

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE
PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

OPPORTUNITY, CARE,
RESPONSIBILITY,
LONGEVITY AND FAIRNESS

TO DRIVE
SUSTAINABLE
GROWTH

บริษัท กรุงไทยพานิชประกันภัย จำกัด (มหาชน)
Krungthai Panich Insurance PCL.

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Krungthai Group

KPI กรุงไทยพานิชประกันภัย
KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE

C O N T E N T S

03	VISION MISSION
04	FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
12	MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
14	BOARD OF DIRECTORS
16	BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROFILE
22	THE EXECUTIVES
23	THE EXECUTIVE PROFILE
27	SUMMARY OF THE MEETINGS PARTICIPATION
28	MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
29	GENERAL INFORMATION
30	AWARD RECOGNITION
32	ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION
34	ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG)
36	ORGANIZATION CHART
38	BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS
39	NETWORK SERVICES
42	AUDIT COMMITTEE'S REPORT
44	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
46	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPPORTUNITY, CARE,
RESPONSIBILITY,
LONGEVITY AND FAIRNESS

TO DRIVE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

VISION

Connecting every dimension of life with the right insurance products based on technologies and services that are easily accessible. Create good values for the society. Care for the environment in a sustainable way.

MISSION

To be an organization that delivers easy, convenient and fast insurance products and services through an offline-to-online business model on a perfect ecosystem and responsive to the customers' lifestyles.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Unit : Million Baht (Except Earnings Per Share Unit : Baht)

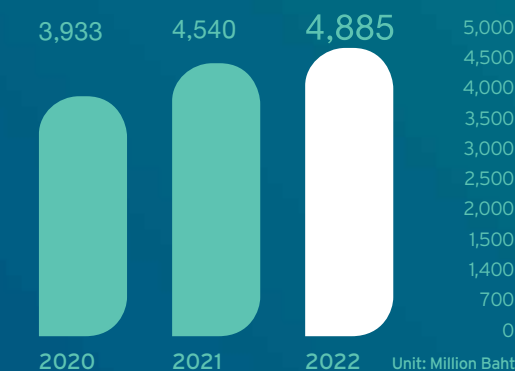
ITEMS	2020	2021	2022
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM	3,933	4,540	4,885
% CHANGE	26.20	15.44	7.59
NET WRITTEN PREMIUM	2,280	2,606	2,602
% CHANGE	6.54	14.29	-0.13
UNDERWRITING INCOME	532	499	525
% CHANGE	8.53	-6.13	5.22
INVESTMENT INCOME	341	386	389
% CHANGE	-15.59	13.03	0.91
NET INCOME	716	712	758
% CHANGE	-2.10	-0.69	6.47
EARNINGS PER SHARE	21.71	21.56	22.96
% CHANGE	-2.10	-0.69	6.47
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,126	6,985	6,952
% CHANGE	31.33	36.26	-0.47
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	6,695	9,315	7,934
% CHANGE	2.04	39.12	-14.82
TOTAL ASSETS	11,822	16,300	14,886
% CHANGE	12.96	37.88	-8.67

FINANCIAL RATIO	2020	2021	2022
Net Profit / Net Written Premium	31.43	27.31	29.11
Net Profit / Total Assets (ROA)	6.06	4.37	5.09
Net Profit / Shareholder's Equity (ROE)	10.70	7.64	9.55
Total Liabilities / Shareholder's Equity	76.57	74.99	87.63
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	781.17	301.27	417.63*

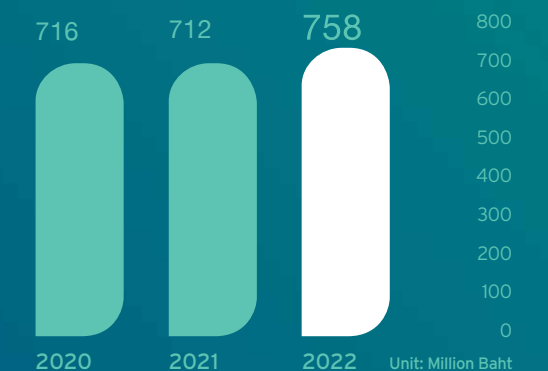
Note :

* CAR Ratio 2022 is prior to submission to the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC)

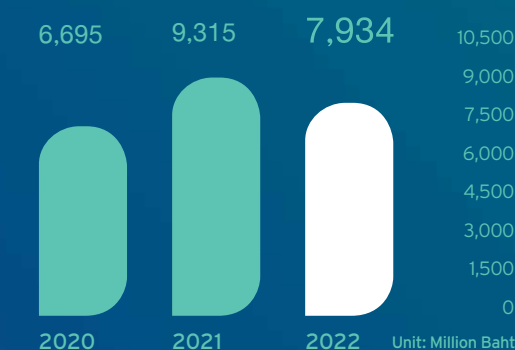
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM



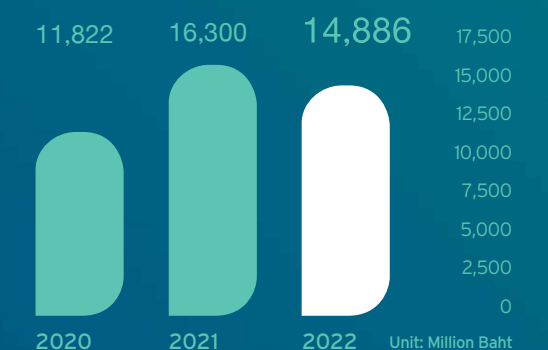
NET INCOME



SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY



TOTAL ASSETS





STEP FOR TOMORROW SUSTAINABILITY

Krungthai Panich Insurance operates its business by adhering to the principles of corporate governance; focusing on fairness, transparency and verifiability; taking into account all groups of stakeholders; and combining with the implementation of the policy "For Sustainable Development". The Company focuses on international standard practices that have been applied according to the SDGs framework, concentrating on five aspects: Quality Education; Good Health and Well-Being; Dealing with Global Warming (Climate Action); Responsible Consumption and Production and Reducing Inequality.

QUALITY EDUCATION

"KPI turns school libraries into living libraries for searching information in the online world. Open the door of learning without borders."

The Project "KPI Libraries, Ready Steps for the Future of Thai Children" has started since 2013. For 10 years, KPI has been working on the Living Library Project with 11 schools across the country. The budget for the renovation of these libraries was 6.5 million baht as well as awarding scholarships. More than 400 scholarships were given to students, totaling 1.2 million baht. At KPI, we believe that education is an important foundation for building quality of life. Therefore, we aim to support to provide opportunities for children and youth in remote areas to have equal access to learning. KPI has taken action with care in order to achieve results according to the set goals. We replaced the libraries with only books to become libraries full of potentials. With modern computers and equipment, children are able to expand their mind through the whole wide world and research information from all corners of the globe.





“At KPI, we pay attention in creating insurance for good health and promoting well-being for everybody of all ages.”

The Company has developed both the designs and the insurance products and services to take care of different groups of customers. This includes giving importance to the elderly customer group and vulnerable customers to gain access to different types of insurance more easily, which can be used as a guarantee for the stability of the family.



“At KPI, we support activities to reduce and stop using fossil energy as well as reduce the use of resources that destroy the environment. This also includes the development of work processes, designing insurance products that help consumers cope with problems such as natural disasters better.”

Climate change is a major challenge that affects human life, the environment and greatly contributed to the economic development, especially the change of seasons and natural disasters. It also affects the changes in the distribution patterns of pathogens and vectors, and the problems of greenhouse gas emissions. KPI aims to support environmental conservation activities, joint ventures in various organizations in reducing global warming problems and giving great attention to consumers.



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

"We can consume in an eco-friendly manner in order to pass this world on to the children and grandchildren to have natural resources. KPI therefore pays attention to the production process and service that will lead to being a Net Zero entrepreneur."

Being a Net Zero entrepreneur is based on the efficient management of natural resources. KPI has therefore introduced the Net Zero concept to pass on to our customers. We produce policy envelopes that use recycled plastic that can be easily dissolved. We also have campaigned for various environmental projects in our organization continuously. This is to reduce pollution, reduce solid waste, and encourage recycling for reducing global warming effects. We promote and support Thailand to step into a sustainable consumption plan.

TO DRIVE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH • TO DRIVE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH • TO DRIVE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

REDUCING INEQUALITY

"KPI will support and participate in activities that will help enhance the disabled's quality of life. We therefore support the Thai National Ice Hockey Team for people with disabilities to enter the ice hockey competition among the disabled at an international level."

This makes these disabled people proud to be representatives in building the country's reputation. They are equally accepted by the Thai society, including supporting the disabled to become teachers and teaching assistants in schools by cooperating with the Social Innovation Foundation in hiring the disabled to earn income, to be valued and create benefits for the society.



MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



DR. DHIRAPHORN SRIFUENGFUNG
Chairman of The Board of Directors

According to the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), the Thai economy in 2022 is expected to expand by 3.2 percent, up from 2021, which grew only 1.5 percent. The inflation rate is expected to be at 6.3 percent and the current account loses 3.6 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For the overall non-life insurance business in 2022, there will be a growth rate of only 2.6 percent from the year 2021. It is expected that direct insurance premiums will be approximately 272,682 million baht. (Source: Thai Re Knowledge Center)

In 2022, the Company had a total insurance premium of 4,885 million baht, an increase of 7.59 percent from 2021, with underwriting income after deducting operating expenses of 525 million baht, net investment income of 389 million baht, and the net profit after corporate income tax was 758 million baht.

For the Thai economy in 2023, the economy is expected to expand by 3.7 percent. The Thai economy in 2023 will increase mainly from the supporting factors of the tourism sector. It is therefore unable to recover fully under the context of policy normalization of the Bank of Thailand, especially the adjustment of contribution fees to the Financial Institutions Development Fund (FIDF) since January 2023, which is a significant cost of the financial system. It may cause the increase of the loan interest rate by 0.4-0.6% at once while exports tend to slow down. The recovery of the Thai economy will depend on the tourism sector, in terms of income generation, employment and household income. In 2023, it is expected that there will be more than 20 million tourists, or a double increase from 2022. However, the economy still showed some signs of vulnerability, such as a significant increase in loans classified as credit risk, and a high proportion of small entrepreneurs still in debt even after the COVID-19 period. In addition, the support from the tourism sector alone may not provide enough momentum in the face of cost pressures, from the cost of electricity, labor and raw materials.

In 2023, the Company will mainly focus on expanding work to medium and small-scaled customers. For large-sized customer groups, the Company will consider expanding their underwriting to industries with low damage statistics and appropriate premiums that are adequate for the risks for the ability to grow

steadily and sustainably. The Company continues to strengthen good relations with customers, partners and business partners to maintain and increase the policy renewal rate of current customers to the highest level, including considering recruiting new business partners and allies with the potential to expand their business through online channels. This will be conducted via adopting guidelines and methods for in-depth customer data analysis to create opportunities in expanding new insurance work and offer insurance products to customers in responses to rapidly changing risks. The optimization of insurance product sales channels that are suitable, easy, convenient and fast by developing the Company's information technology systems and applications to be up-to-date will respond to users at all times. This will also be in order to support the behavior of consumers who have begun to search for information and buy more insurance through online systems as well. In 2023, the Company continues to focus on providing customer service with standard quality and strives to maintain its turnover to grow continuously and sustainably. The Company supports organizational transformation towards a full digital era, including activities and projects. For social responsibility, the Company continuously develops the organization sustainably (Environment Social and Governance: ESG) under the concept of "Step for Tomorrow Sustainability" as well as giving importance to directing, supervising, auditing and managing risks strictly to create good governance.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank our customers, business partners, personnel at all levels and all the shareholders of the Company who have supported the business operation well throughout 2022 and will adhere to the intention to drive business operations with stability, sustainable progress and ability to compete at full capacity in the future.



DR. DHIRAPHORN SRIFUENGFUNG
Chairman of The Board of Directors

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



DR. DHIRAPHORN SRIFUENGFUNG
Chairman of The Board of Directors



MR. WERAPONG SUPPASEDSAK
Vice Chairman of The Board of Directors / Chairman of Executive Director



MR. PAYUNGSAK CHARTSUTIPOL
Independent Director / Chairman of Audit Committee / Chairman of Corporate Governance Committee



ASST. PROF. KULAYA JANTADEJ PH.D.
Independent Director / Audit Committee



MR. TANET PHANICHEWA
Independent Director / Corporate Governance Committee



MR. CHERDCHAI CHOMPOONUKULRAT
Independent Director



MS. SARANYA VEJAKUL
Director / Executive Director / Audit Committee



MR. KERATI PANICHEWA
Director / Executive Director / Chairman of Investment Committee



MR. CHALERM PRADIDARECHEEP
Director / Corporate Governance Committee



DR. PONGPANU DAMRONGSIRI
Director / Executive Director / Investment Committee



MRS. SUWANNA ANANTANOND
Director / Investment Committee



MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG
Director / Executive Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROFILE

DR. DHIRAPHORN SRIFUENGFUNG
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AGE 72 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 3 May 1989

EDUCATION
• Ph.D. Civil Engineering University of Missouri, USA

TRAINING
• National Defence Course for Public, Private and Political Defence Class 1, National Defence College
• Directors Accreditation Program (DAP)
Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION
• Chief Executive Officer of Pimai Salt Co., Ltd.
• Chairman of Goodyear (Thailand) Public Co., Ltd.
• President of Patong Beach Hotel (Phuket) Co., Ltd.
• President of Baan Samui Resort Co., Ltd.
• Executive Director of Thai Refined Salt Co., Ltd.
• Executive Director of Boonsong Co., Ltd.
• Executive Director of Boonpermpoon Co., Ltd.
• Director of TTL Industries Public Co., Ltd.

NO. OF SHARES
• None

MR. WERAPONG SUPPAEDSAK
VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS /
CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

AGE 55 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 19 March 2016

EDUCATION
• Master Degree of Economics (Finance Economics)
National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
• Bachelor Degree of International Economics,
Ramkhamhaeng University

TRAINING
• Transformative Leadership Program : Executive Session
• Workshop IFRS9 Impairment Model (Quick Fix + Enhancement)
• Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 : PDPA (Updated)
• The Anti-Money Laundering and the Counter-Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapon of Mass Destruction Financing (AML/CTPF)
• Executive Talk
• National Defence Course, Class 60, National Defence College
• Executive Leadership Development Program (ELDP), Compass Institute, LEAD Business Institute and Cornell University
• Interest rate Indexed and Derivatives
• TLCA Executive Development Program 2014, Thai Listed Companies Association
• FATCA Regulations for the Board of Directors and Executives of the Bank

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION
• Executive Director, Krungthai ZMICO Securities Co., Ltd.

NO. OF SHARES
• None

MR. PAYUNGSAK CHARTSUTIPOL
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR /
CHAIRMAN OF AUDIT COMMITTEE /
CHAIRMAN OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

AGE 69 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 19 April 2017

EDUCATION
• Honorary Degree of Doctor of Engineering, Suranaree University of Technology
• Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Organization Development Administration, Chaopraya University
• Bachelor of Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chulalongkorn University

TRAINING
• Certificate of Management Development Program, North Western University, USA
• Director Accreditation Program (DAP SCC / 2004), Thai Institute of Directors
• Risk Management Program for Corporate Leaders (RCL 3 / 2016), Thai Institute of Directors
• Top Executives in the Energy Education Program (Batch 1), Thailand Energy Academy (TEA)
• Executive Program , Poornpalungpandin Program (Batch 1), Chulalongkorn University
• Administrative Justice for Executives (Batch 2), Administrative Court
• Capital Market Academy Leader Program (Batch 11), Capital Market Academy (CMA)
• Top Executive Program in Commerce and Trade (TEPCoT Class 2), Commerce Academy, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION
• Chairman Glow Energy Public Company Limited
• Chairman, Siam City Leasing and Factoring Public Company Limited
• Director, Linde (Thailand) Public Company Limited
• Director, The Siam United Steel (1995) Company Limited
• Independent Director / Vice Chairman, Sapthip Company Limited

NO. OF SHARES
• None

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR KULAYA JANTADEJ, PH.D.
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR / AUDIT COMMITTEE

AGE 51 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 28 March 2018

EDUCATION
• Doctor of Philosophy (Accounting Specialization), University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA

TRAINING
• IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information & IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures, Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of His Majesty the King
• IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Practical Application, PwC's Academy, Singapore
• TFRS 9 Impairment of Financial Assets, Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of His Majesty the King
• TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of His Majesty the King
• TFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Thai Accounting Association
• TFRS 16 Leases, Thai Accounting Association
• The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, Federation of Accounting Professions under the Royal Patronage of His Majesty the King
• TFRS for PAEs / TFRS for NPAEs, Thai Accounting Association
• Internal Audit Modernization & Cybersecurity and Audit Work, Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION
• None

NO. OF SHARES
• None

BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROFILE

MR. TANET PHANICHEWA INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR / CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

AGE 56 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 23 November 2016

EDUCATION

- Master of Business Administration (GPA 3.96), Sasin Graduate Institute of Business Administration of Chulalongkorn University
- Bachelor of Industrial Engineering, School of Engineering, Newcastle University, NSW, Australia

TRAINING

- Capital Market Academy (CMA)
- Future Entrepreneurs Forum (FEF)
- Academy of Business Creativity (ABC)
- Tourism Management Program for Executives (TME)
- Top Executive Program in Commerce and Trade (TEPCoT)
- Top Executive Program for Creative & Amazing Thai Services (ToPCATS)
- The National Defence Course (NDC)

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- Chairman of Board of Directors
Kiarti Thaneey Country Club Co., Ltd.
- Director TTL Industries Public Company Limited

NO. OF SHARES

- 90,267 Shares

MR. CHERDCHAI CHOMPOONUKULRAT INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

AGE 64 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 8 April 2021

EDUCATION

- Master Degree of Business Administration, Naresuan University
- Bachelor Degree of Science, Kasetsart University

TRAINING

- Corporate Governance for Capital Market Intermediaries (CGI) Class 18 / 2017 (IOD)
- IT Governance & Cybersecurity, Krung Thai Bank PCL
- Executive Leadership Development Program (ELDP), Krung Thai Bank PCL
- KTB Digital Banking Workshop, Krung Thai Bank PCL
- FATCA Regulations for the Board of Directors and Executives of the Bank, Krung Thai Bank PCL
- Key Success of Sales Teamwork, Krung Thai Bank PCL
- Professional Presentation Skill, Krung Thai Bank PCL
- Total Solution Provider, Krung Thai Bank PCL

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

NO. OF SHARES

- None

MS. SARANYA VEJAKUL DIRECTOR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR / AUDIT COMMITTEE

AGE 52 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 31 March 2020

EDUCATION

- MBA Executive Program, Chulalongkorn University
- Bachelor of Economics (Accounting), Kasetsart University

TRAINING

- Transformative Leadership Program : Executive Session
- Strategies, Contracts, Negotiations, Mergers and Acquisitions
- Financial and Fiscal Management Program for Senior Executive (FME)
- TRFS9 Financial Instrument - Hedge Accounting (Workshop)
- CFO Focus on Financial Reporting
- The Anti-Money Laundering and the Counter-Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapon of Mass Destruction Financing (AML/CTPF)

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- Director, KTB Advisory Co., Ltd.

