

ANNUAL REPORT 2023

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE
PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED



YEARS

KPI

Driven by Dedication and Determination.

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Driven by Dedication and Determination.

Vision

Ensure Your Future For A Better Journey

Mission

TRUST	Trust turned into care.
SUSTAINABILITY	Rooted in sustainability
SIMPLIFIED SERVICE	Making insurance simple.
PARTNERS	Together towards tomorrow.
EMPLOYEES	Nurturing talent, valuing dedication.
INNOVATION	Transforming visions into reality.

Financial Highlights

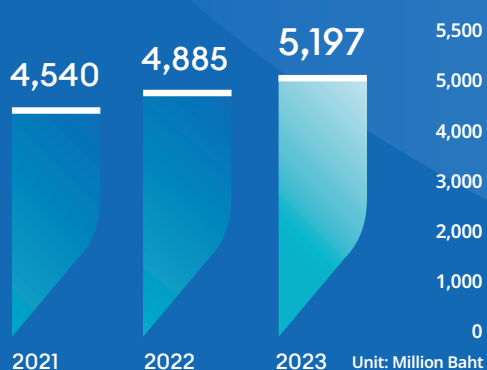
UNIT : MILLION BAHT (EXCEPT EARNINGS PER SHARE UNIT : BAHT)

ITEMS	2021	2022	2023
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM	4,540	4,333	5,197
% CHANGE	15.44	7.59	6.40
NET WRITTEN PREMIUM	2,606	2,602	2,585
% CHANGE	14.29	-0.13	-0.65
UNDERWRITING INCOME	499	525	342
% CHANGE	-6.13	5.22	-34.85
INVESTMENT INCOME	386	398	418
% CHANGE	13.03	3.11	4.93
NET INCOME	712	758	620
% CHANGE	-0.69	6.47	-18.10
EARNINGS PER SHARE	21.56	22.96	18.80
% CHANGE	-0.69	6.47	-18.10
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,985	6,952	7,024
% CHANGE	36.26	-0.47	1.03
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	9,315	7,934	6,787
% CHANGE	39.12	-14.82	-14.46
TOTAL ASSETS	16,300	14,886	13,811
% CHANGE	37.88	-8.67	-7.22

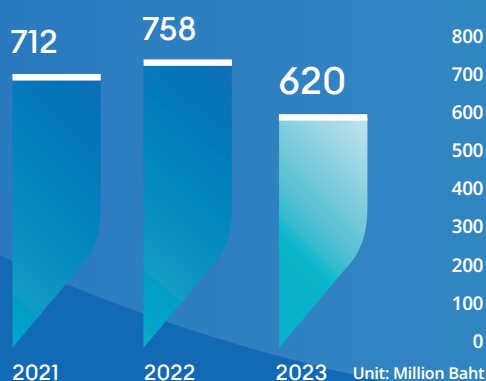
FINANCIAL RATIO	2021	2022	2023
Net Profit / Net Written Premium	27.31	29.11	24.00
Net Profit / Total Assets (ROA)	4.37	5.09	4.49
Net Profit / Shareholder's Equity (ROE)	7.64	9.55	9.14
Total Liabilities / Shareholder's Equity	74.99	87.63	103.50
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	301.27	422.50	489.58*

Note : * CAR Ratio 2023 is prior to submission to the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC)

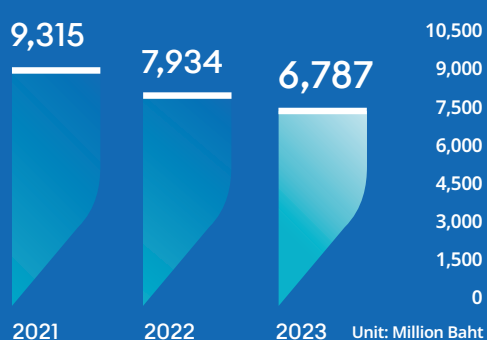
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM



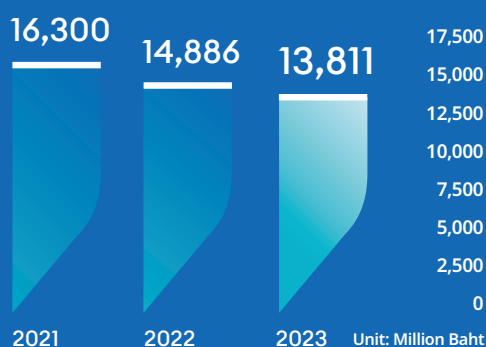
NET INCOME



SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY



TOTAL ASSETS



70 Years of Excellence

With over 70 years of experience in the non-life insurance industry, KPI remains committed to continuous organizational development to provide our customers with the best possible services and experiences.





1,220,937

Policies

In 2023, KPI was entrusted by our customers to manage a total of 1,220,937 insurance policies.

6,787 Million Baht

The company has a strong policy for managing its capital fund, providing confidence to our customers. In 2023, KPI's capital fund reached 6,787 million baht, reflecting our commitment to providing a solid foundation and financial responsibility to support our obligations to customers, both present and future.





5,000 Million Baht

Krungthai Panich Insurance
Public Company Limited (KPI)
has achieved continuous business growth with
gross written premiums exceeding 5,000 million baht
in 2023, and has been ranked as a large-sized
non-life insurance company.



6,972 People

Over the past 10 years, the “KPI Ready Step for Thai Children’s Future” project has renovated libraries in 12 schools nationwide, benefiting over 6,972 students. The project has also granted a total of 504 scholarships to students, amounting to 1,512,000 baht.

Message from The Board of Directors

DR. DHIRAPHORN SRIFUENGFUNG
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Message from The Board of Directors

According to the Bank of Thailand (BOT), the Thai economy in 2024 is expected to grow by 2.4%, similar to the 2.6% growth in 2023. The inflation rate is projected to be at 1.3%. The non-life insurance business in the year 2024 is expected to see a growth of 5.6% from 2023. It is expected that total direct insurance premiums will be approximately 290,801 million baht (Source: Thai Re Knowledge Center).

In 2023, the Company had a total insurance premium of 5,197 million baht, an increase of 6.40% from 2022, with underwriting income after operating expenses of 342 million baht, net investment income of 418 million baht, and the net profit after corporate income tax was 620 million baht.

For the Thai economy in 2024, the Bank of Thailand expects the Thai economy to grow by 3.8% (excluding the digital wallet policy, the growth is estimated to be 3.2%). The Thai economy will increase mainly from supporting factors by the recovery of the tourism sector since 2023, incorporated with the expansion of private consumption effecting from the minimum wage adjustment policy and economic stimulus measures from the government, such as the 10,000 baht digital wallet policy. However, despite the various factors supporting growth, there are still concerns to be considered such as the weakening of the baht, the slowdown of the China economy, and the rising household debt.

In 2024, the Company will mainly focus on expanding work to medium and retail customers. For large-sized customer groups, the Company will consider expanding their underwriting to industries with low loss ratio and appropriate premiums that are adequate for the risks and 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 existing customers to the highest level, including considering recruiting new business partners and allies. It will also

consider seeking new partners and allies with the potential to expand the business through online channels. The Company will utilise in-depth customer data analysis to create opportunities for new insurance work and offer insurance products to customers in response to the rapidly changing risks. The optimization of insurance product sales channels that are suitable, easy, convenient, and fast developing by developing the Company's information technology systems and applications to be up-to-date, user-friendly, and responsive to users at all times. This will also support the changing consumer behaviour where more and more people are starting to search for information and buy more insurance through online systems as well. In 2024, the Company will continue to focus on providing customer service with standard quality and strive to maintain its turnover to grow continuously and sustainably. The Company supports the organization's transformation towards a full digital era and organizes various 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 governance.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank our customers, business partners, staff at all levels, and all the shareholders of the Company who have supported the business operation well throughout 2023 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
CHARTSUTIPON**

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



MRS. AMARA KLABPRATHUM

Independent Director



MS. SARANYA VEJAKUL

Director / Executive Director /
Audit Committee



MR. CHALERM PRADIDARECHEEP

Director /
Corporate Governance Committee



MRS. SUWANNA ANANTANOND

Director / Investment Committee



MR. THANAKORN KARNJANANUT

Director



MR. KERATI PANICHEWA

Director / Executive Director /
Chairman of Investment
Committee



MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG

Director / Executive Director /
Investment Committee

Board of Directors Profile

DR. DHIRAPHORN SRIFUENGFUNG CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AGE	APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR
74 Years	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 SUPPASEDSAK VICE CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS / CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

AGE	APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR
57 Years	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

Board of Directors Profile

MR. PAYUNDSAK CHARTSUTIPON

INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR / CHAIRMAN OF AUDIT COMMITTEE / CHAIRMAN OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

AGE	APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR
71 Years	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	APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR
52 Years	28 March 2018

EDUCATION

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

TRAINING

- Advanced Audit Committee Program (AACP), Thai Institute of Directors Association (IOD)
- IFRS SI 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 NPAs, 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	APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR
58 Years	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 Executive (TME)
- Top Executive Program in Commerce and Trade (TEPCoT)
- Top Executive Program for Creativity and Amazing Thai Service (ToPCATS)
- The National Defence Course (NDC)
- Joint Government-Private Sector Administration of Society's Peace and Order Course

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

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

NO. OF SHARES

- 90,267 Shares

MRS. AMARA KLABPRATHUM INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

AGE	APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR
67 Years	4 April 2023

EDUCATION

- Master of Public and Private Management Program, National Institute of Development Administration
- Bachelor of Business Administration, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University

TRAINING

- Director Certification Program Class 161 – 162 / 2012, Thai Institute of Directors (IOD)
- Cyber Resilience Leadership for Director of Financial Institution Class 2 / 2019, Bank of Thailand
- Core Banking System, Institute of Economics and Finance, USA
- Fiscal Management Program Class 2, Economics and Finance Academy

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

NO. OF SHARES

- None

Board of Directors Profile

MS. SARANYA VEJAKUL

DIRECTOR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR /
AUDIT COMMITTEE

AGE

55 Years

APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR

31 March 2020

EDUCATION

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

TRAINING

- CFO Certification Program : Thailand Federation of Accounting Professions
- Financial Business and Key Accounting Items - Insurance Business (Life Insurance), Non-life Insurance Business, Capital Market Business, Mutual Fund Management, and Lending Business.
- Cyber Security Awareness for Executive Management
- CFO's Agenda Transform Finance to Partner
- 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 and Member of the Audit Committee
Krungthai XSpring Securities Co., Ltd.

