Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and Independent Auditor's Report



KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. 50th Floor, Empire Tower 1 South Sathorn Road, Yannawa Sathorn, Bangkok 10120, Thailand Tel +66 2677 2000 Fax +66 2677 2222

Website home.kpmg/th

บริษัท เคพีเอ็มจี ภูมิไชย สอบบัญชี จำกัด ชั้น 50 เอ็มไพร์ทาวเวอร์ 1 ถนนสาทรใต้ แขวงยานนาวา เขตสาทร กรุงเทพฯ 10120 โทร +66 2677 2000 แฟกซ์ +66 2677 2222 เว็บไซต์ home.kpmg/th

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing (TSAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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) is 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.

Other Information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the correction be made.



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 TFRSs, 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 TSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with TSAs, I exercise professional judgment 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.

(Jedsada Leelawatanasuk) Certified Public Accountant

Ledsada lu

Registration No. 11225

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. Bangkok 18 March 2025

MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited Statement of financial position

		31 December			
Assets	Note	2024	2023		
		(in Bo	aht)		
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 26	244,748,339	385,644,828		
Premiums due and uncollected	5, 23	806,167,386	705,912,586		
Accrued investment income		15,487,730	12,019,058		
Reinsurance assets	10, 23	840,689,893	579,236,684		
Reinsurance receivables	6, 23	179,682,854	197,944,326		
Investments assets					
Investments in securities	7, 25, 26	4,415,683,806	3,869,961,120		
Property and equipment	8	268,735,057	267,639,734		
Right-of-use assets		5,218,010	8,346,721		
Intangible assets	9	50,716,552	34,757,324		
Deferred acquisition costs		649,327,404	619,605,855		
Deferred tax assets	18	490,526,812	459,193,250		
Other assets	23	67,427,304	61,605,602		
Total assets	;	8,034,411,147	7,201,867,088		

Statement of financial position

		31 December		
Liabilities and equity	Note	2024	2023	
		(in Bo	aht)	
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	10	4,233,531,417	3,832,856,298	
Reinsurance payables	11, 23	643,164,025	535,447,045	
Income tax payable		69,981,256	13,111,467	
Employee benefit obligations	12	291,196,396	294,064,355	
Lease liabilities		5,473,921	8,496,500	
Other liabilities	13, 23	553,880,513	541,054,308	
Total liabilities		5,797,227,528	5,225,029,973	
Equity				
Share capital				
Authorized share capital		142,666,200	142,666,200	
(1,426,662 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 100 per share)				
Issued and paid-up share capital		142,666,200	142,666,200	
(1,426,662 ordinary shares, par value at Baht 100 per share)				
Share premium on ordinary shares	14	146,068,797	146,068,797	
Retained earnings				
Appropriated				
Legal reserve	15	14,266,620	14,266,620	
Unappropriated		1,927,810,952	1,727,845,990	
Other components of shareholders' equity	15	6,371,050	(54,010,492)	
Total equity		2,237,183,619	1,976,837,115	
Total liabilities and equity		8,034,411,147	7,201,867,088	

Statement of comprehensive income

		For the year ende	d 31 December
	Note	2024	2023
		(in Bo	aht)
Revenues			
Gross premiums written		4,908,760,448	4,626,490,664
Less premiums ceded	23	(1,136,797,296)	(964,383,525)
Net premiums written		3,771,963,152	3,662,107,139
Unearned premium reserve increased from previous year		(272,565,382)	(84,678,765)
Add (less) reinsurers' share of unearned premium reserve increased			
(decreased) from previous year		141,227,462	162,164,569
Net premiums earned		3,640,625,232	3,739,592,943
Commission and brokerage income	23	300,185,706	227,336,710
Net investment income		84,659,413	70,356,280
Gain (loss) on investments		(2,329,816)	(4,651,719)
Other income	23	16,628,744	16,083,029
Total revenues		4,039,769,279	4,048,717,243
Expenses			
Insurance claims expenses	17	2,043,137,984	1,962,723,306
Less insurance claims expenses recovered from reinsurers	23	(338,395,486)	(234,222,628)
Net insurance claims expenses	8	1,704,742,498	1,728,500,678
Commission and brokerage expenses	23	668,075,058	685,808,337
Other underwriting expenses	17	730,760,925	812,783,197
Operating expenses	16, 17, 23	528,680,679	529,377,593
Other expenses		7,563,778	7,500,734
Expected credit loss (reversal)	22	(50,368)	42,255
Total expenses		3,639,772,570	3,764,012,794
Profit before income tax		399,996,709	284,704,449
Income tax	18	78,765,477	54,421,031
Net profit		321,231,232	230,283,418