NO. OF SHARES

- None

MR. CHALERM PRADIDARECHEEP DIRECTOR / CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

AGE 58 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 8 April 2021

EDUCATION

- Master Degree of Public and Private Management, National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
- Bachelor Degree of Education, Kasetsart University

TRAINING

- Compliance with Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) of Individual Customers
- Transformative Leadership Program : Executive Session
- Digital CEO
- Thailand HR Forum 2020 (Virtual Conference)
- Service Requirement for Operation
- Digital Enablement Program
- Ransomware: Ransom Malware
- The Anti-Money Laundering and the Counter-Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapon of Mass Destruction Financing (AML/CTPF)
- Innovation Workshop
- Introduction to Thai Financial Reporting Standards 9 (TRFS 9)
- Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 : PDPA (Updated)
- Identity Determination and Desirable Behavior Management
- Procedures for Dealing with Cyber Threats that Come in The Form of Phishing Email (Phishing Email Process)
- Introduction to Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 : PDPA
- Cyber Security Awareness
- Leadership Performance Development

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

NO. OF SHARES

- None

BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROFILE

MRS. SUWANNA ANANTANOND DIRECTOR / INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Age 50 Years
Appointed Date as Director 8 April 2021

EDUCATION

- Master Degree of Business Administration, Thammasat University
- Bachelor Degree of Business Administration, Chulalongkorn University

TRAINING

- Transformative Leadership Program : Executive Session
- Workshop “Project of IFRS9 Impairment Model (Quick Fix + Enhancement)”
- IFRS9 Quick-Fix and Model Enhancement
- Digital Transformation in Banking & CBC2 2020 Strategic Plan
- Credit Restructuring and Debtors Management Techniques
- Corporate Restructure
- Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 : PDPA (Updated)
- Procedures for Dealing with Cyber Threats that Come in The Form of Phishing Email (Phishing Email Process)
- IFRS 9 Preparation for Executives
- Crucial Conversation
- Reimagining Your Business for the Digital Age
- Introduction to Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 : PDPA
- Identity Determination and Desirable Behavior Management
- Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562 : PDPA
- Fostering Best Corporate Governance Practices
- 2002 ISDA Master Agreement
- Storytelling for Leaders
- Leading at the Speed of Trust
- Extended DISC
- The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People
- Leadership Performance Development
- Leaders as Coach
- Accounting Standards and Financial Reporting Standards
- Supply Chain Workshop
- Digital Banking & Inspirational Leadership

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

NO. OF SHARES

- None

MR. KERATI PANICHEWA DIRECTOR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR / CHAIRMAN OF INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

AGE 63 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 3 June 1987

EDUCATION

- Master of Business Administration, College of Notre Dame, California, USA
- Bachelor Degree in Insurance, University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA

TRAINING

- Director Certification Program, Class 1 / 2000, Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- Leadership Program Class 11, Capital Market Academy, The Stock Exchange of Thailand

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- Director of TTL Industries Public Company Limited
- Director of Dhipaya Life Assurance Public Company Limited

NO. OF SHARES

- None

DR. PONGPANU DAMRONGSIRI DIRECTOR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR / INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

AGE 54 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 3 June 2019

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. Organisation Development, Assumption University
- M.S. Insurance, University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- B.B.A. Life Insurance, Assumption University

TRAINING

- 18th Singapore International Reinsurance Conference 2022
- Corporate Governance Program for Insurance Companies (CIC Online)
- Driving Organizations for Success by OKRs
- Board and Executives of Insurance Companies “Roles and Responsibilities of Company Director Under the Context of a Changing World”
- Thai-Chinese Leadership (TCL) 4th Generation
- Performance Management with OKRs
- National Director Conference 2021: Leadership Behind Closed Door Safety, Occupational Healthy and Working Environment
- Digital Transformation towards Sustaining Digital Leadership Course
- Police Administration in Digital Age (PADA), The Royal Thai Police Association
- Digital Transformation for CEO, Nation Group
- Director Certification Program Class 283/ 2019, Thai Institute of Directors
- The CMO Academy, Marketing Association of Thailand
- Thailand Insurance Leadership Program Batch 5, OIC Advanced Insurance Institute
- Allianz Recognition and Education Conference (AREC) in Singapore
- Separation Notification Training
- “Managing the Business the AIU Personal Lines Way”, New York
- “Maximum Impact Presentation Skills”, Bangkok
- “AIG Leadership Breakthrough Part II”, Hong Kong
- “AIG Leadership Breakthrough” Hong Kong
- “AIG Strategic Leadership in the Marketplace

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

NO. OF SHARES

- None

MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG DIRECTOR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AGE 48 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 10 April 2019

EDUCATION

- MBA (Finance), University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- MS (Insurance), University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- BBA (General Management and Insurance & Risks Management), Assumption University

TRAINING

- Class 29 / 2019, Capital Market Academy Programs (CMA)
- Class 1 / 2019, Top Executive Program for Creative & Amazing Thai Service (ToPCATS)
- Class 11 / 2018, Top Executive Program in Commerce and Trade (TEPCoT), Commerce Academy
- Class 1 / 2016, Digital Economy for Management (DE4M), Institute of Research and Development for Public Enterprises (IRDP)
- Class 25 / 2015, Successful Formulation and Execution of Strategy (SFE), Thai Institute of Directors (IOD)
- Class 194 /2014, Director Certification Program (DCP), Thai Institute of Directors (IOD)
- Class 3 / 2013, Advance Insurance Institution (AII), Office of Insurance Commission (OIC)

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- Director, Thai General Insurance Association (TGIA) A.D. 2021 - 2023
- Director, Thai Insurers Datanet Co., Ltd. (TID)

NO. OF SHARES

- None

THE EXECUTIVES



DR. PONGPANU DAMRONGSIRI
President



MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG
Senior Executive Vice President



MR. RANISORN PHOUNGVARINTARA
Executive Vice President



MS. VEECHALITA JIRASANTIPONG
Executive Vice President



MRS. TASANEE HRUETRAKOON
Executive Vice President



MR. APICHART CHONGCHAROEN
Executive Vice President



MRS. DUANCHAI KOSONMETHAKUN
Executive Vice President

THE EXECUTIVE PROFILE

DR. PONGPANU DAMRONGSIRI PRESIDENT

AGE 54 Years
STARTING DATE 3 June 2019

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. Organisation Development, Assumption University
- M.S. Insurance, University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- B.B.A. Life Insurance, Assumption University

TRAINING

- 18th Singapore International Reinsurance Conference 2022
- Corporate Governance Program for Insurance Companies (CIC Online)
- Driving Organizations for Success by OKRs
- Board and Executives of Insurance Companies "Roles and Responsibilities of Company Director Under the Context of a Changing World"
- Thai-Chinese Leadership (TCL) 4th Generation
- Performance Management with OKRs
- National Director Conference 2021 : Leadership Behind Closed Door Safety, Occupational Healthy and Working Environment
- Digital Transformation towards Sustaining Digital Leadership Course
- Police Administration in Digital Age (PADA), The Royal Thai Police Association
- Digital Transformation for CEO, Nation Group
- Director Certification Program Class 283/ 2019, Thai Institute of Directors
- The CMO Academy, Marketing Association of Thailand
- Thailand Insurance Leadership Program Batch 5, OIC Advanced Insurance Institute
- Allianz Recognition and Education Conference (AREC) in Singapore
- Separation Notification Training
- "Managing the Business the AIU Personal Lines Way", New York
- "Maximum Impact Presentation Skills", Bangkok
- "AIG Leadership Breakthrough Part II", Hong Kong
- "AIG Leadership Breakthrough" in Hong Kong
- "AIG Strategic Leadership in the Marketplace"

WORK EXPERIENCE

- Senior Executive Vice President, Chief of Agency. Chubb Samaggi Insurance Public Company Limited
- Chief Executive Officer. KSK Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited
- CAO Management Team. Allianz Aydhaya Life Insurance Public Company Limited
- Vice President, Agency and Broker Channel Management Department. New Hampshire Insurance Company
- Vice President, Personal Lines Department, New Hampshire Insurance Company
- Senior Assistant Vice President, Personal Lines Department. New Hampshire Insurance Company
- Special Project Manager. Krungthai Panich Insurance Co., Ltd.

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG SENIOR EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

AGE 48 Years
STARTING DATE 1 January 2003

EDUCATION

- MBA (Finance), University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- MS (Insurance), University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- BBA (General Management and Insurance & Risks Management), Assumption University

TRAINING

- Class 29, Capital Market Academy Programs - CMA
- Class 1, Top Executive Program for Creative & Amazing Thai Service - ToPCATS
- Class 11, Top Executive Program in Commerce and Trade - TEPCoT, Commerce Academy
- Class 1, Digital Economy for Management - DE4M, Institute of Research and Development for Public Enterprises - IRDP
- Class 25, Successful Formulation and Execution of Strategy - SFE, Thai Institute of Directors - IOD
- Class 194, Director Certification Program - DCP, Thai Institute of Directors - IOD
- Class 3, Advance Insurance Institution - All, Office of Insurance Commission - OIC

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- Director, Thai General Insurance Association - TGIA A.D. 2021 - 2023
- Director, Thai Insurers Datanet Co., Ltd. - TID

THE EXECUTIVE PROFILE

MR. RANISORN PHOUNGVARINTARA EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT MARKETING AND BRANCH GROUP

AGE 58 Years
STARTING DATE 1 June 2016

EDUCATION

- Faculty of Laws, Ramkhamhaeng University

TRAINING

- Young Executive MBA, Chulalongkorn University
- Principal of Insurance and Engineering Munich Reinsurance Germany
- Executive MM, Thammasat University
- Victoria Insurance Dusseldorf Germany
- General Insurance at Association of Thailand
- Marine Cargo Insurance at Association of Thailand
- Kepner and Tregoe Thailand
- John Robert Power Thailand Factoring Model at Toyota Nagoya Japan

WORK EXPERIENCE

- Aioi Bangkok insurance Public Company Limited
- Thai insurance Public Company Limited
- One insurance Public Company Limited
- The Thai commercial Insurance Public Company Limited

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

MS. VEECHALITA JIRASANTIPONG EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATION GROUP

AGE 45 Years
STARTING DATE 9 September 2019

EDUCATION

- Master Degree of MBA, Bangkok University
- Bachelor of Arts and Science, Major in Business English, South-East Asia University

TRAINING

- The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People @ Signature Edition 4.0
- Insurance Digital Go!
- Privacy and Cybersecurity Law
- AGILE Training for the Delivery Organization
- Digital Foundation
- Unconscious Bias Group
- Communicating for Leadership Success
- Cross Cultural Management
- Digital Transformation
- Future Fit and Team Development Workshop

WORK EXPERIENCE

- HR and Admin Senior Manager (Head of Department), Aegon Insights (Thailand) Company Limited
- HR & Admin Senior Manager (Head of Department), KSK Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited
- HR & Admin Manager, MJR Development Company Limited
- HR Business Partner - AVP, United Overseas Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited
- HR Business Partner Manager, Ayudhya Capital Auto Lease Public Company Limited
- Recruitment Specialist, Pruksa Real Estate Public Company Limited
- Executive Consultant, Progress HR Company Limited. (KasikornBank Group)
- Sales Executive (Export Department), TPI Polene Company Limited

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

MRS. TASANEE HRUETRAKON EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE GROUP

AGE 53 Years
STARTING DATE 1 May 2017

EDUCATION

- Master Degree of MBA, Major Finance and Banking Ramkhamhaeng University
- Bachelor Degree of Business Administration, Major in Accounting, Ramkhamhaeng University

TRAINING

- Professional Controller Certification Program Federation of Accounting Professions

WORK EXPERIENCE

- Managerial Accounting Manager, Chubb Smaggi Insurance Public Company Limited
- Accounting Manager, Chubb Smaggi Insurance Public Company Limited
- Supervisor of General Accounting, Chubb Smaggi Insurance Public Company Limited
- Accounting Officer, Chubb Smaggi Insurance Public Company Limited

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

MRS. DUANCHAI KOSONMETHAKUN EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT INSURANCE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

AGE 51 Years
STARTING DATE 16 June 2021

EDUCATION

- Master Degree in Economics (Major Economics), Chulalongkorn University
- Bachelor Degree in Statistics (Major Insurance), Chulalongkorn University

TRAINING

- Diploma in General Insurance (Australian and New Zealand Insurance Institute)
- Associate Level, General Insurance (Thailand Insurance Institute)
- Certificate Level of Advance OIC General Insurance Management Class 4 by Office of Insurance Commissioner

WORK EXPERIENCE

- Chief Underwriting Officer, Corporate and Retails Technical Department, Sampo Insurance Thailand Public Company Limited
- EVP, Head of Global Corporate and Commercial, Thailand Generali Insurance Thailand Public Company Limited
- Director and General Manager, Tokyo Marine Safety Insurance Public Company Limited
- Manager Reinsurance and Commercial Underwriting Department, Thanachart Insurance Public Company Limited
- Senior Underwriter, Thai Commercial Insurance Company Limited (Navakij Insurance Public Company Limited)

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

THE EXECUTIVE PROFILE

MR. APICHART CHONGCHAROEN
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGY GROUP

AGE 50 Years
STARTING DATE 16 March 2020

- EDUCATION**
- Master of Science, Major Information Technology King Mongkut’s University of Technology Thonburi
 - Bachelor’s degree of Engineer, Major Computer Engineering King Mongkut’s Institute of Technology

- TRAINING**
- Cisco Certified Internetwork Expert

- WORK EXPERIENCE**
- Head of IT Infrastructure, Kiatnakin Bank Public Company Limited
 - Head of Solution Architecture / Head of Security Operation / Enterprise Architecture, Kasikorn Bank Public Company Limited
 - Managing Director, GSB Company Limited
 - Presale Manager, Teledata Inc
 - Technical Sale, The Communication Solution Company Limited
 - Security Consultant, Equant Integration Service Incorporation
 - Network Specialist Manager, The Communication Solution Company Limited

- RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION**
- None

SUMMARY OF THE MEETING PARTICIPATION

(JANUARY-DECEMBER 2022)
KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PCL.

#	LIST OF DIRECTORS	APPOINTED DATE	NO. OF PARTICIPATIONS ⁽¹⁾
1	DR. DHIRAPHORN SRIFUENGFUNG	APRIL 7, 2022	7 / 7
2	MR. WERAPONG SUPPAEDSAK	APRIL 8, 2021	7 / 7
3	MR. PAYUNGSAK CHARTSUTIPOL	MARCH 31, 2020	7 / 7
4	ASST. PROF.KULAYA JANTADEY PH.D.	MARCH 31, 2020	7 / 7
5	MR. TANET PHANICHEWA	APRIL 8, 2021	7 / 7
6	MR. CHERDCHAI CHOMPOONUKULRAT	APRIL 8, 2021	7 / 7
7	MS. SARANYA VEJAKUL	MARCH 31, 2020	6 / 7
8	MR. CHALERM PRADIDARECHEEP	APRIL 8, 2021	7 / 7
9	MRS. SUWANNA ANANTANOND	APRIL 8, 2021	7 / 7
10	MR. KERATI PANICHEWA	APRIL 7, 2022	7 / 7
11	DR. PONGPANU DAMRONGSIRI	APRIL 7, 2022	7 / 7
12	MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG	APRIL 8, 2021	7 / 7

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

#	NAME	SHARES	% SHARE
1.	KRUNGTHAI BANK PCL	14,850,000	45.00
2.	PAIBUL CAPITAL CO., LTD.	8,661,273	26.25
3.	BOONPERMPOON CO., LTD.	4,723,866	14.31
4.	MR. SOMBATH PHANICHEWA	1,327,719	4.02
5.	SRI BROTHERS CO., LTD.	918,648	2.78
6.	OTHERS	2,518,494	7.63
	TOTAL	33,000,000	100.00

GENERAL INFORMATION

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited was established on 1st September 1953 by the leadership of Brigadier General Praman Adireksarn (his rank at that time) under the name of E.T.B. Insurance Company Limited conducting car insurance business with a registered capital of 3 million baht.

> 1954

In 1954, it was the year of the Company’s significant history when it was honoured by the government of Field Marshal Plaek Phibunsongkhram. It has announced that the company would be under the care of the state. It is considered the first and only insurance company in the country, which has the qualifications and has a policy to conduct business with transparency, honesty and integrity, with progressively growing management to create values and benefits for the country.

> 1971

In 1971, it was the year of increasing business potential to the growth of comprehensive non-life insurance in accordance with the Insurance Act 2510 B.E. in order to support the country’s the economic expansion by focusing on the development of non-life insurance business and promoting Thailand’s progress on a par with the international level.

> 1995

In 1995, it was the year of opportunity expansion and business strength. On 1st August 1995, the Company made the joint venture with Krungthai Bank Public Company Limited, with the Bank holding of 40 percent of the total registered capital of 100 million baht. Therefore the name was changed to Krungthai Panich Insurance Company Limited and was operated with continuous growth. In 2007, the company increased its registered capital to 110 million baht by Krungthai Bank Plc., with the increased shareholding of 45 percent of registered capital.

> 2012

The Company was converted to a public company limited on 1st June 2012. A new company was registered in the name of Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited in accordance with the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders of The Company No. 59 and in accordance with the Non-Life Insurance Act (Version 2) 2551 B.E., Section 56, Paragraph 2, that indicates the insurance company which is a limited company converted into a public limited company from the date the Act came into force on 5th February 2008.

> 2019

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 10th April 2019 agreed and approved the Company’s increase in the registered capital by issuing 22 million new ordinary shares with a par value of 10 baht per share, totaling 220 million baht, paid as stock dividends to shareholders in the ratio of 1 existing share to 2 stock dividends, giving the Company more registered capital up to 330 million baht.

Throughout the period of business operations, the Company has given importance to stability and financial strength. The Company has a high capital adequacy ratio and a liquidity ratio. Currently, the Company has a capital adequacy ratio of 417.63 percent and a liquid asset ratio of 694.57 percent (as of 31st December 2021), which is considered better than the standard as prescribed of the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC), that must not be less than 140 percent and 100 percent respectively.

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited operates the business by adhering to the principles of corporate governance, focusing on fairness, transparency and verifiability. The Company takes into account all groups of stakeholders and combines with the implementation of the “Environment, Social and Governance : ESG” policy. It focuses on international standard practices and have eventually and continuously received several awards from various institutions. This is a testament to the standard of management with stability, advancement and sincere service development for customers.