NO. OF SHARES

- None

MR. CHALERM PRADIDARECHEEP

DIRECTOR /
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

AGE

60 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 (TFRS 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. THANAKORN KARNJANANUT DIRECTOR

AGE 50 Years
APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR 4 April 2023

EDUCATION

- International Management, Thunderbird, The American Graduate School of International Management
- Bachelor of Business Administration, Assumption University

TRAINING

- Data Governance and PDPA
- Transformative Leadership Program : Executive Session

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- Investment Committee, Private Equity Trust for SME Growing Together 1 & 2
- Director, Arise By INFINITAS Co.,Ltd.

NO. OF SHARES

- None

Board of Directors Profile

MR. KERATI PANICHEWA

**DIRECTOR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR /
CHAIRMAN OF INVESTMENT COMMITTEE**

AGE

64 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

MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG

**DIRECTOR / EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR /
INVESTMENT COMMITTEE**

AGE

50 Years

APPOINTED DATE AS DIRECTOR

10 April 2019

EDUCATION

- Master of Business Administration (Major Banking & Finance), University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- Master Science in Insurance, University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- Bachelor of Business Administration (Management & Risk Management) Majors (General Management and Insurance & Risk Management), Assumption University

TRAINING

- Capital Market Academy Programs – CMA 29
- Top Executive Program for Creative & Amazing Thai Service – ToPCATS 1
- Top Executive Program in Commerce and Trade (TEPCoT)
- Digital Economy for Management - DE4M 1, Institute of Research and Development for Public Enterprises
- Successful Formulation and Execution of Strategy – SFE 25, Thai Institute of Directors (IOD)
- Director Certification Program – DCP 194, Thai Institute of Directors (IOD)
- Advance Insurance Institution – All 3, 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) A.D. 2021 - 2023

NO. OF SHARES

- None

The Executives



MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG
President



MRS. TASANEE HRUETRAKON
Executive Vice President



**MR. THANACHON
O-PACHALERMPHAN**
Executive Vice President



MS. VEECHALITA JIRASANTIPONG
Executive Vice President

The Executives Profile

MS. SUCHAVADEE SANGANONG PRESIDENT

AGE

50 Years

STARTING DATE

1 January 2003

EDUCATION

- Master of Business Administration (Major Banking & Finance), University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- Master Science in Insurance, University of Hartford, Connecticut, USA
- Bachelor of Business Administration (Management & Risk Management) Majors (General Management and Insurance & Risk Management), Assumption University

TRAINING

- Capital Market Academy Programs – CMA 29
- Top Executive Program for Creative & Amazing Thai Service – ToPCATS 1
- Top Executive Program in Commerce and Trade (TEPCoT)
- Digital Economy for Management - DE4M 1, Institute of Research and Development for Public Enterprises
- Successful Formulation and Execution of Strategy – SFE 25, Thai Institute of Directors (IOD)
- Director Certification Program – DCP 194, Thai Institute of Directors (IOD)
- Advance Insurance Institution – All 3, 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) A.D. 2021 - 2023

MRS. TASANEE HRUETRAKON EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE GROUP

AGE

54 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 PCL
- Accounting Manager, Chubb Smaggi Insurance PCL
- Supervisor of General Accounting, Chubb Smaggi Insurance PCL
- Accounting Officer, Chubb Smaggi Insurance PCL

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

The Executives Profile

MR. THANACHON O-PACHALERMPHAN EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT CLAIM GROUP

AGE	STARTING DATE
55 Years	20 July 2023

EDUCATION

- Master of Economics, Thammasart University
- Bachelor of Science, Agriculture Economics, Kasetsart University

TRAINING

(ฝึกอบรม)

WORK EXPERIENCE

- First Senior Vice President, Non-Motor Claims, Muang Thai Insurance PCL. (Year 2019-2023)
- First Senior Vice President, Property & Casualty Claims, Muang Thai Insurance PCL. (Year 2017-2019)
- Motor Claims Director, Dhipaya Insurance PCL. (Year 2016-2017)
- Non-Motor Claims Director, Dhipaya Insurance PCL. (Year 2014-2016)
- Executive Vice President, Claims Operation, The Southeast Insurance PCL. (Year 2013-2014)
- Vice President, Non-Motor Claims, The Southeast Insurance PCL. (Year 2010-2013)
- Senior Claim Manager, Jardine Lloyd Thompson Co.,Ltd. (Year 2003-2010)
- Team Leader (Liability and Aviation Claims), Bangkok Insurance PCL. (Year 1990-2003)

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- Member of Claims Club, Thailand General Insurance Association Year 2005 - 2023
- Consultant of Claims Club, Thailand General Insurance Association Year 2023 to Present

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

AGE	STARTING DATE
46 Years	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

RELEVANT IMPORTANT POSITION

- None

Summary of The Meetings Participation

(JANUARY - DECEMBER 2023)

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

NO.	LIST OF DIRECTORS	APPOINTED DATE	NO. OF PARTICIPATIONS ¹
1	Dr. Dhiraphorn Srifuengfung	April 7 , 2022	6 / 6
2	Mr. Werapong Suppasedsak	April 8 , 2021	6 / 6
3	Mr. Payungsak Chartsutipol	March 31 , 2020	6 / 6
4	Asst. Prof. Kulaya Jantadey Ph.D.	March 31 , 2020	6 / 6
5	Mr. Tanet Phanichewa	April 8 , 2021	6 / 6
6	Mrs. Amara Klabprathum	April 4 , 2023	4 / 4
7	Ms. Saranya Vejakul	March 31 , 2020	5 / 6
8	Mr. Chalerm Pradidarecheep	April 8 , 2021	6 / 6
9	Mrs. Suwanna Anantanond	April 8 , 2021	5 / 6
10	Mr. Thanakorn Karnjananut	April 4 , 2023	4 / 4
11	Mr. Kerati Panichewa	April 7 , 2022	6 / 6
12	Ms. Suchavadee Sanganon	April 8 , 2021	6 / 6

Note (1) No. of Participation / No. of Total Meeting

Major Shareholders

NO.	NAME	SHARES	% SHARES
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.O. Insurance Company Limited (The Express Transportation Organization of Thailand), 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 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 489.58 percent and a liquid asset ratio of 542.44 percent (as of 31st December 2023), 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 "For Sustainable Development" 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.

Awards and Recognition



**The Best Professional Management Contact Center
(Gold Award)**

**The Best Customer Satisfaction Contact Center
(Bronze Award)**

TCCTA Contact Center Awards 2023

KPI Contact Center wins two consecutive awards at the TCCTA Contact Center Awards 2023. KPI Contact Center has been awarded two prestigious awards at the TCCTA Contact Center Awards 2023 for the second consecutive year. The awards, organized by the Thai Contact Center Trade Association (TCCTA), reaffirm the high standards of customer service provided by the KPI Contact Center. The Company received a total of seven awards, two in the organizational category and five in the individual category. The organizational awards received are The Best Professional Management Contact Center (Gold Award) and The Best Customer Satisfaction Contact Center (Bronze Award). In 2023, KPI Contact Center received a customer satisfaction score of 96.6%, based on evaluations by customers who used the service. The company is committed to continuously improving its Contact Center system to provide the best possible customer experience. This includes developing human resources and using modern technology to improve the efficiency of operations. The goal is to respond to customer needs quickly and provide comprehensive service through all channels.



**Contact Center Asian Pacific Awards 2023
(Silver Award)**

KPI Contact Center also won an award at the Contact Center Asian Pacific Awards 2023, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This is the first time that the KPI Contact Center has received an award from a regional forum. The Contact Center Asian Pacific Awards is a platform that promotes and develops customer service standards in the region, aiming for world-class service that is fast, efficient, responsive to customer needs, and delivers an exceptional customer experience.

2022

SILVER MEDAL

**OUTSTANDING PRIVATE DATA
SERVICE INNOVATION
AWARD**

(THE BEST EFFECTIVE SOFTWARE
CONTACT CENTER)

2022

SILVER MEDAL

**OUTSTANDING CALL CENTER
ADMINISTRATION AND
MANAGEMENT AWARD**

(THE BEST PROFESSIONAL
MANAGEMENT
CONTACT CENTER)

2022

SILVER MEDAL

**OUTSTANDING CUSTOMER
SATISFACTION AWARD**

(THE BEST CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
CONTACT CENTER)

2022

BRONZE MEDAL

**HONORABLE MENTION PROCESS
AWARD**

(THE BEST WORKFLOW
CONTACT CENTER)

Anti-Fraud and Corruption

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited is committed to conducting its 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 founded on the principles of good corporate governance. The Company is committed to strict compliance with laws, regulations, and rules of both the public and private sectors in all activities related to our business operations to prevent and guard against all forms of fraud and corruption. The Company cultivates awareness for company personnel to always uphold good morals, ethics, and professionalism in their service.

On December 30, 2023, the Company was accepted as a member of the Thai Private Sector Collective Action Against Corruption (CAC). The Company regularly review our policy against fraud and corruption, which is approved by the Company's board of directors. To ensure comprehensive anti-corruption and fraud throughout the organization, the Company have established a whistle-blowing policy and guidelines, as well as a risk assessment associated with fraud and corruption to align with changing situations.

Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy prohibits the Company's personnel from soliciting, receiving, performing, and accepting fraud and corruption in all forms, for wrongful benefits whether directly or indirectly, to the Company, to oneself, family, friends, acquaintances or for business advantage. The Company will not demote, punish, or cause negative consequences to the Company's personnel who reject fraud and corruption, even if such refusal results in the loss of business opportunities for the Company. 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 established a whistleblowing mechanism for personnel of the Company, trading partners, or

outsiders who witness acts that are considered fraud and corruption. Complaints can be made through various channels such as letters or emails: ac@kpi.co.th, which will be sent directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee; or suchavadee.s@kpi.co.th which will be sent directly to the Company President or notice@kpi.co.th which will forward 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 and 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 subjected 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: 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: 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: 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: 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.



