				
Thai Flight Training Company Limited	Aviation training services	Thailand	74	74
Held by the subsidiary of the Company				
A subsidiary held by WingSpan Services Company Limited				
Tour Eurng Luang Company Limited	Tourism business	Thailand	49 ⁽¹⁾	49 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ The Group has ownership interest and voting rights in these companies, more than one half in accordance with the Articles of Association of these companies and has control and command over the relevant operating and financing activities of such companies. Therefore, the Group classifies these companies as subsidiaries of the Group in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standard No. 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

⁽²⁾ On January 5, 2024, Thai Smile Airways Company Limited completed the transferring under the restructuring of the aviation business operation of the Company and ceased its operation. The Company is under feasibility process as to operate in other business. However, Thai Smile Airways Company Limited does not have a clear operation plan, at present.

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

During the year, the Group has adopted the revised financial reporting standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2024. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, which the changes are to amend the accounting requirements, as follows:

- Thai Accounting Standard No.1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", require to disclose the material accounting policy information.
- Thai Accounting Standard No.8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", amend the definition of accounting estimates.
- Thai Accounting Standard No.12 "Income Taxes", add the requirements for the initial recognition of deferred tax which give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, and also add the exemption for the deferred tax recognition related to International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model.

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

2.6 Thai Financial Reporting Standards announced in the Royal Gazette but not yet effective

The revised TFRSs were announced in the Royal Gazette which will be effective for the financial statements for the period beginning on or after January 1, 2025 onwards. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, which the changes are to amend the accounting requirements, as follows:

Thai Accounting Standard No. 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of “settlement” to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

- Non-current liabilities with covenants

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity’s right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current.

Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting period. For example, a covenant based on the entity’s financial position at the reporting period that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting period.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning or after January 1, 2025. Earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

Thai Accounting Standard No. 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” and Thai Financial Reporting Standard No. 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” - Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments add a disclosure objective to TAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity’s liabilities and cash flows. In addition, TFRS 7 was amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity’s exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The term “supplier finance arrangements” is not defined. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity would be required to provide the information.

To meet the disclosure objective, an entity will be required to disclose in aggregate for its supplier finance arrangements, as follows:

- The terms and conditions of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items presented in the entity's statement of financial position, of the financial liabilities that are part of the arrangements
- The carrying amount, and associated line items for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers
- Ranges of payment due dates for both those financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement
- Liquidity risk information

The amendments, which contain specific transition reliefs for the first annual reporting period in which an entity applies the amendments, are applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier application of the amendments is permitted.

Thai Financial Reporting Standard No. 16 “Leases” - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in TFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine “lease payments” or “revised lease payments” such that the seller-lessee does not recognize a gain or loss that relates to the right-of-use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date.

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognized by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognized a gain on the right-of-use which retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in TFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

A seller-lessee shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier application is permitted. If a seller-lessee applies these amendments for an earlier period, the seller-lessee shall disclose such fact.

Thai Financial Reporting Standard No.17 “Insurance Contracts”

Thai Financial Reporting Standard No.17 supersedes Thai Financial Reporting Standard No.4 “Insurance Contracts”, which establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The English version of the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared from the Thai version of the consolidated and separate financial statements prepared by law. In the event of any conflict or different interpretation of the two different languages, the Thai version consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with the Thai law is superseded.

The financial statements have been prepared under the measurement basis of historical cost except as disclosed in the material accounting policies as follows:

3.1 Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries' financial statements and the Group's interest in associates.

Transactions eliminated on the consolidated financial statements

Significant intra-group balances and transactions have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were prepared by using the financial statements of its subsidiaries and associates as of the same date.

3.2 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Group's functional currency (Thai Baht) at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized as profit or loss in statements of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, all deposits at banks with the original maturities of three months or less and highly liquid short-term investments, excluding cash at banks used as collateral.

3.4 Trade and other current receivables

Trade and other current receivables are stated at their invoice value less allowance for expected credit losses.

The allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") has disclosed in Note 3.7.

3.5 Inventories

Inventories consisting of aircraft spare parts, engine, ground equipment, aircraft fuel, cabin and catering supplies, inventories for sales as well as stationery and office supplies, are presented at the lower of moving average method or net realizable value, and inventories in transit are presented at cost on the purchase date.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to complete and to make the sale.

3.6 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal asset groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset or asset class is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable.

Gains or losses on sale of assets are recognized as other income or expense by the date of the sale of assets.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

3.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

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

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost;

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

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset;

- The Group may irrevocable elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met conditions of (2) below;

(1) Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the “Interest income” line item.

(2) Equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not be classified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with TFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the “Other income” line item in profit or loss.

(3) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI (see (1) to (2) above) are measured at FVTPL. Specifically;

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.

- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called “accounting mismatch”) that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the “other gains and losses” line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 34.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost, lease receivables, trade receivables and other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting period date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

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

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

(1) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group’s recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the asset's gross carrying amount at the reporting date. The Group understands the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with TFRS 16 "Leases".

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statements of financial position.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized as an expense in the statements of comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. Furthermore, derecognized financial liabilities are recognized initially at the market rate, subsequently to the derecognition.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not (1) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (2) held for trading, or (3) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

The Group has considered the market interest rate from reference interest rates in countries with risk levels similar to those of the Group. The reference interest rate is adjusted for other factors that are comparable to the Company's risk, such as the contract's remaining term, industry risk adjusted for country risk, and the difference between secured and unsecured loan risk.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between; (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of cash flows after modification should be recognized in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into Cross Currency Swap (“CCS”), which is a derivative financial instrument to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Group has both legal right and intention to offset. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements;

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationships; and
- The hedged ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and is included in the "Other gain or loss" line item.

Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognized hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. This transfer does not affect other comprehensive income. Furthermore, if the Group expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

3.8 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates in the separate financial statements of the Company are accounted for using the cost method. Investments in associates in the consolidated financial statements are accounted for using the equity method.

An associate is an entity which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize share of profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income of the associate using the proportion of the Group. When the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognized as liabilities only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is recognized immediately as profit or loss in the statements of comprehensive income in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate, or when the investment is classified as asset held for sale or when a Group lacks significant influence over that Company.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss for the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest in the statements of comprehensive income if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss upon the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate, profits and losses resulting from such transactions are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests of other investor in the associate that are not related to the Group.

Disposal of investments

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognized as profit or loss in the statements of comprehensive income.

If the Group disposes of a partial of its holding investment, the deemed cost of the sold investment and the holding of the investment are determined using the weighted average method applied to the carrying value of the total holding of the investment.

3.9 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Land is presented at a revalued amount using market approach method. The revaluation was done by the independent appraiser. The revaluation shall be made every 5 years or considered if there is any changes that affect the fair value of land significantly. The revaluation surplus is recognized in other comprehensive income. Any decrease in revaluation is recognized directly against prior appraisal price for the particular asset. The residual decrement in appraisal is recognized as other operating expense. Upon disposal, any remaining related revaluation surplus of the land is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not taken into account in calculating the profit or loss on disposal.

Building improvement, buildings under lease agreement, aircraft and aircraft overhaul costs (D-check), aircraft under leases agreement, aircraft improvement, rotatable aircraft's spare parts including machine engine, passenger seat, and tools, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment.

Building is presented at a revalued amount using cost approach method. The revaluation was done by the independent appraiser. The revaluation shall be made every 5 years or considered if there is any changes that affect the fair value of building significantly. The revaluation surplus is recognized in other comprehensive income. Any decrease in revaluation is recognized directly against prior appraisal price for the particular asset. The residual decrement in appraisal is recognized as other operating expense. Upon disposal, any remaining related revaluation surplus of the building is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not taken into account in calculating the profit or loss on disposal.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to working condition for their intended use. The cost also includes the costs of dismantling, removing, restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for separately by major components.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the net proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net as profit or loss in the statements of comprehensive income.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized as an expense in statements of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount of plant and equipment, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is charged as an expense to the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings, building improvement and building under lease agreement	10 - 50 years
Aircraft	20 years
Aircraft under lease agreement	2 - 20 years
Aircraft overhaul	4 - 7 years
Aircraft improvement	5 - 20 years
Rotable aircraft's spare part	5 - 20 years
Tools, plant and equipment	5 - 20 years

The Group do not depreciate land.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

3.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are computer software that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives measured at cost less accumulated amortization and allowance for impairment, if any.

Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortization is recognized as an expense in the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible asset, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are 5 years.

Amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial asset

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the statements of comprehensive income unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity and it subsequently impairs in which case it is charged to statements of comprehensive income.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is the higher of the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell. In assessing 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. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of impairment

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods in respect of other non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, as if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.12 Provision

Provisions are recognized 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.

3.13 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (provident fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statements of comprehensive income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value based on salary, mortality rate, service period and other factors. The discount rate used in determining post-employment benefit obligation is the yield of the government bond.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized as an expense in the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits is vested, the expense is recognized immediately in the statements of comprehensive income.

The Group recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in the statements of comprehensive income.

Past service cost related to the plan amendment is recognized as an expense in the statements of comprehensive income when the plan amendment is effective.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than defined benefit plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods that benefit is assessed by an independent actuary and based on actuarial assumption using projected unit credit method to determine present value of cash flow of employee benefit to be paid in the future. Any actuarial gains and losses are recognized as profit or loss in the statements of comprehensive income in the period which they incur.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted cash flow basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.14 Revenue recognition

3.14.1 Passenger and excess baggage revenue

Income from air ticket sales is recorded as unearned transportation revenue and recognized as revenue when the passenger redeems the air ticket with the Company. For passengers who redeem the services with other airlines, the Company recognizes revenue by the difference between the selling price charged by the Company and the amount billed to the Company by those performing airline.

Unused tickets sales are recognized as revenue by percentage estimation of unused ticket from statistics and historical data.

Loyalty program

The Company has operated a Royal Orchid Plus (“ROP”) frequent flyer program since year 1993 that provide travel awards to program member based on accumulated mileage to exchange accumulated mileage air ticket or other awards as specified condition. The Company calculates fair value of frequent flyer miles by average stand-alone selling price of air ticket redemption and fair value of other awards redemption, then weight by overall redemption. The Company recognizes the frequent flyer miles by the redemption estimation and deducts the revenue from passenger together with the unearned transportation revenue (liabilities) and recognizes as the revenue from award redemption when the program member utilizes air ticket and service provide by the Company. For the breakage of ROP member will be recognized as revenue by the percentage breakage of the unredeemed calculated from the historical data and the Company’s award redemption policy.

The fair value of air ticket award redemption is calculated from the average fare prize in each route divided by the number of miles redeemed for awards in that route then weighted by each route redemption. Fair value of other awards redemption is calculated from the selling price divided by the average number of miles redeemed for other awards as a value per mile of the Royal Orchid Plus.

3.14.2 Freight and mail revenue

Freight and mail revenue is recognized as revenue when the Company issues its Air Waybill and provides the freight and mail services. For freight carry by other air carriers will recognize the revenue by the difference between selling price and the contract amount charged by other carrier when the service is provided.

3.14.3 Revenue from other business units

Revenue from maintenance service is recognized as revenue over time of the services are provided. Revenue from ground and equipment service and warehouse service are recognized when services are provided. Revenue from catering service and supporting activities such as Duty free sale on board and THAI shop are recognized when the Company transfers the control of goods to the customer or delivers goods to the customer, excludes value-added tax. Revenue from dispatch services are recognized when services are provided.

3.14.4 Dividend income

Dividend received is recognized on the date the Group's right to receive the dividend.

3.14.5 Interest income and other income

Interest income and other income are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income on an accrual basis.

3.15 Expense recognition

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

3.16 Finance costs

Finance costs consist of interest expense on borrowings and contingent consideration.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

3.17 Leases

The Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lease, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets i.e. tablets and personal computers, small items such as office furniture and telephones. For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lease under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lease is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statements of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

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

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

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under Thai Accounting Standard No. 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use assets is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statements of financial position.

1. The Group applies Thai Accounting Standard No. 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the “Property, Plant and Equipment” policy.
2. Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line “Lease of aircraft and spare part” in profit or loss.
3. As a practical expedient, Thai Financial Reporting Standard No. 16 “Leases” permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has used this practical expedient.

The Group as lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is classified as a finance lease or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Company’s net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group’s net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

3.18 Income tax expense

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current income tax and deferred tax. Current income tax and deferred tax are recognized as income or expenses in the statements of comprehensive income except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable or receivable derived from a computation of profit or loss using tax rates enacted and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized by calculated the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill in the consolidated financial statements; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction in the consolidated financial statements that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and the differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In determining the amount of current income tax and deferred tax, the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. The Group believes that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Group to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period when such a determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and the Company and its subsidiaries intend to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

3.19 Earnings (losses) per share

The calculations of basic earnings (losses) per share for the year are based on the profit (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares held by outsiders outstanding during the year. The calculations of diluted profit (loss) per share for the year are based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares on the assumption that all dilutive potential ordinary shares have been converted to ordinary shares.

The Company had no a diluted ordinary shares for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

3.20 Fair value measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group considers the characteristics of the asset or liability as market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement, which are described as follows:

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

4. JUDGMENTS ON ACCOUNTING ESTIMATION AND KEY SOURCE OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires the Group's management to exercise various judgments in order to determine the accounting policies, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Although these estimates are based on management's reasonable consideration of current events, actual results may differ from these estimates. The interpretation of judgments on critical accounting estimation and significant risky assumptions which may cause future adjustment to assets and liabilities outstanding balances are as follows:

4.1 Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group will test for impairment of aircraft, rotatable aircraft spare parts and right-of-use asset when there is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. The Group recognize impairment loss when recoverable amount of asset is lower than carrying amount whereas, recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sale of asset or value in use.

The independent appraiser assesses fair value less cost to sale by desktop appraisal method adjusted by fair value of inflation 2% which is considered from information and maintenance record, including appraiser database. In case of there is no damage record, the aircraft is assumed to be in the good condition and meet the maintenance standard. The appraiser also considers the market condition and buying and selling record within 12 months, including other factors such as the aircraft usage period and the significant tools element for assessing its fair value.

The value in use of asset is calculated from expected future cash inflow using weighted average cost of capital as discount rate to present value.

The source of assumption using in the calculation consists of flight plan, estimated cost and related expenses. Such estimations are based on management's reasonable consideration of current events, which require management to exercise their judgment to reflect the best estimate at that time to forecast the future result. Accordingly, actual results may differ from this estimate.

4.2 Recognition of deferred tax assets associated with tax losses carried forward

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses when it is probable that the Group has sufficient future taxable profits to utilize the temporary differences and unused tax losses. For this purpose, the management is required to estimate the deferred tax assets that the Group should recognize, by considering the expected future taxable profits in each period.

The source of expected future taxable profit is calculated by an estimated future cash inflow which is consists of flight plan, expected cost and operating expense. Such estimates are based on management's reasonable consideration of current events, the actual result may differ from this estimate.

4.3 Employee benefit obligations

The present value of the employee benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are calculated by an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions, including the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will have an impact on the carrying amount of such obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the employee benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group's considers the market yield of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related obligations. Additional information is disclosed in Note 23.

4.4 Allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventories

The Group has provided allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventories based on management's best estimate on net realizable value considering obsolete, damaged, or deteriorated inventories and analyzing the inventories aging at the end of reporting period.

4.5 Incremental borrowing rate using for discount lease liability - The Group as the lessee

The Group could not determine the interest rate implicit in the lease. Therefore, the management is required to exercise judgment in estimating its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to discount lease liabilities. The IBR is the interest rate that the Group would have to pay for borrowing over a similar term, and with a similar security, the necessary fund to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

4.6 Market interest rate for discounting cash flows for the derecognition of financial liabilities.

The Group exercised judgment to use the market interest rate in discounting cash flows for the derecognition of financial liabilities to measure the fair value of each contract after debt restructuring under the rehabilitation plan. This market interest rate reflects the Company's current financial cost. The reference interest rate is adjusted with other factors that are comparable to the Company's risk, i.e., the remaining term of the contract, aviation industry risk adjusted by country risk and the difference between secured and unsecured loan risk.

4.7 Fair value of land

The Group's fair value of land is assessed by an independent appraiser using Market Approach method.

The sources of key assumptions used in the valuation are consisted of yield rate, inflation rate, estimates of incremental rental rate and occupancy rate, as well as other parameters such as the lease duration.

4.8 Fair value of buildings and structures

The fair value of the Company's buildings and structures was assessed by an independent appraiser using the Cost Approach method.

Independent building appraiser analyzed by using key principles which are cost estimation for the construction of a new replacement building in accordance with the construction price as of the appraisal date, minus the depreciation over the period of use of the property, as well as consider various factors that related to the assessment such as nature of legal rights, property characteristics, suitability of usage. Also, inflation market conditions and economic conditions affect the projected construction cost per unit which used in calculation of asset value. Physical deterioration of an asset depends on the structure of the asset, different environments, and usage, including building maintenance that affects the useful life of the building.