Statement of comprehensive income

		For the year ended 31 December	
	Note	2024	2023
		(in Ba	eht)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain (loss) on remeasurement of investment-fair value through			
other comprehensive income (loss)		75,476,928	(54,404,632)
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified			
subsequently to profit or loss	18	(15,095,386)	10,880,927
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		60,381,542	(43,523,705)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan		-	14,664,735
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified			
subsequently to profit or loss	18	-	(2,932,947)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			11,731,788
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax		60,381,542	(31,791,917)
Total companies income for the year		381,612,774	100 401 501
Total comprehensive income for the year		301,012,7/4	198,491,501
Basic earnings per share (in Baht)	20	225.16	161.41

MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited Statement of changes in equity

						Other components	
				Retained earnings		of equity	
						Gain (loss) on	
						investment measured	
		Issued and	Share premium			at fair value through	
		paid-up	on ordinary	Legal		other comprehensive	Total
	Note	share capital	shares	reserve	Unappropriated (in Baht)	income	equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023							
Balance at 1 January 2023		142,666,200	146,068,797	14,266,620	1,542,897,264	(10,486,787)	1,835,412,094
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity							
Distributions to shareholders of the Company							
Dividends	21, 23	-			(57,066,480)		(57,066,480)
Total distributions to shareholders of the Company	_				(57,066,480)		(57,066,480)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year							
Net profit		=	-	-	230,283,418	-	230,283,418
Other comprehensive income (loss)	_	-			11,731,788	(43,523,705)	(31,791,917)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	_			-	242,015,206	(43,523,705)	198,491,501
Balance at 31 December 2023	=	142,666,200	146,068,797	14,266,620	1,727,845,990	(54,010,492)	1,976,837,115

MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited Statement of changes in equity

				Other components			
				Retained earnings		of equity	
						Loss on	
						investment measured	
		Issued and	Share premium			at fair value through	
		paid-up	on ordinary	Legal		other comprehensive	Total
	Note	share capital	shares	reserve	Unappropriated (in Baht)	income	equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024							
Balance at 1 January 2024		142,666,200	146,068,797	14,266,620	1,727,845,990	(54,010,492)	1,976,837,115
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity							
Distributions to shareholders of the Company							
Dividends	21, 23				(121,266,270)		(121,266,270)
Total distributions to shareholders of the Company		-			(121,266,270)		(121,266,270)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year							
Net profit		-	-	-	321,231,232	-	321,231,232
Other comprehensive income (loss)		<u>-</u>				60,381,542	60,381,542
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-		-	321,231,232	60,381,542	381,612,774
Balance at 31 December 2024		142,666,200	146,068,797	14,266,620	1,927,810,952	6,371,050	2,237,183,619