Corporate Social Responsibility

10th Anniversary of the KPI Living Library The Ready Step for The Future of Thai Children Project

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited has been continuously implementing social projects, with a focus on supporting education by improving school libraries nationwide. Over the past 10 years, we have contributed over 9 million baht in educational development. The “KPI Living Library: The Ready Step for the Future of Thai Children” project was launched in 2013 and has now reached its 10th anniversary. A total of 12 schools have received funding support from the project.

The “KPI Living Library: The Ready Step for the Future of Thai Children” project is part of the “KPI Step Forward for Sustainable Tomorrow” sustainability policy. The Company recognizes that “youth are the future of the nation and education is the foundation of life.” The project aims to create opportunities for young people in remote areas providing access to modern learning resources. It provides them with libraries filled with high-quality books and online resources, opening doors to unlimited learning.

On the special occasion of the project’s 10th anniversary, KPI organized the “10th Anniversary of KPI Living Library: Warm and Caring, Building Thai Future, Leaving No One

Behind” event. The event aimed to provide continuous support to 11 schools that KPI had previously supported in the past 10 years. The funds will be used to further develop the school libraries. The 10 schools that participated in the event, include Kham Tak Kla Rajaprasong School, Sakon Nakhon, Phaya Mengrai School, Chiang Rai, Don Mot Daeng School, Ubon Ratchathani, Ban Nong Mek Community School, Udon Thani, Ban Rawe Community School, Ubon Ratchathani, Ban Huawua Community School, Buriram, Ban Khao Phra School, Songkhla, Mae Win Samakhi School, Chiang Mai, Sathukit Prachasat Ratchmangklaphisek School, Nan Province. In 2023, KPI donated a living library to Ban Phra Baat Tha Ruea School in Khon Kaen Province, making it the 12th school to receive support from the project. In 2023, the company provided a total of 1,102,000 baht in support of school libraries. It also awarded 104 scholarships worth 3,000 baht each, for a total of 312,000 baht.





"KPI doesn't just provide financial support. We also care about developing and improving the quality of libraries. We want school libraries to be high-quality learning resources with high-quality books, modern learning equipment, and computer tools for research. We also want to improve the library atmosphere to stimulate and promote the learning environment. Therefore, the company has invited our personnel volunteers to join hands in improving the library by themselves. To achieve the results we want, we have worked with teacher librarians or teachers who oversee the library to select books that are appropriate for the age and interests of the children in each school. This has brought the school library back to life again."

"On the occasion of the company's 70th anniversary and the 10th anniversary of the project, KPI will continue to drive the project forward following our vision of supporting and developing libraries for medium-sized schools with 500 or more students. We hope that the KPI Living Library will benefit the largest group of students possible. In the past 10 years, more than 7,000 students have benefited from our library. Therefore, we are committed to continuing to implement educational projects every year."

MS. SUCHAFADEE SANGANONG
PRESIDENT

Krungthai Panich Insurance Public Company Limited



Organisation Chart

Board of Directors



President

Compliance Audit Department

Senior Executive Vice President

Executive Vice President Marketing and Branch

Executive Vice President Alternative Marketing

Executive Vice President Underwriting

Executive Vice President Claim

Executive Vice President Accounting and Finance

Executive Vice President Information and Communication Technology

Executive Vice President Human Resource and Administration

KTB Retail Customer Department

Partnership Department

Motor Underwriting Department

Motor Claim Department

Accounting Department

Information Communication Technology Department

Human Resource Department

Corporate Communication Department

KTB Corporate Customer Department

Telemarketing Department

Non-Motor Underwriting Department

General Claim Department

Finance Department

General Administration Department

Actuarial Department

Financial Institutions Department

Digital Department

Reinsurance Department

Management Support Department

KPI Contact Center

Branch Operation Department

Products Design Department

Investment Department

Business Process Improvement & Policy Administration Department

Agent & Broker (BKK) Department

Business Characteristics

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

1.

FIRE INSURANCE

- Residential Fire Insurance
- Residential "Saving" Fire Insurance
- Commercial Fire Insurance

2.

MARINE AND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE

- Cargo Insurance (Sea & Air)
- Inland Transit Insurance
- Hull Insurance
- Carrier's Liability Insurance

3.

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE

3.1 ACCIDENTAL AND HEALTH INSURANCE

- Individual and Group Personal Accident Insurance
- Individual and Group Travel Accident Insurance
- Hospital Income Insurance
- Cancer Insurance
- Critical Illness Insurance

3.2 COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

- Industrial All Risks Insurance
- Public Liability Insurance
- Business Interruption Insurance
- Leasehold Insurance
- SMEs Package Insurance

3.3 CONTRACTOR'S INSURANCE

- Contractor's All Risks Insurance
- Erection All Risks Insurance
- Contractor's Plant and Machinery Insurance

3.4 OTHERS

- Burglary Insurance
- Golfer's Indemnity Insurance

4.

MOTOR INSURANCE

- 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

	TELEPHONE	FACSIMILE
HEAD OFFICE 1122 KPI Tower, New Petchaburi Road, Makkasan, Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400	0 2624 1111	0 2624 1234
KHON KAEN Talad Jompon Project 555 / 32 – 33 M. 13, T.Naimuang, A.Muang, Khon Kaen 40000	0 4334 8848, 0 4334 8850	0 4334 8852
CHONBURI 110/171 M. 2, T.Samet, A.Muang, Chonburi 20000	0 3838 1503	0 3838 1215
CHIANG MAI 9 / 17 - 18 M. 3 Super Highway Road, T.Changpuak, A.Muang, Chiang Mai 50300	0 5340 9503-4	0 5340 9505
NAKHON PATHOM 366 Tesa Road, T.Phra Prathon, A.Muang, Nakhon Pathom 73000	0 3421 2125-6	0 3421 1976
NAKHON RATCHASIMA 2112 / 12 - 13 Mittraphap Road, T.Naimuang, A.Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000	0-4435-1273-4	0-4434-1275
NAKHON SI THAMMARAT 50, 52 Wandeekositkulporn Road, T.Naimuang, A.Muang, Nakhon Si Thammarat 80000	0 7543 2150-1	0 7543 2154
NAKHON SAWAN 605 / 390 - 392 M. 10 Nakhon Sawan-Phitsanulok Road, T.Nakhon Sawan Tok, A.Muang, Nakhon Sawan 60000	0 5623 1771-2	0-5622 4561
BURI RAM 341/14 - 15 M. 9 T.Isan, A.Muang, Buri Ram 31000	0 4466 6773-4	
PHITSANULOK 338 M. 2 Singhawat Road, T.Banklong, A.Muang, Phitsanulok 65000	0 5523 1421	0 5523 1424

Network Services

	TELEPHONE	FACSIMILE
PHUKET 22 / 3 - 4 Luangpoh Watchalong Road, T.Taladyai, A.Muang, Phuket 83000	0 7623 2965-6	0 7623 2967
RAYONG 300 / 41 - 42 M. 5 T.Choengnean, A.Muang, Rayong 21000	0 3891 5795	0 3891 5645
LAMPANG 589 Super Highway Lampang-Ngao Road, T.Hua Wiang, A.Muang, Lampang 52000	0 5422 8261, 0 5422 8264	0 5422 8115
SARABURI 95 / 1 Phahon Yothin Road, T.Pak Phrao, A.Muang, Saraburi 18000	0 3621 1803, 0 3622 1975	0 3631 0669
SUPHANBURI 292 - 292 / 1 M. 4 T.Sanamchai, A.Muang, Suphanburi 72000	0 3550 1462-3	0 3550 1465
SURAT THANI 238/119 - 120 M.I Conkasem Road, T.Makham Tia, A.Muang, Surat Thani 84000	0 7726 4204-5	0 7726 4206
HADYAI 17, 19 Soi 10 Phet Kasem Road, T.Hadyai, A.Hadyai, Songkhla 90110	0 7434 5313, 0 7434 5315	0 7434 5314
UDON THANI 140/2, 140/3 Railway Station Road, T.Mak Khaeng, A.Muang, Udon Thani 41000	0 4221 2661-2	0 4221 2665
UBON RATCHATHANI 233 Sathit Nimankan Road, T.Warinchamrap, A.Warinchamrap, Ubon Ratchathani 34190	0 4526 9281-2	0 4526 9283

Audit Committee's Report

FOR THE YEAR 2023

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

MR. PAYUNGSAK CHARTSUTIPON,
CHAIRMAN OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

ASST. PROF. KULAYA JANTADEJ, PH.D.,
MEMBER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

MS. SARANAYA VEJAKUL,
MEMBER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee performed its duty independently under 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 2023, the Audit Committee convened a total of 7 meetings with all members present at each meeting 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 2023 annual financial statements with the 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 as useful information to users of the financial statements. The auditors expressed a transparent opinion after reviewing and auditing the financial statements. In addition, one meeting was held with the auditor without the presence of the management to ensure the auditors' independence in performing their duties, obtaining information, and expressing their opinions with the auditor reported all findings from their audit to the Audit Committee for consideration.

RELATED PARTIES OR TRANSACTIONS THAT MAY HAVE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Reviews and opinions were given on related parties or transactions that may have conflicts of interest to ensure the disclosure of correct and complete information based on the principle of transparency, plus adequate disclosure of information under good corporate governance principles.

RISK MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Risk Management Guidelines and Policy for 2023 have been approved by the Board of Directors' Meeting No. 1/2023 on January 19, 2023, as well as following up on risk management results by meeting with the Vice President of Internal 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 all areas is appropriate, effective, and within acceptable levels.

SELECTION AND NOMINATION OF AUDITORS

The Audit Committee reviewed and proposed the appointment of auditors and their remuneration for 2023 to the Board of Directors for approval at the Shareholders' Meeting in 2023. The Committee proposed the appointment of EY Office Limited who are independent, knowledgeable, capable, reliable and experienced at the forefront of audit practice to be the Company's auditor for 2023.

REVIEWING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Company has selected and engaged two internal audit firms: KPMG Consulting (Thailand) Co., Ltd. to perform internal control audits on the insurance business, and PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Co., Ltd. to perform internal control audits on information systems. The firms were engaged to conduct internal audits to review and assess the Company's internal control system for 2023 and to monitor the progress of work under the audit plan approved by the Audit Committee. The Committee coordinated with the Company's Audit and Compliance Department.