4.9 Fair value measurement of newly issued ordinary shares

In determining the fair value of newly issued ordinary shares following the debt conversion, the Plan Administrators relied on the valuation reports prepared by the Company's financial advisor and an independent financial advisor. Both advisors concluded that the most appropriate valuation methodology under the current circumstances is the Enterprise Value to EBITDA ratio ("EV/EBITDA") multiple approach, as it effectively reflects the fair value of the business based on its operational performance. This approach is particularly applicable to capital-intensive businesses, notwithstanding the Company's negative shareholders' equity at the date of the valuation reports. Both the Company's financial advisor and the independent financial advisor calculated the fair value of the Company's shares using the fair value of the Company's equity was determined using the EV/EBITDA approach, applying the Company's trailing twelve-month EBITDA or forecasted 2025 EBITDA (Forward-Looking EBITDA). The derived enterprise value (EV) was then calculated using the median EV/EBITDA multiple of publicly listed airline companies, both domestically and internationally. To derive the fair value of the newly issued ordinary shares, adjustments were made to the calculated enterprise value, including deduction of interest-bearing liabilities, addition of cash and cash equivalents, adjustment for non-current financial assets, consideration of non-controlling interests, recognition of any potential accounting impacts arising from the debt conversion. The resulting adjusted equity value was then divided by the total number of ordinary shares outstanding post-conversion to determine the fair value per share.

The assumptions used in the EV/EBITDA calculation were based on management's best estimates and judgment at the reporting date. However, as these estimates involve forward-looking information, actual results may differ from those used in the valuation.

5. REHABILITATION PLANS

5.1. Essential parts of the business rehabilitation plan

Summary of essential parts of the business rehabilitation plan are as follows:

5.1.1 Capital Restructuring

The capital restructuring can be summarized as follows:

- (1) The Company will increase its registered capital for an amount up to Baht 216,773,146,220 by issuing newly ordinary shares up to 21,677,314,622 shares with the par value of Baht 10 per share. The Company will allocate the newly issued ordinary shares as follows:
 - (a) Allot newly issued ordinary shares, not exceeding 4,911,236,813 shares with the par value of Baht 10 per share, for supporting the exercise of the right of a new financial supporter to purchase them in accordance with the share option agreement at the price of Baht 2.5452 per share.

In the case that there is remaining newly issued ordinary share prescribed (a), in any case, the remaining newly issued ordinary share shall be allocated to Creditor Class 5 Financial Institution Creditors assigned to receive residual proceeds from the disposal of aircraft, Creditor Class 6 Unsecured Financial Institution Creditors, and Creditors Class 18-31 Bond Creditor. These Creditors can express the intention to exercise the right to convert their existing debt of the Creditors under the business rehabilitation plan into the newly issued ordinary shares up to the amount that each Creditor is entitled to for debt repayment from cash flow under the business rehabilitation plan at the price of Baht 2.5452 per share. In the case that Class 5 Creditor, Class 6 Creditor, and Class 18-31 Creditor exercise the right to convert the existing debt of the Creditor under the business rehabilitation plan exceeding the newly issued ordinary share which can be allotted, the allocation and sale of the Company's newly issued ordinary share shall be on a pro rata basis. However, in the case that Class 5 Creditor, Class 6 Creditor and Class 18-31 Creditor do not exercise the said right or exercise the said right not to the full amount of the remaining newly issued ordinary share, the remaining share shall be further allocated.

- (b) Allot newly issued ordinary share, not exceeding 14,862,369,633 shares with the par value of Baht 10 per share, for the debt repayment to the Creditors under the business rehabilitation plan by conversion of the debt to a newly issued ordinary share under the following conditions:
 - Repay the outstanding principal of Class 4 Creditor for Baht 12,827,461,287 by conversion of this debt into the newly issued ordinary share, not exceeding 5,039,896,007 shares, at Baht 2.5452 per share.
 - Repay the outstanding principal of Class 5 Creditor, Class 6 Creditor and Class 18-31 Creditor at 24.50 percent of the principal of each Creditor in accordance with the Final Debt Repayment Order, by the newly issued ordinary share, not exceeding 9,822,473,626 shares, at Baht 2.5452 per share.
- (c) Allot the newly issued ordinary share, not exceeding 1,903,608,176 shares with the par value of Baht 10 per share, for support the exercise of the right to convert the suspended new interest of the Class 4 Creditor, Class 5 Creditor, Class 6 Creditor, and Class 18-31 Creditor into the newly issued ordinary share at Baht 2.5452 per share.

- (2) The Company will increase registered capital, up to Baht 98,224,736,260 by newly issue ordinary shares not exceeding 9,822,473,626 shares with the par value of Baht 10 per share, for the allocation and sale of the Company's newly issued ordinary share to the existing shareholder as per their proportion of shares at the price that the Plan Administrators consider approve. The allocation and sale will not be made to the shareholder who will create liability to the Company under foreign laws (Preferential Public Offering - "PPO"). However, the price must not be lower than Baht 2.5452 per share, in order to receive no less than Baht 25,000,000,000. The sale of shares must be made to the existing shareholder for the amount not lower than 228,108,476 shares for maintaining the proportion of the existing shareholder to not be lower than 10 percent of the paid registered capital after the capital restructuring. This is one of the criteria on which the Company can be traded on the stock exchange again and in accordance with the guideline for resolving the revocation of ordinary share from being registered securities in the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

In the case that no existing shareholder exercises the right to purchase the newly issued ordinary share, or the existing Creditor do not purchase it in the full amount, the remaining share shall be sold to people in the following order:

1. The Company's employee (Employee Stock Option Program "ESOP") at the time of the sale and at the same price as offered to the existing shareholder under this clause.
2. In the case that the Company's employee does not purchase the full amount of the remaining newly issued ordinary share from the allotment and sale to the existing shareholder, the remaining share shall be sold in Private Placement (PP) at the same price as offered to the existing shareholder under this clause.

Allotment and sale of the newly issued ordinary share to the new facility, debt-to-equity conversion, and the Preferential Public Offering (PPO) and/or Employee Stock Option Program (ESOP) and/or Private Placement (PP) must be completed by December 31, 2024.

5.1.2 Debt financing and capital mobilization, including source of funds and conditions of the debt and capital. The Plan Administrators have an authority for the debt financing as they sees fits and necessary for the Company's business operation. The debt financing will be as follows:

- Long-term loan up to 6 years and/or a bond with maturity period not less than 6 years, for the amount up to Baht 12,500 million.
- Revolving facility and/or bond with maturity period less than 6 years, for the amount up to Baht 12,500 million.

The Plan Administrators have an authority to utilize the new facility as working capital, costs for ordinary courses of business, costs for investments for the Group, asset maintenance, maintenance and development of internal management system, IT and commercial systems, and adjustment of aircraft fleet in accordance with the market situation and airline business which may be changed.

5.1.3 Debt repayment of each class of the Creditors

The Business Rehabilitation Plan classified Creditors into 36 groups, consisting of 1 group of secured Creditors and 35 groups of unsecured Creditors. Each class of the Creditors had different payment method, term, debt repayment period and related interest as specified in the business rehabilitation plan. Such debt may alter, depending on the Final Order for debt repayment from the Official Receiver and/or the Court (as the case may be) and the business rehabilitation plan specified the debt repayment shall be made in compliance with the Final Order of the Official Receiver, the Central Bankruptcy Court, the Court of Appeal for Specialized Case, or the Supreme Court (as the case may be).

Interest arising from loans from certain groups of Creditors and debentures during the first 3 years from the date of the Court's Order approving the rehabilitation plan will be suspended ("new suspended interest"), whereby the Creditor can choose to convert such new suspended interest to the Company's ordinary shares. The debt-to-equity conversion rate is at price of Baht 2.5452 per share according to the conditions specified in the business rehabilitation plan.

Debt repayment methods

- (1) Class 1 Secured Creditors (Only the Creditors who has the Company's asset as a collateral under business security contract)

The amendment of this part is an adding the debt repayment methods, at first, the Company had to sell the collateralized aircraft, in order to repay the debt only, by this amendment, the Company shall have additional right to repay the debt from cash flow, which received from the additional business operation. This will allow the Company to return the collateralized aircraft for using in business operation, if it is appropriate and create benefit to the Company in overall.

- (2) Class 4 Loan Creditors from major shareholders that are not financial institutions

The amendment of this part is a change of debt repayment methods to Class 4 Creditors from at first the repayment will be made to them by cash until the payment is made in full in the 12th year of the business rehabilitation plan, change to the repayment by means of debt-to-equity conversion of the whole principal at Baht 2.5452 per share, and the repayment will be made within the year 2024 (see Note 5.2.2).

- (3) Class 5 Financial institution Creditors assigned to receive residual proceeds from the disposal of aircraft, Class 6 Unsecured Financial Institution Creditors, and Class 18-31 Bond Creditors

The amendment of this part is a change of debt repayment methods, from at first, they will be repaid by cash in full in the year 12th to 15th of the business rehabilitation plan (depending on the class of Creditors), change to the repayment by methods of a conversion of the principal under the business rehabilitation plan for 24.50% of each Creditors' outstanding debt according to the Final Debt Repayment Order to the newly issued ordinary share, at Baht 2.5452 per share, and the repayment will be made within the year 2024 (see Note 5.2.2). The remain outstanding debt will be repaid by the cash flow as specified periods in the business rehabilitation plan, which the Court already approved. Furthermore, the amendment stipulates that the Creditors shall be entitled to an interest of the outstanding principal which will be repaid by a debt-to-equity conversion to a newly issued ordinary share, during the period that the debt-to-equity conversion has not yet been made. The interest rate will be an average of a new interest rate under the business rehabilitation plan, which the Court already approved. Moreover, the amendment added a new interest rate from the outstanding principal which will be repaid by the case flow in the second half of the year 13th of the business rehabilitation plan until the payment is made in full (for Class 5 and Class 6 Creditors) and in the last two year of the maturity period of bonds under the business rehabilitation plan (for the Class 18-31 Creditors) by adding the interest at the rate of 0.25% per annum to the original rate.

- (4) Class 9 Ticket refund Creditors

The amendment of this part is a detail adding on the ticket refund procedure and the refundable amount in accordance with the value recorded in the Company's system in which is an actual value that the Company earned by selling such ticket, and to be in consistent with the Company's practice in business operation. The debt repayment period remains the same as specified in the business rehabilitation plan which the Court already approved which are every ticket refund Creditors will be repaid by March 31, 2024, which the Company has been fully paid back to the Creditors in the year 2024.

5.1.4 Business Rehabilitation Plan Completion

The rehabilitation process of the Company shall be considered as completion when archived all conditions as follows:

- (1) The Company registers the capital increase as specified conditions stated in the business rehabilitation plan.
- (2) The Company implements the business rehabilitation plan without any default.

- (3) The Company has earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization (“EBITDA”) from operation after deducting cash outflow for aircraft lease liabilities repayment under the aircraft lease agreement, not less than Baht 20,000 million for 12 months period before reporting of successful outcome of the business rehabilitation plan being reported to the Court and the shareholder’s equity is positive and
- (4) The Company appoints new directors, in case there are any changes in shareholders as specified condition stated in the business rehabilitation plan.

5.2. Development on implementation of the business rehabilitation plan

5.2.1 Amendment of the business rehabilitation plan

On September 13, 2024, the Plan Administrators submitted a motion to amend the business rehabilitation plan under section 90/63 of the Bankruptcy Act in order to authorize the Plan Administrators to reduce the registered capital by reduction of the par value of shares. This is to allow the Company to eliminate accumulated losses as close to zero as possible and to undertake any other necessary and related actions. The capital reduction will occur after the capital restructuring under clause 5.6.3 (debt-to-equity conversion) and clause 5.6.4 (the offering for sale of newly issued ordinary shares), as well as the reduction of the registered capital by canceling unsold ordinary shares under clause 5.6.7 (if any) of the business rehabilitation plan.

On November 4, 2024, the Plan Administrators submitted two motions to amend the business rehabilitation plan.

- (1) The Plan Administrators have further reviewed the provisions under the business rehabilitation plan and is of the opinion that if the Company pays dividends to shareholders in the future, the business rehabilitation plan should clearly stipulate that Creditors under the business rehabilitation plan will receive early repayment at least not less than the dividends proposed to pay to shareholders at that time, which will benefit the Creditors. Therefore, the Plan Administrators are of the opinion that it is necessary to submit a petition to amend the business rehabilitation plan in order to include the provision in respect of this matter.
- (2) Following the Ministry of Finance's letter to the Company, as a Creditor and still the main shareholder of the Company, proposing to add two Plan Administrators. The Ministry of Finance has clarified the reasons and necessity, concluding that during the remaining period of the implementation in accordance with the business rehabilitation plan, as the Company will have to make important and binding decisions affecting future operations, it is essential for the Company to have experts, who can connect with the Company’s shareholders after exiting the business rehabilitation process, to participate in decision-making and support the business rehabilitation process, as well as coordinate with other relevant government agencies and the Company’s shareholders in order to ensure the smooth and successful management and exit from the business rehabilitation process. The Plan Administrators have considered the proposal from the Ministry of Finance and viewed that such proposal should be presented to the Creditors’ meeting for further consideration and voting based on the Creditors’ opinions.

On November 29, 2024, the Official Receiver held the Creditors' meeting to consider the three proposals to amend the business rehabilitation plan. The Creditors' meeting passed resolutions approving the three proposals.

On January 21, 2025, the Central Bankruptcy Court ordered a disapproval of the three petitions to amend the business rehabilitation plan in summary as follows:

- Regarding the Petition for Amendment of the Plan No. 1: Power of the Plan Administrators to carry out a capital decrease by reducing the par value of shares to make up for accumulated losses, the Plan Administrators have the power to decrease the registered capital by reducing the par value of shares from Baht 10 per share to an amount deemed appropriate and suitable by the Plan Administrators, considering the best interests of the Company. This method is, therefore, within the scope of the Plan Administrators' power under the business rehabilitation plan and such proceeding does not affect the Creditors' rights to receive debt payments under the business rehabilitation plan.
- Regarding the Petition for Amendment of the Plan No. 2: Utilization of excess cash flow for dividend payout and early debt repayment in the event of dividend payment, the Central Bankruptcy Court views that this amendment is to provide clearer details regarding the method of dividend payment which the Plan Administrators have the authority to perform within the scope of the authority as per the business rehabilitation plan.
- Regarding the Petition for Amendment of the Plan No. 3: Addition of 2 Plan Administrators, the Central Bankruptcy Court views that there is no necessity to amend the business rehabilitation plan by adding more Plan Administrators to ensure the Company's successful rehabilitation according to Section 90/63 of the Bankruptcy Act. However, the Central Bankruptcy Court's order does not affect the Company's ability to take actions as required under the business rehabilitation plan.

5.2.2 Capital restructuring according to the business rehabilitation plan

The Central Bankruptcy Court ordered the approval of the proposal to amend the business rehabilitation plan of the Company on October 20, 2022 and, subsequently, the meeting of the Plan Administrators No. 44/2022 of the Company on November 25, 2022 resolved to approve the increase of registered capital of Baht 314,996,882,480, from the original registered capital of Baht 21,827,719,170 to the registered capital of Baht 336,824,601,650 by issuing up to 31,499,688,248 newly issued ordinary shares with the par value of Baht 10 per share to accommodate the debt-to-equity conversion and the offering for sale of newly issued ordinary shares pursuant to Clause 5.6.3 and Clause 5.6.4 of the business rehabilitation plan. The Company has restructured its capital according to the business rehabilitation plan as follows;

- (1) On November 25, 2024 during the meeting of the Plan Administrators resolved to approve the debt-to-equity conversion pursuant to Clause 5.6.3 (A), Clause 5.6.3 (B) and Clause 5.6.3 (C) of the business rehabilitation plan by calculating the number of ordinary shares to be allocated from the existing debt burden according to the business rehabilitation plan as of October 31, 2024.

The Company has allocated a total of 20,989,446,278 newly issued ordinary shares to Creditors under the business rehabilitation plan through the debt-to-equity conversion as specified in Clause 5.6.3 of the business rehabilitation plan, at the price of Baht 2.5452 per share, which includes (a) the mandatory conversion of debts into equity which is the obligation of the Creditors under the business rehabilitation plan in accordance with the framework as specified in Clause 5.6.3 (b) of the business rehabilitation plan; (b) the exercise of right by the Creditors under the business rehabilitation plan to voluntarily convert debts into equity in accordance with the framework as specified in Clause 5.6.3 (a) of the business rehabilitation plan; and (c) the exercise of right by the Creditors under the business rehabilitation plan to voluntarily convert suspended new interests into equity in accordance with the framework as specified in Clause 5.6.3 (c) of the business rehabilitation plan, and the Company has completed the registration of the increase of paid-up capital with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on November 29, 2024.

After the allocation of newly issued ordinary shares of the Company and the registration of the increase of paid-up capital from the debt-to-equity conversion pursuant to Clause 5.6.3 of the business rehabilitation plan, the Company has a total registered paid-up capital of Baht 231,722,181,950 (Total of 23,172,218,195 issued shares, with the par value of Baht 10 per share).

- (2) From December 6, 2024 to December 12, 2024, the Company proceeded with the offering for sale of the newly issued ordinary shares of up to 9,822,473,626 shares to the existing shareholders of the Company prior to the capital structuring pursuant to the business rehabilitation plan and employees of the Company who are eligible for the allocation of newly issued ordinary shares pursuant to Clause 5.6.4 of the business rehabilitation plan. The results of the allocation of newly issued ordinary shares from the offering for sale of the newly issued ordinary shares are that the Company has allocated a total of 5,048,989,272 newly issued ordinary shares to the existing shareholders of the Company prior to the capital structuring pursuant to the business rehabilitation plan and has allocated a total of 59,512,700 newly issued ordinary shares to employees of the Company, and the Company has the remaining newly issued ordinary shares after the offering for sale of the newly issued ordinary shares to the existing shareholders of the Company prior to the capital structuring and the employees of the Company who are eligible for the allocation of newly issued ordinary share in a total of 4,713,971,654 shares.