AWARD RECOGNITION



2022 BSA BUILDING SAFETY AWARDS 2022

KPI Tower, The Headquarter building of Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited, received the Silver Level of Outstanding Building Safety Award under the “BSA Building Safety Awards 2022” project, organized by the Association of Building Inspectors together with the Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning. The building of KPI Tower was awarded as an audited building in the standards for safety, supervision, and performance of building equipment as well as for the safety and awareness of the building occupants with a high standard of acceptance.



2021 INSURANCE COMPANY AWARD WITH OUTSTANDING MANAGEMENT, 3RD PLACE FOR 2021

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited or KPI received the “Non-Life Insurance Company Award with Outstanding Management Rank 3 for the year 2021,” presented by the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC) at the award ceremony for the non-life insurance company with outstanding management (Prime Minister’s Insurance Awards) for the year 2022. This award confirms company’s quality management in having a good governance policy, financial stability and continuous growth. The Company is ready to take care of customers, business partners and the public and continuously contributes back to society until it is widely accepted by customers and the public.



2021 MEA ENERGY AWARDS 2021

KPI Tower, The Headquarter building of Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited, received the “MEA ENERGY AWARDS” energy-saving building symbol, the 6th year of building energy efficiency improvement promotion project organized by the Metropolitan Electricity Authority on June 16, 2022. KPI, The Company, is committed in supporting all projects and activities related to environment preservation in all aspects. This is in line with the Company’s policy on sustainable development based on the concept of “Step for Tomorrow Sustainability”.



2021 OUTSTANDING PRIVATE DATA SERVICE INNOVATION AWARD (SILVER MEDAL)

(THE BEST
EFFECTIVE SOFTWARE
CONTACT CENTER)



2021 OUTSTANDING CALL CENTER ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT AWARD (SILVER MEDAL)

(THE BEST
PROFESSIONAL
MANAGEMENT
CONTACT CENTER)



2021 OUTSTANDING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AWARD (SILVER MEDAL)

(THE BEST
CUSTOMER
SATISFACTION
CONTACT CENTER)



2021 HONORABLE MENTION PROCESS AWARD (BRONZE MEDAL)

(THE BEST
WORKFLOW
CONTACT CENTER)

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited received four awards for contact center services at The Best Contact Center Award 2022, organized by the Thai Call Center Trade Association (TCCTA: Thai Contact Center Trade Association) in the development of the contact center service system. The development of service personnel is to raise the level of good service quality for users’ convenience in receiving the services with excellent service quality through the contact center system.

ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited is committed to conducting business with honesty, integrity and fairness by adhering to the importance of socially responsible business operations for all relevant stakeholders according to morality, ethics, and business ethics under the principles of good corporate governance. The Company focuses on the strict compliance with laws, rules and regulations of both the public and private sectors in all activities related to business operations to prevent and to guard against fraud and corruption in all its forms both public and private sectors. The Company cultivates awareness for company personnel to adhere to morality, ethics and service ethics as always.

As the President has signed a declaration of intention to join the alliance against corruption of the private sector of Thailand on 1 June 2022. The Company has therefore established a policy against fraud and corruption in writing. It has been approved by the Board of Directors, including setting guidelines for anti-fraud and corruption, whistle blowing policy and guidelines. The assessment of risks associated with fraud and corruption will be in line with the changing situations.

Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy indicates that the Company's personnel shall not demand, receive, perform or accept fraud and corruption in all forms, for wrongful benefits, whether directly or indirectly, to the Company, to oneself, family, friends, acquaintances, or for business benefits and will not demote, punish, or cause negative consequences to the Company's personnel who reject fraud and corruption, even if that action will result towards the Company's losses in business opportunities. However, those involved in the Company's business must comply with the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy announced by the Company.

The Company has determined that fraud and corruption risks are assessed. Policy compliance is regularly reviewed as well as reviewing the practice guidelines and requirements for operations to comply with changes in business, rules, regulations and legal requirements. However, if there is any violation or action as a support, assistance or cooperation with fraud and corruption, it must be considered a penalty according to the Company's regulations, including termination of employment if necessary.

The Company has set up whistleblowing for personnel of the Company, trading partners or outsiders who witness acts that are considered fraud and corruption related to the Company.

Complaints can be made through various channels such as letters or emails: payungsc@gmail.com, which will be sent directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee; or pongpanu.d@kpi.co.th which will be sent directly to the President; or noticekpi@gmail.com which will be sent directly to the Company Secretary. However, complaints to the Company regardless of any method of notification, the Company will maintain confidentiality and will not disclose. The protection and confidentiality measures are in place to protect informants or whistleblowers from suffering. The Company will proceed with fairness to all parties. If the person who commits the fraud and corruption is the Company's personnel, he or she must be subject to disciplinary action according to the Company's regulations and may also be punished by law if the action is illegal.

DEFINITION

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION means the use of authority in the assigned position to seek undue benefits for oneself or others, or to cause damage wrongfully to the interests of others, including giving, asking, accepting, promising, receiving, demanding, agreeing to obtain money, property or any other benefits to government officials, government agencies, private sectors or any persons whether directly or indirectly for such persons to perform or refrain from performing their duties, which is to acquire or maintain any other benefits that are unlawful or inappropriate for business.

GIVING OR RECEIVING GIFTS AND ENTERTAINMENT means accepting or giving benefits, including property, services or entertainment. Hospitality services for business associates must be in accordance with customs, traditions or according to social etiquette generally practiced. It must have a reasonable value, not to create an incentive for unrighteous or unethical decisions, and ignoring duty. It must be transparent and verifiable.

SPONSORSHIP means money, things or any other form, provided or received from partners for the purpose of business, brand or reputation of the Company. It is beneficial to build trade credibility or goodwill, strengthen business relationships and suitable for opportunities. However, the support must be transparent and legal. There must be clear and verifiable evidence.

DONATIONS means The Company supports community participation in social aspects, culture and environment in order to improve the quality of life. It helps create stability for society through business operations or donations. The donation must be transparent, legal, and not against morals. There must be clear and verifiable evidence.

POLITICAL SUPPORT means The Company is a politically neutral business organization, without participating in or contributing to any political party or any political authority. The Company does not use the Company's money or resources to help or support, whether directly or indirectly to any political party or politician. However, the Company respects the political rights of the Company's personnel, whether he or she exercises the right to vote in legal elections or being a member of a political party.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST means a conflict between the personal interests of the Company's personnel and the common interest of the Company. It is that a situation or an action in which the personnel of the Company have personal interests that affect the decision or performance of their duties in the position that person is responsible for and affect the common interest of the Company.

FACILITATING PAYMENT means The Company has no policy to pay facilitation fees to government officials in any form directly or indirectly, without taking any action and did not accept any action in exchange for facilitating business operations or bribery in all cases that may lead to fraud and corruption.

HIRING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES means The Company has no policy to employ government officials nor to allow the Company's personnel to take part in the work in the government sector. This will cause a conflict of interest or seek benefits from information or relations with government officials to create a competitive advantage.

ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION GUIDELINES

1. The Company has established guidelines or internal policies to be consistent with the Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy to supervise and prevent fraud and corruption risks and to cover all work systems in the Company. It requires that supervisors at all levels communicate with employees under their responsibilities as well as to supervise and ensure effective implementation.
2. Company personnel must strictly follow the policy, do not get involved, do not demand, do not receive money, benefits, things or any other benefits from individuals or juristic persons in doing business, whether it is a claim for oneself or others that implies an inducement to act or omission to act or commit an illegal act, either directly or indirectly.
3. Company personnel must not neglect or ignore when witnessing actions that fall within the scope of fraud and corruption related to the Company. The supervisor or responsible person must be notified through various channels specified and cooperate in checking the facts and evidences.
4. The Company is fair and protects Company's personnel who refuse or report fraud and corruption. It will not demote, punish or have a negative effect on the employees although the action will make the Company lose business opportunity. There are regulations to protect complainants or those who cooperate to report or notify clues about fraud and corruption according to the whistleblowing policy within the organization.
5. The Company has clear procedures and methods for performing human resource operations in writing. An investigation or examination is required for violations of the Company's regulations or policies, as well as applicable laws by setting clear penalties. The Company has no policy for any Company personnel to receive money or any other benefits from job applicants or any person related to applying for jobs, interviewing, making decisions about getting a job evaluation during the trial performance, and appraisal, including any other cases while that person is still an employee of the Company.
6. The Company gives importance to disseminate, educate and understand the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy by requiring that the policy be publicized to directors, executives, employees, customers, partners, insurance agents and non-life insurance brokers through various media such as website, email, annual report, social media, etc., including those related to the Company's business.
7. The Company has reviewed compliance with the anti-fraud and corruption policy and regularly reports to the Audit Committee as well as reviews the guidelines and relevant operating requirements to be in line with business changes, rules, regulations and legal requirements.

TO DRIVE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH • TO DRIVE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH • TO DRIVE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

STEP FORWARD FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH TOGETHER

The year 2022 marks the first important step in economic recovery in the country after the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. Krungthai Panich Insurance accelerates forward in full force to drive the Thai economy with great potency. Along with adhering to the important mission, which is social responsibility in all aspects according to the SDGs framework or the concepts for sustainable development by adhering to the principles of corporate governance. This focuses on fairness, transparency and verifiability, and takes all groups of stakeholders into account, for a solid foundation for the country's the development. It creates value for Thai society in all sectors together and leads to sustainable growth through projects and activities as follows:

KPI PROJECT "THE READY STEP FOR THE FUTURE OF THAI CHILDREN" YEAR 9

"Turn the school library into a living library for searching for information in the online world. Open the door of learning without borders."

KPI Library Project "The Ready Step" started in the occasion of the 60th anniversary of KPI. It has been nine years that KPI has delivered "Living Libraries" to schools in the provinces across the country. This makes children and youths in remote areas have access to information and knowledge, both from quality books and research online. Libraries are essential keys in building a foundation of knowledge for young people to grow and find themselves. They will grow up to be important forces of the nation. In 2022, KPI delivered libraries to two schools.

1. SCHOOL LIBRARY RENOVATION PROJECT AT MAE WIN SAMAKKEE SCHOOL, CHIANG MAI PROVINCE

The activity was successfully completed on 26 August 2022. The budget was used to improve the library in creating a learning atmosphere. There is a multimedia room and computer sets for searching information, worth 500,000 baht. Altogether, the donations of 60 computer sets and supports of 96 scholarships to students total at 288,000 baht.



2. SCHOOL LIBRARY RENOVATION PROJECT AT SATHUKIT PRACHASAN SCHOOL RATCHAMANGKHALAPISEK, NAN PROVINCE

On 2 December 2022, KPI spent a total of 400,000 baht on library improvements with computer equipment. The donations of 56 scholarships were given to the students in the amount totaling 168,000 baht.

ADD A SMILE IM AI OON PROJECT 2022 FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CHILDREN IN COLLABORATION WITH THE CSR BASE

KPI supports the organization of the project "Add a Smile Im Ai Oon 2022 for visually impaired children" by CSR base in the amount of 20,000 baht on 22 June 2022 at Thammik Wittaya School, Khao Yoi District, Phetchaburi Province to create the fundamentals and the development for visually impaired students to be able to have the skills to live with today's society.

SUPPORT THE BUDGET TO MAKE HELMETS FOR STUDENTS AT SCHOOLS UNDER THE BANGKOK METROPOLITAN ADMINISTRATION IN COOPERATION WITH THE THAI GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

KPI supports the making of helmets for students at schools under the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration in the amount of 55,000 baht on 22 August 2022 at the Bangkok City Hall for the safety of students in schools under the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration who use motorcycles to travel to school. Most of them found that 70% of students do not have or wear helmets for their own safety.

BLOOD DONATION PROJECT FOR THE THAI RED CROSS SOCIETY

This is another project that the Company has been continuously supporting since 2013, even during the severe blood shortage crisis caused by the impact of COVID-19. The Company organized an activity on 21 September 2022, which is the 17th consecutive blood delivery to the Thai Red Cross Society, totaling 1,919 units of blood delivered to patients and still determined to organize activities to deliver blood incessantly.



DONATION PROJECT FOR THE ICE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION AND WHEELCHAIR CURLING WITH DISABLED THAIS

The Company has provided budget assistance to the Ice Hockey Association and wheelchair curling for disabled Thais in the amount of 150,000 baht for organizing the ice hockey competitions, namely World Para Ice hockey Championships 2022 C-Pool between 2nd and 12th December 2022. This project is an activity that supports the Company's sustainable development policy in promoting valuable work, alleviation of poverty as well as reducing social inequality.



ORGANIZE WASTE-SORTING BOXES IN THE GARBAGE SAVES THE WORLD PROJECT...SEPARATE AT HOME, LEAVE IT WITH US

This project is to promote sustainable development policies, actions to cope with global warming (climate change) and responsible consumption and production, and systematic waste management. The Garbage Saves the World Project is to promote separation of waste at home and leave it with us or the Company. This is where we let employees drop four types of used packaging, namely plastics, glass bottles, cans, and paper into the bins provided on the ground floor of KPI Tower.

ORGANIZATION CHART



BUSINESS CHARACTERISTICS

The Company's main business is to insure all classes of Non-Life insurance which can be classified as follows :

<div>1</div> <div>FIRE INSURANCE</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Fire Insurance Residential “Saving” Fire Insurance Commercial Fire Insurance 	<div>2</div> <div>MARINE AND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cargo Insurance (Sea & Air) Inland Transit Insurance Hull Insurance Carrier's Liability Insurance
<div>3</div> <div>MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE</div> <div>1.1 Accidental and Health Insurance</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual and Group Personal Accident Insurance Individual and Group Travel Accident Insurance Hospital Income Insurance Cancer Insurance Critical Illness Insurance <div>1.2 Commercial and Industrial Insurance</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial All Risks Insurance Public Liability Insurance Business Interruption Insurance Leasehold Insurance SMEs Package Insurance <div>1.3 Contractor's Insurance</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor's All Risks Insurance Erection All Risks Insurance Contractor's Plant and Machinery Insurance <div>1.4 Others</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burglary Insurance Golfer's Indemnity Insurance 	<div>4</div> <div>MOTOR INSURANCE</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compulsory Motor Insurance Voluntary Motor Insurance Type 1 Voluntary Motor Insurance Type 1 Special Roonyai Jai Kao Voluntary Motor Insurance Type 2 Voluntary Motor Insurance Type 2+ Voluntary Motor Insurance Type 3 Voluntary Motor Insurance Type 3+

NETWORK SERVICES

BRANCH OFFICES	TEL.
HEAD OFFICE 1122 KPI Tower, New Petchaburi Road, Makkasan, Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400	0 2624 1111
KHON KAEN Talad Jompon Project 555/32 - 33 M. 13, T.Naimuang, A.Muang, Khon Kaen 40000	0 4334 8848, 0 4334 8850
CHONBURI 110 / 171 M. 2, T.Samet, A.Muang, Chonburi 20000	0 3838 1503
CHIANG MAI 9 / 17 - 18 M. 3 Super Hiway Road, T.Changpuak, A.Muang, Chiang Mai 50300	0 5340 9503-4
NAKHON PATHOM 366 Tesa Road, T.Phra Prathon, A.Muang, Nakhon Pathom 73000	0 3421 2125-6
NAKHON RATCHASIMA 2112 / 12 - 13 Miltraphap Road, T.Naimuang, A.Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000	0 4435 1273-4
NAKHON SI THAMMARAT 50, 52 Wandeekositkulporn Road, T.Naimuang, A.Muang, Nakhon Si Thammarat 80000	0 7543 2150-1
NAKHON SAWAN 605 / 390 - 2 M. 10 Sai Nakhon Sawan-Phitsanulok Road, T.Nakhon Sawan Tuk, A.Muang, Nakhon Sawan 60000	0 5623 1771-2
BURI RAM 341 / 14 - 15 M. 9 Banyang, T.Isan, A.Muang, Buri Ram 31000	0 4466 6773-4

NETWORK SERVICES

BRANCH OFFICES	TEL.
PHITSANULOK 338 M. 2 Singhawat Road, T.Branklong, A.Muang, Phisanulok 65000	0 5523 1421
PHUKET 22 / 3 - 4 Luongpovatchalong Road, T.Taladyai, A.Muang, Phuket 83000	0 7623 2965-6
RAYONG 300 / 41 - 42 M. 5 T.Chengnean, A.Muang, Rayong 21000	0 3891 5795
LAMPANG 589 Super Highway Lampang-Ngao Road, T.Hua Wiang, A.Muang, Lampang 52000	0 5422 8261, 0 5422 8264
SAKON NAKHON 59 / 24 I.T.U. Road, T.Thatcherngchoom, A.Muang, Sakon Nakhon 47000	0 4271 5682-3
SARABURI 95 / 1 Phahon Yothin Road, T.Pak Phriao, A.Muang, Saraburi 18000	0 3621 1803, 0 3622 1975
SUPHANBURI 292 - 292 / 1 M. 4 T.Sanamchai, A.Muang, Suphanburi 72000	0 3550 1462-3
SURAT THANI 238/119-120 Conkasem (Sri Kasem) Road, M. 1, T.Makham Tia, A.Muang, Surat Thani 84000	0 7726 4204-5

BRANCH OFFICES	TEL.
HUA HIN 14 / 16 Petch Kasem Road, T.Hua Hin, A.Hau Hin, Prachuab Khiri Khan 77110	0 3254 7393, 0 3254 7399
HADYAI 17 and 19 Soi 10 Petch Kasem Road, T.Hadyai, A.Hadyai, Songkhla 90110	0 7434 5313, 0 7434 5315
UDON THANI 140 / 2, 140 / 3 Railway Station Road, T.Mak Khaeng, A.Muang, Udon Thani 41000	0 4221 2661-2
UBON RATCHATHANI 233 Satidnimankan Road, T.Warinchamrap, A.Warinchamrap, Ubon Ratchathani 34190	0 4526 9281-2

AUDIT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 2022

The Audit Committee of Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited consists of three members of the Board of Directors as follows:

1. **MR. PAYUNGSACK CHARTSUTHIPOL,**
CHAIRMAN OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
2. **ASST. PROF. DR. KULAYA JANTADEJ,**
MEMBER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
3. **MS. SARANYA VEJAKUL,**
MEMBER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee performed its duties within the scope of duties and responsibilities specified in the Audit Committee Charter assigned by the Board of Directors. This is in line with the requirements of the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC). In 2022, the Audit Committee held a total of eight meetings to consider matters according to their duties and responsibilities, including other missions as assigned by the Board of Directors, by discussing with the management, auditors and internal auditors according to the relevant agenda. Performance reports are reported to the Board of Directors. Key points can be summarized as follows:

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL REPORTS

Reviewed the Company's quarterly financial statements and 2022 annual financial statements with auditors from EY Office Limited and the Company's accounting executives on the accuracy of the financial statements, adjustment of accounting entries that affect the financial statements to ensure that the accounting system and financial reports, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Information is disclosed sufficiently, completely and reliably. In addition, one meeting was held with the auditor without the presence of the management in order to discuss the independence in performing duties and expressing opinions of the auditor. In addition, the auditor has reported all issues found from the audit to the Audit Committee for consideration.