The Audit Committee reviewed the internal control system to assess its adequacy and sufficiency and received reports from the internal auditors. The Committee found that the Company's internal control system was adequate and appropriate for its business operations and that its operations were in compliance with the Company's laws, regulations, and policies.

REVIEW OF LEGAL COMPLIANCE

The Audit Committee has established a process for reviewing and monitoring compliance with the announcements of the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC) and other laws related to the Company's business operations. The Audit and Compliance Department is responsible for reviewing legal compliance and overseeing the operations of various departments to ensure compliance with all relevant laws. The department reports its results to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis and concludes that "the Company complies with all laws related to its business operations."

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, related parties or transactions that may have conflicts of interest. Information is disclosed accurately, completely, and 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 on January 1, 2025.



MR. PAYUNGSAK CHARTSUTIPON
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 2023, 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 2023, 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.



Narissara Chaisuwan

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (THAILAND) NO. 4812

EY OFFICE LIMITED

Bangkok: 21 March 2024

Statement of financial position

KRUNGTHAI PANICH INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2023	2022
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	6	266,025,252	232,379,263
Premium receivables	7	556,931,430	521,312,764
Accrued investment income		32,984,131	26,633,302
Reinsurance assets	8	2,331,162,419	2,166,430,195
Reinsurance receivables	9	42,487,342	172,567,663
Derivative assets		1,058,210	4,291,665
Investment assets			
Investments in securities	10	8,923,082,650	10,249,125,474
Investment properties	11	153,814,287	174,371,654
Properties foreclosed		5,784,186	5,784,186
Property, buildings and equipment	12	583,719,300	567,456,094
Right-of-use assets	13.1	20,761,728	15,247,658
Intangible assets	14	231,454,637	153,699,762
Deposits on rice field insurance scheme		13,577,152	93,647,890
Other assets	16	648,018,738	502,871,420
Total assets		13,810,861,462	14,885,818,990

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2023	2022
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	17	4,155,131,745	3,938,987,675
Due to reinsurers	18	535,527,534	575,121,096
Derivative liabilities		2,028,742	2,671,248
Income tax payable		44,323,545	65,613,302
Lease liabilities	13.2	21,131,605	15,345,100
Employee benefit obligations	19	44,836,711	69,563,219
Deferred tax liabilities	15	183,700	300,605,652
Premiums received in advance		1,802,621,630	1,530,276,610
Dividend payable		166,731	193,206
Other liabilities	20	418,090,287	453,774,260
Total liabilities		7,024,042,230	6,952,151,368
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		4,480,018,035	4,449,165,293
Other components of owners' equity	10.5	760,111,021	1,937,812,153
Total owners' equity		6,786,819,232	7,933,667,622
Total liabilities and owners' equity		13,810,861,462	14,885,818,990

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 2023

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	2023	2022
Profit or loss			
Income			
Gross premium written		5,197,305,210	4,884,552,282
Less: Premiums ceded to reinsurers		(2,611,997,110)	(2,282,311,513)
Net premium written		2,585,308,100	2,602,240,769
Add: Unearned premium reserves decrease from prior year		50,867,566	9,433,829
Net earned premium		2,636,175,666	2,611,674,598
Fee and commission income from reinsurers		597,355,862	509,731,972
Net investment incomes	22	319,922,550	317,222,558
Gain on investments	10.7	86,657,744	47,312,603
Fair value gain (loss)		(4,552,225)	560,705
Other income		16,082,269	28,615,023
Total income		3,651,641,866	3,515,117,459
Expenses			
Gross claims		2,415,067,918	1,955,286,992
Less: Claim recovery from reinsurers		(1,233,372,683)	(876,848,583)
Commission and brokerage expenses		833,260,155	659,442,853
Other underwriting expenses		547,784,452	530,372,222
Operating expenses	23	328,004,614	327,463,380
Finance cost		577,451	435,620
Expected credit loss (reversal)	25	515,537	(4,252,930)
Total expenses	24	2,891,837,444	2,591,899,554
Profit before income tax expenses		759,804,422	923,217,905
Income tax expenses	15	(139,339,139)	(165,628,609)
Profit for the year		620,465,283	757,589,296

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	2023	2022
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent period</i>			
Loss on revaluation of available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,472,126,415)	(2,013,049,182)
Add: Income taxes		294,425,283	402,609,836
Other comprehensive income to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent period - net of income tax (loss)		(1,177,701,132)	(1,610,439,346)
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent period</i>			
Gain on revaluation of available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		26,109,324	-
Less: Income taxes		(5,221,865)	-
Other comprehensive income not to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent period - net of income tax		20,887,459	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (loss)		(1,156,813,673)	(1,610,439,346)
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)		(536,348,390)	(852,850,050)
Earnings per share	27		
Basic earnings per share			
Profit for the year		18.80	22.96

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 2023

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Direct premium written	5,245,335,987	5,177,901,674
Cash paid for reinsurance	(700,050,133)	(781,443,062)
Interest income	118,679,174	95,715,568
Dividend income	194,867,119	221,686,969
Other income	16,025,716	30,181,595
Gross claims on direct insurance	(2,288,339,079)	(1,927,715,810)
Commissions and brokerages on direct insurance	(772,531,178)	(691,777,350)
Other underwriting expenses	(544,580,534)	(528,060,025)
Operating expenses	(240,968,949)	(401,373,133)
Corporate income tax	(171,847,431)	(205,034,213)
Cash received on investments in securities	4,634,446,326	6,494,988,007
Cash paid for investment in securities	(4,683,154,698)	(6,833,549,187)
Net cash from operating activities	807,882,320	651,521,033
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(36,261,784)	(25,355,477)
Disposals of equipment	75,280	556,740
Purchase of intangible assets	(117,370,947)	(37,165,403)
Net cash used in investing activities	(153,557,451)	(61,964,140)
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(10,196,909)	(11,015,125)
Cash dividend paid	(610,476,690)	(527,987,580)
Net cash used in financing activities	(620,673,599)	(539,002,705)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	33,651,270	50,554,188
Decrease (increase) in allowance for expected credit losses	(5,281)	29,771
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	232,379,263	181,795,304
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 6)	266,025,252	232,379,263

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 2023

(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	
	ISSUED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL	PREMIUM ON SHARE CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS				
			APPROPRIATED		UNAPPROPRIATED		TOTAL
			LEGAL RESERVE	GENERAL RESERVE			
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 (Note 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
Balance as at 1 January 2023	330,000,000	934,570,000	33,000,000	249,120,176	4,449,165,293	1,937,812,153	7,933,667,622
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	620,465,283	-	620,465,283
Other comprehensive income for the year (loss)	-	-	-	-	20,887,459	(1,177,701,132)	(1,156,813,673)
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)	-	-	-	-	641,352,742	(1,177,701,132)	(536,348,390)
Dividend paid (Note 28)	-	-	-	-	(610,500,000)	-	(610,500,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	330,000,000	934,570,000	33,000,000	249,120,176	4,480,018,035	760,111,021	6,786,819,232

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 2023

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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 of non-life insurance companies B.E. 2566 dated 8 February 2023.

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

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 2024. Most of the changes of these revised financial reporting standards direct towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards, except for TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts which will supersede TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, TFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Revised 2023) and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures which will supersede Thai Accounting Guidance related to financial instruments and disclosures applicable to insurance business. Those standards will be effective for fiscal year beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and involved changes to key principles, summarised below.

TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

This financial reporting standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. An entity shall recognise a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts, the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due. For a group of onerous contracts, these contracts will recognise loss at the date when the group becomes onerous.

Upon initial recognition, this standard requires the adoption of the General Measurement Model, the Variable Fee Approach, or Premium Allocation Approach if contracts meet certain requirements under this standard. In measuring value by the General Measurement Model, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows represent the estimates of future cash flows, which arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The contractual service margin represents the unearned profit that the entity will recognise as it provides insurance contract services in the future. In addition, this standard requires the entity to present and disclose more information related both qualitative and quantitative information.

TFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Revised 2023) and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

These standards require an entity to reclassify and measure financial instruments to at fair value or amortised cost based on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, and business model, on the basis of the facts and circumstances in existence that exist at the initial date of application whereby an entity will classify as financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The standards also mentioned the method of recognition profit and loss after initial recognition depends on the type of instrument and its classification.

Currently, the Company's management is in the process of assessment of the impact to financial statement for the year that such standards will be effective.

4. Significant accounting policies

The Company has adopted all financial reporting standards which are effective for current year except for adopting of TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, in accordance with TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, which allowed such temporary exemption for the insurers who met certain criteria as stipulated in the standard. The Company also applied Thai Accounting Guidance related to financial instruments and disclosures applicable to insurance business.

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 insurance risk is transferred to reinsurers.

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 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.

4.17 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.

Intangible asset with finite useful life are as follows:

Computer software	10 years
Rights under the agreement	3 years

No amortisation is provided for computer software under installation.

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 and other long-term employee benefits

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. In addition, the Company provides other long-term employee benefit plan, namely long service awards.

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. Actuarial gain and loss arising from other long-term benefits are recognised immediately in statement of 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)

	2023	2022
Deposits at banks with no fixed maturity date	266,051,146	232,399,876
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(25,894)	(20,613)
Total cash and cash equivalents - net	266,025,252	232,379,263

As at 31 December 2023, saving account carried interest rate between 0.10 and 0.60 percent per annum (2022: 0.05 and 0.35 percent per annum).