In this regard, on December 16, 2024, the meeting of the Plan Administrators resolved to allocate such remaining shares to the investors in private placements pursuant to Clause 5.6.4 of the business rehabilitation plan, at the offering price which is the same as the price offered to the existing shareholders of the Company prior to the capital restructuring pursuant to the business rehabilitation plan and the employees of the Company, as stipulated in the business rehabilitation plan (i.e. Baht 4.48 per share) in a total of 22,571,400 shares. After the offering for sale and allocation of newly issued ordinary shares of the Company for the debt-to-equity conversion and the offering for sale of the newly issued ordinary shares pursuant to Clause 5.6.3 and Clause 5.6.4 of the business rehabilitation plan, the Company has the remaining unallocated shares in a total of 5,379,168,598 shares. In this regard, the meeting of Plan Administrators resolved to decrease the Company's registered capital by eliminating such unissued shares.

The Company has allocated a total of 5,131,073,372 newly issued ordinary shares to the existing shareholders of the Company prior to the capital restructuring pursuant to the business rehabilitation plan who are eligible for the allocation of newly issued ordinary shares, employees of the Company who are eligible for the allocation of newly issued ordinary shares and investors in private placements from the offering for sale of newly issued ordinary shares and has completed the registration of the increase of paid-up capital with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce on December 20, 2024. After the allocation of newly issued ordinary shares of the Company and the registration of the increase of paid-up capital from the offering for sale of newly issued ordinary shares pursuant to Clause 5.6.4 of the business rehabilitation plan, the Company has a total registered paid-up capital of Baht 283,032,915,670 and a total of 28,303,291,567 issued shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share. After the debt-to-equity conversion, the Company's shareholding structure changed.

5.2.3 Impact on the financial statements from the implementation of the business rehabilitation plan

After the Central Bankruptcy Court had issued an order to approve the business rehabilitation plan and the amendment petitions in accordance with the resolution of the Creditors' meeting held on May 19, 2021. The Company processed the adjustment of capital structure and debt restructuring by an Order received from the Official Receiver.

On July 8, 2021, the Plan Administrators' meeting No. 5/2021 passed the resolution to approve the decrease of registered share capital of Baht 26,989,009,500 to Baht 21,827,719,170 by writing off the unissued and unsold share of 516,129,033 shares as stipulated in the rehabilitation plan. The Company submitted a petition to the Central Bankruptcy Court for requesting the Central Bankruptcy Court's approval to the Plan Administrators to decrease the Company's registered share capital and completed the registration with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce, on August 17, 2021.

For financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and determined whether there is material difference between pre-adjusted and post-adjusted of financial liabilities. Financial liabilities with material differences will recognize as the new financial liabilities at fair value by discount cash flow method, using market rate. Different amount between carrying amount of original financial liabilities and present value of new financial liabilities will be recognized as gain on debt restructuring in the statements of comprehensive income. If such new financial liabilities do not have material difference, the Company will recognize the modified financial liabilities by discount cash flow, using original effective interest rate. The difference is recognized as gain on debt restructuring in the statements of comprehensive income.

On November 29, 2024, the Company derecognized the book value of the debt converted to equity under the rehabilitation plan as per the resolution of the Plan Administrators' meeting on November 25, 2024 (see Note 5.2.2). The Company registered the increase in paid-up capital with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce, and recognized the value of the ordinary shares allocated to Creditors at the fair value of the issued ordinary shares at Baht 4.48 per share. (see Note 31.2.2)

On December 20, 2024, the Company registered the increase in paid-up capital with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce, following the implementation of the rehabilitation plan under item 5.6.4 (see Note 5.2.2). The Company recorded the additional ordinary shares at the offering price of Baht 4.48 per share. (see Note 31.2.2)

5.2.3.1 Value of assets and liabilities recorded as at December 31, 2024 have been adjusted in accordance with the business rehabilitation plan as follow:

- (1) The Company received an Order from the Official Receiver to pay debt to certain trade payables and other payables and certain loan Creditors. The Company adjusted such trade payables and other payables and loan Creditors according to principal debt, maturity date and interest rate in accordance with the business rehabilitation plan and an order from the Official Receiver (see Note 20), resulting the Company recognized loss from liabilities adjustment in accordance with an Order from the Official Receiver in amount of Baht 1,070 million.
- (2) The Company recognized a gain on derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost for Baht 3,010 million as an income in consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the substantial modification in value of liabilities as the recognition of new financial liabilities.
- (3) The Company recognized a gain on modification of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost for Baht 514 million as an income in consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income for the substantial modification in value of liabilities as the recognition of new financial liabilities.

- (4) The Company terminated the Declaration of Onerous Contracts of 7 aircraft under the financial lease agreement and delivered 7 aircraft to the lessor. The Company adjusted right-of-use asset, lease liabilities, payable under lease agreement and relevant expenses. As a result, the Company recognized loss on debt restructuring of Baht 175 million.
- (5) The Company recognized gain from the write-off of liabilities not covered by the Company's rehabilitation plan in amount of Baht 52 million.
- (6) The Company wrote off the financial liabilities of Creditors whose debt was converted to equity under the rehabilitation plan item 5.6.3 on the date of registration of the increase in paid-up capital with the Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce (see Note 5.2.2), amounting to Baht 46,462 million. The Company recognized the additional ordinary shares at their fair value, amounting to Baht 94,033 million, net of withholding tax. This resulted in the Company recognizing a loss from the debt-to-equity conversion amounting to Baht 47,602 million.

Gains (loss) on debt restructuring for the year ended December 31, 2024 in the consolidated and separate financial statements are as follow:

	Unit : Million Baht
Gain on derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (see Note 5.2.3.1 (2))	3,010
Gain on modification of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (see Note 5.2.3.1 (3))	514
Loss on liabilities adjustment in accordance with an Order from the Official Receiver (see Note 5.2.3.1 (1))	(1,070)
Loss from termination of onerous contract (see Note 5.2.3.1 (4))	(175)
Gain from debt adjustment not covered by the Business Rehabilitation Plan (see Note 5.2.3.1 (5))	52
Loss from debt-to-equity conversion (see Note 5.2.3.1 (6))	<u>(47,602)</u>
Total	<u>(45,271)</u>

5.2.3.2 Assets and liabilities recorded as at December 31, 2023 have been adjusted in accordance with the business rehabilitation plan as follow:

- (1) The Company received an Order from the Official Receiver to pay debt to certain trade payables and other payables and certain loan Creditors. The Company adjusted such trade payables and other payables and loan Creditors according to principal debt, maturity date and interest rate in accordance with the business rehabilitation plan and an order from the Official Receiver (see Note 20), resulting the Company recognized loss from liabilities adjustment in accordance with an Order from the Official Receiver in amount of Baht 321 million, and recognized gain on derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in amount of Baht 1,749 million for the substantial modification in value of liabilities as the recognition of new financial liabilities.

- (2) The Company terminated the Declaration of Onerous Contracts of 7 aircraft under the financial lease agreement and delivered 7 aircraft to the lessor. The Company adjusted right-of-use asset, lease liabilities, payable under lease agreement and relevant expenses. As a result, the Company recognized gain on debt restructuring of Baht 2,528 million.

Gains (loss) on debt restructuring for the year ended December 31, 2023 in the consolidated and separate financial statements are as follow:

	Unit : Million Baht
Gain on derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (see Note 5.2.3.2 (1))	1,749
Loss on liabilities adjustment in accordance with an Order from the Official Receiver (see Note 5.2.3.2 (1))	(321)
Gain from termination of onerous contract (see Note 5.2.1.2 (2))	<u>2,528</u>
Total	<u><u>3,956</u></u>

5.2.4 Items in progress of implementation in accordance with the business rehabilitation plan

For trade and other payables, Creditors from government agencies and state enterprises established under Thai law which are related to and necessary for the aviation business and aviation-related industries and Creditors who have filed claims for compensation under contracts, have obligations that exceed the benefits that should be received, the Company is in the debt's verification process with the Official Receiver and will be adjusted upon receiving an order from the Official Receiver. The Company's management is in the process to consider the impact to liabilities which may be changed when the debt verification with the Official Receiver is completed.

6. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Related person or related parties of the Company are defined as persons or entities that control the Company or are controlled by the Company, whether directly or indirectly or are under the same control as the Company including holding companies. In addition, related person or related parties also include individuals owning, directly or indirectly, and interest in the voting shares of the Company, and have significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, directors, or officers of the Company. This also applies to the close members of the family of such individuals and companies associated with these individuals. Other related entities include those in which the Ministry of Finance is a major shareholder and other entities under which the Ministry of Finance has control or joint control over these entities or significant influence.

In considering each possible related person or parties' relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Transactions with related parties are conducted at market prices or, where no market price exists, at contractually agreed prices.

Relationships with related parties other than subsidiaries and associates as at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Name of entities	Type of business	Country of incorporation/ nationality	Nature of relationships
1.	Ministry of Finance	Regulate the country's monetary policy	Thailand	Major shareholders
2.	Government Savings Bank	Commercial Bank	Thailand	Common shareholders
3.	Export-Import Bank of Thailand	Commercial Bank	Thailand	Common shareholders
4.	Islamic Bank of Thailand	Commercial Bank	Thailand	Common shareholders
5.	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	Commercial Bank	Thailand	Common shareholders
6.	PTT Public Company Limited	Energy & Utilities	Thailand	Other related party
7.	Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited	Airport of Thailand	Thailand	Other related party
8.	Civil Aviation Training Center	Aviation Training	Thailand	Other related party
9.	Aeronautical Radio of Thailand Ltd.	Air Traffic Control	Thailand	Other related party
10.	National Telecom Public Company Limited	Telecommunications	Thailand	Other related party
11.	PTT Oil and Retail Business Public Company Limited	Energy & Utilities	Thailand	Other related party

- 6.1 Significant transactions with related individuals or parties for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements	financial statements	Separate	Separate
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Major shareholder				
Sales and rendering of services	-	2	-	2
Purchases and services	15	1	15	1
Interest expense	1,003	981	1,003	981
Subsidiaries				
Sales and rendering of services	-	-	237	3,964
Purchases and services	-	-	1,646	5,009
Dividend received (see Note 12.2)	-	-	32	17
Associates				
Purchases and services	264	149	264	149
Dividend received (see Note 12.1)	21	-	21	-
Other related parties (excluding entities under the Ministry of Finance)				
Sales and rendering of services	104	86	104	86
Purchases and services	22,723	18,377	22,723	18,377
Interest expense	351	345	351	345
Remuneration of Directors and Executives				
Short-term executives compensation	40	35	32	28
Directors' remuneration	17	17	15	14
Post-employee benefits	1	1	1	1

Management remuneration considered in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, whereby the executive is the managing director of the Company, the first 4 level of executives of the Company and all positions equivalent to the 4th management level, following the Company's managing director, including some executive management of Accounting and Finance.

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

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements	financial statements	Separate	Separate
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade and other current receivables				
Subsidiaries	-	-	10,035	10,640
Other related parties	23	109	23	109
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>10,058</u>	<u>10,749</u>

Trade and other current receivables presented balances before deducting allowance for expected credit losses (see Note 8).

	Consolidated		Unit: Million Baht	
	financial statements		Separate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade and other current payables (see Note 20)				
Subsidiaries	-	-	201	307
Associates	25	9	25	9
Other related parties	335	210	335	210
Total	<u>360</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>526</u>

Trade and other non-current payables (see Note 20)				
Associates	15	19	15	19
Other related parties	1,380	923	1,380	923
Total	<u>1,395</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>942</u>

	Unit: Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate	
	2024	2023
Long-term borrowings from related parties		
From a foreign financial institution through the major shareholder	-	12,584
From domestic financial institutions controlled by the major shareholder	6,562	12,348
Total	<u>6,562</u>	<u>24,932</u>

Details of long-term borrowings from related parties as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit: Million Baht					
	Consolidated and Separated Financial Statements					
	Maturity Date		Interest rate		Amount	
	2024	2023	(% per annum)		2024	2023
Non-current liabilities						
From domestic financial institutions controlled by the major shareholder ⁽¹⁾	December 30, 2035	December 30, 2035	1.00 - 1.50	1.00 - 1.50	5,624	10,769
From a domestic financial institution controlled by the major shareholder ⁽²⁾	December 30, 2035	December 30, 2035	1.00 - 1.50	1.00 - 1.50	938	1,579
From a foreign financial institution through the major shareholder ⁽³⁾	December 30, 2024	December 30, 2024	1.50	1.50	-	12,584
Total					<u>6,562</u>	<u>24,932</u>

⁽¹⁾ On October 20, 2022, the Central Bankruptcy Court issued an order to approve the amendment of business rehabilitation plan, resulting the change in debt repayment method of long-term borrowing from related parties to be paid by converting certain debt into ordinary shares according to the amendment of business rehabilitation plan (see Note 5.1.3). Therefore, the Company adjusted the outstanding debt from certain financial institutions according to the order from the Official Receiver and remeasure financial liabilities with effective interest rates or market rates. Later that, on November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle the debts, as specified in the business rehabilitation plan.

⁽²⁾ On October 20, 2022, the Central Bankruptcy Court issued an order to approve the amendment of business rehabilitation plan, resulting the change in debt repayment method of long-term borrowing from domestic financial institution controlled by the major shareholder to be paid by converting certain debt into ordinary shares according to the amendment of business rehabilitation plan (see Note 5.1.3 (3)). Therefore, the Company adjusted the outstanding debt according to the order from the Official Receiver and remeasure financial liabilities by using discounted cashflow method with market rates. Later that, on November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle the debts, as specified in the business rehabilitation plan.

⁽³⁾ Borrowings from foreign financial institution through major shareholder was the borrowing that the Ministry of Finance entered into the borrowing agreements with foreign financial institution and the Ministry of Finance had given such borrowing to the Company. On October 20, 2022, the Central Bankruptcy Court issued an order to approve the amendment of business rehabilitation plan, resulting the change in debt repayment method of such long-term loan to be paid by converting whole of debt into ordinary shares according to the amendment of business rehabilitation plan (see Note 5.1.3). Therefore, the Company adjusted the outstanding debt according to the order from the Official Receiver and remeasure financial liabilities by using discounted cashflow method with market rates. Later that, on November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle the debts, as specified in the business rehabilitation plan.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company repaid the outstanding principal of the borrowing from a related party amounting to Baht 454 million, and the Company did not take any additional loans from related party.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company repaid the outstanding principal and interest on long-term borrowing from foreign financial institutions through the major shareholder, amounting to Baht 12,827.46 million, by converting the debt into new ordinary shares, not exceeding 5,039,896,007 shares at a price of 2.5452 baht per share. The Company also repaid the outstanding principal on loans from domestic financial institutions controlled by the major shareholder at a rate of 24.5% of the loan value, by converting the debt into new ordinary shares (see Note 5.1.3(2)). During 2024, the Company did not take any additional borrowing from related party.

6.3 Significant agreements with related parties

Leasing agreement and license to operate business agreement

The Company entered into leasing agreement and license to operate business agreement with Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited under the price and conditions stated in the agreements (see Note 13).

6.4 Restructuring of business operation in aviation business

During the year 2023, Creditor's Committee approved the roadmap of restructuring of business operation in aviation business. As the part of this restructuring, the Company received A320-200 20 aircraft from its subsidiaries and recorded long-term liabilities for aircraft repair and maintenance, other non-current liability and other related expenses, totaling Baht 9,013 million which presented as loss from restructuring of business operation in aviation business in separate statements of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023 (2024: Nil).

7. ADDITIONAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION

7.1 Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, consist of:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements	financial statements	Separate	Separate
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash on hand - Domestic	14	11	14	9
Cash on hand - Foreign	4	3	4	3
Cash at banks - Domestic	50,657	18,259	50,457	17,875
Cash at banks - Foreign	28,420	29,755	28,420	29,561
Bill of exchange and time deposit within 3 months	5,171	4,944	5,171	4,944
Total cash and cash equivalents	86,266	52,972	84,066	52,392
Less Allowance for expected credit losses	(54)	(33)	(54)	(33)
Total	84,212	52,939	84,012	52,359

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had the bill of exchange, time deposits, and debentures with maturity period more than 3 months and not over 1 year in amount of Baht 30,777 million and Baht 30,657 million (as at December 31, 2023 in amount of Baht 14,191 million and Baht 14,091 million) which presented as other current financial assets in the consolidated and separate financial statements, respectively (see Note 10).

7.2 Non-cash items for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Classification of refundable income tax	349	-	349	-
Payable for purchasing of assets	(894)	1,212	(894)	1,209
Lease payables	588	4,682	588	4,682
Other non-current provisions	158	264	158	264
From debt-to-equity conversion of account payables	(952)	-	(952)	-
Newly issued ordinary shares	94,033	-	94,033	-

7.3 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including cash flow items and non-cash flow items that are classified as financing activities in the statements of cash flow, are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Consolidated financial statements						Balance as at December 31, 2024
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Cash flows from financing activities	Exchange rate	Changes from non-cash items Increases	Debt-to-equity conversion ⁽⁵⁾	Others	
Long-term borrowings							
from financial institutions	8,399	(58)	-	-	(4,444)	519 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	4,416
Long-term borrowings							
from related parties	24,932	(146)	-	-	(18,258)	34 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	6,562
Lease liabilities	84,261	(18,674)	(2,143)	18,348	(1)	8,816 ⁽²⁾	90,607
Debentures	46,826	(1,040)	-	-	(22,775)	4,145 ⁽¹⁾	27,156
Total	164,418	(19,918)	(2,143)	18,348	(45,478)	13,514	128,741

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Consolidated financial statements					Balance as at December 31, 2023
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Cash flows from financing activities	Exchange rate	Changes from non-cash items Increases	Others	
Short-term borrowings						
from related parties	39	(39)	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	7,718	-	-	-	681 ⁽¹⁾	8,399
Long-term borrowings from related parties	24,361	(454)	-	-	1,025 ⁽¹⁾	24,932
Lease liabilities	87,121	(8,947)	(1,424)	8,875	(1,364) ⁽²⁾	84,261
Debentures	42,765	-	-	-	4,061 ⁽¹⁾	46,826
Total	162,004	(9,440)	(1,424)	8,875	4,403	164,418

(1) Recognition of financial cost measured at amortized cost

(2) Classification of payable under lease agreement, adjustment of other lease liabilities and termination of contract (see Note 19)

(3) Changing from derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

(4) Changing from modification of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

(5) Debt-to-equity conversion under the amendment of business rehabilitation plan. On November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle the debts, as specified in the business rehabilitation plan (see Notes 5.2 and 31.2).