In addition, the company has started to improve various work systems, including purchasing the Tagetik System to support the change in Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 on Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17) that will be effective in 2024.

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS OR TRANSACTIONS THAT MAY HAVE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Reviews and opinions were given on connected transactions or transactions that may have conflicts of interest, including considering the disclosure of correct and complete information based on the principle of transparency, plus adequate disclosure of information in accordance with good corporate governance principles.

RISK MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Risk Management Policy And the Company's 2022 risk management guidelines have been approved by the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 1/2022 on 27 January 27 2022, as well as following up on risk management results by meeting with the Director of Audit and Compliance Department who acts as the head of the risk management unit on a quarterly basis to ensure that the Company's risk management in various areas is appropriate effective and the risk is at an acceptable level.

SELECTION OF AUDITORS

The Company considers proposing to the Board of Directors for approval from the shareholders' meeting to deliberate the appointment of auditors from EY Office Limited, who are independent, knowledgeable, capable, reliable and experienced at the forefront of audit practice to be the auditor for the year 2022 of the Company.

REVIEWING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Review of the internal control evaluation report for the year 2022 and information systems, including monitoring the improvement of the internal control system to ensure that the Company's internal control system is appropriate and adequate.

COMPLIANCE REVIEW

Review the compliance with laws related to the Company's business by assigning the inspection and supervision department Acts to audit compliance with the law and had a meeting with the Director of Audit and Compliance Department to ensure that the Company has complied with the laws related to the Company's business. As Thailand has started enforcing the Personal Data Protection Act 2019 since 1 June 2022, the Company, as a data controller, realizes and pays attention to personal data by creating a secure data storage system, prepared in advance. There is a policy for the safety of personal information within the Company. The Company educates all personnel about the scope of collection, usage and dissemination of personal data. Access to personal information is limited. There is a record of the use of personal information, including an internal auditor from Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Jaiyos Co., Ltd. to assess the completeness of the compliance with the Personal Data Protection Act B.E. 2562.

SUPERVISION OF INTERNAL AUDIT WORK

The Company has selected and hired an internal auditor from Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Jaiyos Consulting Co., Ltd. to perform internal audit duties to audit and review the Company's internal control system for the year 2022, as well as to monitor the progress of operations in accordance with the approved audit plan. This also includes giving advice on how to work in order to achieve greater efficiency by coordinating with the audit and regulatory department of the Company.

MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

There is a review of the charter of the Audit Committee, including individual self-assessment and evaluation of the performance of the entire faculty according to the audit committee assessment form of the Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD) to ensure that the Audit Committee's performance is efficient and it achieves the objectives as specified in the Audit Committee Charter.

The Audit Committee has used their knowledge, skills and experience to perform their duties with prudence and independence, and expressed their opinion honestly. It is transparent and verifiable according to good corporate governance principles. The Audit Committee is confident that the Company's financial statements, connected transactions or transactions that may have conflicts of interest. Information is disclosed accurately, completely, reliably, in line with financial reporting standards and generally accepted accounting principles. The risk management and internal control systems are effective and appropriate. Internal audits are independent, covering high-risk operational processes. There is an audit process that is in line with auditing standards as well as supervising the operation to be in accordance with the laws related to the business of the company, appropriately consistent with the current business environment. It also ensures that the company are ready in various matters to support the Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 on Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17) that can be changed before it becomes effective in 2024.



(MR.PAYUNGSACK CHARTSUTIPOL)
Chairman of the Audit Committee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

OPINION

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in owners' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2022, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

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

Nariss Chan

NARISSARA CHAISUWAN
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4812

EY OFFICE LIMITED
BANGKOK: 23 MARCH 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

As at 31 December 2022

		(Unit: Baht)	
	NOTE	2022	2021
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	6	232,379,263	181,795,304
Premium receivables	7	521,312,764	578,533,784
Accrued investment income		26,633,302	26,729,387
Reinsurance assets	8	2,166,430,195	2,119,475,750
Reinsurance receivables	9	172,567,663	128,259,940
Derivative assets		4,291,665	4,195,126
Investment assets			
Investments in securities	10	10,249,125,474	11,887,408,422
Investment properties	11	174,371,654	193,880,473
Properties foreclosed		5,784,186	5,784,186
Property, buildings and equipment	12	567,456,094	574,462,949
Right-of-use assets	13.1	15,247,658	15,279,456
Intangible assets	14	153,699,762	107,296,826
Deposits on rice field insurance scheme		93,647,890	144,340,726
Other assets	16	502,871,420	332,278,475
Total assets		14,885,818,990	16,299,720,804

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

		(Unit: Baht)	
	NOTE	2022	2021
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	17	3,938,987,675	3,854,912,918
Due to reinsurers	18	575,121,096	599,592,423
Derivative liabilities		2,671,248	-
Income tax payable		65,613,302	94,672,535
Lease liabilities	13.2	15,345,100	15,236,329
Employee benefit obligations	19	69,563,219	64,378,250
Deferred tax liabilities	15	300,605,652	713,561,860
Premiums received in advance		1,530,276,610	1,222,951,519
Dividend payable		193,206	180,786
Other liabilities	20	453,774,260	419,715,522
Total liabilities		6,952,151,368	6,985,202,142
Owner's equity			
Share capital			
Registered			
33,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		330,000,000	330,000,000
Issued and paid up			
33,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		330,000,000	330,000,000
Premium on share capital		934,570,000	934,570,000
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve	21	33,000,000	33,000,000
General reserve		249,120,176	249,120,176
Unappropriated		4,449,165,293	4,219,576,987
Other components of owners' equity	10.5	1,937,812,153	3,548,251,499
Total owners' equity		7,933,667,622	9,314,518,662
Total liabilities and owners' equity		14,885,818,990	16,299,720,804

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		(Unit: Baht)	
	NOTE	2022	2021
Profit or loss			
Income			
Gross premium written		4,884,552,282	4,540,029,646
Less: Premiums ceded to reinsurers		(2,282,311,513)	(1,934,463,680)
Net premium written		2,602,240,769	2,605,565,966
Add (less): Unearned premium reserves (increase) decrease from prior year		9,433,829	(171,294,886)
Net earned premium		2,611,674,598	2,434,271,080
Fee and commission income from reinsurers		509,731,972	417,547,229
Net investment incomes	22	317,222,558	277,312,374
Gain on investments	10.7	47,312,603	55,158,802
Fair value gains		560,705	4,195,126
Other income		28,615,023	46,285,363
Total income		3,515,117,459	3,234,769,974
Expenses			
Gross claims		1,955,286,992	2,051,897,891
Less: Claim recovery from reinsurers		(876,848,583)	(1,104,808,541)
Commission and brokerage expenses		659,442,853	539,995,094
Other underwriting expenses		530,372,222	582,343,235
Operating expenses	23	327,463,380	282,758,831
Finance cost		435,620	425,166
Expected credit loss (reversal)	25	(4,252,930)	2,990,833
Total expenses	24	2,591,899,554	2,355,602,509
Profit before income tax expenses		923,217,905	879,167,465
Income tax expenses	15	(165,628,609)	(167,645,497)
Profit for the year		757,589,296	711,521,968

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

		(Unit: Baht)	
	NOTE	2022	2021
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent period</i>			
Gain (loss) on revaluation of available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(2,013,049,182)	3,003,398,066
Add (less): Income taxes		402,609,836	(600,679,613)
Other comprehensive income to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent period - net of income tax (loss)		(1,610,439,346)	2,402,718,453
Other comprehensive income for the year (loss)		(1,610,439,346)	2,402,718,453
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)		(852,850,050)	3,114,240,421
Earnings per share	27		
Basic earnings per share			
Profit for the year		22.96	21.56

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Unit: Baht)

								(Unit: Baht)
								OTHER COMPONENT OF OWNERS' EQUITY
								OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
								REVALUATION SURPLUS (DEFICIT) ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NET OF INCOME TAXES
								TOTAL
	NOTE	ISSUED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL	PREMIUM ON SHARE CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS		UNAPPROPRIATED		
				LEGAL RESERVE	GENERAL RESERVE			
Balance as at 1 January 2021		330,000,000	934,570,000	33,000,000	249,120,176	4,003,033,833	1,145,533,046	6,695,257,055
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	711,521,968	-	711,521,968
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	-	2,402,718,453	2,402,718,453
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	711,521,968	2,402,718,453	3,114,240,421
Dividend paid	28	-	-	-	-	(495,000,000)	-	(495,000,000)
Reversal of expired dividend payable		-	-	-	-	21,186	-	21,186
Balance as at 31 December 2021		330,000,000	934,570,000	33,000,000	249,120,176	4,219,576,987	3,548,251,499	9,314,518,662
Balance as at 1 January 2022		330,000,000	934,570,000	33,000,000	249,120,176	4,219,576,987	3,548,251,499	9,314,518,662
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	757,589,296	-	757,589,296
Other comprehensive income for the year (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	(1,610,439,346)	(1,610,439,346)
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)		-	-	-	-	757,589,296	(1,610,439,346)	(852,850,050)
Dividend paid	28	-	-	-	-	(528,000,000)	-	(528,000,000)
Dividend paid for expired dividend payable		-	-	-	-	(990)	-	(990)
Balance as at 31 December 2022		330,000,000	934,570,000	33,000,000	249,120,176	4,449,165,293	1,937,812,153	7,933,667,622

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Direct premium written	5,177,901,674	4,773,499,943
Cash paid for reinsurance	(781,443,062)	(680,177,723)
Interest income	95,715,568	73,286,794
Dividend income	221,686,969	195,778,647
Other income	30,181,595	46,163,950
Gross claims on direct insurance	(1,927,715,810)	(1,436,836,371)
Commissions and brokerages on direct insurance	(691,777,350)	(584,631,517)
Other underwriting expenses	(528,060,025)	(582,608,591)
Operating expenses	(401,373,133)	(273,995,381)
Corporate income tax	(205,034,213)	(167,141,999)
Cash received on investments in securities	6,494,988,007	5,290,837,385
Cash paid for investment in securities	(6,833,549,187)	(6,292,175,590)
Cash received on loans and interest receivables	-	43,574
Net cash from operating activities	651,521,033	362,043,121
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(25,355,477)	(21,353,385)
Disposals of equipment	556,740	121,495
Purchase of intangible assets	(37,165,403)	(31,155,251)
Net cash used in investing activities	(61,964,140)	(52,387,141)
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(11,015,125)	(11,428,951)
Cash dividend paid	(527,987,580)	(494,972,100)
Net cash used in financing activities	(539,002,705)	(506,401,051)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	50,554,188	(196,745,071)
Decrease in allowance for expected credit losses	29,771	78,526
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	181,795,304	378,461,849
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 6)	232,379,263	181,795,304

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. > GENERAL INFORMATION

Corporate information

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Its major shareholder is Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited, existing under Thai laws. The Company is principally engaged in the provision of non-life insurance. The registered office of the Company is at 1122, KPI Tower, New Petchaburi Road, Makkasan, Ratchathewi, Bangkok.

2. > BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547, and in accordance with Thai accounting practices related to insurance and the guidelines prescribed by the Office of Insurance Commission (“OIC”), and in accordance with the format of financial statements specified in the Notification of the OIC regarding criteria, procedures, conditions and terms for preparation and submission of financial statements and operating performance reports of non-life insurance companies (No. 2) B.E. 2562 dated 4 April 2019.

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

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.

3. > NEW FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards and interpretations which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2022. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

However, the Company applied the temporary exemption for the adoption of Thai Financial Reporting Standard 9 (TFRS 9): Financial Instruments and Thai Financial Reporting Standard 7 (TFRS 7): Disclosure of Information relating to Financial Instruments, which were revised in Thai Financial Reporting Standard 4: Insurance Contracts allowing the extension of the exemption period for the adoption of such TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 whereby the exemption period will end for the financial statements having the fiscal period starts on or after 1 January 2025 or when Thai Financial Reporting Standard 17: Insurances Contracts becomes effective.

3.2 Financial reporting standards that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2023

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of revised financial reporting standards, which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

4. > SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Revenue recognition

(a) Premium income

Premium income consists of direct premium and reinsurance premium less premium of canceled policies and premiums refunded to policy holders.

Direct premium income is recognised on the date the insurance policy comes into effect. For long-term insurance policies with coverage periods of longer than one year, related premium is recorded as "premiums received in advance", and recognised as income over the coverage period each year.

Reinsurance premium income is recognised as income when the reinsurer places the reinsurance application or the statement of accounts with the Company.

(b) Fee and commission income from reinsurers

Fee and commission income from reinsurers are recognised as income when services have been rendered.

Commission and brokerage fees from ceded premium with coverage periods longer than 1 year are recorded as unearned items and amortised to income in annual amounts over the coverage period.

(c) Net investment incomes

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

Dividends is recognised as revenue when the right to receive the dividends is established.

(d) Gain (loss) on investments

Gain (loss) on investments consist of gain (loss) on disposal of investments and impairment of investment.

Gain (loss) on investments is recognised as income or expense on the transaction date.

(e) Fair value gain (loss)

Fair value gain (loss) from the change in fair value of derivatives.

4.2 Expenses recognition

(a) Premium ceded to reinsurers

Premium ceded to reinsurers is recognised as expense when the insurance risk is transferred to reinsurer as amounts specified in policies.

(b) Claims and loss adjustment expenses

Claims and loss adjustment expenses consist of claims and loss adjustment expenses of direct insurance and reinsurance for both reported and not reported, and include the amounts of claims, related expenses, and claims adjustments of current and prior periods incurred during the year, less residual value and other recoveries (if any), and claims recovery from reinsurers.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses of direct insurance are recognised upon the receipt of the claims advice from the insured, based on the claims notified by the insured and estimates made by the Company's management. The maximum value of claims estimated shall not exceed the sum-insured under the relevant policies.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses of reinsurance are recognised when the reinsurer places the loss advice with the Company.

Claims recovery from reinsurers are recognised when claims and loss adjustment expenses are recorded as the condition in the relevant reinsurance contracts.

(c) Commission and brokerage fees expenses

Commissions and brokerage fees are recognised as expense when incurred.

Commission and brokerage fees paid for policies with coverage periods of longer than one year are recorded as prepayment items and recognised as expense over the coverage period in each year.

(d) Other underwriting expenses

Other underwriting expenses are other insurance expenses for both direct and indirect expenses, including contributions, which are recognised as expenses on accrual basis.

(e) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are operating expenses, not related to underwriting and claim, which are recognised as expenses on accrual basis.

(f) Finance cost

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

4.3 Classification of insurance contracts

The Company classifies the insurance contract and reinsurance contract based on the nature of the contract. An insurance contract is one under which the insurer has accepted significant insurance risk from another party by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. Determination of whether a significant insurance risk has been accepted is based on comparison of the amount of benefit payable under the contract if an insured event occurs with the payment obligation if the insured event does not occur. If a contract does not meet these criteria, the Company classifies it as an investment contract. Investment contract is insurance contract in legal form that transfer significant financial risk but not significant insurance risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in interest rate, foreign exchange rate and index of price.

The Company classifies contracts based on an assessment of the insurance risk at an inception of contract on a contract-by-contract basis. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. If any contract is previously classified as an investment contract at an inception date, it can, however, be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant.

The Company classifies all insurance contracts as short-term insurance contracts, which means insurance contracts that have coverage periods of up to 1 year and no automatic renewal clause, that have coverage periods of more than 1 year and the Company can terminate, increase or decrease insurance premiums or change any benefits of the insurance contracts throughout the coverage period.

4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.5 Premium receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts

Premium receivables from direct insurance are stated at the net realisable value. The Company set up an allowance for doubtful account based on the estimated loss that may incur in collection of the premium receivable, on the basis of collection experience, aging profile of outstanding debts and a review of current status of the premium receivables as at the end of reporting period.

Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts is recognised as expense during the year.

4.6 Reinsurance assets

Reinsurance assets are stated at the amounts of insurance reserves refundable from reinsurers which is estimated based on the related reinsurance contract of loss reserves and outstanding claims in accordance with the law regarding insurance reserve calculation, and unearned premium reserves which are refundable from reinsurers.

The Company records impairment loss whenever there are object evidences as a result of events that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance assets, and the Company may not receive whole of reinsurance assets and the effect of such amount can be measured with reliability.

Increase (decrease) in allowance for impairments is recognised as expense during the year.

4.7 Reinsurance receivables and due to reinsurers

- (a) Receivables from reinsurance contracts consist of amounts due from reinsurers and amounts deposits on reinsurance.

Amounts due from reinsurers consist of inward premium receivables, accrued commission and brokerage income, claim receivables and various other items receivable from reinsurers less allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company set up an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated loss that may be incurred due to inability to make collection, taking into account collection experience and the status of reinsurers as at the end of reporting period.

- (b) Amounts due to reinsurers consist of reinsurance payable and amounts withheld on reinsurance.

Reinsurance payable consist of reinsurance premiums and other items payable to reinsurers, excluding loss reserves from reinsurance contracts.

The Company presents net of reinsurance to the same entity (receivables from reinsurance contracts or amounts due to reinsurers) when the following criteria for offsetting are met.

- (1) The entity has a legal right to offset amounts presented in the statements of financial position, and
- (2) The entity intends to receive or pay the net amount recognised in the statements of financial position, or to realise the asset at the same time as it pays the liability.

4.8 Derivatives

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

The fair value of derivatives is based on their market price at the end of financial reporting period, if available. If a market price is not available, the fair value is estimated by counterparty.

4.9 Investments in securities

Investments in available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these securities are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Investments in debt securities, both due within one year and expected to be held to maturity, are recorded at amortised cost. The premium or discount on debt securities is amortised or accreted by the effective rate method with the amortised or accreted amount presented as an adjustment to the interest income.

Investments in non-marketable equity instruments (non-listed company) are stated at fair value and are classified as investments in available-for-sale securities measured through other comprehensive income. Gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value are separately presented in other comprehensive income.

The fair value of marketable securities is based on the latest bid price of the last working day of the year. The fair value of debt instruments is determined based on yield rate quoted by the Thai Bond Market Association. The fair value of unit trust is determined from its net asset value. The fair value of non-marketable equity instruments is determined using the general accepted fair value techniques or approximated to their net book values if the fair value cannot be reliably estimated.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the cost of the investment is recognised in profit or loss. The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investment.