7. Premium receivables

The balances as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 of premium receivables are classified by aging from the maturity date under the stipulated law of the premium collection as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2023	2022
Not yet due	349,987,848	379,776,563
Not over 30 days	176,092,373	104,815,194
Over due 30 days to 60 days	14,373,116	16,670,705
Over due 60 days to 90 days	5,627,103	7,087,841
Overdue longer than 90 days	14,128,826	18,536,479
Total premium receivables	560,209,266	526,886,782
Less: Allowance for double account	(3,277,836)	(5,574,018)
Premium receivables - net	556,931,430	521,312,764

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)	
	2023	2022
Insurance reserve refundable from reinsurers		
Loss reserves	1,016,717,134	1,032,389,675
Unearned premium reserves	1,314,445,285	1,134,040,520
Total reinsurance assets	2,331,162,419	2,166,430,195

9. Reinsurance receivables

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2023	2022
Amount deposit on reinsurance	3,030,440	2,145,929
Amounts due from reinsurers	39,456,902	170,421,734
Total reinsurance receivables	42,487,342	172,567,663

The balances as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 of amounts due from reinsurers are classified by aging as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2023	2022
Not yet due	34,392,202	143,366,327
Not over 12 months	3,461,384	25,217,281
Over 1 year to 2 years	625,218	1,005,669
Over 2 years	978,098	832,457
Total amounts due from reinsurers	39,456,902	170,421,734

10. Investments in securities

10.1 Classified by type of investments

(Unit: Baht)

	2023		2022	
	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	762,288,461	759,878,395	563,697,077	557,974,042
Private enterprises debt instruments	3,556,089,939	3,540,125,328	3,455,685,019	3,452,586,683
Foreign debt instruments	47,799,827	48,211,887	-	-
Foreign certificate of deposit	-	-	33,807,070	33,807,070
Equity instruments	960,292,799	2,461,381,817	898,002,439	3,639,406,841
Unit trusts	2,701,612,052	2,097,685,283	2,900,966,053	2,529,583,232
Total	8,028,083,078	8,907,282,710	7,852,157,658	10,213,357,868
Add: Unrealised gains	950,138,777	-	2,422,265,192	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(8,785,408)	-	(8,268,245)	-
Less: Allowance for impairment	(62,153,737)	-	(52,796,737)	-
Total	8,907,282,710	8,907,282,710	10,213,357,868	10,213,357,868
Held-to-maturity investments				
measured at amortised cost				
Government and state enterprise				
instruments	15,000,000		30,000,000	
Deposits at financial institutions matured				
over 3 months	800,000		5,800,000	
Total	15,800,000		35,800,000	
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(60)		(32,394)	
Total	15,799,940		35,767,606	
Total investments in securities	8,923,082,650		10,249,125,474	

10.2 Classified by stage of credit risk

(Unit: Baht)

	2023		2022	
	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	4,345,907,610	(6,093,408)	4,042,022,795	(5,613,245)
Stage 3 - Credit impaired	2,308,000	(2,692,000)	2,345,000	(2,655,000)
Total	4,348,215,610	(8,785,408)	4,044,367,795	(8,268,245)

(Unit: Baht)

	2023		
	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	15,800,000	(60)	15,799,940

(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

10.3 Remaining periods of debt securities

Investments in debt securities and deposit at financial institutions as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 has remaining period to maturity as from the ending period as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

2023				
	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	472,336,141	142,730,132	147,222,188	762,288,461
Private enterprises debt instruments	501,915,919	3,049,174,020	5,000,000	3,556,089,939
Foreign debt instruments	-	15,000,000	32,799,827	47,799,827
Total	974,252,060	3,206,904,152	185,022,015	4,366,178,227
Add (less): Unrealised gain (loss)	(4,602,134)	(15,898,404)	2,537,921	(17,962,617)
Total	969,649,926	3,191,005,748	187,559,936	4,348,215,610
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Government and state enterprise instruments	-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	800,000	-	-	800,000
Total	800,000	15,000,000	-	15,800,000
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(60)	-	-	(60)
Total	799,940	15,000,000	-	15,799,940

(Unit: Baht)

2022				
	PERIOD TO MATURITY			
	1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS	TOTAL
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 debt instruments	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

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)

2023				
	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	-	-	759,878,395	3,312,969
Private enterprises debt instruments	47,681,879	(1,585,377)	3,490,414,707	(13,309,640)
Foreign debt instruments	-	-	48,211,887	412,060
Unit trusts	1,126,659,008	(37,492,936)	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments				
measured at amortised cost				
Government enterprise instruments	-	-	15,000,000	-
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	-	-	800,000	-
Total	1,174,340,887	(39,078,313)	4,314,304,989	(9,584,611)

(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)

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	
	2023	2022
Balance - beginning of the year	1,937,812,153	3,548,251,499
Changes during the year		
Unrealised loss during the year	(1,383,986,617)	(1,964,581,987)
Recognition of impairment loss in statement of comprehensive income	9,357,000	12,000,000
Realised gain in profit or loss	(97,496,798)	(60,467,195)
	(1,472,126,415)	(2,013,049,182)
Relating income tax	294,425,283	402,609,836
Net comprehensive income for the year (loss)	(1,177,701,132)	(1,610,439,346)
Balance - end of the year	760,111,021	1,937,812,153

10.6. Investment with restrictions and commitments

Asset placed as guarantee securities and insurance reserves

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, 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)

	2023		2022	
	AMORTISED COST	FAIR VALUE	AMORTISED COST	FAIR VALUE
Assets placed as securities				
Government securities	-	-	14,123,588	14,161,903
State enterprise instruments	15,000,000	14,871,102	-	-
Assets reserved as insurance reserves				
Government securities	344,999,926	341,290,370	344,999,823	340,955,775
Total assets pledged and reserved	359,999,926	356,161,472	359,123,411	355,117,678

Investments subject to restriction

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company has placed the following securities as collateral.

(Unit: Baht)

	2023	2022
Fixed deposits - pledged with the court and bank	799,940	5,767,606
Saving lottery - pledged with the court	2,550,000	2,450,000
Bonds - pledged as a security in the electricity usage and bank	7,619,473	2,691,470
Total	10,969,413	10,909,076

(Unit: Baht)

	2023	2022
Gain form disposal on investment	96,014,744	59,312,603
Impairment of investment	(9,357,000)	(12,000,000)
Total	86,657,744	47,312,603

11. Investment properties

The balances of investment properties, which are offices for rent, as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are presented below.

(Unit: Baht)

NAME OF PROJECT	2023		2022	
	COST	FAIR VALUE	COST	FAIR VALUE
KPI Tower	153,814,287	270,977,768	174,371,654	298,486,725

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 2023 and 2022 is presented below.

(Unit: Baht)

	2023	2022
Cost	224,430,912	245,477,921
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(70,616,625)	(71,106,267)
Net book value	153,814,287	174,371,654

(Unit: Baht)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Net book value at beginning of the year	174,371,654	193,880,473
Transfers to property, buildings and equipment	(14,950,435)	(13,376,071)
Depreciation charged	(5,606,932)	(6,132,748)
Net book value at end of the year	153,814,287	174,371,654

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

(Unit: Baht)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Rental income	14,348,427	23,231,180
Direct operating expenses which related to rental income	14,211,960	14,939,783

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 2022	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
Additions	-	8,688,461	17,323,100	-	15,487,058	41,498,619
Transfers in (out)	-	13,797,681	1,565,853	-	(15,363,534)	-
Disposals/write-off	-	-	(1,331,345)	(48,000)	-	(1,379,345)
Transfers from investment properties	-	14,950,435	-	-	-	14,950,435
31 December 2023	248,377,914	627,068,927	169,934,537	14,851,300	3,884,624	1,064,117,302
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2022	-	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
Depreciation for the year	-	19,684,221	18,323,277	2,159,623	-	40,167,121
Depreciation on disposals/write-off	-	-	(1,312,620)	(47,998)	-	(1,360,618)
31 December 2023	-	326,746,749	140,960,182	12,691,071	-	480,398,002
Net book value						
31 December 2022	248,377,914	282,569,822	28,427,404	4,319,854	3,761,100	567,456,094
31 December 2023	248,377,914	300,322,178	28,974,355	2,160,229	3,884,624	583,719,300
Depreciation for the year						
2022						43,079,450
2023						40,167,121

As at 31 December 2023, 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 234.2 million (2022: Baht 191.7 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 2 - 3 years, office equipment have lease terms of 1 year, and motor vehicles have a lease term of 5 years.

13.1 Right-of-use assets

Movement of right-of-use assets for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are summarised below:

(Unit: Baht)

	LEASE BUILDINGS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
Net book value as at 1 January 2022	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
Addition during the year	4,218,317	1,979,483	9,320,172	15,517,972
Depreciation for the year	(3,006,484)	(1,980,708)	(5,016,710)	(10,003,902)
Net book value as at 31 December 2023	4,613,449	164,957	15,983,322	20,761,728

13.2 Lease liabilities

(Unit: Baht)

	2023			
	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
Add: Financial cost for the year	108,621	24,348	444,482	577,451
Add: Increased lease liabilities	4,218,317	1,979,483	9,320,172	15,517,972
Less: Adjustments during the year	(112,009)	-	-	(112,009)
Less: Lease payments during the year	(2,996,347)	(2,004,000)	(5,196,562)	(10,196,909)
Lease liabilities as at 31 December	4,665,201	166,683	16,299,721	21,131,605

(Unit: Baht)

2023

	LEASE BUILDINGS	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
Lease payments	4,827,238	167,000	17,183,771	22,178,009
Less: Deferred interest expenses	(162,037)	(317)	(884,050)	(1,046,404)
Total	4,665,201	166,683	16,299,721	21,131,605
Less: Portion due within one year	(2,513,583)	(166,683)	(5,070,956)	(7,751,222)
Lease liabilities - net of current portion	2,151,618	-	11,228,765	13,380,383

(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

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)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10,003,902	10,706,266
Finance cost on lease liabilities	577,451	435,620
Expenses relating to lease of low-value assets	3,726,286	4,232,404
Total expenses	14,307,639	15,374,290

13.4 Other

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2023 of Baht 14.0 million (2022: Baht 15.2 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 2023 and 2022 as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2023	2022
Within 1 year	12,031,114	7,178,852
Over 1 and up to 5 years	10,068,657	5,952,962
Total	22,099,771	13,131,814

14. Intangible assets

(Unit: Baht)

	COMPUTER SOFTWARE	COMPUTER SOFTWARE UNDER INSTALLATION	RIGHTS UNDER THE AGREEMENT	TOTAL
Cost				
1 January 2022	197,620,188	13,902,835	-	211,523,023
Additions	40,447,108	24,237,205	-	64,684,313
Transfers in (out)	29,423,328	(29,423,328)	-	-
31 December 2022	267,490,624	8,716,712	-	276,207,336
Additions	6,711,520	37,868,011	82,000,000	126,579,531
Transfer in (out)	30,855,092	(30,855,092)	-	-
31 December 2023	305,057,236	15,729,631	82,000,000	402,786,867
Accumulated amortisation				
1 January 2022	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
Amortisation for the year	21,491,323	-	27,333,333	48,824,656
31 December 2023	143,998,897	-	27,333,333	171,332,230
Net book value				
31 December 2022	144,983,050	8,716,712	-	153,699,762
31 December 2023	161,058,339	15,729,631	54,666,667	231,454,637
Amortisation for the year				
2022				18,281,377
2023				48,824,656

As at 31 December 2023, 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 62.1 million (2022: Baht 42.9 million).