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Separate financial statements						Unit : Million Baht
	Balance	Cash flows	Changes from non-cash items			Balance	
	as at January 1, 2024	from financing activities	Exchange rate	Increases	Debt-to-equity conversion ⁽⁵⁾	Others	as at December 31, 2024
Long-term borrowings							
from financial institutions	8,399	(58)	-	-	(4,444)	519 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	4,416
Long-term borrowings							
from related parties	24,932	(146)	-	-	(18,258)	34 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	6,562
Lease liabilities	84,254	(18,664)	(2,143)	18,323	(1)	8,815 ⁽²⁾	90,584
Debentures	46,826	(1,040)	-	-	(22,775)	4,145 ⁽¹⁾	27,156
Total	164,411	(19,908)	(2,143)	18,323	(45,478)	13,513	128,718

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Separate financial statements						Unit : Million Baht
	Balance	Cash flows	Changes from non-cash items			Balance	
	as at January 1, 2023	from financing activities	Exchange rate	Increases	Others	as at December 31, 2023	
Long-term borrowings from financial institutions	7,718	-	-	-	681 ⁽¹⁾	8,399	
Long-term borrowings from related parties	24,361	(454)	-	-	1,025 ⁽¹⁾	24,932	
Lease liabilities	87,117	(8,938)	(1,424)	8,863	(1,364) ⁽²⁾	84,254	
Debentures	42,765	-	-	-	4,061 ⁽¹⁾	46,826	
Total	161,961	(9,392)	(1,424)	8,863	4,403	164,411	

(1) Recognition of financial cost measured at amortized cost

(2) Classification of payable under lease agreement, adjustment of other lease liabilities and termination of contract (see Note 19)

(3) Changing from derecognition of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

(4) Changing from modification of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

(5) Debt-to-equity conversion under the amendment of business rehabilitation plan. On November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle the debt as specified in the business rehabilitation plan (see Notes 5.2 and 31.2).

8. TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES

Trade and other current receivables as at December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements 2024	financial statements 2023	Separate financial statements 2024	Separate financial statements 2023
Trade receivables				
Related parties (see Note 6.2)	23	78	2,658	2,958
Other parties	10,629	12,971	10,565	12,686
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,635)	(1,647)	(4,225)	(4,480)
Total trade receivables	<u>9,017</u>	<u>11,402</u>	<u>8,998</u>	<u>11,164</u>
Other receivables				
Other related parties (see Note 6.2)	-	-	7,400	7,760
Other parties	2,310	2,935	2,236	2,484
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(181)	(181)	(7,365)	(7,663)
Total other receivables	<u>2,129</u>	<u>2,754</u>	<u>2,271</u>	<u>2,581</u>
	<u>11,146</u>	<u>14,156</u>	<u>11,269</u>	<u>13,745</u>
Accrued income	821	1,652	853	1,706
Receivable - the Revenue Department	-	325	-	326
Prepaid expenses and deposits	2,006	3,027	2,177	2,859
Prepaid expenses and deposits - related parties (see Note 6.2)	-	31	-	31
Total	<u>13,973</u>	<u>19,191</u>	<u>14,299</u>	<u>18,667</u>

As at December 31, 2024, the Company recognized allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other current receivables of Baht 4,225 million and Baht 7,365 million, respectively, in the separate financial statements. Major parts are the recognition of the allowance for expected credit losses for receivables of Thai Smile Airways Company Limited, a subsidiary, of Baht 9,730 million and other receivables of Baht 1,860 million.

Aging analysis for trade receivables as at December 31, consisted of the following:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements 2024	financial statements 2023	Separate financial statements 2024	Separate financial statements 2023
Related parties				
Within credit terms	8	4	10	300
Overdue:				
Less than 6 months	2	22	12	530
6 - 12 months	-	22	55	468
1 - 2 years	-	16	937	723
Over 2 years	13	14	1,644	937
	<u>23</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>2,658</u>	<u>2,958</u>
<u>Less</u> allowance for expected credit losses	-	(31)	(2,623)	(2,904)
	<u>23</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>54</u>
Other parties				
Within credit terms	6,772	8,763	6,758	8,531
Overdue:				
Less than 6 months	1,649	2,059	1,635	2,047
6 - 12 months	268	376	267	376
1 - 2 years	406	362	406	362
Over 2 years	1,534	1,411	1,499	1,370
	<u>10,629</u>	<u>12,971</u>	<u>10,565</u>	<u>12,686</u>
<u>Less</u> allowance for expected credit losses	(1,635)	(1,616)	(1,602)	(1,576)
	<u>8,994</u>	<u>11,355</u>	<u>8,963</u>	<u>11,110</u>
Total	<u>9,017</u>	<u>11,402</u>	<u>8,998</u>	<u>11,164</u>

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognized for the years ended December 31, for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in TFRS 9.

	Unit : Million Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance as at January 1,	1,647	1,555	4,480	3,825
<u>Add/(Less) allowance for expected credit losses</u> (reversal)	(12)	92	(255)	655
Balance as at December 31,	<u>1,635</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>4,225</u>	<u>4,480</u>

9. INVENTORIES

Inventories as at December 31, consist of the following:

	Unit : Million Baht			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Aircraft spare parts	9,131	8,641	9,131	8,610
Vehicle spare parts and ground support equipment	255	316	255	316
Fuel and oil for aircraft	143	140	143	140
Goods for sales	211	315	211	314
Cabin and catering supplies	231	232	231	232
Supplies and other consumables	15	17	15	17
Inventories and spare parts for flight simulator and other supplies	77	84	77	83
Inventories and spare parts in transit	41	296	41	296
Obsolete and damaged inventories for disposal	112	24	112	24
Total inventories and supplies	<u>10,216</u>	<u>10,065</u>	<u>10,216</u>	<u>10,032</u>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for decline in value of inventories	<u>(6,216)</u>	<u>(4,811)</u>	<u>(6,216)</u>	<u>(4,811)</u>
Total	<u>4,000</u>	<u>5,254</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>5,221</u>

For the years ended December 31, the Company recognized and reversed loss on decline in value of inventories in the statements of comprehensive income, consist of the following:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
Loss on decline in value of inventories (reversal)	1,405	(291)

10. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other current assets as at December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Bill of exchange with the right to be redeemed	17,053	9,935	17,053	9,935
Fixed deposits with maturity period more than 3 months and not over 1 year	12,995	4,006	12,875	3,906
Debentures with a maturity period within 1 year	750	250	750	250
	<u>30,798</u>	<u>14,191</u>	<u>30,678</u>	<u>14,091</u>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(21)	-	(21)	-
Total (see Note 7.1)	<u><u>30,777</u></u>	<u><u>14,191</u></u>	<u><u>30,657</u></u>	<u><u>14,091</u></u>

11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Movements of non-current assets classified as held for sale are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Consolidated and Separate financial statements					Unit : Million Baht
	Balance	Additions	Decreases	Disposals	Transfers	Balance
	as at January 1, 2024		from impairment			as at December 31, 2024
Aircraft	2,103	1,328	(299)	(723)	(1,054)	1,355
Engine	-	263	(19)	(32)	-	212
Land	-	244	-	(77)	-	167
Other assets	-	1	-	(1)	-	-
Total	<u>2,103</u>	<u>1,836</u>	<u>(318)</u>	<u>(833)</u>	<u>(1,054)</u>	<u>1,734</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Consolidated and Separate financial statements					Unit : Million Baht
	Balance	Additions	Decreases	Disposals	Transfers	Balance
	as at January 1, 2023		from impairment			as at December 31, 2023
Aircraft	2,447	1,386	-	(1,730)	-	2,103
Engine	56	13	-	(44)	(25)	-
Land	244	-	-	-	(244)	-
Other assets	-	9	-	(9)	-	-
Total	<u>2,747</u>	<u>1,408</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,783)</u>	<u>(269)</u>	<u>2,103</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company reclassified 6 A380-800 aircraft, spare engines and other assets to non-current assets classified held for sale with net book values of Baht 1,328 million, Baht 263 million and Baht 245 million, respectively, in the consolidated and separate financial statements.
- The Company sold 10 aircraft (1 B747-400 aircraft, 3 B777-200 aircraft, 2 A340-500 aircraft and 4 A340-600 aircraft), spare engines and land, house in England to the buyer (other parties) with net book values of Baht 833 million, in the consolidated and separate financial statements.
- As at December 31, 2024, the Company reclassified B777-300 aircraft from non-current assets classified held for sale to property, plant and equipment (see Note 13) with net book values of Baht 1,054 million.
- As at December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an impairment loss of 6 B777-200 aircraft, 1 A340-500 aircraft, 6 A380-800 aircraft and 4 Trent 970-84 engines totaling Baht 318 million (see Note 27).

For the year ended December 31, 2023

- The Company classified 12 aircraft (6 B777-200 aircraft and 6 B777-300 aircraft), spare engines and other assets as non-current assets classified held for sale with net book values of Baht 1,386 million and Baht 13 million and Baht 9 million, respectively, in the consolidated and separate financial statements.
- The Company sold 9 aircraft (6 B747-400 aircraft, 1 B737-400 aircraft and 2 A340-600 aircraft), spare engines and other assets to the buyer (other parties) with a net book value of Baht 1,730 million, Baht 44 million and Baht 9 million, respectively, in the consolidated and separate financial statements.
- As at December 31, 2023, the Company reclassified spare engines from non-current assets classified held for sale to other non-current assets with net book values of Baht 25 million.
- As at December 31, 2023, the Company reclassified land and office building in England from non-current assets classified held for sale to other non-current assets with net book values of Baht 244 million.

12. INVESTMENTS

12.1 Investments in associates

Investments in associates as at December 31, and dividends received from those investments for the years ended which are recorded by equity method for consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Company's name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Percentage of shareholding (%)		Paid-up capital		Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht					
							Equity method		Separate financial statements		Cost method - net		Dividend income	
							2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Associates														
Donmuang International Airport Hotel Company Limited	Thailand	Hotel business	40.00	40.00	120	120	100	68	48	48	5	-		
Phuket Air Catering Company Limited	Thailand	Produce food and provide products for airlines	30.00	30.00	130	100	216	161	39	30	9	-		
Suvarnabhumi Airport Hotel Company Limited	Thailand	Hotel business	30.00	30.00	1,018	1,018	366	346	305	305	7	-		
Total							<u>682</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>-</u>		

During the year 2024, Phuket Air Catering Co., Ltd., an associate of the Company, issued 300,000 newly issued ordinary shares with a par value of Bath 100 per share. The Company subscribed to 90,000 of such newly ordinary shares in proportion to its existing shareholding, at a price of Baht 100 per share, totaling Baht 9 million. This capital increasing did not result in any change to the Company's ownership percentage in the associate.

12.2 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries recognized by cost method in the separate financial statements and dividend received for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

Unit : Million Baht

Company's name	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Percentage of Shareholding (%)		Paid-up capital		Separate financial statements				Dividend income			
			2024	2023	2024	2023	Cost Method		Allowance for impairment		Cost method - net		2024	2023
							2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023		
Subsidiaries														
Thai-Amadeus Southeast Asia Company Limited	Thailand	Integrated travel information technology service	55.00	55.00	15	15	8	8	-	-	8	8	31	16
WingSpan Services Company Limited	Thailand	Specialized personnel services for companies	49.00	49.00	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Thai Flight Training Company Limited	Thailand	Training service aviation	49.00	49.00	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Thai Smile Airways Company Limited ⁽¹⁾	Thailand	Air transportation services	100.00	100.00	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	(1,800)	(1,800)	-	-	-	-
Total							<u>1,810</u>	<u>1,810</u>	<u>(1,800)</u>	<u>(1,800)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>17</u>

⁽¹⁾ The Company had assessed the performance of Thai Smile Airways Company Limited which continuously had accumulated loss and capital deficiency. The Company assessed as there had the impairment indicator in investment in Thai Smile Airways Company Limited and had the recoverable amount of such investment was less than net carrying amount. Therefore, the Company recognized an allowance for impairment of such investment of Baht 1,800 million in the statements of comprehensive income.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements of property, plant and equipment, consist of the following:

Unit : Million Baht					
For the year ended December 31, 2024	Consolidated financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2024
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Increases	Decreases	Transfer in (Transfer out)	
Cost					
Lands	9,570	-	-	(478)	9,092
Buildings	1,714	-	(3)	253	1,964
Building improvement	4,256	-	(87)	(1)	4,168
Building under lease agreement	8,727	-	(5)	-	8,722
Aircraft	96,306	-	(195)	(14,727)	81,384
Aircraft improvement	9,316	-	-	-	9,316
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	39,171	1,664	(1,587)	(1,157)	38,091
Tools, plant and equipment	26,990	502	(444)	(504)	26,544
Total cost	196,050	2,166	(2,321)	(16,614)	179,281
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	(177)	(89)	1	264	(1)
Building improvement	(3,888)	(65)	87	25	(3,841)
Building under lease agreement	(6,086)	(205)	5	-	(6,286)
Aircraft	(53,949)	(1,934)	195	(10,488)	(66,176)
Aircraft improvement	(7,479)	(529)	-	-	(8,008)
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	(25,742)	(1,410)	1,485	838	(24,829)
Tools, plant and equipment	(26,034)	(403)	442	527	(25,468)
Total accumulated depreciation	(123,355)	(4,635)	2,215	(8,834)	(134,609)
Assets under installation	105	1,527	-	(1,229)	403
Less Allowance for impairment	(28,221)	(6,817)	652	26,336	(8,050)
Total	44,579				37,025

Unit : Million Baht					
For the year ended December 31, 2023	Consolidated financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2023
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Transfer in (Transfer out)	
Cost					
Lands	9,570	-	-	-	9,570
Buildings	1,714	-	-	-	1,714
Building improvement	4,333	-	(12)	(65)	4,256
Building under lease agreement	8,727	-	-	-	8,727
Aircraft	144,710	-	(672)	(47,732)	96,306
Aircraft improvement	9,734	-	(418)	-	9,316
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	35,950	688	(1,654)	4,187	39,171
Tools, plant and equipment	28,387	104	(9)	(1,492)	26,990
Total cost	243,125	792	(2,765)	(45,102)	196,050
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	(88)	(89)	-	-	(177)
Building improvement	(3,912)	(67)	8	83	(3,888)
Building under lease agreement	(5,881)	(205)	-	-	(6,086)
Aircraft	(96,227)	(2,440)	643	44,075	(53,949)
Aircraft improvement	(7,333)	(564)	418	-	(7,479)
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	(25,465)	(1,185)	696	212	(25,742)
Tools, plant and equipment	(27,100)	(513)	8	1,571	(26,034)
Total accumulated depreciation	(166,006)	(5,063)	1,773	45,941	(123,355)
Assets under installation	437	4,376	-	(4,708)	105
Less Allowance for impairment	(31,587)	(77)	958	2,485	(28,221)
Total	45,969				44,579

Depreciation for the years ended December 31,
2024
2023

Million Baht 4,635
Million Baht 5,063

Unit : Million Baht					
For the year ended December 31, 2024	Separate financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2024
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Increases	Decreases	Transfer in (Transfer out)	
Cost					
Lands	9,570	-	-	(478)	9,092
Buildings	1,714	-	(3)	253	1,964
Building improvement	4,212	-	(44)	(1)	4,167
Building under lease agreement	8,727	-	(5)	-	8,722
Aircraft	96,305	-	(195)	(14,727)	81,383
Aircraft improvement	9,316	-	-	-	9,316
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	39,156	1,632	(1,540)	(1,157)	38,091
Tools, plant and equipment	26,867	501	(408)	(504)	26,456
Total cost	<u>195,867</u>	<u>2,133</u>	<u>(2,195)</u>	<u>(16,614)</u>	<u>179,191</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	(176)	(89)	1	264	-
Building improvement	(3,845)	(64)	44	25	(3,840)
Building under lease agreement	(6,086)	(205)	5	-	(6,286)
Aircraft	(53,949)	(1,934)	195	(10,488)	(66,176)
Aircraft improvement	(7,479)	(529)	-	-	(8,008)
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	(25,696)	(1,410)	1,438	838	(24,830)
Tools, plant and equipment	(25,964)	(396)	408	527	(25,425)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(123,195)</u>	<u>(4,627)</u>	<u>2,091</u>	<u>(8,834)</u>	<u>(134,565)</u>
Assets under installation	105	1,527	-	(1,229)	403
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	<u>(28,221)</u>	<u>(6,817)</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>26,336</u>	<u>(8,050)</u>
Total	<u><u>44,556</u></u>				<u><u>36,979</u></u>

Unit : Million Baht					
For the year ended December 31, 2023	Separate financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2023
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Transfer in (Transfer out)	
Cost					
Lands	9,570	-	-	-	9,570
Buildings	1,714	-	-	-	1,714
Building improvement	4,289	-	(12)	(65)	4,212
Building under lease agreement	8,727	-	-	-	8,727
Aircraft	144,710	-	(673)	(47,732)	96,305
Aircraft improvement	9,734	-	(418)	-	9,316
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	35,950	673	(1,654)	4,187	39,156
Tools, plant and equipment	28,280	91	(5)	(1,499)	26,867
Total cost	<u>242,974</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>(2,762)</u>	<u>(45,109)</u>	<u>195,867</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	(88)	(88)	-	-	(176)
Building improvement	(3,871)	(65)	8	83	(3,845)
Building under lease agreement	(5,881)	(205)	-	-	(6,086)
Aircraft	(96,227)	(2,440)	643	44,075	(53,949)
Aircraft improvement	(7,333)	(564)	418	-	(7,479)
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	(25,465)	(1,139)	696	212	(25,696)
Tools, plant and equipment	(27,034)	(506)	5	1,571	(25,964)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(165,899)</u>	<u>(5,007)</u>	<u>1,770</u>	<u>45,941</u>	<u>(123,195)</u>
Assets under installation	430	4,376	-	(4,701)	105
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	<u>(31,587)</u>	<u>(77)</u>	<u>958</u>	<u>2,485</u>	<u>(28,221)</u>
Total	<u><u>45,918</u></u>				<u><u>44,556</u></u>

Depreciation for the years ended December 31,

2024

Million Baht

4,627

2023

Million Baht

5,007

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had 79 aircraft in operations and 7 unused aircraft. The aircraft used in operations, including the Company's 8 own aircraft and 71 aircraft under lease agreements have been presented as property, plant and equipment and right-of-used assets, respectively (see Note 14).