In the event the Company reclassifies investments from one type to another, such investments will be readjusted to their fair value as at reclassification date. The difference between carrying amount of the investments and the fair value on the date of reclassification are recorded in profit or loss or recorded as other components of equity, depending on the type of investment that is reclassified.

At end of reporting period, available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are stated at fair value net of allowance for impairment (if any) and investments in debt instrument measured at amortised cost are stated at amortised cost net of allowance for expected credit loss (if any).

4.10 Impairment of financial assets

Expected credit loss of investment in debt instruments

The Company recognises expected credit loss on its financial assets that debt instruments measured at amortised cost, and financial assets that are debt instruments measured at fair value through comprehensive income by applying the general approach are as follow:

Measurement of expected credit loss

An expected credit loss represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the residual term of a financial asset. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument and the cash flows that are expected to be received over the contractual life of the instrument.

Estimates of expected cash shortfalls are determined by multiplying the probability of default (PD) with the loss given default (LGD) and the expected exposure at the time of default (EAD). The estimates calculate the probability of default and potential loss when a counterparty defaults, based on information from the Thai Bond Market Association (in case of debt securities investment) and historical data, adjusted for current observable data and forecasts of future events that are supportable and reasonable. The Company reviews and revises of the methods, assumptions and forecasts of future events on a regular basis.

For expected credit loss recognition, financial assets are classified in any of the below 3 stages. A financial asset can move between stages during its lifetime. The stages are based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition and defined as follows:

Stage 1 Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk

Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (i.e. no stage 2 or 3 triggers apply) or debt instrument that considered to have low credit risk at each reporting date. An allowance for expected credit losses are recognised at the amount equivalent to the expected credit losses in the next 12 months.

The Company identifies government and state enterprise securities and private debt instruments with a credit rating not lower than BBB- as low credit risk and classified them as investment grade. Debt instruments with a credit rating lower than BBB- and/or subject to any event which negatively affects their credit quality are classified as non-investment grade, and investment officer is to closely monitor and review the quality of these assets to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly.

Stage 2 Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk

When financial assets have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired, expected credit losses are recognised for possible default events over the lifetime of the financial assets. A significant increase in credit risk is assessed by using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors that are significant to the increase in credit risk.

Quantitative factors include an assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in the probability of default (PD) since origination, such as downgrade of counterparty credit rating. If the changes exceed the thresholds, the financial assets are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative factor assessments are part of current credit risk management processes, such as an assessment of significant deterioration in the counterparties' or debt instrument issuers' ability to repay. Qualitative indicators include operating results, financial liquidity and other reliable indicators.

Financial assets can be transferred to stage 1 in case they have proven that their ability to repay are back to normal.

Stage 3 Credit impairment financial assets

Financial assets are also considered to be credit-impaired where the counterparties or debt instrument issuers are unlikely to pay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable information such as significant financial difficulty of counterparties or debt instrument issuers, a breach of contract or past due event and probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and so on.

For other financial assets or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company applies a simplified approach to determine the lifetime expected credit loss. It is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors or counterparties and the economic environment.

Increase (decrease) in allowance for expected credit loss is recognised as expenses during the year in profit or loss in statement of comprehensive income. The Company has a policy to write off any financial assets when it is believed that they will not be collected from the counterparties.

Allowance for impairment of equity instruments

Loss from impairment of equity instruments classified as investments in available-for-sale securities is immediately recognised through profit or loss when there is an objective evidence supporting impairment of the instruments, which indicate that the cost of the investment in an equity instrument may not be recovered, and there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

Loss on impairment (if any) are recorded as expenses in profit or loss.

4.11 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

At initial recognition the Company's financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

4.12 Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

4.13 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

4.14 Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment (if any).

Depreciation of investment properties is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 40 years. Depreciation of the investment properties is included in determining income.

4.15 Property, buildings and equipment and depreciation

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

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

Buildings	20 - 40	years
Building improvement	5 - 20	years
Office furniture, fixture and equipment	3 - 5	years
Motor vehicles	5	years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided for land and construction in progress.

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

4.16 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on the straight-line basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

The useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful lives which are computer software are expected to generate economic benefit within 10 years.

No amortisation is provided for computer software under installation.

4.17 Leases

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

The Company as a lessee

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

(a) Right-of-use assets

At the commencement date, the Company recognised right-of-use assets at cost, less accumulated depreciation, any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities initially recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease less any lease incentives received.

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

Buildings	1 - 3 years
Equipment	1 - 2 years
Motor vehicles	2 - 5 years

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date, the Company recognised lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments only fixed payments.

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

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

The Company as a lessor

A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset to a lessee. Lease receivables from operating leases is recognised as income in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying assets and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

4.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs impairment reviews in respect of property, buildings and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment properties and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

In the assessment of asset impairment, if there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of the asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

4.19 Related party transactions

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

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

4.20 Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities consist of claim reserves and unearned premium reserves.

(a) Claim reserves

Claim reserves consist of outstanding claims which are recorded at the amount to be actually paid and claim reserves which are provided upon receipt of claim advices from the insured based on the claims notified by the insured and estimates made by the Company's management. The maximum value of claims estimate shall not exceed the sum-insured of the related insurance policies.

Claims reserves were calculated by using an actuarial method based on a best estimate of the claims, that are expected to be paid in respect of loss that occurred before or as at the reporting date, covering both reported and not reported loss, and including claim handling expenses, after deducting salvage values and other recoverable values. Differences between the calculated claims reserves and the claims already recognised are recorded as incurred but not reported claims (IBNR).

(b) Premium reserves

Premium reserves consist of unearned premium reserve and unexpired risk reserve.

(1) Unearned premium reserve

Unearned premium reserve is calculated based on direct premium before deducting premium ceded as follows:

Transportation (cargo), travelling accident with coverage periods of not over six-months	- 100% of premium as from the date policy is effective, throughout the period of insurance coverage
Others	- Daily average basis (the one-three hundred and sixty fifth basis)

Outward unearned premium reserve is calculated based on reinsurance premium ceded, as the same method as direct insurance, that transfer insurance risk to reinsurer throughout the coverage period of insurance contract.

However, the increase or decrease in unearned premium reserves from prior year is to be recognised in profit or loss.

(2) Unexpired risk reserve

Unexpired risk reserve is the reserve for the future claims and related expenses that may be incurred in respect of in-force policies. Unexpired risk reserve is set aside using an actuarial method, at the best estimate of the claims that are expected to be incurred during the remaining period of coverage, based on historical claims data.

At the end of reporting period, the Company compares the amounts of unexpired risk reserve with unearned premium reserve, and if unexpired risk reserve is higher than unearned premium reserve, the difference is recognised and the unexpired risk reserve is presented in the financial statements.

4.21 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

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

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

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

4.22 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

The Company records deferred tax directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to equity.

4.23 Provisions

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

4.24 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. > SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

5.1 Recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities

In considering whether to recognise or to derecognise assets or liabilities, the management is required to make judgement on whether significant risk and rewards of those assets or liabilities have been transferred, based on their best knowledge of the current events and arrangements.

5.2 Allowance for doubtful accounts

In determining an allowance for doubtful accounts of premium receivables and reinsurance receivables, the management needs to make judgment and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the prevailing economic condition.

5.3 Impairment on reinsurance assets

In determining impairment on reinsurance assets, the management needs to make judgement and estimates loss on impairment of each reinsurers based on conditions in contract and events occurred that the Company may not receive entire amount under the term of contract.

5.4 Allowance for impairment of equity instruments

The Company treats equity instruments and unit trusts classified as investments in available-for-sale securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is “significant” or “prolonged” requires judgment of the management.

5.5 Allowances for expected credit loss of financial assets

The management is required to use judgement in estimating allowance for expected credit loss of financial assets. The Company’s calculation of allowance for expected credit loss depends on the criteria used for assessment of a significant increase in credit risk, the development of a model, the debtors and counterparties status analysis, the probability of debt collection. This estimation has various relevant factors; therefore, the actual results may differ from estimates.

5.6 Deferred tax assets

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

5.7 Property, buildings and equipment and depreciation

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

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

5.8 Intangible assets

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

5.9 Insurance contracts classification

In determining whether insurance contracts meet the definition of insurance contracts under Thai Financial Reporting Standard, the Company is required to test whether the contracts accept significant insurance risk from the reinsurers, using actuarial technique based on assumptions regarding historical claim data and other assumptions. The management is required to exercise judgement in determining these assumptions.

5.10 Claim reserves and outstanding claims

At the end of each reporting period, the Company has to estimate claim reserves and outstanding claims taking into account two parts. These are the claims incurred and reported, and the claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). Such estimates are calculated using an actuarial method and the main assumptions underlying these techniques relate to historical experience, including the development of claims estimates, claims paid, average costs per claim and claim numbers, etc. These claim reserves are determined by an independent actuary as insurance product types. Nevertheless, the estimation requires the management’s judgements reflecting the best estimates available at that time. Such estimates are forecasts of future outcomes, and actual results could differ.

5.11 Unexpired risk reserve

Unexpired risk reserve is calculated using an actuarial method, based on a best estimate of the claims and related expenses expected to incur over the remaining term of the insurance. Estimating the reserve requires the management to exercise judgment, with reference to historical data and the best estimates available at the time.

5.12 Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

5.13 Leases

The Company as a lessee

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, the management is required to exercise judgement in assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option to extend or terminate the lease considering all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise either the extension or termination option.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, the management is required to exercise judgement in estimating its incremental borrowing rate to discount lease liabilities. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar environment.

The Company as lessor

Lease classification

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

5.14 Litigation

The Company has contingent liabilities as a result of litigation. The Company's management has used judgment to assess the results of the litigation and believes that losses incurred will not exceed the recorded amounts as at the end of reporting period.

5.15 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercises judgment, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk, liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Change in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

6. > CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Deposits at banks with no fixed maturity date	232,399,876	181,845,688
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(20,613)	(50,384)
Total cash and cash equivalents - net	232,379,263	181,795,304

As at 31 December 2022, saving account carried interest rate between 0.05 and 0.35 percent per annum (2021: 0.05 and 0.25 percent per annum).

7. > PREMIUM RECEIVABLES

The balances as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 of premium receivables are classified by aging from the maturity date under the stipulated law of the premium collection as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Not yet due	379,776,563	358,716,576
Not over 30 days	104,815,194	134,887,801
Over due 30 days to 60 days	16,670,705	73,737,267
Over due 60 days to 90 days	7,087,841	4,357,641
Overdue longer than 90 days	18,536,479	13,804,083
Total premium receivables	526,886,782	585,503,368
Less: Allowance for double account	(5,574,018)	(6,969,584)
Premium receivables - net	521,312,764	578,533,784

For premium receivables due from agents and brokers, the Company has stipulated the collection guideline in accordance with the law of the premium collection. For overdue premium receivables, the Company has the legal process with such agents and brokers.

8. > REINSURANCE ASSETS

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Insurance reserve refundable from reinsurers		
Loss reserves	1,032,389,675	1,205,040,860
Unearned premium reserves	1,134,040,520	914,434,890
Total reinsurance assets	2,166,430,195	2,119,475,750

9. > REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Amount deposit on reinsurance	2,145,929	1,964,556
Amounts due from reinsurers	170,421,734	126,295,384
Total reinsurance receivables	172,567,663	128,259,940

The balances as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 of amounts due from reinsurers are classified by aging as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Not yet due	143,366,327	120,225,436
Not over 12 months	25,217,281	5,175,774
Over 1 year to 2 years	1,005,669	798,266
Over 2 years	832,457	95,908
Total amounts due from reinsurers	170,421,734	126,295,384

10. ➤ INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES

10.1 Classified by type of investments

(Unit: Baht)

	2022		2021	
	COST/ AMORTISED COST	FAIR VALUE	COST/ AMORTISED COST	FAIR VALUE
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise instruments	563,697,077	557,974,042	150,954,478	151,142,102
Private enterprises debt instruments	3,455,685,019	3,452,586,683	2,629,656,291	2,639,339,351
Foreign debt instruments	-	-	30,000,000	29,811,634
Foreign certificate of deposit	33,807,070	33,807,070	-	-
Equity instruments	898,002,439	3,639,406,841	648,257,356	5,241,550,382
Unit trusts	2,900,966,053	2,529,583,232	3,727,962,565	3,500,638,848
Total	7,852,157,658	10,213,357,868	7,186,830,690	11,562,482,317
Add: Unrealised gains	2,422,265,192	-	4,435,314,374	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(8,268,245)	-	(11,566,010)	-
Less: Allowance for impairment	(52,796,737)	-	(48,096,737)	-
Total	10,213,357,868	10,213,357,868	11,562,482,317	11,562,482,317
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Government and state enterprise instruments	30,000,000		30,000,000	
Deposits at financial institutions matured over 3 months	5,800,000		295,800,000	
Total	35,800,000		325,800,000	
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(32,394)		(873,895)	
Total	35,767,606		324,926,105	
Total investments in securities	10,249,125,474		11,887,408,422	

10.2 Classified by stage of credit risk

(Unit: Baht)

	2022		2021	
	FAIR VALUE	ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS	FAIR VALUE	ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stage 1 - Debt instruments without a significant increase of credit risk	4,042,022,795	(5,613,245)	2,794,480,140	(8,441,195)
Stage 2 - Debt instruments with a significant increase of credit risk	-	-	23,483,248	(504,815)
Stage 3 - Credit impaired	2,345,000	(2,655,000)	2,329,699	(2,620,000)
Total	4,044,367,795	(8,268,245)	2,820,293,087	(11,566,010)

(Unit: Baht)

	2022		
	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS	CARRYING AMOUNT
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost			
Stage 1 - Debt instruments without a significant increase of credit risk	35,800,000	(32,394)	35,767,606
Total	35,800,000	(32,394)	35,767,606

(Unit: Baht)

	2021		
	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS	CARRYING AMOUNT
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost			
Stage 1 - Debt instruments without a significant increase of credit risk	325,800,000	(873,895)	324,926,105
Total	325,800,000	(873,895)	324,926,105

10.3 Remaining periods of debt securities

Investments in debt securities and deposit at financial institutions as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 has remaining period to maturity as from the ending period as follows:

(Unit: Baht)				
2022				
	PERIOD TO MATURITY			TOTAL
	1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS	
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise instruments	106,175,738	402,877,334	54,644,005	563,697,077
Private enterprises debt instruments	548,253,918	2,902,431,101	5,000,000	3,455,685,019
Foreign certificate of deposit	33,807,070	-	-	33,807,070
Total	688,236,726	3,305,308,435	59,644,005	4,053,189,166
Add (less): Unrealised gain (loss)	716,773	(5,091,121)	(4,447,023)	(8,821,371)
Total	688,953,499	3,300,217,314	55,196,982	4,044,367,795
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Government and state enterprise instruments	30,000,000	-	-	30,000,000
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	5,000,000	800,000	-	5,800,000
Total	35,000,000	800,000	-	35,800,000
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(32,332)	(62)	-	(32,394)
Total	34,967,668	799,938	-	35,767,606

(Unit: Baht)				
2021				
	PERIOD TO MATURITY			TOTAL
	1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS	
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise instruments	56,193,934	65,107,630	29,652,914	150,954,478
Private enterprises debt instruments	655,783,433	1,968,872,858	5,000,000	2,629,656,291
Foreign debt instruments	20,000,000	10,000,000	-	30,000,000
Total	731,977,367	2,043,980,488	34,652,914	2,810,610,769
Add (less): Unrealised gain (loss)	1,725,669	10,601,878	(2,645,229)	9,682,318
Total	733,703,036	2,054,582,366	32,007,685	2,820,293,087
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Government and state enterprise instruments	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	295,800,000	-	-	295,800,000
Total	295,800,000	30,000,000	-	325,800,000
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(873,895)	-	-	(873,895)
Total	294,926,105	30,000,000	-	324,926,105

10.4 Fair values of investments in debt securities

In classification and measurement of financial assets under the Thai Accounting Guidance related to financial instruments and disclosures applicable to insurance business, the Company are not required to take into consideration its business model and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows, however, if the financial assets has been classified and measured in accordance with TFRS 9, the effects would have been as follows:

(Unit: Baht)				
2022				
	THE CONTRACTUAL TERMS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS GIVE RISE ON SPECIFIED DATES TO CASH FLOWS THAT ARE NOT SOLELY PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE ONLY OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL AMOUNT		THE CONTRACTUAL TERMS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS GIVE RISE ON SPECIFIED DATES TO CASH FLOWS THAT ARE SOLELY PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE ONLY OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	
	FAIR VALUE	CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE DURING THE YEAR	FAIR VALUE	CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE DURING THE YEAR
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise instruments	-	-	557,974,042	(5,910,659)
Private enterprises debt instruments	46,996,009	(2,346,490)	3,402,919,426	(13,055,116)
Foreign debt instruments	-	-	-	188,366
Foreign certificate of deposit	-	-	33,807,070	-
Unit trusts	1,576,324,618	(91,135,147)	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Government and state enterprise instruments	-	-	30,000,000	-
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	-	-	5,800,000	-
Total	1,623,320,627	(93,481,637)	4,030,500,538	(18,777,409)

(Unit: Baht)

2021

	THE CONTRACTUAL TERMS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS GIVE RISE ON SPECIFIED DATES TO CASH FLOWS THAT ARE NOT SOLELY PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE ONLY OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL AMOUNT		THE CONTRACTUAL TERMS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS GIVE RISE ON SPECIFIED DATES TO CASH FLOWS THAT ARE SOLELY PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE ONLY OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	
	FAIR VALUE	CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE DURING THE YEAR	FAIR VALUE	CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE DURING THE YEAR
Available-for-sale investments				
measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise instruments	-	-	151,142,102	(933,179)
Private enterprises debt instruments	19,442,498	(557,502)	2,619,845,816	(9,698,814)
Foreign debt instruments	-	-	29,811,633	(1,313,862)
Unit trusts	2,918,390,593	(9,635,404)	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments				
measured at amortised cost				
Government and state enterprise instruments	-	-	30,000,000	(150,000)
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	-	-	295,800,000	-
Total	2,937,833,091	(10,192,906)	3,126,599,551	(12,095,855)

10.5 Other components of equity - revaluation surplus on available-for-sale investments**measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**

(Unit: Baht)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	2022	2021
Balance - beginning of the year	3,548,251,499	1,145,533,046
Changes during the year		
Unrealised gain (loss) during the year	(1,964,581,987)	3,058,829,669
Realised gain in profit or loss	(48,467,195)	(55,431,603)
	(2,013,049,182)	3,003,398,066
Relating income tax	402,609,836	(600,679,613)
Net comprehensive income for the year (loss)	(1,610,439,346)	2,402,718,453
Balance - end of the year	1,937,812,153	3,548,251,499

10.6. Investment with restrictions and commitments**Asset placed as guarantee securities and insurance reserves**

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the following assets have been pledged as securities and reserved as insurance reserves with the Registrar in accordance with the Non-Life Insurance Act.