Rights under the agreement

On 1 March 2023, the Company entered into a Distribution Agreement ("Agreement") with a company. The Agreement is effective from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2026. Under this Agreement, the Company is obligated to pay fees and applicable taxes as consideration for access to the distribution channel for insurance products and also for acting as the Company's insurance agent throughout the agreement term. The Company has therefore recognised the amount to be paid in order to obtain the rights under the agreement, along with directly related expenses, as an intangible asset totaling Baht 82 million. The rights will be amortised over the term of the agreement. Under the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the Company is required to pay commissions and other fees, which will be recognised as expenses on an accrual basis in the statement of comprehensive income in the period they are incurred.

As at 31 December 2023, the carrying value of the access right to distribution channel was Baht 54.67 million.

15. Deferred tax liabilities/Income tax expenses

15.1 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, the components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2023	2022	CHANGE IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS OR LIABILITIES	
			FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	2,149,863	2,609,100	(459,237)	(279,113)
Allowance for expected credit loss	1,793,093	1,689,986	103,107	(850,586)
Allowance for loss on impairment of investments	12,430,747	10,559,347	1,871,400	940,000
Premium reserves	24,778,436	33,597,336	(8,818,900)	(1,620,750)
Provision for losses incurred but not yet reported	34,482,481	32,733,499	1,748,982	(1,397,882)
Loss reserves	92,236,975	76,314,971	15,922,004	11,147,614
Employee benefit obligations	8,967,342	13,912,644	(4,945,302)	1,036,994
Difference between accounting and taxation relating to depreciation expenses	8,348,801	8,688,272	(339,471)	(99,878)
Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	73,975	19,488	54,487	28,114
Loss on investment which is in the process of liquidation	4,673,909	4,673,909	-	1,554,000
Total	189,935,622	184,798,552		
Deferred tax liabilities				
Gain on changes in value of derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss	(91,567)	(951,166)	859,599	(112,141)
Gains on changes in values of available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(190,027,755)	(484,453,038)	294,425,283	402,609,836
Total	(190,119,322)	(485,404,204)		
Deferred tax liabilities - net	(183,700)	(300,605,652)		
Total changes			300,421,952	412,956,208
Changes were recognised in:				
- Profit or loss			11,218,534	10,346,372
- Other comprehensive income			289,203,418	402,609,836
			300,421,952	412,956,208

15.2 Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are made up as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Current income tax:		
Current corporate income tax charge	149,797,849	177,236,914
Adjustment of prior year's corporate income tax	759,824	(1,261,933)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(11,218,534)	(10,346,372)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	139,339,139	165,628,609

Reconciliation between income tax expenses and product of accounting profits and the applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Accounting profits before income tax expenses	759,804,422	923,217,905
Applicable corporate income tax rates	20%	20%
Income taxes at applicable tax rates	151,960,884	184,643,581
Adjustment of prior year's corporate income tax	759,824	(1,261,933)
Tax effect of:		
Non-taxable revenues	(13,411,569)	(16,981,428)
Non-tax deductible expenses	288,000	257,456
Additional expenses deductions allowed	(258,000)	(1,029,067)
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	139,339,139	165,628,609

16. Other assets

(Unit: Baht)

	2023	2022
Input tax refundable	21,304,668	9,198,868
Prepaid commission expenses	311,876,393	265,549,888
Deposits and guarantee	2,600,437	2,224,439
Prepaid expenses	212,465,448	111,348,044
Advance payments and other receivables	3,075,326	10,144,963
Advance payment of ceded premium	84,010,204	80,500,866
Receivable from the sale of securities	5,249,766	18,397,458
Others	7,436,496	5,506,894
Total other assets	648,018,738	502,871,420

17. Insurance contract liabilities

(Unit: Baht)

		2023		
	NOTE	INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES	REINSURANCE ON LIABILITIES	NET
Loss reserves				
Claims incurred and reported		1,403,563,361	(910,021,858)	493,541,503
Claims incurred but not reported		279,107,680	(106,695,276)	172,412,404
Total loss reserves	17.1	1,682,671,041	(1,016,717,134)	665,953,907
Premium reserves				
Unearned premium reserves	17.4	2,472,460,704	(1,314,445,285)	1,158,015,419
Total		4,155,131,745	(2,331,162,419)	1,823,969,326

(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

During the years 2023 and 2022, 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	
	2023	2022
Beginning balances	1,596,064,170	1,722,161,214
Claims incurred in the current accident year	2,710,403,964	2,305,556,910
Change in estimating claim reserves	(133,278,616)	(227,393,192)
Change in assumption for calculating claim reserves	(162,057,430)	(122,876,726)
Claims paid during the year	(2,328,461,047)	(2,081,384,036)
Ending balance	1,682,671,041	1,596,064,170

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company, which is a reinsurer under the reinsurance contracts, has loss reserve under such contracts of Baht 15.9 million and Baht 19.2 million, respectively.

17.2 Claims development table

(a) Gross claims table

											(Unit: Baht)
ACCIDENT YEAR / REPORTING YEAR	PRIOR YEAR 2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Claims estimates:											
- As at accident year	6,824,507,702	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	2,897,031,212	
- Next one year	6,799,934,614	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	2,327,391,752		
- Next two years	6,783,803,973	1,250,080,650	1,270,240,079	1,495,996,497	1,534,074,875	1,574,656,798	1,525,956,522	1,929,094,847			
- Next three years	6,783,230,666	1,246,137,057	1,269,593,373	1,498,711,734	1,536,642,985	1,576,669,067	1,528,533,265				
- Next four years	6,776,366,711	1,246,489,398	1,268,730,278	1,499,870,466	1,523,784,449	1,577,649,619					
- Next five years	6,772,467,994	1,246,620,620	1,268,618,539	1,453,903,541	1,525,518,177						
- Next six years	6,777,896,307	1,246,650,856	1,269,245,480	1,453,968,919							
- Next seven years	6,778,032,288	1,246,752,746	1,269,531,485								
- Next eight years	6,777,994,294	1,246,912,062									
- Next nine years	6,778,547,250										
Ultimate claims reserves	6,778,547,250	1,246,912,062	1,269,531,485	1,453,968,919	1,525,518,177	1,577,649,619	1,528,533,265	1,929,094,847	2,327,391,752	2,897,031,212	22,534,178,588
Cumulative claims payment											
to date	6,778,338,870	1,246,808,436	1,269,415,373	1,436,635,404	1,504,224,766	1,566,568,380	1,437,631,864	1,892,786,710	2,092,901,502	1,670,786,513	20,896,097,818
Total	208,380	103,626	116,112	17,333,515	21,293,411	11,081,239	90,901,401	36,308,137	234,490,250	1,226,244,699	1,638,080,770
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses											27,623,757
Claim reserves for inward treaty contracts											13,473,733
Other claim reserves											3,492,781
Total claim reserves and outstanding claims before reinsurance											1,682,671,041

(b) Net claims table

	(Unit: Baht)										
ACCIDENT YEAR / REPORTING YEAR	PRIOR YEAR 2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Claims estimates:											
- As at accident year	5,304,198,716	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	1,149,671,639	
- Next one year	5,280,990,087	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	1,046,402,086		
- Next two years	5,266,012,565	1,136,544,939	1,179,243,325	1,113,886,703	1,040,077,058	886,236,589	701,536,095	848,079,609			
- Next three years	5,262,620,687	1,132,555,289	1,179,420,820	1,116,398,911	1,040,417,892	882,616,838	703,706,536				
- Next four years	5,256,449,383	1,132,853,227	1,180,315,416	1,117,552,427	1,041,104,497	883,195,394					
- Next five years	5,256,601,178	1,132,935,605	1,180,770,218	1,117,265,489	1,041,394,256						
- Next six years	5,259,760,604	1,133,037,675	1,181,394,984	1,117,316,234							
- Next seven years	5,261,111,761	1,133,139,565	1,181,689,341								
- Next eight years	5,261,801,528	1,133,296,668									
- Next nine years	5,262,353,542										
Ultimate claims reserves	5,262,353,542	1,133,296,668	1,181,689,341	1,117,316,234	1,041,394,256	883,195,394	703,706,536	848,079,609	1,046,402,086	1,149,671,639	14,367,105,305
Cumulative claims payment											
to date	5,262,182,090	1,133,197,563	1,181,573,230	1,115,367,137	1,036,939,689	880,473,213	697,978,589	836,862,192	968,282,049	632,885,917	13,745,741,669
Total	171,452	99,105	116,111	1,949,097	4,454,567	2,722,181	5,727,947	11,217,417	78,120,037	516,785,722	621,363,636
											27,623,757
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses											13,473,733
Claim reserves for inward treaty contracts											3,492,781
Other claim reserves											665,953,907
Total claim reserves and outstanding claims after reinsurance											

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 claims reported is based on historical information from 2020 to 2023 and trends observed to select ratios that accurately reflect the Company's actual experience over the past years. When analyzing trends in motor claims, data from 2022 to 2023 are taken into account. Additionally, fire, marine, and miscellaneous claims are evaluated using data from 2020 to 2023. The assumption that half of the unallocated claim expenses are incurred when the claim file is opened and the remaining half when the claims are settled is used to determine the ULAE liability.