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had 70 aircraft in operations and 7 unused aircraft. The aircraft used in operations, including the Company's 8 aircraft and 62 aircraft under lease agreements have been presented as property, plant and equipment and right-of-used assets, respectively (see Note 14).

During the year 2024, the Company has been conducted the revaluation by an independent appraiser of land and domestic building, which was under the ownership of the Company, located in Bangkok, by using the Market Approach and Cost Approach, respectively. Consequently, the Company adjusted the net book value of land and building to revaluation cost as at December 31, 2024 in amount of Baht 9,092 million and Baht 1,964 million, respectively and (reversal) recorded the revaluation surplus in amount of Baht (478) million and Baht 517 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, property, plant and equipment, including the building on leased land under lease agreements with from Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited ("AOT"), as a lessor (see Note 6.3), located at Suvarnabhumi Airport with the carrying amount of Baht 2,426 million and Baht 2,630 million, respectively, with a lease term of 30 years starting from September 28, 2006 to September 27, 2036 and the lessor will renew the contract period for 4 years from September 28, 2036 to September 27, 2040.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an impairment loss of Baht 6,165 million, consisted of impairment loss of 18 aircraft amounting to Baht 5,883 million, impairment loss from engines amounting to Baht 277 million and impairment loss relating of rotatable aircraft's spare parts of Baht 5 million, respectively (see Note 27).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded an impairment loss of relating of rotatable aircraft's spare parts of Baht 77 million (see Note 27).

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group's certain buildings and equipment have been fully depreciated but such building and equipment were still being used. The cost of those assets amounting to Baht 29,847 million and Baht 29,437 million, respectively.

14. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Movements of right-of-use assets, consist of the following:

Unit : Million Baht					
For the year ended December 31, 2024	Consolidated financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2024
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Increase	Decrease	Adjustment/ Transfer	
Cost					
Land and Buildings	6,458	649	(641)	(6)	6,460
Aircraft	100,533	18,287	(2,054)	(120)	116,646
Equipment	104	31	(65)	-	70
Total cost	<u>107,095</u>	<u>18,967</u>	<u>(2,760)</u>	<u>(126)</u>	<u>123,176</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Land and Buildings	(1,916)	(725)	632	3	(2,006)
Aircraft	(40,048)	(7,631)	1,915	-	(46,764)
Equipment	(83)	(21)	65	-	(39)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(42,047)</u>	<u>(8,377)</u>	<u>2,612</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(47,809)</u>
Total	<u><u>65,048</u></u>				<u><u>75,367</u></u>

Unit : Million Baht					
For the year ended December 31, 2023	Consolidated financial statements				Balance as at December 31, 2023
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	Adjustment/ Transfer	
Cost					
Land and Buildings	5,783	989	(312)	(2)	6,458
Aircraft	97,309	8,271	(6,585)	1,538	100,533
Equipment	99	31	(26)	-	104
Total cost	<u>103,191</u>	<u>9,291</u>	<u>(6,923)</u>	<u>1,536</u>	<u>107,095</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Land and Buildings	(1,607)	(567)	272	(14)	(1,916)
Aircraft	(37,315)	(5,688)	2,955	-	(40,048)
Equipment	(84)	(18)	25	(6)	(83)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(39,006)</u>	<u>(6,273)</u>	<u>3,252</u>	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(42,047)</u>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	<u>(2,316)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,316</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>61,869</u></u>				<u><u>65,048</u></u>

Depreciation for the years ended December 31,

2024	Million Baht	<u>8,377</u>
2023	Million Baht	<u><u>6,273</u></u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Separate financial statements				Unit : Million Baht
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Increase	Decrease	Adjustment/ Transfer	Balance as at December 31, 2024
Cost					
Land and Buildings	6,450	649	(641)	-	6,458
Aircraft	100,647	18,287	(2,054)	(120)	116,760
Equipment	88	3	(54)	-	37
Total cost	<u>107,185</u>	<u>18,939</u>	<u>(2,749)</u>	<u>(120)</u>	<u>123,255</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Land and Buildings	(1,913)	(725)	632	-	(2,006)
Aircraft	(40,163)	(7,631)	1,915	-	(45,879)
Equipment	(67)	(12)	54	-	(25)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(42,143)</u>	<u>(8,368)</u>	<u>2,601</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(47,910)</u>
Total	<u>65,042</u>				<u>75,345</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Separate financial statements				Unit : Million Baht
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	Adjustment/ Transfer	Balance as at December 31, 2023
Cost					
Land and Buildings	5,752	983	(282)	(3)	6,450
Aircraft	88,937	8,271	(6,564)	10,003	100,647
Equipment	77	26	(15)	-	88
Total cost	<u>94,766</u>	<u>9,280</u>	<u>(6,861)</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>107,185</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
Land and Buildings	(1,590)	(564)	255	(14)	(1,913)
Aircraft	(34,501)	(5,113)	2,955	(3,504)	(40,163)
Equipment	(64)	(12)	15	(6)	(67)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(36,155)</u>	<u>(5,689)</u>	<u>3,225</u>	<u>(3,524)</u>	<u>(42,143)</u>
<u>Less</u> Allowance for impairment	<u>(2,316)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,316</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>56,295</u>				<u>65,042</u>

Depreciation for the years ended December 31,		Million Baht
2024		<u>8,368</u>
2023		<u>5,689</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company adjusted right-of-use assets by lease liabilities remeasurements from the changing in variable lease payments based on the reference interest rate of Baht 179 million and Baht 1,536 million, respectively, in the consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company adjusted right-of-use assets according to restructuring of business operation in aviation business by transferring right of A320-200 15 aircraft from a lessee amounting to Baht 4,960 million in the separate financial statements (see Note 6.4) (2024 : Nil).

For the years ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized an allowance for impairment from onerous contract termination in the amount of Baht 1,293 million (see Note 5.2.3) (2024 : Nil).

Income and expenses related to lease agreements for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht Seperated financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Amount recognized in profit or loss				
Interest expenses related to lease liabilities	9,924	7,481	9,923	7,481
Expenses related to short-term lease agreements	111	869	111	866
Expenses related to lease agreements with low value amount	194	1	193	1
Expenses related to variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	1,065	2,967	1,065	2,908
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	-	-	-	160

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, total cash outflows for leases amount to Baht 19,731 million and Baht 16,832 million, respectively.

15. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets consist of the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Unit : Million Baht			
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Consolidated financial statements Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance as at December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets	32,556	(1,312)	364	31,608
Deferred tax liabilities	(21,561)	961	(10)	(20,610)
Net deferred tax assets	10,995	(351)	354	10,998

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Unit : Million Baht			
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Consolidated financial statements Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance as at December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets	19,548	12,959	49	32,556
Deferred tax liabilities	(9,949)	(11,614)	2	(21,561)
Net deferred tax assets	9,599	1,345	51	10,995

For the year ended December 31, 2024	Unit : Million Baht			
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Separate financial statements Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance as at December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets	32,549	(1,315)	364	31,598
Deferred tax liabilities	(21,561)	961	(10)	(20,610)
Net deferred tax assets	10,988	(354)	354	10,988

For the year ended December 31, 2023	Unit : Million Baht			
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Separate financial statements Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance as at December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets	19,541	12,959	49	32,549
Deferred tax liabilities	(9,949)	(11,614)	2	(21,561)
Net deferred tax assets	9,592	1,345	51	10,988

As at December 31, 2024, the Group has net deferred tax assets in the amount of Baht 10,998 million in the consolidated financial statements due to the year 2024, the Group recognized a decrease in deferred tax assets in the amount of Baht 948 million which decrease in profit or loss by Baht 1,312 million, causing from changes in the contribution to provident fund and pension fund, depreciation of assets, lease liabilities, provision for employee benefit obligations and tax losses carried forward and recognized increase in other comprehensive income (loss) by Baht 364 million from changes in actuarial assumption of provision for employee benefit obligations. The Group recognized a decrease in deferred tax liabilities in the amount of Baht 951 million which decrease in profit or loss by Baht 961 million which came from changes in amortization of intangible assets, right-of-use assets and gain of remeasurement of financial liabilities and recognized increase in other comprehensive income (loss) by Baht 10 million from changes in surplus from revaluation of assets and changes in gains from the measurement of equity instruments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2024, the Company has net deferred tax assets in the amount of Baht 10,988 million in the separate financial statements due to the year 2024, the Company recognized a decrease in deferred tax assets in the amount of Baht 951 million which decrease in profit or loss by Baht 1,315 million, causing from changes in the contribution to provident fund and pension fund, depreciation of assets, accrued expenses, lease liabilities, provision for employee benefit obligations and tax losses carried forward and recognized increase in other comprehensive income (loss) by Baht 364 million from changes in actuarial assumption of provision for employee benefit obligations. The Company recognized decrease in deferred tax liabilities in the amount of Baht 951 million which decrease in profit or loss by Baht 961 million which came from changes in amortization of intangible assets, right-of-use assets and gain of remeasurement of financial liabilities and recognized increase in other comprehensive income (loss) by Baht 10 million from changes in surplus from revaluation of assets through other comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2023, the Group has net deferred tax assets in the amount of Baht 10,995 million in the consolidated financial statements due to the year 2023, the Group recognized an increase in deferred tax assets in the amount of Baht 13,008 million which increase in profit or loss by Baht 12,959 million, causing from changes in the contribution to provident fund and pension fund, depreciation of assets, lease liabilities, provision for employee benefit obligations and tax losses carried forward and increase in recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) by Baht 49 million from changes in actuarial assumption of provision for employee benefit obligations. The Group recognized increase in deferred tax liabilities in the amount of Baht 11,612 million which increase in profit or loss by Baht 11,614 million which came from changes in amortization of intangible assets, right-of-use assets and gain of remeasurement of financial liabilities and recognized decrease in other comprehensive income (loss) by Baht 2 million from changes in surplus from revaluation of assets through other comprehensive income.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company has net deferred tax assets in the amount of Baht 10,988 million in the separate financial statements due to the year 2023, the Company recognized an increase in deferred tax assets in the amount of Baht 13,008 million which increase in profit or loss by Baht 12,959 million, causing from changes in the contribution to provident fund and pension fund, depreciation of assets, lease liabilities, provision for employee benefit obligations and tax losses carried forward and recognized increase in other comprehensive income (loss) by Baht 49 million from changes in actuarial assumption of provision for employee benefit obligations. The Company recognized increase in deferred tax liabilities in the amount of Baht 11,612 million which increase in profit or loss by Baht 11,614 million which came from changes in amortization of intangible assets, right-of-use assets and gain of remeasurement of financial liabilities and recognized decrease in the other comprehensive income (loss) by Baht 2 million from changes in surplus from revaluation of assets.

The Company recognized deferred tax assets by considering that it is reasonably probable that the Company will have future taxable profit sufficient to utilize the accumulated tax losses. The Company has carefully considered the estimated taxable profits and on the assumption that the airline industry will recover and operate as normal. As a result, revenue from the aviation business recovered in line with the aviation industry. The Company managed flight more effectively. Including the facts about cost reductions from the Company's business transformation plan that have already occurred. Increasing the efficiency of fuel use, optimizing scheduling and proper maintenance. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company still has tax losses carried forward and temporary differences used for tax deductions in the amount of Baht 4,476 million and Baht 9,561 million, respectively, that have not yet been recorded as deferred tax assets. This is due to the uncertainty in the adequacy of future tax profits.

16. AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE RESERVES

Aircraft maintenance reserves as at December 31, are as following:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate	
	financial statements	
	2024	2023
Balance as at January 1,	14,894	14,329
<u>Increase</u> from payments	1,263	903
<u>Decrease</u> from receiving reserves	(1,728)	(122)
from adjustment of unrealized foreign exchange rate	(220)	(216)
Balance as at December 31,	<u>14,209</u>	<u>14,894</u>

Aircraft maintenance reserves under lease aircraft agreements are deposits by lessors from a lease, for engine and aircraft maintaining, in accordance with flight conditions with the terms as specified in the maintenance schedules, which can be refunded, when an aircraft is overhauled, following to the maintenance plan and conditions as specified in the lease contract.

17. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets as at December 31, consisted of the following:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements		Separate	
	2024	2023	financial statements	2023
Non-performing assets	106	477	106	477
Pre-delivery payments for aircraft procuring (see Note 35.2)	7,975	-	7,975	-
Security deposits under aircraft lease agreement	2,735	2,208	2,735	2,208
Pledged bank deposits	2,213	-	2,213	-
Other deposits	1,958	2,410	1,958	2,410
Derivatives collateral (see Note 34.2.1)	1,980	-	1,980	-
Others	833	469	831	371
<u>Less</u> Allowance for expected credit losses	(4)	(3)	(4)	(3)
Total	<u>17,796</u>	<u>5,561</u>	<u>17,794</u>	<u>5,463</u>

18. INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES

18.1 Long-term borrowings from financial institutions as at December 31, are as follows:

Maturity Date	Consolidated and Separate financial statements				Unit : Million Baht	
	Principle repayment due date	Interest rate (% per annum)		Amount		
		2024	2023	2024	2023	
December 20, 2010	December 30, 2035	1.00 - 1.50	1.00 - 1.50	1,028	1,985	
October 8, 2019	December 30, 2035	1.00 - 1.50	1.00 - 1.50	853	1,263	
September 30, 2014 and August 27, 2018	December 30, 2035	1.00 - 1.50	1.00 - 1.50	390	753	
July 10, 2018	December 30, 2035	1.00 - 1.50	1.00 - 1.50	844	1,630	
February 26, 2020	December 30, 2035	1.00 - 1.50	1.00 - 1.50	1,301	2,768	
Total				<u>4,416</u>	<u>8,399</u>	

Such long-term borrowings have due date to repay the first installment on June 30, 2026.

Long-term borrowings from financial institutions as at December 31, consisted of the following:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate financial statements 2024	2023
Principal amount to be paid	7,233	12,872
New deferred interest rate	-	501
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest expenses	<u>(2,817)</u>	<u>(4,974)</u>
Total	<u>4,416</u>	<u>8,399</u>

The Company considered adjusting the recorded debt value for borrowings from financial institutions. This adjustment follows the confirmation order from the Official Receiver to settle the debt with the financial institution Creditors. The financial liabilities have been remeasured at fair value using the discounted cash flow method with the market interest rate (see Note 5.2.3.1).

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have additional long-term borrowings from financial institutions, did not make any principal repayment and did not pledge fixed assets or other securities as collateral for any borrowings.

However, On November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle the debt at a rate of 24.50% of the outstanding principal debt as per the final order for debt settlement, as specified in the rehabilitation plan (see Notes 5.2.2 and 31.2). The remaining outstanding principal debt will be settled from cash flows according to the schedule specified in the court-approved rehabilitation plan. Additionally, a new interest rate has been set for the remaining outstanding principal debt to be settled from cash flows, starting from the second half of the 13th year of the rehabilitation plan until the principal debt is fully settled, with an increase of 0.25% per annum from the original rate (see Note 5.1.3 (3)). This follows the Central Bankruptcy Court's approval of the request to amend the rehabilitation plan on October 20, 2022.

18.2 Debentures in Thai Baht offered to investors, which debenture type was name-registered, unsubordinated and unsecured as at December 31, are as follow:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate	
	financial statements	
	2024	2023
Principal amount to be paid	46,103	71,604
New deferred interest rate	1,045	2,734
<u>Less</u> Deferred interest expenses	<u>(19,992)</u>	<u>(27,512)</u>
Total	<u>27,156</u>	<u>46,826</u>

On June 15, 2021, the Central Bankruptcy Court issued an order to approve the business rehabilitation plan, resulting the change in payment condition and interest rate to be in accordance with the business rehabilitation plan. The debentures have maturity period from December 30, 2028 to December 30, 2036 while the value of issued debenture had remained unchanged.