(Unit: Baht)

	2022		2021	
	AMORTISED COST	FAIR VALUE	AMORTISED COST	FAIR VALUE
Assets placed as securities				
Government securities	14,123,588	14,161,903	14,260,963	14,476,368
Assets reserved as insurance reserves				
Fixed deposits	-	-	289,127,610	290,000,000
Government securities	344,999,823	340,955,775	-	-
Total assets pledged and reserved	359,123,411	355,117,678	303,388,573	304,476,368

Investments subject to restriction

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has placed the following securities as collateral.

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Fixed deposits - pledged with the court and bank	5,767,606	5,798,495
Saving lottery - pledged with the court	2,450,000	1,550,000
Bonds - pledged as a security in the electricity usage	2,691,470	3,202,781
Total	10,909,076	10,551,276

10.7 Gain on investments

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Gain form disposal on investment	59,312,603	67,158,802
Impairment of investment	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)
Total	47,312,603	55,158,802

11. > INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The balances of investment properties, which are offices for rent, as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are presented below.

(Unit: Baht)

NAME OF PROJECT	2022		2021	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
KPI Tower	174,371,654	298,486,725	193,880,473	322,860,894
Total	174,371,654	298,486,725	193,880,473	322,860,894

The fair values of the above investment properties, office building for rent, have been determined based on valuations performed by independent valuer. The fair value of the office building for rent has been determined using the income approach. The main assumptions used in the valuation are yield rate and discount rate.

A reconciliation of the net book value of investment properties for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is presented below.

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Cost	245,477,921	263,668,781
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(71,106,267)	(69,788,308)
Net book value	174,371,654	193,880,473

(Unit: Baht)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Net book value at beginning of the year	193,880,473	200,467,681
Transfers to property, buildings and equipment	(13,376,071)	-
Depreciation charged	(6,132,748)	(6,587,208)
Net book value at end of the year	174,371,654	193,880,473

Revenue and expense related to investment properties are recognised in profit or loss as below:

(Unit: Baht)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Rental income	23,231,180	44,664,559
Direct operating expenses which related to rental income	14,939,783	16,700,010

12. > PROPERTY, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

(Unit: Baht)

	LAND	BUILDINGS AND BUILDINGS IMPROVEMENT	FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	TOTAL
Cost						
1 January 2021	248,377,914	554,373,326	252,609,042	15,780,300	4,387,825	1,075,528,407
Additions	-	3,004,668	10,137,294	-	9,139,533	22,281,495
Transfers in (out)	-	10,185,989	1,252,724	-	(11,438,713)	-
Disposals/write-off	-	-	(54,549)	(881,000)	-	(935,549)
31 December 2021	248,377,914	567,563,983	263,944,511	14,899,300	2,088,645	1,096,874,353
Additions	-	3,487,300	11,213,716	-	10,118,821	24,819,837
Transfers in (out)	-	8,446,366	-	-	(8,446,366)	-
Disposals/write-off	-	(3,241,370)	(122,781,298)	-	-	(126,022,668)
Transfers from investment properties	-	13,376,071	-	-	-	13,376,071
31 December 2022	248,377,914	589,632,350	152,376,929	14,899,300	3,761,100	1,009,047,593
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2021	-	267,514,871	205,826,852	6,656,908	-	479,998,631
Depreciation for the year	-	21,458,510	19,332,220	2,557,509	-	43,348,239
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	-	(54,467)	(880,999)	-	(935,466)
31 December 2021	-	288,973,381	225,104,605	8,333,418	-	522,411,404
Depreciation for the year	-	19,943,884	20,889,538	2,246,028	-	43,079,450
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	(1,854,737)	(122,044,618)	-	-	(123,899,355)
31 December 2022	-	307,062,528	123,949,525	10,579,446	-	441,591,499
Net book value						
31 December 2021	248,377,914	278,590,602	38,839,906	6,565,882	2,088,645	574,462,949
31 December 2022	248,377,914	282,569,822	28,427,404	4,319,854	3,761,100	567,456,094
Depreciation for the year						
2021						43,348,239
2022						43,079,450

As at 31 December 2022, certain buildings and equipment items have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 191.7 million (2021: Baht 286.3 million).

13. > LEASES

The Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for buildings, office equipment and motor vehicles used in its operations. Lease buildings have lease terms of 1 - 3 years, office equipment have lease terms of 1 - 2 years, and motor vehicles have a lease term of 2 - 5 years.

13.1 Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Baht)			
	LEASE BUILDINGS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
Net book value as at 1 January 2021	5,121,349	2,268,975	7,755,299	15,145,623
Addition during the year	3,089,910	477,219	7,463,509	11,030,638
Adjustment during the year	-	-	(129,023)	(129,023)
Depreciation for the year	(3,563,198)	(2,241,182)	(4,963,402)	(10,767,782)
Net book value as at 31 December 2021	4,648,061	505,012	10,126,383	15,279,456
Addition during the year	2,707,179	1,674,891	6,306,151	10,688,221
Depreciation for the year	(3,953,624)	(2,013,721)	(4,752,674)	(10,720,019)
Net book value as at 31 December 2022	3,401,616	166,182	11,679,860	15,247,658

13.2 Lease liabilities

	(Unit: Baht)			
	LEASE BUILDINGS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
Lease liabilities as at 1 January	4,692,604	510,009	10,033,716	15,236,329
Add: Financial cost for the year	100,903	10,952	323,820	435,675
Add: Increased lease liabilities	2,707,179	1,674,891	6,306,151	10,688,221
Less: Lease payments during the year	(4,054,067)	(2,029,000)	(4,932,058)	(11,015,125)
Lease liabilities as at 31 December	3,446,619	166,852	11,731,629	15,345,100

	(Unit: Baht)			
	LEASE BUILDINGS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
Lease liabilities as at 1 January	5,169,583	2,298,799	7,868,177	15,336,559
Add: Financial cost for the year	111,120	37,991	280,796	429,907
Add: Increased lease liabilities	3,089,910	477,219	7,463,509	11,030,638
Less: Lease payments during the year	(3,678,009)	(2,304,000)	(5,446,942)	(11,428,951)
Less: Adjustments during the year	-	-	(131,824)	(131,824)
Lease liabilities as at 31 December	4,692,604	510,009	10,033,716	15,236,329

(Unit: Baht)

2022

	LEASE BUILDINGS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
Lease payments	3,502,290	167,000	12,290,661	15,959,951
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(55,671)	(148)	(559,032)	(614,851)
Total	3,446,619	166,852	11,731,629	15,345,100
Less: Portion due within one year	(2,276,839)	(166,852)	(3,262,072)	(5,705,763)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	1,169,780	-	8,469,557	9,639,337

(Unit: Baht)

2021

	LEASE BUILDINGS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
Lease payments	4,797,562	512,000	10,741,730	16,051,292
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(104,958)	(1,991)	(460,844)	(567,793)
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-	(247,170)	(247,170)
Total	4,692,604	510,009	10,033,716	15,236,329
Less: Portion due within one year	(2,447,689)	(510,009)	(3,575,073)	(6,532,771)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	2,244,915	-	6,458,643	8,703,558

A maturity analysis of lease payments is disclosed in Note 32.4 under the liquidity risk.

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

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2022	2021
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10,706,266	10,525,848
Finance cost on lease liabilities	435,620	425,166
Expenses relating to lease of low-value assets	4,232,404	3,150,981
Total expenses	15,374,290	14,101,995

13.4 Other

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2022 of Baht 15.2 million (2021: Baht 14.6 million), including the cash outflow related to lease of low-value assets.

13.5 The Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into operating leases for its investment property, building (Note 11) of the lease terms are between 3 and 6 years.

The Company has future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 as follows:

	2022	2021
Within 1 year	7,178,852	15,354,572
Over 1 and up to 5 years	5,952,962	12,829,002
Total	13,131,814	28,183,574

(Unit: Baht)

14. > INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	COMPUTER SOFTWARE	COMPUTER SOFTWARE UNDER INSTALLATION	TOTAL
Cost			
1 January 2021	176,289,704	44,059,634	220,349,338
Additions	12,596,231	14,428,183	27,024,414
Transfers in (out)	8,734,253	(8,734,253)	-
Write-off	-	(35,850,729)	(35,850,729)
31 December 2021	197,620,188	13,902,835	211,523,023
Additions	40,447,108	24,237,205	64,684,313
Transfer in (out)	29,423,328	(29,423,328)	-
31 December 2022	267,490,624	8,716,712	276,207,336
Accumulated amortisation			
1 January 2021	88,600,139	-	88,600,139
Amortisation for the year	15,626,058	-	15,626,058
31 December 2021	104,226,197	-	104,226,197
Amortisation for the year	18,281,377	-	18,281,377
31 December 2022	122,507,574	-	122,507,574
Net book value			
31 December 2021	93,393,991	13,902,835	107,296,826
31 December 2022	144,983,050	8,716,712	153,699,762
Amortisation for the year			
2021			15,626,058
2022			18,281,377

(Unit: Baht)

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has computer software which has been fully amortised but are still in use, with the gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated amortisation, amounting to approximately Baht 42.9 million (2021: Baht 31.0 million).

15. > DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES/INCOME TAX EXPENSES

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	2022	2021	2022	2021
			CHANGE IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS OR LIABILITIES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	2,609,100	2,888,213	(279,113)	101,240
Allowance for expected credit loss	1,689,986	2,540,572	(850,586)	598,167
Allowance for loss on impairment of investments	10,559,347	9,619,347	940,000	2,400,000
Allowance for loss on impairment of assets	-	-	-	(7,170,146)
Premium reserves	33,597,336	35,218,086	(1,620,750)	8,197,844
Provision for losses incurred but not yet reported	32,733,499	34,131,381	(1,397,882)	481,551
Loss reserves	76,314,971	65,167,357	11,147,614	16,415,646
Employee benefit obligations	13,912,644	12,875,650	1,036,994	1,366,748
Difference between accounting and taxation relating to depreciation expenses	8,688,272	8,788,150	(99,878)	431,719
Loss on changes in values of trading investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	(111,323)
Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	19,488	-	19,488	(38,187)
Loss on investment which is in the process of liquidation	4,673,909	3,119,909	1,554,000	3,119,909
Total	184,798,552	174,348,665		

(Unit: Baht)

(Unit: Baht)

CHANGE IN DEFERRED TAX
ASSETS OR LIABILITIES

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right-of-use asset and lease liabilities	-	(8,626)	8,626	(8,626)
Gain on changes in value of derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss	(951,166)	(839,025)	(112,141)	(839,025)
Gains on changes in values of available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(484,453,038)	(887,062,874)	402,609,836	(600,679,613)
Total	(485,404,204)	(887,910,525)		
Deferred tax liabilities - net	(300,605,652)	(713,561,860)		
Total changes			412,956,208	(575,734,096)
Changes were recognised in:				
- Profit or loss			10,346,372	24,945,517
- Other comprehensive income			402,609,836	(600,679,613)
			412,956,208	(575,734,096)

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are made up as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	2022	2021
Current income tax:		
Current corporate income tax charge	177,236,914	190,657,087
Adjustment of prior year's corporate income tax	(1,261,933)	1,933,927
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(10,346,372)	(24,945,517)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	165,628,609	167,645,497

Reconciliation between income tax expenses and product of accounting profits and the applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	2022	2021
Accounting profits before income tax expenses	923,217,905	879,167,465
Applicable corporate income tax rates	20%	20%
Income taxes at applicable tax rates	184,643,581	175,833,493
Adjustment of prior year's corporate income tax	(1,261,933)	1,933,927
Tax effect of:		
Non-taxable revenues	(16,981,428)	(16,751,843)
Non-tax deductible expenses	257,456	85,907
Additional expenses deductions allowed	(1,029,067)	(626,133)
Tax effect on reversal of deferred tax assets which are not to be able to utilise	-	7,170,146
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	165,628,609	167,645,497

16. > OTHER ASSETS

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Input tax refundable	9,198,868	12,572,887
Prepaid commission expenses	265,549,888	209,678,488
Deposits and guarantee	2,224,439	2,637,674
Prepaid expenses	111,348,044	11,330,615
Advance payments and other receivables	10,144,963	4,946,305
Advance payment of ceded premium	80,500,866	85,931,440
Receivable from the sale of securities	18,397,458	-
Others	5,506,894	5,181,066
Total other assets	502,871,420	332,278,475

17. > INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

(Unit: Baht)

		2022		
	NOTE	INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES	REINSURANCE ON LIABILITIES	NET
Loss reserves				
Claims incurred and reported		1,154,899,060	(754,892,062)	400,006,998
Claims incurred but not reported		441,165,110	(277,497,613)	163,667,497
Total loss reserves	17.1	1,596,064,170	(1,032,389,675)	563,674,495
Premium reserves				
Unearned premium reserves	17.4	2,342,923,505	(1,134,040,520)	1,208,882,985
Total		3,938,987,675	(2,166,430,195)	1,772,557,480

(Unit: Baht)

2021				
	NOTE	INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES	REINSURANCE ON LIABILITIES	NET
Loss reserves				
Claims incurred and reported		1,158,119,378	(811,655,929)	346,463,449
Claims incurred but not reported		564,041,836	(393,384,931)	170,656,905
Total loss reserves	17.1	1,722,161,214	(1,205,040,860)	517,120,354
Premium reserves				
Unearned premium reserves	17.4	2,132,751,704	(914,434,890)	1,218,316,814
Total		3,854,912,918	(2,119,475,750)	1,735,437,168

During the years 2022 and 2021, the management of the Company entered into reinsurance agreements in order to mitigate insurance risk. Although positions are managed on a net basis by management, the management still requires to disclose insurance contract liabilities on both a gross and net basis in order to provide a comprehensive set of disclosures.

17.1 Loss reserves

(Unit: Baht)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER		
	2022	2021
Beginning balances	1,722,161,214	1,310,430,671
Claims incurred in the current accident year	2,305,556,910	2,002,663,195
Change in estimating claim reserves	(227,393,192)	(43,504,220)
Change in assumption for calculating claim reserves	(122,876,726)	92,738,917
Claims paid during the year	(2,081,384,036)	(1,640,167,349)
Ending balance	1,596,064,170	1,722,161,214

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company, which is a reinsurer under the reinsurance contracts, has loss reserve under such contracts of Baht 19.2 million and Baht 24.0 million, respectively.

17.2 Claims development table

(a) Gross claims table

	(Unit: Baht)										
ACCIDENT YEAR / REPORTING YEAR	PRIOR YEAR 2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Claims estimates:											
- As at accident year	5,641,673,546	1,189,977,226	1,247,299,384	1,376,473,480	1,540,832,131	1,777,579,530	1,758,040,578	2,005,986,572	2,542,157,378	2,667,889,806	21,747,909,631
- Next one year	5,634,530,477	1,185,185,376	1,276,215,842	1,285,574,999	1,496,732,321	1,643,242,094	1,629,511,642	1,602,390,254	2,010,104,162		17,763,487,167
- Next two years	5,614,749,238	1,159,529,873	1,250,080,650	1,270,240,079	1,495,996,497	1,534,074,875	1,574,656,798	1,525,956,522			15,425,284,532
- Next three years	5,624,274,101	1,161,178,754	1,246,137,057	1,269,593,373	1,498,711,734	1,536,642,985	1,576,669,067				13,913,207,071
- Next four years	5,622,051,912	1,157,426,449	1,246,489,398	1,268,730,278	1,499,870,466	1,523,784,449					12,318,352,952
- Next five years	5,618,940,261	1,157,605,903	1,246,620,620	1,268,618,539	1,453,903,541						10,745,688,864
- Next six years	5,614,862,090	1,159,107,251	1,246,650,856	1,269,245,480							9,289,865,677
- Next seven years	5,618,789,057	1,159,154,185	1,246,752,746								8,024,695,988
- Next eight years	5,618,878,103	1,160,036,511									6,778,914,614
- Next nine years	5,617,957,782										5,617,957,782
Ultimate claims reserves	5,617,957,782	1,160,036,511	1,246,752,746	1,269,245,480	1,453,903,541	1,523,784,449	1,576,669,067	1,525,956,522	2,010,104,162	2,667,889,806	20,052,300,066
Cumulative claims payment											
to date	5,617,758,994	1,160,025,384	1,246,678,388	1,269,143,115	1,436,483,157	1,503,816,471	1,560,351,258	1,425,291,318	1,844,055,682	1,438,942,945	18,502,546,712
Total	198,788	11,127	74,358	102,365	17,420,384	19,967,978	16,317,809	100,665,204	166,048,480	1,228,946,861	1,549,753,354
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses											32,818,486
Claim reserves for inward treaty contracts											10,648,522
Other claim reserves											2,843,808
Total claim reserves and outstanding claims before reinsurance											1,596,064,170

(b) Net claims table

ACCIDENT YEAR / REPORTING YEAR	(Unit: Baht)										TOTAL
	PRIOR YEAR 2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Claims estimates:											
- As at accident year	4,160,641,053	1,127,980,157	1,128,821,373	1,272,886,588	1,174,697,319	1,156,948,157	949,275,828	810,372,996	966,314,966	1,121,037,211	13,868,975,648
- Next one year	4,176,218,558	1,122,411,439	1,163,575,187	1,193,984,673	1,171,861,756	1,101,898,144	911,499,245	725,306,006	882,323,196		12,449,078,204
- Next two years	4,158,578,647	1,096,003,277	1,136,544,939	1,179,243,325	1,113,886,703	1,040,077,058	886,236,589	701,536,095			11,312,106,633
- Next three years	4,170,009,287	1,097,667,966	1,132,555,289	1,179,420,820	1,116,398,911	1,040,417,892	882,616,838				10,619,087,003
- Next four years	4,164,955,817	1,094,165,114	1,132,853,227	1,180,315,416	1,117,552,427	1,041,104,497					9,730,946,498
- Next five years	4,162,280,609	1,094,309,661	1,132,935,605	1,180,770,218	1,117,265,489						8,687,561,582
- Next six years	4,162,285,064	1,095,810,883	1,133,037,675	1,181,394,984							7,572,528,606
- Next seven years	4,163,951,882	1,095,873,094	1,133,139,565								6,392,964,541
- Next eight years	4,165,238,667	1,096,755,420									5,261,994,087
- Next nine years	4,165,046,110										4,165,046,110
Ultimate claims reserves	4,165,046,110	1,096,755,420	1,133,139,565	1,181,394,984	1,117,265,489	1,041,104,497	882,616,838	701,536,095	882,323,196	1,121,037,211	13,322,219,405
Cumulative claims payment											
to date	4,164,884,250	1,096,744,293	1,133,069,729	1,181,300,971	1,115,243,645	1,036,764,624	874,901,214	690,841,514	821,295,940	689,809,546	12,804,855,726
Total	161,860	11,127	69,836	94,013	2,021,844	4,339,873	7,715,624	10,694,581	61,027,256	431,227,665	517,363,679
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses											32,818,486
Claim reserves for inward treaty contracts											10,648,522
Other claim reserves											2,843,808
Total claim reserves and outstanding claims after reinsurance											563,674,495

17.3 Assumptions

Assumptions for insurance contract liabilities are as follows:

(a) Assumptions regarding incurred claims and paid claim development

The incurred claim development method assumes that the relative change in a given accident quarter's cumulative incurred claim estimates from one development quarter to the next is constant, which can imply that the relative adequacy of the Company's outstanding reserves has been consistent over time, and that there have been no material changes in the rate at which claims have been reported and paid. The appropriate loss development factors are selected to project the actual cumulative incurred claims for any accident quarter and to estimate the ultimate loss.