17.4 Unearned premium reserves

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	2,342,923,505	2,132,751,704
Premium written for the year	5,197,305,210	4,884,552,282
Premium earned for the current year	(5,067,768,011)	(4,674,380,481)
Ending balance	2,472,460,704	2,342,923,505

18. Due to reinsurers

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2023	2022
Amounts withheld on reinsurance	225,691,020	330,009,065
Other reinsurance payables	309,836,514	245,112,031
Total due to reinsurers	535,527,534	575,121,096

19. Employee benefit obligations

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which is compensations on employees' retirement, and other long-term employee benefits for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	69,563,219	64,378,250
Recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	8,939,244	8,505,388
Interest cost	978,997	861,901
Past service costs	(6,396,665)	-
Actuarial loss arising from other long-term employee benefits		
Demographic assumptions changes	(53,199)	-
Financial assumptions changes	(118,024)	-
Experience adjustments	(200,654)	-
Amount recognised in comprehensive income:		
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from		
Demographic assumptions changes	(3,381,571)	-
Financial assumptions changes	(15,781,667)	-
Experience adjustments	(8,030,709)	-
Benefits paid during the year	(682,260)	(4,182,320)
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	44,836,711	69,563,219

The Company expects to pay Baht 0.2 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (2022: Baht 1.5 million).

As at 31 December 2023, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 12 years (2022: 13 years).

Principal actuarial assumptions at the valuation date were as follows:

	2023	2022
	(% PER ANNUM)	(% PER ANNUM)
Discount rate	3.35	1.56
Future salary increase rate	4.00 - 6.00	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 2023 and 2022 are summarised below:

(Unit: Baht)

2023				
	CHANGE	INCREASE AMOUNT (DECREASE)	CHANGE	INCREASE AMOUNT (DECREASE)
Discount rate	Increase 1%	(3,620,073)	Decrease 1%	4,089,823
Future salary increase rate	Increase 1%	3,945,788	Decrease 1%	(3,562,587)
Turnover rate	Increase 20%	(4,119,230)	Decrease 20%	5,021,415

(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

20. Other liabilities

(Unit: Baht)

	2023	2022
Accrued commission expenses	115,528,347	105,521,795
Accounts payable - others	56,568,170	72,437,347
Payable from the purchase of securities	138,122	122,232
Accounts payable - Revenue Department	22,770,396	29,002,345
Undue output tax	5,480,657	7,564,896
Accrued expenses	101,806,348	107,582,177
Endorsement payable	2,794,451	2,588,439
Accrued bonus	49,845,267	52,352,130
Premium in advance	14,720,844	19,186,537
Suspense accounts - premium written	22,315,395	31,454,836
Advance deposit	3,074,706	1,858,446
Others	23,047,584	24,103,080
Total other liabilities	418,090,287	453,774,260

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 2023 and 2022, the Company has investment income as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Interest income from debt instruments	124,771,290	95,319,689
Dividend income from equity instruments	105,422,002	151,936,719
Dividend income from units trusts	89,513,158	69,750,250
Other investment income	216,100	215,900
Total	319,922,550	317,222,558

23. Operating expenses

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Personnel expenses	199,911,095	203,565,032
Premises and equipment expenses	95,820,331	85,638,921
Taxes and duties	1,574,682	1,631,657
Other operating expenses	30,698,506	36,627,770
Total	328,004,614	327,463,380

24. Expenses by nature

Expenses by nature are comprised significant expense transactions as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Claims expenses - net	1,125,921,382	1,019,803,118
Personnel expenses	385,244,814	399,911,804
Commissions and brokerage expenses	833,260,155	659,442,853
Other underwriting expenses	285,150,514	195,658,164
Premises and equipment expenses	158,267,049	145,847,429
Promotion expenses	34,752,783	91,610,166
Finance cost	577,451	435,620
Expected credit loss	515,537	(4,252,930)
Other expenses	68,147,759	83,443,330
Total	2,891,837,444	2,591,899,554

25. Expected credit loss

	(Unit: Baht)	
	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Expected credit loss expenses (reversal) from:		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,281	(29,771)
Accrued investments income	25,427	(83,893)
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	517,163	(3,297,765)
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost	(32,334)	(841,501)
Total	515,537	(4,252,930)

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 2023, the Company contributed Baht 11.5 million (2022: Baht 11.9 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

During the year 2023 and 2022, the Company declared the following dividends for payment to shareholders, consist of the following.

	APPROVED BY	TOTAL DIVIDEND	DIVIDEND PER SHARE
		(BAHT)	(BAHT)
Interim dividends for 2023	Meeting of Board of Directors on 21 September 2023	198,000,000	6.00
Final dividends for 2022	Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on 4 April 2023	412,500,000	12.50
Total dividend paid during the year 2023		610,500,000	
Interim dividends for 2022	Meeting of Board of Directors on 22 September 2022	198,000,000	6.00
Final dividends for 2021	Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on 7 April 2022	330,000,000	10.00
Total dividend paid during the year 2022		528,000,000	

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. ⁽¹⁾	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.	Common shareholders

⁽¹⁾ This entity was a related party until 22 April 2022.

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
	2023	2022	
Premium written	69,305,950	58,516,956	According to terms of underwriting agreements
Premium ceded	17,864,843	24,934,564	According to terms of reinsurance agreement depending on type of reinsurance
Inward premium	157,562,883	47,805,181	According to terms of reinsurance agreement
Fee and commission income	1,541,903	3,991,296	According to terms of reinsurance agreement depending on type of reinsurance
Claim recoverable from reinsurers	1,952,443	3,103,490	According to terms of reinsurance agreement depending on type of reinsurance
Commissions and brokerages	266,768,583	196,255,849	According to terms of underwriting agreements and as stipulated in the agreement upon normal commercial terms
Claim expenses (reversal)	49,385,120	(38,235,469)	At actually incurred
Interest income - deposits at bank and debentures	693,199	823,092	Similar rates to the rates the financial institutions and related companies offer to their general customers
Other fees	8,049,728	7,094,728	Similar rates to the rates the related companies offer to their general customers
Rental expenses	112,200	224,400	According to term of agreements
Other underwriting expenses	79,269,998	71,563,169	According to normal commercial terms
Dividend income	75,229,445	107,599,560	The declared amount
Dividend paid	274,725,000	237,600,000	The declared amount

(Unit: Baht)

29.3 Outstanding balances

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

(Unit: Baht)

	2023		2022	
	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	1,723,446,800	201,725,872	2,718,885,900
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	13,406,937	13,117,360	25,882,566	26,550,000
Krungthai Card Plc.	5,873,989	4,683,975	-	-
	<u>221,006,798</u>	<u>1,741,248,135</u>	<u>227,608,438</u>	<u>2,745,435,900</u>
Investments in non-listed stocks				
Rabidham Co., Ltd.	492,163	492,163	492,163	492,163
				(Unit: Baht)
			2023	2022
Deposits at financial institution				
Krung Thai Bank Plc.			<u>190,845,112</u>	<u>150,189,007</u>
Premium receivables				
Krung Thai Bank Plc.			<u>18,292,321</u>	<u>13,605,606</u>
Accrued investment income				
Krung Thai Bank Plc.			<u>43</u>	<u>7,909</u>
Reinsurance receivables - amounts due from reinsurers				
Dhipaya Insurance Plc.			<u>5,834,839</u>	<u>8,268,827</u>
Other assets - prepaid expenses				
Krung Thai Bank Plc.			<u>191,575,049</u>	<u>100,487,220</u>
Receivable from the sale of securities				
Krungthai Xspring Securities Co., Ltd.			<u>4,499,766</u>	<u>-</u>
Insurance contract liabilities - claim reserves				
Krung Thai Bank Plc.			<u>111,959,686</u>	<u>114,596,952</u>
Dhipaya Insurance Plc.			<u>297,076</u>	<u>1,148,122</u>
			<u>112,256,762</u>	<u>115,745,074</u>
Reinsurance payables - amount due from reinsurers				
Dhipaya Insurance Plc.			<u>7,279,846</u>	<u>6,079,528</u>
Other liabilities - accrued commission				
Krung Thai Bank Plc.			<u>33,355,080</u>	<u>34,609,499</u>
Other liabilities - accrued expenses				
Krung Thai Bank Plc.			<u>17,787,362</u>	<u>21,489,659</u>

29.4 Directors and management's remuneration

During the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company had employee benefit expenses to its directors and management as below.

(Unit: Baht)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	125,470,861	127,972,963
Post employee benefits	7,079,354	7,155,671
Total	132,550,215	135,128,634

30. Contribution to the General Insurance Fund

(Unit: Baht)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER	
	2023	2022
Accumulated General Insurance Fund at the beginning of the year	103,161,457	91,114,311
Contribution during the year	15,957,809	12,047,146
Accumulated General Insurance Fund at the end of the year	119,119,266	103,161,457

31. Commitments and contingencies

31.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2023, the Company has capital commitments of approximately Baht 17.2 million relating to construction in progress and acquisition of computer systems (2022: Baht 16.6 million).

31.2 Operating lease and service commitments

As at 31 December 2023, 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)

PAYABLE WITHIN:	2023
Less than 1 year	5,407,998
1 - 5 years	2,165,902

31.3 Litigations

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had been sued as insurer, with the total sum insured of relevant policies is Baht 45.4 million (2022: Baht 59.9 million). Judgement has yet to be handed down in these cases. The Company has recorded provisions for potential losses amounting to Baht 46.8 million (2022: Baht 53.3 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)

	2023			2022		
	GROSS PREMIUM RESERVES	OUTWARD PREMIUM RESERVES	NET	GROSS PREMIUM RESERVES	OUTWARD PREMIUM RESERVES	NET
Fire	260	(17)	243	264	(20)	244
Marine and transportation	7	(3)	4	5	(2)	3
Motor	1,222	(845)	377	1,033	(639)	394
Miscellaneous	983	(449)	534	1,041	(473)	568
Total	2,472	(1,314)	1,158	2,343	(1,134)	1,209

(Unit: Baht)

	2023			2022		
	GROSS LOSS RESERVES	OUTWARD LOSS RESERVES	NET	OUTWARD LOSS RESERVES	OUTWARD LOSS RESERVES	NET
Fire	111	(89)	22	48	(24)	24
Marine and transportation	28	(19)	9	28	(19)	9
Motor	965	(587)	378	935	(598)	337
Miscellaneous	579	(322)	257	585	(391)	194
Total	1,683	(1,017)	666	1,596	(1,032)	564

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 2023 and 2022 are summarised below.