However, on October 20, 2022, the Central Bankruptcy Court issued an order to approve the amendment of business rehabilitation plan, resulting the change in debt repayment methods, from at first, they will be repaid by cash in full in the year 12th to 15th of the business rehabilitation plan (depending on the class of Creditor), change to the repayment by methods of debt-to-equity conversion of the principal under the business rehabilitation plan for 24.50 percent of each Creditors' outstanding debt according to the final debt repayment order. On November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle debts as specified in the business rehabilitation plan (see Notes 5.2.2 and 31.2). The remaining outstanding debt will be repaid by cash flow as specified period in the business rehabilitation plan which the court already approved. Furthermore, the amendment of business rehabilitation plan added a new interest rate for outstanding principal liable from cash flow, by adding the interest at the rate of 0.25 percent per annum to original rate for the last 2 years (see Note 5.1.3 (3)).

Detail of unsecured debentures as at December 31, are as follows:

Debenture	Amount (Million Baht)		Interest Rate (% per annum)	Interest Due	Repayment Due
	2024	2023			
August 2013					
No 2 (Period 7 years)	771	1,250	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2028 ⁽²⁾
September 2015					
No 2 (Period 5 years)	1,036	1,500	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2028 ⁽²⁾
June 2017					
No 1 (Period 3 years)	644	1,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2028 ⁽²⁾
August 2018					
No 2 (Period 2 years)	533	798	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2028 ⁽²⁾
November 2019					
No 1 (Period 1 year)	1,276	2,035	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2028 ⁽²⁾
May 2011					
No 2 (Period 10 years)	581	833	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2029 ⁽²⁾
No 5 (Period 10 years)	1,418	2,167	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2029 ⁽²⁾
February 2012					
No 2 (Period 10 years)	1,444	2,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2030 ⁽²⁾
March 2012					
No 2 (Period 12 years)	1,049	1,500	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2032 ⁽²⁾
October 2012					
No 3 (Period 10 years)	919	1,500	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2030 ⁽²⁾
August 2013					
No 3 (Period 10 years)	961	1,500	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2031 ⁽²⁾
February 2014					
No 2 (Period 7 years)	636	1,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2029 ⁽²⁾
No 3 (Period 10 years)	705	1,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2032 ⁽²⁾

Debenture	Amount (Million Baht)		Interest Rate (% per annum)	Interest Due	Repayment Due
	2024	2023			
December 2014					
No 2 (Period 7 years)	895	1,340	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2029 ⁽²⁾
No 3 (Period 10 years)	917	1,430	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2032 ⁽²⁾
April 2015					
No 3 (Period 7 years)	1,200	1,999	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2030 ⁽²⁾
No 4 (Period 10 years)	1,490	2,299	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2033 ⁽²⁾
September 2015					
No 3 (Period 7 years)	1,486	2,500	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2030 ⁽²⁾
No 4 (Period 10 years)	1,808	3,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2033 ⁽²⁾
December 2016					
No 2 (Period 5 years)	367	500	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2029 ⁽²⁾
No 3 (Period 7 years)	580	1,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2031 ⁽²⁾
No 4 (Period 10 years)	1,802	3,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2034 ⁽²⁾
No 5 (Period 12 years)	1,260	2,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
June 2017					
No 2 (Period 5 years)	594	1,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2030 ⁽²⁾
No 3 (Period 7 years)	629	1,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2032 ⁽²⁾
No 4 (Period 10 years)	1,895	3,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2035 ⁽²⁾
No 5 (Period 15 years)	1,243	2,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
February 2018					
No 1 (Period 5 years)	673	1,200	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2031 ⁽²⁾
No 2 (Period 7 years)	563	1,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2033 ⁽²⁾
No 3 (Period 10 years)	1,482	2,400	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
No 4 (Period 15 years)	879	1,400	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
August 2018					
No 3 (Period 3 years)	351	500	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2029 ⁽²⁾
No 4 (Period 5 years)	331	500	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2031 ⁽²⁾
No 5 (Period 10 years)	1,497	2,200	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
No 6 (Period 12 years)	812	1,200	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
No 7 (Period 15 years)	840	1,300	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
May 2019					
No 2 (Period 2 years)	618	1,000	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2029 ⁽²⁾
No 3 (Period 3 years)	1,363	1,970	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2030 ⁽²⁾
No 4 (Period 5 years)	649	910	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2032 ⁽²⁾
No 5 (Period 7 years)	346	610	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2034 ⁽²⁾
No 6 (Period 10 years)	1,509	2,320	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
No 7 (Period 15 years)	1,533	2,190	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
November 2019					
No 2 (Period 2 years)	478	634	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2029 ⁽²⁾
No 3 (Period 3 years and 3 months)	1,781	2,453	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2031 ⁽²⁾
No 4 (Period 10 years)	1,121	1,899	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
No 5 (Period 15 years)	1,138	1,767	1.50 - 1.75 ⁽¹⁾	First payment in 2024, paid by monthly basis ⁽¹⁾	Last workday of 2036 ⁽²⁾
Total	46,103	71,604			

⁽¹⁾ On October 20, 2022, the Central bankruptcy Court issued an order to approve the amendment of business rehabilitation plan, resulting the change in interest rate from outstanding principal which will be repaid by cashflow in the last 2 years before the maturity date according to the amendment of business rehabilitation plan. The interest rate increased by 0.25 percent per annum from original rate (see Note 5.1.3 (3)).

⁽²⁾ On October 20, 2022, the Central bankruptcy Court issued an order to approve the amendment of business rehabilitation plan, resulting the change in debt repayment method, from at first, they will be repaid by cash in full, change to the repayment by methods of debt-to-equity conversion of the principal under the business rehabilitation plan for 24.50 percent of each Creditors' outstanding debt according to the final debt repayment order to be ordinary shares at Baht 2.5452 per share. On November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle debts as specified in the business rehabilitation plan (see Notes 5.2.2 and 31.2). The remain outstanding debt will be repaid by the cash flow as specified period in the business rehabilitation plan which the Court already approved. Furthermore, the amendment stipulates that the Creditors shall be entitled to an interest of the outstanding principal which will be repaid by a debt-to-equity conversion to a newly issued ordinary share, during the period that the debt-to-equity conversion has not yet been made. The interest rate will be an average of a new interest rate under the business rehabilitation plan which the Court already approved (see Note 5.1.3 (3)).

19. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities as at December 31, consisted of the following:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht Separate	
	financial statements 2024	financial statements 2023	financial statements 2024	financial statements 2023
Maturity Analysis:				
Year 1	18,453	15,858	18,442	15,852
Year 2 - 5	64,601	57,421	64,587	57,421
Year 5 onwards	57,418	57,750	57,418	57,750
<u>Less deferred interest</u>	<u>(49,865)</u>	<u>(46,768)</u>	<u>(49,863)</u>	<u>(46,769)</u>
Total	90,607	84,261	90,584	84,254
Classification:				
Current	9,510	7,187	9,501	7,180
Non-current	81,097	77,074	81,083	77,074
Total	90,607	84,261	90,584	84,254

As at December 31, 2024, the Group had expenses related to the payment of variable rentals, excluding the measurement of lease liabilities, which were recording as lease of aircraft and spare parts, in amount of Baht 1,065 million in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

As at December 31, 2023, the Group had expenses related to the payment of variable rentals, excluding the measurement of lease liabilities, which were recording as lease of aircraft and spare parts, in amount of Baht 2,967 million and Baht 2,908 million in the consolidated and separate financial statements, respectively.

Changes in lease liabilities for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht Separate	
	financial statements 2024	financial statements 2023	financial statements 2024	financial statements 2023
Balance as at January 1,	84,261	87,121	84,254	87,117
Increases from entering in the new lease agreements	18,348	8,875	18,323	8,863
Remeasures lease liabilities from lease modification	(102)	1,276	(102)	1,276
Adjustments interest	9,924	7,481	9,923	7,481
Terminations of contract	(418)	(1,722)	(418)	(1,722)
Reclassify to payables	(588)	(8,399)	(588)	(8,399)
Payments	(18,675)	(8,947)	(18,665)	(8,938)
Adjustments from exchange rate	<u>(2,143)</u>	<u>(1,424)</u>	<u>(2,143)</u>	<u>(1,424)</u>
Balance as at December 31,	90,607	84,261	90,584	84,254

As at December 31, 2024, the Company has considered adjusting the recorded debt value for borrowings from the Financial Institution Creditors assigned to receive residual proceeds from the disposals of aircraft. This adjustment follows the confirmation order from the Official Receiver to settle the debt with the Financial Institution Creditors assigned to receive residual proceeds from the disposals of aircraft. The financial liabilities have been remeasured at fair value using the discounted cash flow method with the market interest rate (see Note 5.2.3.1 (2)) and remeasured lease liabilities from the change in variable payments based on the reference interest rate.

On November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle the debt at a rate of 24.50% of the outstanding principal debt as per the final order for debt settlement, as specified in the rehabilitation plan (see Notes 5.2.2 and 31.2). The remaining outstanding principal debt will be settled from cash flows according to the schedule specified in the court-approved rehabilitation plan. Additionally, a new interest rate has been set for the remaining outstanding principal debt to be settled from cash flows, starting from the second half of the 13th year of the rehabilitation plan until the principal debt is fully settled, with an increase of 0.25% per annum from the original rate (see Note 5.1.3 (3)). This follows the Central Bankruptcy Court's approval of the request to amend the business rehabilitation plan on October 20, 2022.

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables as at December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements	financial statements	Separate	financial statements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current				
Trade payables				
Related parties (see Note 6.2)	360	219	561	526
Others	7,680	2,065	7,607	1,912
Total trade payables	8,040	2,284	8,168	2,438
Other payables				
Airport fees payable	6,806	5,627	6,806	5,627
Others	4,728	7,891	4,680	7,219
Total other payables	11,534	13,518	11,486	12,846
Accrued expenses	6,038	7,494	5,790	6,876
Accrued interest expenses	261	858	261	858
Accrued flight service expenses	2,438	4,393	2,423	4,322
Total Current portion	28,311	28,547	28,128	27,340
Non-current				
Trade payables				
Related parties (see Note 6.2)	1,395	942	1,395	942
Other parties	4,917	9,974	4,917	9,974
Trade payables - other parties	2,852	4,784	2,852	4,784
Total Non-current portion	9,164	15,700	9,164	15,700
Total	37,475	44,247	37,292	43,040

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade and other non-current payables				
Trade payables				
Related parties				
Principal	1,749	1,102	1,749	1,102
Less deferred interest expenses	(354)	(160)	(354)	(160)
Total trade payables - related parties (see Note 6.2)	<u>1,395</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>942</u>
Others				
Principal	10,579	12,645	10,579	12,645
Less deferred interest expenses	(5,662)	(2,671)	(5,662)	(2,671)
Total trade payables - others	<u>4,917</u>	<u>9,974</u>	<u>4,917</u>	<u>9,974</u>
Other payables				
Other payables - others				
Principal	7,789	7,520	7,789	7,520
Less deferred interest expenses	(4,937)	(2,736)	(4,937)	(2,736)
Total other payables - others	<u>2,852</u>	<u>4,784</u>	<u>2,852</u>	<u>4,784</u>
Total trade and other non-current payables	<u>9,164</u>	<u>15,700</u>	<u>9,164</u>	<u>15,700</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company additionally received an order from the Official Receiver to pay debt to trade and other payables. The Company adjusted trade and other payables to be in accordance with the debt amount, due date and interest rate according to the rehabilitation plan and order from the Official Receiver, which will have the first installment period on June 30, 2024. Therefore, liabilities were adjusted and classified as trade and other non-current payables. The Company had an impact from the adjustment of trade and other payables for the year ended December 31, 2024 to be in accordance with the debt balance of Baht 1,070 million (see Note 5.2.3.1 (1))

On November 29, 2024, the Company allocated ordinary shares to each Creditor to settle debts at a rate of 24.50% of the outstanding principal debt as per the final order for debt settlement, as specified in the rehabilitation plan (see Notes 5.2.2 and 31.2). The remaining outstanding principal debt will be settled from cash flows according to the schedule specified in the court-approved rehabilitation plan. Additionally, a new interest rate has been set for the remaining outstanding principal debt to be settled from cash flows, starting from the second half of the 13th year of the rehabilitation plan until the principal debt is fully settled, with an increase of 0.25% per year from the original rate (see Note 5.1.3 (3)). This follows the Central Bankruptcy Court's order approving the amendment to the rehabilitation plan on October 20, 2022.

21. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue as at December 31, consist of:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements		Separate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Unearned transportation revenue	35,041	32,521	35,041	32,442
Customer loyalty program ⁽¹⁾	3,713	5,055	3,713	5,055
Total	<u>38,754</u>	<u>37,576</u>	<u>38,754</u>	<u>37,497</u>

The Company recognized the beginning balance of deferred revenue as an income for the years ended December 31, as following:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements		Separate	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Unearned transportation revenue	15,563	14,557	15,563	14,126
Customer loyalty program ⁽¹⁾	920	560	920	560

⁽¹⁾ Customer loyalty program measured at fair value which calculated by using the average revenue of each route divided by mileage redemption from the standard prize table, together with the contract cost with business partner divided by mileage redemption from the standard prize table. This fair value measurement was in level 3.

22. STAFF PENSION FUND

The Company has established pension fund of Thai Airways International Public Company Limited's staff. The Company contributed to the fund at a rate of 10 percent of employee salaries. The fund's assets, liabilities and fund balance are presented in the Company's statements of financial position. Interests and expenses arising from fund operations are recognized as incomes and expense as at December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate	
	2024	2023
Cash at bank		
(Presented as other non - current financial assets)	889	103
Receivable - Bank		
(Presented as other non - current financial assets)	-	703
Other current assets	3	77
Total Assets	<u>892</u>	<u>883</u>
Other current liabilities		
Thai Airways International Public Company Limited's creditors	162	-
Accrued payment for staff termination	1	3
Staff pension fund	729	880
Total Liabilities	<u>892</u>	<u>883</u>

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the staff pension fund has remaining balances of Baht 729 million and Baht 880 million, respectively, equaled to the Company's obligations to employees.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company paid to employees who ceased to be members of the pension fund of Baht 165 million and Baht 119 million, respectively, and recognized a pension expense of Baht 12 million and Baht 66 million, respectively.

As at December 31, 2023 the balance of net pension receivable - THAI in the amount of Bath 703 million was resulted of the bank temporarily seized the deposit of pension fund in amount of Bath 2,331 million and adjusted interest of bank deposit in amount of Bath 5 million totaling of Baht 2,336 million. The amount was net of the bank deposit which the Company had contributed in excess of Baht 217 million. As a result, the pension fund could not pay the employee. Therefore, the Company had to reserve funds to pay the employee who retired under the early retirement program and terminated from the fund in amount of Bath 1,415 million.

On July 14, 2024, the Special Appeal Court ruled that the bank, where the staff pension fund had deposited funds, must return the seized funds to the staff pension fund amounting to Baht 2,336 million, along with bank deposit interest of Baht 24.55 million and default interest of Baht 285.28 million, respectively. The Staff Pension Fund received the seized bank deposits along with the bank deposit interest, and the Company received the default interest on August 20, 2024.

As at December 31, 2024, and 2023, the outstanding creditors of Thai Airways International Public Co., Ltd. were Baht 162 million and Baht 217 million, respectively. However, the Company has reserved funds to pay employees who have left the membership under the early retirement program and employees who have left the fund, amounting to Baht 1,533 million, and has received the full amount back from the staff pension fund.

23. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

In the years 2024 and 2023 the Company has the policy about non-current provisions for employee benefits, are classified as follows:

23.1 Post-employment benefit

The Company provided the defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the requirement of Thai Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541 and according to the Company's policy for providing retirement benefit to employees based on their rights and year of services.

23.2 Encashment of unutilized holiday leaves

The Company provided annual leaves benefit compensation to the retired and early retired employees who have outstanding annual leaves in each year, which can be accumulated not more than 1 year 6 months. However, the Company has adjusted annual leaves benefit compensation in 2023.

Non-current provisions for employee benefits as at December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Present value of obligations	<u>6,559</u>	<u>4,768</u>	<u>6,529</u>	<u>4,741</u>
Items recognized in statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31,				
Recognized in profit or loss				
Post-employment benefits	325	273	315	269
Other long-term benefits	-	5	-	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income				
Actuarial loss	<u>1,819</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>1,819</u>	<u>246</u>
Total	<u>2,144</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>2,134</u>	<u>515</u>

Movements of the present value of the provision for employee benefits for the years ended December 31, as following:

	Consolidated financial statements		Unit: Million Baht Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance as at January 1,	4,768	4,496	4,741	4,414
Defined benefit expense obligation recognized in profit or loss				
Current service costs	202	179	194	176
Interest costs	121	112	121	111
Past service costs	2	(18)	-	(18)
Actuarial loss from other long-term benefits	-	5	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss - recognized in other comprehensive income				
Arising from experience adjustments	203	278	203	275
Arising from demographic assumptions	(10)	-	(10)	-
Arising from financial assumptions	1,626	(30)	1,626	(29)
Benefits paid by the plan	<u>(353)</u>	<u>(254)</u>	<u>(346)</u>	<u>(188)</u>
Balance as at December 31,	<u>6,559</u>	<u>4,768</u>	<u>6,529</u>	<u>4,741</u>

Principles actuarial assumptions as at December 31, (presented as weighted averages):

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate (%)	2.20 - 2.74	1.21 - 2.78	2.20	2.80
Inflation rate (%)	2.00 - 3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Salary increasing rate (%)	0.00 - 5.00	0.00 - 5.00	0.00 - 5.00	0.00 - 2.00
Turnover rate (%)	0.00 - 30.00	0.00 - 35.00	0.00 - 3.75	0.00 - 2.50
Mortality rate	TMO17	TMO17	TMO17	TMO17

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined employee benefit obligations consisted of discount rate and expected salary increase rate. The sensitivity analysis was determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The impact on the employee benefit obligations increased (decreased) as at December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit: Million Baht	
	financial statements		Separate	
	2024	2023	financial statements	2023
Discount rate - increase by 1%	(510)	(305)	(508)	(303)
Discount rate - decrease by 1%	548	347	545	345
Salary rate - increase by 1%	609	390	606	388
Salary rate - decrease by 1%	(535)	(306)	(534)	(304)

The sensitivity analysis presented above might not be representative of the actual change in the defined employee benefit obligations as it was unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions might be correlated.