The paid claim development method assumes that the relative change in a given accident quarter's cumulative paid claims from one development quarter to the next is constant, which can imply that there are no material changes in the rate at which claims have been paid. However, the paid claim development method could lead to erratic and unreliable projections if the coverage payment is delayed because the movement in claim payments during the initial period is too small. The appropriate loss development factors are selected to project the actual cumulative incurred claims for any accident quarter, and to estimate the ultimate loss. This method differs from the incurred claim development method in that the Company's case reserves are excluded from the analysis. As a result, this method has the advantage of avoiding the distortions which might be reflected in the incurred claim development method from abnormal reserve increases or decreases due to either changes to reserve policy or errors in determination of claim reserve.

The appropriate development factors are selected by referring to the historical development pattern, observed trends in historical claim development, changes in claim management personnel or policy, changes in underwriting control, and reinsurance arrangements. However, the calculation does not reflect the time value of money. For inward treaty reinsurance, the IBNR reserve is calculated by assuming the IBNR reserve and case reserve of treaty business share a similar relationship with the direct business.

The reporting of the inward treaty claim has been delayed than direct claim. Therefore, a 20% additional margin was added to the IBNR amount for inward treaty reinsurance.

(b) Assumptions regarding expenses

The ratio of unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE) to the average of total gross claims paid and gross claim reported is based on the historical information for the period from 2020 - 2022, and selected to broadly reflect the Company's actual experience in the past few years, taking into consideration any observed trends. The assumption that half of the unallocated claims expenses are incurred when the claims file is opened and the remaining half are incurred when the claims are settled is used to derive the ULAE liability.

17.4 Unearned premium reserves

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	2,132,751,704	1,841,887,342
Premium written for the year	4,884,552,282	4,540,029,646
Premium earned for the current year	(4,674,380,481)	(4,249,165,284)
Ending balance	2,342,923,505	2,132,751,704

18. > DUE TO REINSURERS

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2022	2021
Amounts withheld on reinsurance	330,009,065	336,428,925
Other reinsurance payables	245,112,031	263,163,498
Total due to reinsurers	575,121,096	599,592,423

19. > EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which is compensations on employees' retirement, was as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	64,378,250	57,544,509
Recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	8,505,388	7,934,157
Interest cost	861,901	747,084
Benefits paid during the year	(4,182,320)	(1,847,500)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	69,563,219	64,378,250

The Company expects to pay Baht 1.5 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2021: Baht 4.4 million).

As at 31 December 2022, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 13 years (2021: 13 years).

Principal actuarial assumptions at the valuation date were as follows:

	2022	2021
	(% PER ANNUM)	(% PER ANNUM)
Discount rate	1.56	1.56
Future salary increase rate	6.00 - 7.00	6.00 - 7.00
Turnover rate	0.00 - 23.00	0.00 - 23.00

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Baht)			
	2022			
	CHANGE	INCREASE AMOUNT (DECREASE)	CHANGE	INCREASE AMOUNT (DECREASE)
Discount rate	Increase 1%	(6,195,439)	Decrease 1%	7,000,417
Future salary increase rate	Increase 1%	8,012,819	Decrease 1%	(7,075,829)
Turnover rate	Increase 20%	(8,814,793)	Decrease 20%	11,096,940

	(Unit: Baht)			
	2021			
	CHANGE	INCREASE AMOUNT (DECREASE)	CHANGE	INCREASE AMOUNT (DECREASE)
Discount rate	Increase 1%	(5,870,700)	Decrease 1%	6,612,189
Future salary increase rate	Increase 1%	6,938,970	Decrease 1%	(6,146,793)
Turnover rate	Increase 20%	(7,580,874)	Decrease 20%	9,521,798

20. > OTHER LIABILITIES

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2022	2021
Accrued commission expenses	105,521,795	112,559,299
Accounts payable - others	72,437,347	45,114,470
Payable from the purchase of securities	122,232	107,004
Accounts payable - Revenue Department	29,002,345	29,032,079
Undue output tax	7,564,896	6,988,749
Accrued expenses	107,582,177	113,337,704
Endorsement payable	2,588,439	2,276,425
Accrued bonus	52,352,130	38,249,721
Premium in advance	19,186,537	26,146,866
Suspense accounts - premium written	31,454,836	13,026,907
Advance deposit	1,858,446	8,815,942
Others	24,103,080	24,060,356
Total other liabilities	453,774,260	419,715,522

21. > STATUTORY RESERVE

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

22. > INVESTMENT INCOME

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has investment income as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Interest income from debt instruments	95,319,689	81,303,917
Interest income from loans	-	1,010
Dividend income from equity instruments	151,936,719	133,416,284
Dividend income from units trusts	69,750,250	62,362,363
Other investment income	215,900	228,800
Total	317,222,558	277,312,374

23. > OPERATING EXPENSES

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Personnel expenses	203,565,032	173,069,391
Premises and equipment expenses	85,638,921	84,387,044
Taxes and duties	1,631,657	370,101
Bad debts and doubtful accounts	-	132,184
Other operating expenses	36,627,770	24,800,111
Total	327,463,380	282,758,831

24. > EXPENSES BY NATURE

Expenses by nature are comprised significant expense transactions as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Claims expenses	1,019,803,118	884,624,908
Personnel expenses	399,911,804	374,004,839
Commissions and brokerage expenses	659,442,853	539,995,094
Other underwriting expenses	195,658,164	133,530,452
Premises and equipment expenses	145,847,429	141,734,025
Promotion expenses	91,610,166	214,703,879
Finance cost	435,620	425,166
Expected credit loss	(4,252,930)	2,990,833
Other expenses	83,443,330	63,593,313
Total	2,591,899,554	2,355,602,509

25. > EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Expected credit loss expenses (reversal) from:		
Cash and cash equivalents	(29,771)	(78,526)
Accrued investments income	(83,893)	81,436
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,297,765)	2,685,973
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost	(841,501)	301,950
Total	(4,252,930)	2,990,833

26. > PROVIDENT FUND

The Company and its employees jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The fund is contributed to by the employees on a monthly basis at rates from 3% to 15% of the employees basic salaries, and by the Company on a monthly basis at rates from 3% to 7% of the employees' basic salaries, based on the length of employment. The fund which is managed by Krung Thai Asset Management Public Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. During the year 2022, the Company contributed Baht 11.9 million (2021: Baht 11.3 million) to the fund.

27. > EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

28. > DIVIDEND PAID

Dividend declared during the years 2022 and 2021 consist of the following:

APPROVED BY		TOTAL DIVIDEND	DIVIDEND PER SHARE
		(BAHT)	(BAHT)
Interim dividends for 2022	Meeting of Board of Directors on 22 September 2022	198,000,000	6
Final dividends for 2021	Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on 7 April 2022	330,000,000	10
Total dividend paid during the year 2022		528,000,000	
Interim dividends for 2021	Meeting of Board of Directors on 23 September 2021	165,000,000	5
Final dividends for 2020	Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on 8 April 2021	330,000,000	10
Total dividend paid during the year 2021		495,000,000	

29. > RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

29.1 Nature of relationship

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

The relationship between the Company and its related parties are summarised below:

NAME OF RELATED PARTIES	RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMPANY
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	Major shareholder and shareholding
Thai Reinsurance Plc.	Common directors
Dhipaya Group Holdings Plc.	Shareholding
Dhipaya Insurance Plc. (a subsidiary of Dhipaya Group Holdings Plc.)	
Rabidham Co., Ltd	Shareholding
Krungthai Card Plc.	Common shareholders
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd. (Formerly known as "Krungthai Zmico Securities Co., Ltd.")	Common shareholders

29.2 Significant related party transactions

During the years, the Company had significant business transactions with its related parties. Such transactions, which have been concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon in the ordinary course business between the Company and those parties are as follows:

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER		PRICING POLICY
	2022	2021	
Premium written	58,516,956	52,885,309	According to terms of underwriting agreements
Premium ceded	45,779,074	36,987,770	According to terms of reinsurance agreement depending on type of reinsurance
Inward premium	47,805,181	10,350,162	According to terms of reinsurance agreement
Fee and commission income	9,678,538	5,851,267	According to terms of reinsurance agreement depending on type of reinsurance
Claim recoverable from reinsurers	18,098,973	3,559,607	According to terms of reinsurance agreement depending on type of reinsurance
Commissions and brokerages	196,278,300	156,258,471	According to terms of underwriting agreements and as stipulated in the agreement upon normal commercial terms
Claim expenses (reversal)	(38,245,118)	17,533,368	At actually incurred
Interest income - deposits at bank and debentures	823,092	2,302,567	Similar rates to the rates the financial institutions and related companies offer to their general customers
Other fees	7,094,728	5,873,048	Similar rates to the rates the related companies offer to their general customers
Rental expenses	224,400	224,400	According to term of agreements
Other underwriting expenses	71,563,169	226,754,785	According to normal commercial terms
Dividend income	107,599,560	108,269,220	The declared amount
Dividend paid	237,600,000	222,750,000	The declared amount

(Unit: Baht)

29.3 Outstanding balances

The Company had the following significant balances of assets and liabilities with its related companies.

	2022		2021	
	COST/ AMORTISED COST	FAIR VALUE	COST/ AMORTISED COST	FAIR VALUE
Investments in securities				
- available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in listed stocks				
Dhipaya Group Holdings Plc.	201,725,872	2,718,885,900	201,725,872	4,561,191,100
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	25,882,566	26,550,000	25,882,566	19,650,000
	<u>227,608,438</u>	<u>2,745,435,900</u>	<u>227,608,438</u>	<u>4,580,841,100</u>
Investments in non-listed stocks				
Rabidham Co., Ltd.	492,163	492,163	492,163	492,163
Investments in debentures				
Krungthai Card Plc.	-	-	20,000,000	20,274,884
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd. (Formerly known as "Krungthai Zmico Securities Co., Ltd.")	-	-	50,000,000	50,032,345
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,000,000</u>	<u>70,307,229</u>

(Unit: Baht)

	2022	2021
Deposits at financial institution		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	150,189,007	155,327,981
Premium receivables		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	13,605,606	10,867,206
Accrued investment income		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	7,909	7,909
Krungthai Card Plc.	-	99,748
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd. (Formerly known as "Krungthai Zmico Securities Co., Ltd.")	-	347,534
	<u>7,909</u>	<u>455,191</u>
Reinsurance receivables - amounts due from reinsurers		
Thai Reinsurance Plc.	2,360,610	775,472
Dhipaya Insurance Plc.	8,268,827	7,203,727
	<u>10,629,437</u>	<u>7,979,199</u>
Other assets - prepaid expenses		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	100,487,220	-
Insurance contract liabilities - claim reserves		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	114,596,952	171,025,819
Dhipaya Insurance Plc.	1,148,122	3,708,525
	<u>115,745,074</u>	<u>174,734,344</u>
Reinsurance payables - amount due from reinsurers		
Thai Reinsurance Plc.	10,284,555	5,227,669
Dhipaya Insurance Plc.	6,079,528	13,650,415
	<u>16,364,083</u>	<u>18,878,084</u>
Other liabilities - accrued commission		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	34,609,499	37,370,186
Other liabilities - accrued expenses		
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	21,489,659	59,181,135

(Unit: Baht)

29.4 Directors and management's remuneration

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company had employee benefit expenses to its directors and management as below.

(Unit: Baht)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	127,972,963	114,629,719
Post employee benefits	7,155,671	6,480,534
Total	135,128,634	121,110,253

30. > CONTRIBUTION TO THE GENERAL INSURANCE FUND

(Unit: Baht)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2022	2021
Accumulated General Insurance Fund at the beginning of the year	91,114,311	79,871,754
Contribution during the year	12,047,146	11,242,557
Accumulated General Insurance Fund at the end of the year	103,161,457	91,114,311

31. > COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

31.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has capital commitments of approximately Baht 16.2 million relating to acquisition of computer systems (2021: Baht 20.8 million).

31.2 Operating lease and service commitments

As at 31 December 2022, The Company has entered into several lease agreements in respect of office equipment which related leases of low-value assets, leases term 2 - 5 year and other service agreement. The future minimum payments required under these agreements were as follows.

(Unit: Baht)

	2022
Payable within:	
Less than 1 year	7,828,467
1 - 5 years	386,580

31.3 Litigations

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had been sued as insurer, with the total sum insured of relevant policies is Baht 59.9 million (2021: Baht 31.5 million). Judgement has yet to be handed down in these cases. The Company has recorded provisions for potential losses amounting to Baht 53.3 million (2021: Baht 21.8 million) in the financial statements. The Company's management believes that such provision is adequate.

32. > NON-LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

32.1 Underwriting risk

The Company determines the type of basic information required for the consideration of various types of insurance underwriting. The insurer must ensure that the insured person's information is accurate and that the actual condition of the property or the individual applying for insurance is correct. The insured must sign to confirm the accuracy of the information submitted to the Company. The assignment of the Company's staff is consistent with the basic knowledge and experience of personnel at each level. The development of the Company's database system must be sufficient for the decision making by the insurer, and the insurer must always arrange for allocation and/or reinsurance prior to underwriting.

Insurance contract liabilities segregated by insurance types as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2022			2021		
	GROSS PREMIUM RESERVES	OUTWARD PREMIUM RESERVES	NET	GROSS PREMIUM RESERVES	OUTWARD PREMIUM RESERVES	NET
Fire	264,549,605	(20,448,036)	244,101,569	249,983,354	(18,818,523)	231,164,831
Marine and transportation	4,595,897	(1,684,679)	2,911,218	5,035,059	(1,603,886)	3,431,173
Motor	1,032,826,794	(638,665,991)	394,160,803	922,061,952	(498,436,358)	423,625,594
Miscellaneous	1,040,951,209	(473,241,814)	567,709,395	955,671,339	(395,576,123)	560,095,216
Total	2,342,923,505	(1,134,040,520)	1,208,882,985	2,132,751,704	(914,434,890)	1,218,316,814

(Unit: Baht)

	2022			2021		
	GROSS LOSS RESERVES	OUTWARD LOSS RESERVES	NET	OUTWARD LOSS RESERVES	OUTWARD LOSS RESERVES	NET
Fire	47,814,267	(24,639,952)	23,174,315	77,068,885	(54,035,317)	23,033,568
Marine and transportation	28,300,908	(18,930,605)	9,370,303	34,012,507	(25,235,569)	8,776,938
Motor	934,667,571	(597,934,844)	336,732,727	738,750,732	(452,391,853)	286,358,879
Miscellaneous	585,281,424	(390,884,274)	194,397,150	872,329,090	(673,378,121)	198,950,969
Total	1,596,064,170	(1,032,389,675)	563,674,495	1,722,161,214	(1,205,040,860)	517,120,354

The sensitivity test is the risk analysis of insurance contract liabilities that may be increased or decreased as a result of change in assumptions used in calculation, which may impact on both gross and net loss reserves. The risks may be caused by the frequency of loss, value of loss and claims, or loss adjustment expenses that are not as expected.

The impact on the best estimate of insurance liabilities of changes in key variables as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are summarised below.

(Unit: Baht)

2022					
	ASSUMPTION CHANGE	INCREASE (DECREASE) IN GROSS CLAIM LIABILITIES	INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET CLAIM LIABILITIES	INCREASE (DECREASE) IN PROFIT BEFORE TAX	INCREASE (DECREASE) IN EQUITY
Loss ratio	+10%	284,080,651	121,575,003	(121,575,003)	(97,260,002)
	-10%	(282,913,920)	(120,408,274)	120,408,274	96,326,619
Loss development factor	+1%	32,299,632	13,131,153	(13,131,153)	(10,504,922)
	-1%	(32,300,013)	(13,131,297)	13,131,297	10,505,038
ULAE ratio	+1%	9,282,741	9,282,741	(9,282,741)	(7,426,193)
	-1%	(9,282,741)	(9,282,741)	9,282,741	7,426,193

(Unit: Baht)

2021					
	ASSUMPTION CHANGE	INCREASE (DECREASE) IN GROSS CLAIM LIABILITIES	INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET CLAIM LIABILITIES	INCREASE (DECREASE) IN PROFIT BEFORE TAX	INCREASE (DECREASE) IN EQUITY
Loss ratio	+10%	261,860,013	108,311,115	(108,311,115)	(86,648,892)
	-10%	(259,400,277)	(105,851,378)	105,851,378	84,681,102
Loss development factor	+1%	30,087,839	12,231,915	(12,231,915)	(9,785,532)
	-1%	(30,337,350)	(12,315,682)	12,315,682	9,852,546
ULAE ratio	+1%	9,045,187	9,045,187	(9,045,187)	(7,236,150)
	-1%	(9,045,187)	(9,045,187)	9,045,187	7,236,150

32.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company may suffer a financial loss as a result of a counterparty's inability to comply with the terms of a financial instrument. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to premium receivables, investment in debt instruments, reinsurance assets and reinsurance receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the book value less allowance for losses as presented in the statement of financial position.

The guidelines on the credit risk management are as follows.

- Set criteria for credit approval and updated the criteria to reflect current circumstances and business environment. It has also performed an evaluation and assessment of past issues and limitations to ensure more appropriate operational practices. In addition, the Company ensures that the risk management performance is reported to its Risk Management Committee or Investment Committee on a monthly basis.
- Prepares reports on reinsurance statistics by treaty contract to review the performance of each contract on a quarterly basis. The Company also prepares reports on the credit rating of the insurance and reinsurance companies under the insurance contracts, together with the distribution of reinsurance by risk level on a monthly basis, security review of insurance and reinsurance companies in the form of an annual report or financial report before preparation and/or renewal of reinsurance contracts. In addition, the Company prepares and submits a report on the investment portfolio to the Board of Directors and the Investment Committee on a regular basis.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets by credit rating of counterparty is carrying amount as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 as follow

(Unit: Baht)

2022			
	INVESTMENT GRADE	NON-INVESTMENT GRADE	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents	232,379,263	-	232,379,263
Debt instruments, available-for-sale			
investments measured at fair value through			
other comprehensive income	4,042,022,795	2,345,000	4,044,367,795
Debt instruments, held-to-maturity			
investments measured at amortised cost	35,767,606	-	35,767,606
Accrued investment income	26,633,302	-	26,633,302

(Unit: Baht)

	2021		
	INVESTMENT GRADE	NON-INVESTMENT GRADE	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents	181,795,304	-	181,795,304
Debt instruments, available-for-sale			
investments measured at fair value through			
other comprehensive income	2,794,480,140	25,812,947	2,820,293,087
Debt instruments, held-to-maturity			
investments measured at amortised cost	324,926,105	-	324,926,105
Accrued investment income	26,703,825	25,562	26,729,387

If the credit rating is non-investment grade and lower than the investment criteria, the Company will consider qualitative and quantitative data of the counterparty and other external information, including the use of rating information from external credit rating agencies.