(Unit: Baht)

2023					
	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%	176	116	(116)	(93)
	-10%	(176)	(116)	116	93
Loss development factor	+1%	19	17	(17)	(14)
	-1%	(19)	(17)	17	14
ULAE ratio	+1%	9	9	(9)	(7)
	-1%	(9)	(9)	9	7

(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	122	(122)	(98)
	-10%	(283)	(120)	120	96
Loss development factor	+1%	32	13	(13)	(10)
	-1%	(32)	(13)	13	10
ULAE ratio	+1%	9	9	(9)	(7)
	-1%	(9)	(9)	9	7

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 2023 and 2022 as follow

(Unit: Baht)

	2023		
	INVESTMENT GRADE	NON-INVESTMENT GRADE	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents	266	-	266
Debt instruments, available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,346	2	4,348
Debt instruments, held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost	16	-	16
Accrued investment income	33	-	33

(Unit: Baht)

	2022		
	INVESTMENT GRADE	NON-INVESTMENT GRADE	TOTAL
Cash and cash equivalents	232	-	232
Debt instruments, available-for-sale			
investments measured at fair value through			
other comprehensive income	4,042	2	4,044
Debt instruments, held-to-maturity			
investments measured at amortised cost	36	-	36
Accrued investment income	27	-	27

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 2023, the Company has other financial assets exposed to credit risk with no rating amounting to approximately Baht 3.1 million (2022: Baht 10.1 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 2023 and 2022 as follow.

(Unit: Baht)

	2023			
	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	266,051	-	-	266,051
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(26)	-	-	(26)
Net book value	266,025	-	-	266,025
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment grade	4,345,908	-	-	4,345,908
Non-investment grade	-	-	2,308	2,308
Total fair value	4,345,908	-	2,308	4,348,216
Allowance for expected credit losses	6,093	-	2,692	8,785
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Investment grade	15,800	-	-	15,800
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net book value	15,800	-	-	15,800
Accrued investment income				
Investment grade	33,088	-	-	33,088
Non-investment grade	-	-	50	50
Total	33,088	-	50	33,138
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(104)	-	(50)	(154)
Net book value	32,984	-	-	32,984

(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	232,400	-	-	232,400
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(21)	-	-	(21)
Net book value	232,379	-	-	232,379
Available-for-sale investments				
measured at fair value through				
other comprehensive income				
Investment grade	4,042,023	-	-	4,042,023
Non-investment grade	-	-	2,345	2,345
Total fair value	4,042,023	-	2,345	4,044,368
Allowance for expected credit losses	5,613	-	2,655	8,268
Held-to-maturity investments				
measured at amortised cost				
Investment grade	35,800	-	-	35,800
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(32)	-	-	(32)
Net book value	35,768	-	-	35,768
Accrued investment income				
Investment grade	26,712	-	-	26,712
Non-investment grade	-	-	50	50
Total	26,712	-	50	26,762
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(79)	-	(50)	(129)
Net book value	26,633	-	-	26,633

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as below

(Unit: Baht)

2023

	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	5,613	-	2,655	8,268
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for impairment	65	-	37	102
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	2,360	-	-	2,360
Amounts written off	(1,945)	-	-	(1,945)
Ending balance	6,093	-	2,692	8,785

(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	505	2,620	11,566
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for impairment	(1,741)	(505)	35	(2,211)
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	2,118	-	-	2,118
Amounts written off	(3,205)	-	-	(3,205)
Ending balance	5,613	-	2,655	8,268

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 2023 and 2022 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)

2023

	FIXED INTEREST RATES					NON-INTEREST BEARING	TOTAL	EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE
	REMAINING PERIODS TO REPRICING RATE OR MATURITY DATE							
	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS	FLOATING INTEREST RATE				
								(% PER ANNUM)
<u>Financial assets</u>								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	266	-	266	0.10 - 0.60	
Accrued investment income	-	-	-	-	33	33	-	
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Investments in securities								
Government and state enterprise instruments	468	155	152	-	-	775	0.56 - 3.32	
Private enterprise debt instruments	501	3,037	2	-	-	3,540	1.79 - 4.90	
Foreign debt instruments	-	15	33	-	-	48	4.02 - 6.57	
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	2,461	2,461	-	
Unit trusts	-	-	-	-	2,098	2,098	-	
Deposits with financial institutions matured over than 3 months	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.38	
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	
<u>Assets under insurance contracts</u>								
Premium receivables	-	-	-	-	557	557	-	
Claims reserves refundable from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	1,017	1,017	-	
Reinsurance receivables	-	-	-	-	42	42	-	
<u>Liabilities under insurance contracts</u>								
Claim reserves	-	-	-	-	1,683	1,683	-	
Due to reinsurers	-	-	-	-	536	536	-	
<u>Financial liabilities</u>								
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	
Lease liabilities	8	13	-	-	-	21	1.88 - 3.37	

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	-	232	0.05 - 0.35
Accrued investment income	-	-	-	-	27	27	-
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Investments in securities							
Government and state							
enterprise instruments	136	399	53	-	-	588	0.60 - 2.22
Private enterprise debt							
instruments	549	2,902	2	-	-	3,453	1.41 - 4.50
Foreign certificate of							
deposit	34	-	-	-	-	34	2.12
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	3,639	3,639	-
Unit trusts	-	-	-	-	2,530	2,530	-
Deposits with financial							
institutions matured							
over than 3 months	5	1	-	-	-	6	0.38
Other asset - Advance							
payment and other							
receivables	-	-	-	-	10	10	-
<u>Assets under insurance contracts</u>							
Premium receivables	-	-	-	-	521	521	-
Claims reserves refundable							
from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	1,032	1,032	-
Reinsurance receivables	-	-	-	-	173	173	-
<u>Liabilities under insurance contracts</u>							
Claim reserves	-	-	-	-	1,596	1,596	-
Due to reinsurers	-	-	-	-	575	575	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Lease liabilities	6	9	-	-	-	15	1.07 - 3.37

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 2023 and 2022 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:

2023			
	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%	(100)	(80)
	(1%)	100	80

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)	(72)
	(1%)	89	72

(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 2023 and 2022, 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 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2023					
	AT CALL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	266	-	-	-	-	266
Accrued investment income	-	33	-	-	-	33
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	1	1
Investments in securities	-	970	3,206	188	4,559	8,923
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	-	3	-	-	-	3
<u>Assets under insurance contracts</u>						
Premium receivables	-	557	-	-	-	557
Claims reserves refundable from reinsurers	-	929	88	-	-	1,017
Reinsurance receivables	-	42	-	-	-	42
<u>Liabilities under insurance contracts</u>						
Claims reserves	-	1,521	162	-	-	1,683
Due to reinsurers	-	536	-	-	-	536
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Derivative liabilities	-	-	2	-	-	2
Lease liabilities	-	8	13	-	-	21

(Unit: Baht)

2022

	AT CALL	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	232	-	-	-	-	232
Accrued investment income	-	27	-	-	-	27
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	4	4
Investments in securities	6,037	724	3,301	55	132	10,249
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	-	10	-	-	-	10
<u>Assets under insurance contracts</u>						
Premium receivables	-	521	-	-	-	521
Claims reserves refundable from reinsurers	-	938	94	-	-	1,032
Reinsurance receivables	-	173	-	-	-	173
<u>Liabilities under insurance contracts</u>						
Claims reserves	-	1,449	147	-	-	1,596
Due to reinsurers	-	575	-	-	-	575
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Derivative liabilities	-	-	3	-	-	3
Lease liabilities	-	6	10	-	-	16

32.5 Fair value of financial instruments

As of 31 December 2023 and 2022, 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:

(Unit: Baht)

	2023				
	BOOK VALUE	FAIR VALUE			TOTAL
		LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	
<u>Assets measured at fair value</u>					
Derivative assets	1	1	-	-	1
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Debt instruments	4,348	-	4,346	2	4,348
Equity instruments	2,461	2,382	-	79	2,461
Unit trusts	2,098	971	1,127	-	2,098
<u>Liabilities measured at fair value</u>					
Derivative liabilities	2	-	2	-	2
<u>Assets disclosed at fair value</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	266	266	-	-	266
Accrued investment income	33	-	33	-	33
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost					
Debt instruments	15	-	15	-	15
Cash at banks	1	1	-	-	1
Investment properties	154	-	-	271	271
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	3	-	-	3	3

(Unit: Baht)

2022					
	BOOK VALUE	FAIR VALUE			TOTAL
		LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	
<u>Assets measured at fair value</u>					
Derivative assets	4	4	-	-	4
Available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Debt instruments	4,044	-	4,042	2	4,044
Equity instruments	3,639	3,507	-	132	3,639
Unit trusts	2,530	953	1,577	-	2,530
<u>Liabilities measured at fair value</u>					
Derivative liabilities	3	-	3	-	3
<u>Assets disclosed at fair value</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	232	232	-	-	232
Accrued investment income	27	-	27	-	27
Held-to-maturity investments measured at amortised cost					
Debt instruments	30	-	30	-	30
Cash at banks	6	6	-	-	6
Investment properties	174	-	-	298	298
Other asset - Advance payment and other receivables	10	-	-	10	10

The fair value hierarchy of financial assets as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 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: Thousand Baht)

	AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
	DEBT INSTRUMENT	EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	UNIT TRUST
Balance as of 1 January 2022	25,813	111,353	2,700
Redeemed during the year	(23,483)	-	(2,700)
Gain recognised in other comprehensive income	15	21,111	-
Balance as of 31 December 2022	2,345	132,464	-
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(37)	(53,488)	-
Balance as of 31 December 2023	2,308	78,976	-

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)

2023					
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	VALUATION TECHNIQUE	SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS	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%	(1.0)
				-1%	1.1

(Unit: Million Baht)

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

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 21 March 2024, the Company's Board of Director's Meeting, a resolution was approved to propose to the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to approve dividend payment from the net profit of the year 2023 of Baht 18.5 per share. An interim dividend of Baht 6.0 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 21 March 2024.



1122 KPI Tower, New Petchaburi Rd.,
Makkasan, Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400 Thailand.
Tel: 0 2624 1111 Fax: 0 2624 1234
WWW.KPI.CO.TH