24. OTHER NON - CURRENT PROVISIONS

Other non-current provisions as at December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial Statements		Separate	
	2024	2023	financial Statements	2023
Balance as at January 1,	29,340	26,777	29,340	19,849
Movement during the years	5,683	3,003	5,683	2,230
Addition from aircraft transferred by a subsidiary	-	-	-	7,701
Adjust foreign exchange rate	(443)	(440)	(443)	(440)
Balance as at December 31,	<u>34,580</u>	<u>29,340</u>	<u>34,580</u>	<u>29,340</u>

Other non-current provisions consist of long-term provision for maintenance and overhaul of aircraft, maintenance reserve for aircraft overhaul, aircraft's engines and others component of aircraft which has to pay maintenance in the future in accordance with the agreement. The Company has obligation under lease of aircraft maintenance, aircraft's engines and other components maintenance over the lease period including preparation of aircraft conditions before handover to lessors at the end of the lease. The Company estimates expected maintenance expenses upon flight hour, flight cycle, overhaul period, and lease period which are calculated along with usage time proportion.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized provisions for other non-current liabilities from the transferring of 20 aircraft from a subsidiary (A320-200) as loss from restructuring of business operation in aviation business of Baht 7,081 million in the separate financial statements (see Note 6.4) (2024 : Nil).

25. REVENUES

Disaggregation of revenue

The Group disaggregate revenue from sales and services with customers for overtime and at the point of time by segment related to segment information disclosure in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards No. 8 “Operating Segment” (see Note 32).

Revenue from sales and services for the years ended December 31, were classified revenue by timing of revenue recognition and type of goods or services as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time				
Business unit				
Revenue from business units	7,242	5,336	7,242	6,667
Others				
Revenue from other activities	326	343	-	-
Overtime				
Air freight				
Revenue from passenger and excess baggage	159,104	132,736	159,104	123,200
Revenue from freight	17,268	15,464	17,268	15,465
Business unit				
Revenue from warehouse services	3,006	2,432	3,006	2,432
Revenue from aircraft repair and maintenance services	303	1,135	303	1,227
Total	187,249	157,446	186,923	148,991

26. OTHER INCOME

Other income for the years ended December 31, consisted of:

	Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Gain on disposal of assets	51	469	51	469
Revenue from airport tax on expired tickets	836	-	836	-
Others	1,650	2,225	1,316	2,073
Total	2,537	2,694	2,203	2,542

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had profit from selling engine spare parts and other assets in the amount of Baht 86 million and Baht 2 million, respectively. The Company had a loss from aircraft sales of Baht 37 million in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had profit from selling residential condominiums in Singapore of Baht 215 million, profit from selling of offices in Rome, Italy and offices in Manila, Philippines, totaling Baht 153 million, profit from selling houses in Jakarta, Indonesia, Baht 78 million, profits from sales engine spare parts and other assets in the amount of Baht 38 million and Baht 30 million, respectively. The Company had a loss from aircraft sales of Baht 45 million in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

27. IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON ASSETS

Impairment loss on assets for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
Aircraft (see Notes 11 and 13)	6,182	-
Engine	296	-
Rotable aircraft's spare parts	5	77
Total	<u>6,483</u>	<u>77</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024, The Company recognized impairment loss on assets of Baht 6,483 million are as follows:

- Recognized impairment loss on aircraft of Baht 6,182 million consisted of impairment loss on aircraft which were classified as non-current assets classified as held for sale in amount of Baht 299 million (see Note 11), impairment loss on aircraft which were included in property, plant and equipment in amount of Baht 5,883 million (see Note 13).
- Recognized impairment loss on engine of Baht 296 million consisted of reversal of impairment loss on engine which were classified as asset held for sale in other non-current asset in amount of Baht 19 million (see Note 11), impairment loss on engine which were included in property, plant and equipment of Baht 277 million (see Note 13).
- Recognized impairment loss on rotatable aircraft's spare parts in amount of Baht 5 million consisted of the impairment loss on rotatable aircraft's spare parts which were included in property, plant and equipment (see Note 13).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized impairment loss on rotatable aircraft's spare parts of Baht 77 million consisted of the impairment loss on rotatable aircraft's spare parts which were included in property, plant and equipment (see Note 13) and the Company assessed that there was no indication that the aircraft, and spare engines were impaired.

28. IMPAIRMENT LOSS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TFRS 9 (REVERSAL)

Impairment loss determined in accordance with TFRS 9 (reversal) for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Consolidated		Unit : Million Baht	
	financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Expected credit loss of trade and other receivables				
- Related companies (see Note 8)	(7)	-	(548)	(300)
- Other companies (see Note 8)	(5)	87	(5)	87
Reversal of Expected credit loss of other financial assets	34	19	36	19
Total	<u>22</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>(517)</u>	<u>(194)</u>

29. INCOME TAX INCOME (EXPENSE)

	Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Income tax recognized in profit or loss				
Income tax expenses	(24)	(20)	-	-
Deferred income tax	(350)	1,342	(354)	1,343
Total	(374)	1,322	(354)	1,343

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Unit : Million Baht Consolidated financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Tax rate	Amount	Tax rate	Amount
Profit (loss) for the years		(26,901)		28,123
Income tax expense (income)		374		(1,322)
Profit (loss) before income tax		<u>(26,527)</u>		<u>26,801</u>
Income tax using applicable tax rate (tax rate 20%)	20	-	20	(5,360)
Tax effect of non-deductible (expenses) benefit				
Revenues and expenses from the promotional privileges		(1,427)		1,302
Revenues and expenses not deductible for tax purposes income tax expenses		11,964		1,555
Utilize tax benefits from loss carry forward		(10,514)		2,503
Recognition of deferred tax for the years		351		(1,324)
Adjustment from prior years		-		2
Income tax expense (income)	1	<u>374</u>	-	<u>(1,322)</u>

	Unit : Million Baht Separate financial statements			
	2024		2023	
	Tax rate	Amount	Tax rate	Amount
Profit (loss) for the years		(26,757)		20,345
Income tax expense (income)		354		(1,343)
Profit (loss) before income tax		<u>(26,403)</u>		<u>19,002</u>
Income tax using applicable tax rate (tax rate 20%)	20	-	20	(3,800)
Tax effect of non-deductible (expenses) benefit				
Revenues and expenses from the promotional privileges		(1,427)		1,302
Revenues and expenses not deductible for tax purposes income tax expense		11,941		104
Utilize tax benefits from loss carry forward		(10,514)		2,394
Recognition of deferred tax for the years		354		(1,345)
Adjustment from prior years		-		2
Income tax expense (income)	1	<u>354</u>	-	<u>(1,343)</u>

The Emergency Decree on Top-up Tax, B.E. 2567 (2024) has been announced in the Government Gazette on December 26, 2024, which relates to the International Taxation (Pillar Two) and will be effective from January 1, 2025, onwards.

The Group's management has assessed the requirements in accordance with the rules of the Decree and found that the Group does not meet the Top-up Tax criteria because the Group is not Multinational Enterprises (MNEs).

30. PROMOTIONAL PRIVILEGES

The Group was granted the promotional privileges under the Investment Promotional Act, (B.E. 2520) by the Board of Investment (“BOI”) under each promotion certificate as follows:

Item	Promotional Card		Commenced date of revenue generated
	No.	Approval date	
1	2357(2)/2013 ⁽¹⁾	August 6, 2013	January 23, 2014
2	2358(2)/ 2013 ⁽¹⁾	August 6, 2013	July 25, 2014
3	2360(2)/ 2013 ⁽¹⁾	August 6, 2013	January 25, 2015
4	2362(2)/ 2013 ⁽¹⁾	August 6, 2013	May 1, 2015
5	2363(2)/ 2013	August 6, 2013	September 4, 2016
6	2364(2)/ 2013	August 6, 2013	April 27, 2017
7	2365(2)/ 2013	August 6, 2013	July 20, 2017
8	2366(2)/ 2013	August 6, 2013	September 23, 2017
9	2367(2)/ 2013	August 6, 2013	February 7, 2018
10	65-0130-1-00-1-0	December 20, 2021	April 29, 2022
11	65-1587-1-00-1-0	November 3, 2022	June 1, 2023
12	66-1217-2-00-1-0	August 22, 2023	November 10, 2023
13	66-1479-2-00-1-0	October 10, 2023	December 1, 2023
14	67-0802-2-00-1-0	February 27, 2024	November 30, 2024
15	67-0928-2-00-1-0	March 28, 2024	June 28, 2024

- ⁽¹⁾ On January 31, 2025, the Company canceled 4 promotion certificates, which tax benefits had expired. The Company already got approvals from BOI.

Under some of conditions, privileges are consisted of:

- A) Grant permission to bring foreigner who are skilled workers or experts, spouses, and dependents of persons in such foreigner into the Kingdom of Thailand for the number and period as the Board permitted.
- B) Foreigner who are skilled workers or experts who were granted permission to stay in the Kingdom of Thailand, shall be granted a work permit for a specific position approved by the Board for the period of permitted stay in the Kingdom of Thailand.
- C) Granted exemption import duties for machinery as approved by the Board.
- D) Granted corporate income tax exemption for net income from operations the promotional privileges which was not exceeded 100% of investment excluding land and working capital specific 8 years (Item 1-9) and tax exemption for Promotional Card (Item 10-15) has a period of 5 years from the date of first earning income from that business. In the event that the business operates at a loss during the period of exemption from corporate income tax, the promoted person will be allowed to deduct the annual loss incurred during that time from the net profit incurred after receiving the promotion. Exemption from corporate income tax for a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of expiration of that period. Which can choose to deduct it from the net profits of any year or many years.
- E) Granted exemption to include dividend received from operations the promotional privileges which exempted corporate income tax for income tax calculation for the exemption period.
- F) Granted permission to take remit money from the Kingdom of Thailand as foreign currency.

The Group must comply with various conditions specified in the BOI certificate in order to comply with the announcement of the Office of the Board of Investment No. Por. 14/1998, dated December 30, 1998, “Regarding the revenues reporting of a promoted industry”.

For the year ended December 31, revenue from sales and services are classified by activities that receive investment promotion and those that do not receive investment promotion as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	Consolidated financial statements				Unit: Million Baht	
	Promoted business		Non-promoted business		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue from sales and services	73,665	55,492	113,584	101,954	187,249	157,446

For the years ended December 31	Separate financial statements				Unit: Million Baht	
	Promoted business		Non-promoted business		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue from sales and services	73,665	55,492	113,258	93,499	186,923	148,991

31. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

31.1 Revaluation surplus

Revaluation surplus is revaluation surplus of land and building net of tax. Such revaluation surplus is amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the related assets and recorded directly to retained earnings.

The revaluation surplus can neither be offset against deficit nor used for dividend payment.

31.2 Registered capital

31.2.1 The registration of the increase of registered capital

On December 14, 2022, the Company registered with the Registrar of Public Companies, Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce, to increase of the registered capital from the original registered capital of Baht 21,827,719,170 to Baht 336,824,601,650 (33,682.46 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share) (see Note 5.2.2).

31.2.2 The registration of the increase of paid-up share capital

On November 29, 2024, the Company registered with the Registrar of Public Companies, Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce, to increase the paid-up registered capital from debt-to-equity conversion under the business rehabilitation plan from Baht 21,827,719,170 to Baht 231,722,181,950 (23,172.21 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share) (see Note 5.2.2). The debt-to-equity conversion is based on the price of Baht 4.48 per share, which has been mutually agreed upon by both parties as the fair value of the ordinary shares for the conversion. This price results in shares discount amounting to Baht 115,861,743,454 and loss from the debt-to-equity conversion of Baht 40,581,843,342.

Subsequently, on December 20, 2024, the Company registered with the Registrar of Public Companies, Department of Business Development, Ministry of Commerce, to increase the paid-up registered capital from the issuance of additional shares from Baht 231,722,181,950 to Baht 283,032,915,670 (28,303.29 million ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share) (see Note 5.2.2). Newly issued ordinary shares is based on a price of Baht 4.48 per share, which has been mutually agreed upon by both parties as the fair value of the ordinary shares. This price results in shares discount amounting to Baht 28,323,525,013.

32. OPERATING SEGMENT

Identifying factors of the reportable segments

The Company determines the reportable segments based on the nature of the products and provided services, which the management has considered from the organizational structure in relation to commercial aviation operation.

The Company has 3 reportable segments, consisting of:

- (1) Air transportation activities segment composed of passenger, freight, and mail services.
- (2) The business units segments related directly to transportation activities, which include cargo and mail commercial, ground customer services, ground support equipment services, and catering services.
- (3) Other activities segment are transportation supporting activities, which include flight management services, sale of duty-free goods, sale of souvenir products from maintenance division and operation of subsidiaries.

Measurement criteria

The Company recorded revenue transfer transaction between segments with sale prices that charged to the unaffiliated customers net of discount. For ground customer services segment recorded at cost net of discount. For other activities, segment recorded as cost of mutual agreements. Those transferred transactions will be eliminated in consolidated financial statements.

Profit (loss) before income tax of each segment was derived from revenue net of costs and operating expenses.

Segment assets are the assets used for the operation or related to such activities.

Segment liabilities are the liabilities used for the operation or related to such activities.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not have revenues from sales and services with a single external customer contributed to 10% or more of total revenues.

32.1 Financial information by segment

The operating segments are classified in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, as follows:

Unit : Million Baht

	Consolidated financial statements							
	Air transportation		Business units		Other activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
External revenues (see Note 25)	176,372	146,776	8,117	7,193	2,760	3,477	187,249	157,446
Inter - segment revenue (expenses)	(9,842)	(6,963)	7,767	5,160	2,075	1,803	-	-
Interest income	2,925	1,394	-	-	4	2	2,929	1,396
Gain from debt restructuring	-	3,956	-	-	-	-	-	3,956
Gain from derivatives	107	-	-	-	-	-	107	-
Other income	2,387	2,585	132	100	18	9	2,537	2,694
Total Revenues	171,949	147,748	16,016	12,453	4,857	5,291	192,822	165,492
Aircraft fuel expenses	(50,474)	(47,765)	-	-	-	-	(50,474)	(47,765)
Employee benefits expenses	(7,370)	(6,197)	(3,272)	(3,119)	(1,466)	(1,393)	(12,108)	(10,709)
Flight service expenses	(18,315)	(14,029)	(17)	(5)	-	-	(18,332)	(14,034)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(11,851)	(10,106)	(626)	(662)	(549)	(621)	(13,026)	(11,389)
loss impairment of assets	(6,483)	(77)	-	-	-	-	(6,483)	(77)
Other expenses	(47,253)	(32,073)	(6,233)	(4,898)	(544)	(1,134)	(54,030)	(38,105)
Loss on debt restructuring	(45,271)	-	-	-	-	-	(45,271)	-
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)	(906)	(1,066)	-	-	-	1	(906)	(1,065)
Finance costs	(18,780)	(15,610)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(18,781)	(15,611)
Shares of profit of investments in associates using the equity method	63	64	-	-	-	-	63	64
Total Expenses	(206,640)	(126,859)	(10,148)	(8,684)	(2,560)	(3,148)	(219,348)	(138,691)
Profit (loss) before income tax income (expenses)	(34,691)	20,889	5,868	3,769	2,297	2,143	(26,526)	26,801
Income tax income (expenses)	(353)	1,342	-	-	(21)	(20)	(374)	1,322
Profit (loss) by segments	(35,044)	22,231	5,868	3,769	2,276	2,123	(26,900)	28,123

Unit : Million Baht

	Consolidated financial statements							
	Air transportation		Business units		Other activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current assets	131,707	89,740	597	717	971	1,517	133,275	91,974
Investments in associates	682	575	-	-	-	-	682	575
Property, plant and equipment	30,637	38,206	5,030	5,011	1,358	1,362	37,025	44,579
Right-of-use assets	71,556	61,037	2,642	2,654	1,169	1,357	75,367	65,048
Other non-current assets	44,407	34,699	1	1	17	12	44,425	34,712
Non-allocated assets	1,734	2,103					1,734	2,103
Total assets							292,508	238,991
Current liabilities	71,820	68,508	458	505	965	998	73,243	70,011
Non-current liabilities	170,268	207,900	-	37	64	-	170,332	207,937
Non-allocated liabilities	3,344	4,185					3,344	4,185
Total Liabilities							246,919	282,133

32.2 Revenues by geographical segment

Operating segments classified by geography in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, are as follows:

	Unit: Million Baht Consolidated financial statements	
	2024	2023
Domestic revenues		
Air transportation	12,835	9,412
Business unit	8,117	7,193
Other activities	2,760	3,477
Foreign revenues		
Air transportation		
Asia	87,916	72,422
Europe	59,676	51,727
Australia & New Zealand	15,945	13,215
Total	<u>187,249</u>	<u>157,446</u>

33. PROVIDENT FUND

The Group and their employees have joint to establish a provident fund in accordance with the Thai Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The Group and the employees will pay contributions to the fund monthly. The members, who had working year less than 20 years pay at 9% of salaries and the members, who had working year more than 20 years pay at 10% of salaries. During the period of January 2023 to December 2024, the Group pays contributions to the fund at 5% of salaries for the employees who had working year less than 20 years and at 6% of salaries for the employees who had working year more than 20 years.