In addition, as at 31 December 2022, the Company has other financial assets exposed to credit risk with no rating amounting to approximately Baht 10.1 million (2021: Baht 4.9 million).

Credit impairment assessment of financial assets

The Company's measurement and valuation method of the expected credit losses relating to financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk

The Company continuously monitors and analyses the status of financial assets to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, taken into account in credit rating downgrade of counterparties. Moreover, financial assets are considered credit impaired when one or more events occur affecting the counterparty's future cashflow estimates such as default in payment of counterparties, the issuer of a financial instrument facing significant financial difficulties, a high probability that the counterparty will enter into bankruptcy or undergo financial restructuring. To manage risks, the Company monitors and reports on the status of credit rating to Investment Committee.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The Company continuously monitors the estimate of expected credit losses to comply with relevant Thai financial reporting standards. The estimate is made based on credit rating of financial assets and observable data for asset classification.

The credit quality of financial assets exposed to credit risk, the amounts presented for financial assets are carrying amount as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 as follow.

(Unit: Baht)

	2022			
	STAGE 1 FINANCIAL ASSETS WITHOUT A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (12-MTH ECL)	STAGE 2 FINANCIAL ASSETS WITH A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (LIFETIME ECL - NOT CREDIT IMPAIRED)	STAGE 3 FINANCIAL ASSETS THAT ARE CREDIT IMPAIRED (LIFETIME ECL - CREDIT IMPAIRED)	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment grade	232,399,876	-	-	232,399,876
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	232,399,876	-	-	232,399,876
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(20,613)	-	-	(20,613)
Net book value	232,379,263	-	-	232,379,263
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment grade	4,042,022,795	-	-	4,042,022,795
Non-investment grade	-	-	2,345,000	2,345,000
Total fair value	4,042,022,795	-	2,345,000	4,044,367,795
Allowance for expected credit losses	5,613,245	-	2,655,000	8,268,245
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Investment grade	35,800,000	-	-	35,800,000
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	35,800,000	-	-	35,800,000
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(32,394)	-	-	(32,394)
Net book value	35,767,606	-	-	35,767,606
Accrued investment income				
Investment grade	26,711,678	-	-	26,711,678
Non-investment grade	-	-	50,302	50,302
Total	26,711,678	-	50,302	26,761,980
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(78,376)	-	(50,302)	(128,678)
Net book value	26,633,302	-	-	26,633,302

(Unit: Baht)

2021

	STAGE 1 FINANCIAL ASSETS WITHOUT A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (12-MTH ECL)	STAGE 2 FINANCIAL ASSETS WITH A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (LIFETIME ECL - NOT CREDIT IMPAIRED)	STAGE 3 FINANCIAL ASSETS THAT ARE CREDIT IMPAIRED (LIFETIME ECL - CREDIT IMPAIRED)	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment grade	181,845,688	-	-	181,845,688
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	181,845,688	-	-	181,845,688
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(50,384)	-	-	(50,384)
Net book value	181,795,304	-	-	181,795,304
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment grade	2,794,480,140	-	-	2,794,480,140
Non-investment grade	-	23,483,248	2,329,699	25,812,947
Total fair value	2,794,480,140	23,483,248	2,329,699	2,820,293,087
Allowance for expected credit losses	8,441,195	504,815	2,620,000	11,566,010
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Investment grade	325,800,000	-	-	325,800,000
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	325,800,000	-	-	325,800,000
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(873,895)	-	-	(873,895)
Net book value	324,926,105	-	-	324,926,105
Accrued investment income				
Investment grade	26,865,026	-	-	26,865,026
Non-investment grade	-	26,631	50,301	76,932
Total	26,865,026	26,631	50,301	26,941,958
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(161,201)	(1,069)	(50,301)	(212,571)
Net book value	26,703,825	25,562	-	26,729,387

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as below

(Unit: Baht)

2022

	STAGE 1 FINANCIAL ASSETS WITHOUT A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (12-MTH ECL)	STAGE 2 FINANCIAL ASSETS WITH A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (LIFETIME ECL - NOT CREDIT IMPAIRED)	STAGE 3 FINANCIAL ASSETS THAT ARE CREDIT IMPAIRED (LIFETIME ECL - CREDIT IMPAIRED)	TOTAL
Available-for-sale investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Beginning balance	8,441,195	504,815	2,620,000	11,566,010
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for impairment	(1,740,890)	(504,815)	35,000	(2,210,705)
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	2,118,409	-	-	2,118,409
Amounts written off	(3,205,469)	-	-	(3,205,469)
Ending balance	5,613,245	-	2,655,000	8,268,245

(Unit: Baht)

2021

	STAGE 1 FINANCIAL ASSETS WITHOUT A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (12-MTH ECL)	STAGE 2 FINANCIAL ASSETS WITH A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (LIFETIME ECL - NOT CREDIT IMPAIRED)	STAGE 3 FINANCIAL ASSETS THAT ARE CREDIT IMPAIRED (LIFETIME ECL - CREDIT IMPAIRED)	TOTAL
Available-for-sale investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Beginning balance	5,683,416	561,621	2,635,000	8,880,037
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for impairment	1,218,657	(56,806)	(15,000)	1,146,851
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	4,046,909	-	-	4,046,909
Amounts written off	(2,507,787)	-	-	(2,507,787)
Ending balance	8,441,195	504,815	2,620,000	11,566,010

32.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that change in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and securities prices may have an effect on the Company's financial position. The Company had no significant financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies; significant market risk is therefore confined only to interest rate risk and equity price risk.

The Company has set up an investment policy, investment objectives, criteria for consideration, types of investments, investment limits and conditions of each type of investment in accordance with the related notifications of the Office of Insurance Commission, and the Company's investment policy and other business policies which are approved by the Board of Directors after rigorous review on a yearly basis. It also monitors, appraise and reports on the performance of its investments to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

(1) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of assets and liabilities will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Significant assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 classified by type of interest rate are summarised in the table below, with those assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date as follow.

(Unit: Baht)

2022							
	FIXED INTEREST RATES			FLOATING INTEREST RATE	NON-INTEREST BEARING	TOTAL	EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE (% PER ANNUM)
	REMAINING PERIODS TO REPRICING RATE OR MATURITY DATE						
	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS				
<u>Financial assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	232,379,263	-	232,379,263	0.05 - 0.35
Accrued investment income	-	-	-	-	26,633,302	26,633,302	-
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	4,291,665	4,291,665	-
Investments in securities							
Government and state enterprise instruments	136,143,135	398,978,925	52,851,982	-	-	587,974,042	0.60 - 2.22
Private enterprise debt instruments	549,003,294	2,901,238,389	2,345,000	-	-	3,452,586,683	1.41 - 4.50
Foreign certificate of deposit	33,807,070	-	-	-	-	33,807,070	2.12
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	3,639,406,841	3,639,406,841	-
Unit trusts	-	-	-	-	2,529,583,232	2,529,583,232	-
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	4,967,668	799,938	-	-	-	5,767,606	0.38
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	-	-	-	-	10,144,963	10,144,963	-
<u>Assets under insurance contracts</u>							
Premium receivables	-	-	-	-	521,312,764	521,312,764	-
Claims reserves refundable from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	1,032,389,675	1,032,389,675	-
Reinsurance receivables	-	-	-	-	172,567,663	172,567,663	-
<u>Liabilities under insurance contracts</u>							
Claim reserves	-	-	-	-	1,596,064,170	1,596,064,170	-
Due to reinsurers	-	-	-	-	575,121,096	575,121,096	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,671,248	2,671,248	-
Lease liabilities	5,705,763	9,639,337	-	-	-	15,345,100	1.07 - 3.37

(Unit: Baht)

2021

	FIXED INTEREST RATES			FLOATING INTEREST RATE	NON- INTEREST BEARING	TOTAL	EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE (% PER ANNUM)
	REMAINING PERIODS TO REPRICING RATE OR MATURITY DATE						
	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS				
<u>Financial assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	181,795,304	-	181,795,304	0.05 - 0.25
Accrued investment income	-	-	-	-	26,729,387	26,729,387	-
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	4,195,126	4,195,126	-
Investments in securities							
Government and state							
enterprise instruments	56,218,732	95,245,384	29,677,986	-	-	181,142,102	0.43 - 2.20
Private enterprise debt							
instruments	657,550,308	1,979,459,344	2,329,699	-	-	2,639,339,351	1.41 - 6.75
Foreign debt instruments	19,933,996	9,877,638	-	-	-	29,811,634	4.50
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	5,241,550,382	5,241,550,382	-
Unit trusts	-	-	-	-	3,500,638,848	3,500,638,848	-
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	294,926,105	-	-	-	-	294,926,105	0.38 - 1.45
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	-	-	-	-	4,946,305	4,946,305	-
<u>Assets under insurance contracts</u>							
Premium receivables	-	-	-	-	578,533,784	578,533,784	-
Claims reserves refundable from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	1,205,040,860	1,205,040,860	-
Reinsurance receivables	-	-	-	-	128,259,940	128,259,940	-
<u>Liabilities under insurance contracts</u>							
Claim reserves	-	-	-	-	1,722,161,214	1,722,161,214	-
Due to reinsurers	-	-	-	-	599,592,423	599,592,423	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Lease liabilities	6,532,771	8,703,558	-	-	-	15,236,329	1.07 - 2.37

Interest rates sensitivity analysis

This sensitivity shows the effect of the owners' equity of changes in interest rates of financial assets as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 in according with domestic and international economic conditions that are reasonably likely to occur within the next 12 months, with other variables fixed. There are as follow:

2022

	INCREASE/ (DECREASE)	EFFECT ON OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	EFFECT ON OWNERS' EQUITY
	(%)	(BAHT)	(BAHT)
Change in value of			
Available-for-sale investments measured at			
fair value through other comprehensive			
income - debt instruments	1%	(89,401,881)	(71,521,505)
	(1%)	89,401,881	71,521,505

2021

	INCREASE/ (DECREASE)	EFFECT ON OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	EFFECT ON OWNERS' EQUITY
	(%)	(BAHT)	(BAHT)
Change in value of			
Available-for-sale investments measured at			
fair value through other comprehensive			
income - debt instruments	1 %	(59,567,464)	(47,653,971)
	(1 %)	59,567,464	47,653,971

(2) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that change in the market prices of equity securities will result in fluctuations in revenues and in the value of assets.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has risk from its investments in securities of which the price will change with reference to market conditions.

32.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to liquidate its assets and/or procure sufficient funds to discharge its obligations in a timely manner, resulting in the occurrence of a financial loss.

The Company clearly establishes the rules, procedures and authority levels for approval of various transactions, including rigorous compliance with the requirements of the Office of Insurance Commission. The Company prepares monthly reports on cash flow estimates, which are then compared to the actual cash flows, so that the causes of transactional irregularities can be determined and reported to the management for quick resolution. A monthly liquidity report is also prepared to report any early warning signals detected. Moreover, the Company transfers certain risk to reinsurers, in order to pay claims to customers and mitigate financial liquidity risk, and has prepared a contingency plan in case of a financial crisis.

Counting from the financial position date, the periods to maturity of assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2022					
	AT CALL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	232,379,263	-	-	-	-	232,379,263
Accrued investment income	-	26,633,302	-	-	-	26,633,302
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	4,291,665	4,291,665
Investments in securities	6,036,525,950	723,921,167	3,301,017,252	55,196,982	132,464,123	10,249,125,474
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	-	10,144,963	-	-	-	10,144,963
Assets under insurance contracts						
Premium receivables	-	521,312,764	-	-	-	521,312,764
Claims reserves refundable from reinsurers	-	938,312,004	94,077,671	-	-	1,032,389,675
Reinsurance receivables	-	172,567,663	-	-	-	172,567,663
Liabilities under insurance contracts						
Claims reserves	-	1,448,543,175	147,520,995	-	-	1,596,064,170
Due to reinsurers	-	575,121,096	-	-	-	575,121,096
Financial liabilities						
Derivative liabilities	-	-	2,671,248	-	-	2,671,248
Lease liabilities	-	6,007,895	9,952,056	-	-	15,959,951

(Unit: Baht)

	2021					
	AT CALL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	181,795,304	-	-	-	-	181,795,304
Accrued investment income	-	26,729,387	-	-	-	26,729,387
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	4,195,126	4,195,126
Investments in securities	8,628,136,359	1,028,629,141	2,084,582,366	32,007,685	114,052,871	11,887,408,422
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	-	4,946,305	-	-	-	4,946,305
Assets under insurance contracts						
Premium receivables	-	578,533,784	-	-	-	578,533,784
Claims reserves refundable from reinsurers	-	554,899,933	603,649,700	46,491,227	-	1,205,040,860
Reinsurance receivables	-	128,259,940	-	-	-	128,259,940
Liabilities under insurance contracts						
Claims reserves	-	928,342,441	700,170,223	93,648,550	-	1,722,161,214
Due to reinsurers	-	599,592,423	-	-	-	599,592,423
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	-	6,820,543	8,983,579	-	-	15,804,122

32.5 Fair value of financial instruments

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company had financial assets measured at fair value, or measured at cost but have to disclose fair value, using different levels of inputs as follows:

2022 (Unit: Baht)					
	BOOK VALUE	FAIR VALUE			
		LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Assets measured at fair value					
Derivative assets	4,291,665	4,291,665	-	-	4,291,665
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Debt instruments	4,044,367,795	-	4,042,022,795	2,345,000	4,044,367,795
Equity instruments	3,639,406,841	3,506,942,718	-	132,464,123	3,639,406,841
Unit trusts	2,529,583,232	953,258,614	1,576,324,618	-	2,529,583,232
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative liabilities	2,671,248	-	2,671,248	-	2,671,248
Assets disclosed at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents	232,379,263	232,399,876	-	-	232,399,876
Accrued investment income	26,633,302	-	26,761,980	-	26,761,980
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost					
Debt instruments	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
Cash at banks	5,767,606	5,800,000	-	-	5,800,000
Investment properties	174,371,654	-	-	298,486,725	298,486,725
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	10,144,963	-	-	10,144,963	10,144,963

2021 (Unit: Baht)					
	BOOK VALUE	FAIR VALUE			
		LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Assets measured at fair value					
Derivative assets	4,195,126	4,195,126	-	-	4,195,126
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Debt instruments	2,820,293,087	-	2,794,480,140	25,812,947	2,820,293,087
Equity instruments	5,241,550,382	5,130,197,511	-	111,352,871	5,241,550,382
Unit trusts	3,500,638,848	579,548,255	2,918,390,593	2,700,000	3,500,638,848
Assets disclosed at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents	181,795,304	181,845,688	-	-	181,845,688
Accrued investment income	26,729,387	-	26,941,958	-	26,941,958
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost					
Debt instruments	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
Cash at banks	294,926,105	295,800,000	-	-	295,800,000
Investment properties	193,880,473	-	-	322,860,894	322,860,894
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	4,946,305	-	-	4,946,305	4,946,305

The fair value hierarchy of financial assets as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 presents according to Note 4.24 to the financial statements.

The method used for fair value measurement depends upon the characteristics of the financial instruments. The Company establishes the fair value of its financial instruments by adopting the following methods:

- Financial assets which have short-term maturity, which consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits with financial institutions, accrued investment income and other asset, the fair values are estimated based on the carrying value presented in the statement of financial position.
- The fair value of derivatives are presented at fair value by using market price (if any) or estimated by counterparty.
- Investments in debt securities are presented at fair value by using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association.

- d) Investments in marketable equity instruments have been presented at fair value by using market price. Investments in non-listed equity instruments are determined using generally accepted pricing model or approximated to their net book values if the fair value cannot be reliably estimated.
- e) Investment in units trust has been presented at fair value by using market price and investments in units trust that are not trade on the Stock Exchange of Thailand is presented by using the net asset value per unit as announced by the asset management company.
- f) Investment properties are presented at fair values, which are appraised by an independent valuer using the income approach.

Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements of financial asset, categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, are as follow:

(Unit: Baht)			
	AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
	DEBT INSTRUMENT	EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	UNIT TRUST
Balance as of 1 January 2021	2,365,000	71,227,478	-
Gain (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	(35,301)	40,125,393	-
Transfer into level 3	23,483,248	-	2,700,000
Balance as of 31 December 2021	25,812,947	111,352,871	2,700,000
Redeemed during the year	(23,483,248)	-	(2,700,000)
Gain recognised in other comprehensive income	15,301	21,111,252	-
Balance as of 31 December 2022	2,345,000	132,464,123	-

Key assumption used in the valuation of investments categorised within Level 3 which is significant change in fair value measurement is summarised below.

(Unit: Million Baht)					
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	VALUATION TECHNIQUE	SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS	2022		
			CHANGE IN KEY ASSUMPTIONS		
			RATES	INCREASE/(DECREASE)	EFFECT ON FAIR VALUE
Investment in non-listed equity investments	Discounted future cash flows	Discount rate	9.5%	+1%	(2.2)
				-1%	2.4

(Unit: Million Baht)					
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	VALUATION TECHNIQUE	SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS	2021		
			CHANGE IN KEY ASSUMPTIONS		
			RATES	INCREASE/(DECREASE)	EFFECT ON FAIR VALUE
Investment in non-listed equity investments	Discounted future cash flows	Discount rate	10.5%	-1%	1.4

33. > CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that it preserves ability to continue its business as a going concern, provide returns to the shareholders and relevant stakeholders and to balance the financial structure as well as maintain risk-based capital in accordance with notifications of the Office of Insurance Commission.

34. > EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 23 March 2023, the Company's Board of Director's Meeting passed a resolution proposing the Annual General Meeting to approve dividend payment of Baht 18.5 per share, distributed from 2022 net profit. An interim dividend of Baht 6 per share was already paid to the shareholders, and therefore the remaining dividend of Baht 12.5 per share, or a total of Baht 412.5 million, is to be paid.

35. > APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Boards of Directors on 23 March 2023.