Provident Fund is managed by Krungthai Asset Management Public Company Limited, One Asset Management Company Limited and Principle Asset Management Company Limited and will be paid to employees, when the employees resign according to regulations of the Group's fund. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized the contribution paid as an expense in the consolidated financial statements in the amount of Baht 391 million and Baht 362 million, respectively, and the Company recognized such contribution paid as an expense in the separate financial statements in the amount of Baht 388 million and Baht 343 million, respectively.

34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

34.1 Financial risk management objectives

The Group's corporates financial risk management is under policy framework and management framework of risk management committee. The risk management committee is responsible for supervising monitoring and managing financial risk relating to the Group's operations through internal risk report which analyze from size and level of risk. These risks included market risk as well as currency risk, interest rate risk, fuel price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge these risk exposures. The using of derivatives financial instrument is governed by the risk management committees' policy and framework.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has entered into derivative financial instruments to hedge foreign exchange risk (2023: Nil)

34.2 Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and fuel price. The Group will consider to enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and fuel price risk, including:

- Forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk;
- Interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates;
- Commodity option to mitigate the fuel price risk of purchased or sale inventory

Details of sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk and for interest rate risk are set as follows:

34.2.1 Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing forward foreign exchange contracts.

As the Company generates revenue in THB and foreign currency by more than 50 currencies, which are mainly in currencies USD, THB, EUR and JPY and the major expenses are in currencies USD and THB while having long-term liabilities mainly in 4 major currencies as USD, EUR, THB, and JPY.

The Company has managed the risk of exchange rates fluctuations which is uncontrolled factors by using the "Matching Currency" strategy to manage this risk by matching currency between the expense and revenue and arranging for loan and restructure loan to coincide with net operating cash flow, together with the reduction of foreign currency debt risk by entering into Thai Baht loan in order to decrease the fluctuation of gain or loss from foreign exchange rates in the financial statements. In addition, the Company manages source of fund and has a policy to enter into Cross Currency Swap ("CCS") when the financial market is favorable to the Company and Forward contract to hedge the future obligation that has underlying exposures.

During the year 2024, the Company entered into CCS transactions with a financial institution, consisting of 7 foreign exchange contracts. The exchanges were made from US dollars to Thai Baht, with a total notional amount of USD 377 million, which will mature in 2028 - 2033. As at December 31, 2024, the carrying amounts are recognized as derivative assets in the amount of Baht 159 million and derivative liabilities in amount of Baht 52 million.

According to the terms of the agreement, the Company is required to provide collateral for the transaction. As at December 31, 2024, the Company has placed collateral in amount of Baht 1,980 million, which is presented as part of other non-current assets (see Note 17).

As at December 31, 2024, the Company recognized gain on derivatives in amount of Baht 107 million (2023: the Company had no financial instruments hedging transactions).

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities as at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate	
	financial statements	
	Assets	Liabilities
US Dollar	82,798	(99,367)
Yen	3,192	(5,179)
Euro	7,726	(5,046)
Others	12,743	(1,463)

Foreign Currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly disclosed to the currency of asset and liability in USD.

The following table detailed the Group's sensitivity to a 10% of appreciation and depreciation of Baht currency which comparing with relevant foreign currencies. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation as at December 31, 2024 for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and Separate	
	financial statements	
	Assets	Liabilities
Gain (loss)		
- Appreciate 10%	(10,646)	11,106
- Depreciate 10%	10,646	(11,106)

34.2.2 Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrows funds and finance lease payable at both fixed and floating interest rates. The Company manages the risk by maintaining an appropriate portion between fixed and floating rate borrowings and using interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities will be evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite; ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both financial derivatives and non-financial derivatives at the reporting date. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding for the whole year. The Group's sensitivity to 1% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would decrease/increase by Baht 116 million and Baht 100 million, respectively. (Excluding rent of aircraft operating leases). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its floating rate borrowing.

Interest rate swap contracts

The Group will consider to enter into contracts to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts will enable the Group to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the fair value of issued fixed rate debt held and the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate debt held. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the reporting date is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the data at the reporting date and the credit risk inherent in the contract.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have interest rate swap contract transaction due to the Company has entered the business rehabilitation process. Therefore, the Company has not entered into the additional contract.

34.2.3 Fuel price risk

Fuel price risk in the Company primarily arises from price fluctuation availability of jet fuel. Fuel price fluctuation depends on demand and supply of global economic situation and uncertainty political worldwide, which has direct impacts on the Company's operating result as fuel is important factor in the aviation industry. The Company will make a jet fuel price hedging in order to reduce the risk of fuel price volatility, to meet the Company's operating result target and protect the value of the Company for shareholders and all stakeholders and made not intend to make income and profit from the fuel price hedging.

The Company will consider continuously and systematically manage the jet fuel price risk, by set the fuel price risk policy, implementing jet fuel price hedging at not lower than 20% and not more than 80% of annual fuel consumption. Whereby the tenor of each contract will be for a period of not more than 24 months specifying the lowest and highest prices of jet fuel. The Company will obligate in USD if the price of jet fuel falls below the lowest price. On the contrary, the Company will be compensated in USD if the price of jet fuel rises higher than the highest price.

The Company will enter into derivative transactions to limit these risks. Hedging activities are regularly assessed to reflect the Group's expectations of the expected changes in price and risk to ensure the most effective hedging strategy is used.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have any derivative transaction for hedge fuel price because the Company has entered the business rehabilitation process. Therefore, the Company has not entered into the additional contract.

34.3 Credit risk management

Note 8 details the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk and the measurement bases used to determine the allowance for expected credit loss.

The Group exposures to credit risk which related to trade and other receivables. The management has adopted a policy and appropriated control risk, therefore the Group does not expect to any significant losses from credit granting. Moreover, the Group's credit granting is not concentrated because the Group has large and diverse customer base, the maximum amount which the Group may incur on credit granting is the book value of trade and other receivables as shown in the financial statements.

34.4 Liquidity and interest risk management

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Plan Administrators, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding including financial liabilities which are not derivatives. The framework of risk management is within the business rehabilitation plan process, which was on processing as the business rehabilitation plan of Central Bankruptcy Court as described in Note 5.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest cash flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the reporting date.

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

As at December 31, 2024	Effective interest rate (per annum)	Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht	
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Trade and other payables	6.70 - 10.60	28,311	20,117	48,428	37,475
Borrowings from related parties	8.86	-	8,393	8,393	6,562
Borrowings from financial institutions	1.52 - 11.68	-	7,232	7,232	4,416
Debentures	8.07 - 8.86	-	46,103	46,103	27,156

As at December 31, 2023	Effective interest rate (per annum)	Consolidated financial statements			
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Trade and other payables	6.70 - 10.60	28,547	21,121	49,668	44,247
Borrowings from related parties	8.86	-	26,258	26,258	24,932
Borrowings from financial institutions	1.52 - 11.68	-	12,241	12,241	8,399
Debentures	8.07 - 8.86	-	71,604	71,604	46,826

As at December 31, 2024	Effective interest rate (per annum)	Separate financial statements			
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Trade and other payables	6.79 - 10.60	28,128	20,117	48,245	37,292
Borrowings from related parties	8.86	-	8,393	8,393	6,562
Borrowings from financial institutions	1.52 - 11.68	-	7,232	7,232	4,416
Debentures	8.07 - 8.86	-	46,103	46,103	27,156

As at December 31, 2023	Effective interest rate (per annum)	Separate financial statements			
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Trade and other payables	6.79 - 10.60	27,340	21,121	48,461	43,040
Borrowings from related parties	8.86	-	26,258	26,258	24,932
ssBorrowings from financial institutions	1.52 - 11.68	-	12,241	12,241	8,399
Debentures	8.07 - 8.86	-	71,604	71,604	46,826

34.5 Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values

The following table combines information of:

- type of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics;
- the carrying amounts of financial instruments;
- fair values of financial instruments, except financial instruments that their carrying amounts are approximated at fair value.
- level of fair value hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities, which fair value was disclosed and
- level of fair value hierarchy 1 to 3 is based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, their carrying amounts approximate their fair value because of short-term maturity.

Other long-term investments have fair value which is not significantly different from the carrying amount at the reporting date. Investment in mutual funds measured fair value by using the mutual fund's net asset method.

For carrying amounts of long-term loans from related parties and long-term loans from financial institutions, which had floating interest rate, have fair value approximated to their carrying amounts.

Financial assets measured at fair value

The following table presents the fair values of financial assets including the fair values hierarchy for financial assets recognized at fair value as at December 31, as follows:

	Level of Fair value	Consolidated financial statements		Unit : Million Baht Separate financial statements	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Other non-current financial assets					
Investment in debt securities	Level 2	42	50	42	50
Investment in funds	Level 2	-	1	-	1
Investment in marketable equity securities	Level 1	156	311	155	311
Investment in non-marketable equity securities	Level 3	40	312	40	312
Derivative assets	Level 2	159	-	159	-
Derivative liabilities	Level 2	52	-	52	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Other non-current financial assets					
Investment in non-marketable equity securities	Level 3	36	26	36	22

The following table discloses valuation technique using in fair value measurement.

Types	Valuation techniques
Debt securities	The fair value of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. Calculated using valuation techniques by obtaining the observable market data and converting discounted cash flows to present values.
Investments in funds	The fair value of investments in marketable investment units that are measured at fair value through profit or loss is calculated by using the net asset value as at the reporting date.
Marketable equity securities	The fair value of the investment in equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) is calculated by using bid price from the stock exchange of Thailand (SET) as of the reporting date.
Non - marketable equity securities	The fair value of investments in equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) is calculated by using the net asset value as of the reporting date. The fair value of investments in equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) is calculated by present value of the forecast cash flow and discount with interest rate and the related risks.
Derivative assets and derivative liabilities	Discounted cash flow the estimated future cash flows are from forward foreign currency exchange rates (from observable forward foreign currency exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, a discounted at market rate.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company did not transfer financial instruments between the fair value hierarchy.

Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements of assets categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Unit : Million Baht	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
Non - marketable equity securities		
- measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Beginning balances of the year		312
Net gain recognized into profit or loss		(272)
Ending balances of the year		<u>40</u>

	Consolidated	Unit : Million Baht
	financial statements	Separate
		financial statements
Non - marketable equity securities		
- measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		
Beginning balances of the year	26	22
Disposed during the year	-	4
Net gain recognized into other comprehensive income	10	10
Ending balances of the year	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>

35. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company had commitments which have not been recognized in the financial statements, are as follows:

35.1 Bank guarantees

The Company had bank guarantees issued by domestic and foreign banks as at December 31, in the consolidated and separate financial statements as follows:

	Unit : Million (Currency)	
	Consolidated and separate financial statements	
	2024	2023
Bank Guarantee		
Issued by domestic banks		
THB Currency	239	210
Issued by foreign banks		
USD Currency	30	17
AUD Currency	3	1
INR Currency	372	343
AED Currency	1	1
HKD Currency	3	3
NPR Currency	43	-

If the Company defaults on an obligation to a beneficiary in letter of guarantee, the bank agrees to pay a specific amount to that beneficiary and will claim from the Company later.

35.2 COMMITMENTS

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company is awaiting delivery of aircraft, with a total future payment obligation under the aircraft operating lease agreements of approximately USD 2,014 million and USD 1,766 million, respectively, and agreements to procure assets totaling approximately USD 8,000 million. The Company has partially paid the pre-delivery payment for the aircraft.

36. DISPUTES AND SIGNIFICANT LITIGATIONS

36.1 Labor disputes and damage claims

The Company has been filed as defendant in domestic and foreign labor disputes for 2 cases with claim amount of Baht 1 million and the complaints in domestic and foreign for 46 cases with claim amount of Baht 292 million. As of December 31, 2024, the Company's management, considering such disputes and claims based on facts and laws, considers that the impact of such matters is insignificant to the financial statements.

36.2 Tax dispute

36.2.1 The Company, as an entrepreneur in the Duty free zone, has received a letter from the Customs Department No. Gor Kor 0503(4)/621 dated August 28, 2017, requested the Company to clarify the completeness of the certificate license of the import food for restricted products. The customs official has assessed additional taxes and duties according to 252 import entry declarations, which consisted of price of products in amount of Baht 493 million, import duty in amount of Baht 244 million, excise tax in amount of Baht 754 million, interior tax in amount of Baht 75 million, value added tax in amount of Baht 110 million, the subsidies for Thai Health Promotion Foundation in amount of Baht 15 million, and the subsidies for Thai Public Broadcasting Service in amount of Baht 11 million. The Company has submitted the letter of clarification to the Customs Department for consideration. In this regard, the Company has consultation letter on legal matters in relation to the importation of a group of products under the import control of food, fruit juice and other imports into the free zone of Thai Airways Catering, in the case of compliance with Section 152 of the Customs Act, B.E. 2560 to the Director General of the Customs Department for consideration can be summarized as follows:

1. The Company agreed to settle the case for 251 disputes during the years 2007-2012 with the Customs Department by agreeing to pay the amount of the imported goods and fines, totaling Baht 104 million. Therefore, the Company recorded expenses for such imported goods and fines for the year 2024.
2. For the 623 disputes that occurred during the years 2012-2017, the Company is currently in the process of verifying import permissions to determine how to resolve these disputes with the Customs Department. However, the management of the Company considered the impact of these disputes will not significantly affect to the financial statements.

- 36.2.2 The Panohm Penh branch in Kingdom of Cambodia had been assessed additional taxes from the Cambodia Revenue Department, related to the difference in interpretations of tax law.

During the years 2019-2022, the Company received the tax assessment notifications for the years 2017-2020, consisted of 3 types of tax, which were corporate income tax, special business tax and withholding tax. The total additional assessed taxes, including fine and interest were Cambodian Riel 35,623 million.

The Company had filed such disputes with the above assessment through a tax advisor. The Company had issued a letter for requesting to extend the tax audit for the years 2017 to 2020 due to the impact of the situation of COVID-19 and the Company was under the process of rehabilitation plan. It is currently under consideration by the Cambodia Revenue Department. The tax payment as assessed depended on the negotiation with the Cambodia Revenue Department based on the fact, laws and supporting documents.

Subsequently, on October 25, 2024, the Company, in collaboration with its tax advisor, negotiated with the Cambodia Revenue Department, resulting in a reduction of the tax assessment to Cambodian Riel 8,784 million or equivalent to Baht 70 million. As of December 31, 2024, the Company already recorded accrued expenses for the additional assessed tax.

- 36.3 Tort case under unfair trade protection laws (Antitrust cases)

On December 24, 2013, a group of plaintiffs had filed a lawsuit against British Airways, Deutsche Lufthansa and Lufthansa Cargo A.G. (collectively called “Lufthansa”), and Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V., Martin Air Holland N.V., and Societe Air France S.A. (collectively called “KLM-AF”), which are the defendants in the Cargo Civil Class Action case by alleging that conspiracy set the price for various surcharges in the Netherlands (Main case).

On November 6, 2015, a new group of plaintiffs had filed a lawsuit against British Airways, Lufthansa, KLM-AF and Singapore Airlines as defendants. The allegation had been similar to the main case.

Later on December 2016 to January 2017, the Company and 20 other airlines had received a writ of summons for contribution claim from British Airways, Lufthansa and KLM-AF.

Subsequently, British Airways, Lufthansa and Swiss International, KLM-AF, Korean Airlines and Qantas Airways, which were the parties in the Contribution Claim Case, had submitted a writ of summons to exercise the contribution claim in addition to the Contribution Claim Case above (known as Sub contribution claim), and the Company then submitted a writ of summons to exercise the contribution claim in the form of this sub Contribution Claim against all airlines as well in order to reserve the Company’s right in the event which the court orders each airline to pay for the damages exceeding its market share. This was not a lawsuit to demand for additional damages.

On June 22, 2020, Freshfields Law Firm reported that Cargo Civil Case was pending on review of the Amsterdam District Court.

1. On March 10, 2020, the Appeal Court decided that the transfer of claims to Stichting Cartel Compensation (“SCC”) had completed.
2. On June 9, 2020, the Court held a major hearing at the Stichting Cartel Compensation (“SCC”) Group 1 (“SCC I”) and Group 2 (“SCC II”) against Singapore Airlines, British Airways, Lufthansa and KLM-AF, which were the defendants which were the parties in Contribution Claim. The result of the court hearing allowed the defendant to review the information and submit a complaint about the SCC's claims by December 6, 2020. The court required all economic experts to agree on how to calculate overcharge and shared data.

On October 17, 2024, the Company had negotiated to settle the dispute of Cargo Civil Case with Stichting Cartel Compensation (“SCC”) by SCC accepted EUR 800,00 or equivalent to Baht 29 million. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has recorded the aforementioned expenses.

37. EVENT AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

On February 25, 2025, the Plan Administrators had a resolution to approve the reduction of the par value of ordinary shares from Baht 10 per share to Baht 1.30 per share.

38. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Plan Administrators of the Company on February 25, 2025.