Statement of cash flows

		For the year ende	ed 31 December
	Note	2024	2023
		(in B	(aht)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Premium received		4,801,496,106	4,556,641,724
Cash paid to reinsurers		(465,726,013)	(368,425,634)
Interest received		77,773,245	63,585,044
Dividend received		3,417,496	3,991,520
Other income		9,237,634	8,604,707
Insurance claims expenses		(1,910,549,515)	(1,925,401,716)
Commission and brokerage expenses		(709,180,088)	(674,664,633)
Other underwriting expenses		(690,873,294)	(722,170,511)
Operating expenses		(543,505,588)	(488,862,662)
Income tax paid		(68,324,637)	(65,915,794)
Cash received - financial assets		1,310,811,691	1,523,932,627
Cash payment - financial assets		(1,783,336,897)	(1,655,553,246)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		31,240,140	255,761,426
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash flows provided by			
Proceeds from sale of hardware and equipment		14,019	-
Cash flows provided by investing activities		14,019	
Cash flows used in			
Purchase of building improvement, hardware and equipment		(21,813,962)	(29,829,891)
Purchase of intangible assets		(22,858,266)	(11,900,952)
Cash flows used in investing activities		(44,672,228)	(41,730,843)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(44,658,209)	(41,730,843)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(5,661,493)	(6,968,270)
Interest paid		(550,657)	(654,126)
Dividend paid	21, 23	(121,266,270)	(57,066,480)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(127,478,420)	(64,688,876)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1/10 806 /100)	
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		(140,896,489)	149,341,707
	4	385,644,828	236,303,121
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	4	244,748,339	385,644,828

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

MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements and were approved and authorised for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on 18 March 2025.

1 General information

MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited, (the "Company"), is incorporated in Thailand. The Company's registered office at 1908 MSIG Building, New Petchburi Road, Bangkapi, HuayKwang, Bangkok.

The ultimate parent company, MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc., and the Company's major shareholders, Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd. are incorporated in Japan and Yardhimar Co., Ltd. which is incorporated in Thailand.

The principal business of the Company is the operation of non-life insurance.

2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions. In addition, the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Notification of the Office of Insurance Commission regarding "Rules Procedures Conditions and Timing Period for Preparation and Submission of the Financial Statements of Non-Life insurance Companies" B.E. 2566, dated 8 February 2023 which was applicable for the financial reporting period starting from 1 January 2024.

New and revised TFRS are effective for annual accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The adoption of these new and revised TFRS did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

The Company has not early adopted a number of new and revised TFRS which are not yet effective for the current period in preparing these financial statements. Those new and revised TFRS that are relevant to the Company's operations are disclosed in note 30.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items

Investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Defined benefit liability

Measurement bases

Fair value

Present value of the defined benefit obligation as explained in Note 3 (k)

MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest thousand Baht in note to financial statements unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements, assumptions, and estimation uncertainties

Information about judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2024 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 10 Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities consist of loss reserve, outstanding claims and unearned premium reserves. The carrying amount as at the reporting date is disclosed in note 10.

Process involved in determining assumptions of loss reserve and outstanding claims

The Company determines the loss reserve and outstanding claims in accordance with the Company's claim experiences. The assumptions used in the estimation are intended to result in provisions which are sufficient to cover any liabilities arising out of insurance contracts to the extent that can be reasonably foreseen. However, because of the uncertainty of a provision for insurance claims, it is likely that the final outcome could prove to be different from the estimated liability.

Provision is estimated at the reporting date for the expected ultimate cost of settlement of all claims incurred in respect of events up to that date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling expenses. The Company uses several statistical methods to incorporate the various assumptions made in order to estimate the ultimate cost of claims.

The Chain-ladder technique involves the analysis of historical claims development factors and the selection of estimated development factors based on the historical claims development pattern. The selected development factors are then applied to cumulative claims data for each accident year.

The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method estimates the ultimate loss using a combination of actual reported losses and an estimate of loss developments for future losses which are based on the expected losses and the selected loss development factors of each accident year. The two estimates are combined using a formula that gives weight to the experience-based estimate as time passes.

Process involved in determining of premium reserves

The Company determines the premium reserves based on the greater amount of unearned premium reserves less deferred acquisition costs and unexpired risk reserves which as of reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and highly liquid short-term investments which has a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

(c) Classification of insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party by agreeing to compensate the policy holder or beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. Once a contract is classified as an insurance contract, it remains classified as an insurance contract until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expired.

(d) Recognition and measurement of insurance contracts

Premiums due and uncollected

Premiums due and uncollected are stated in the insurance policy value less allowance for doubtful accounts. Which is determined based on an analysis of payment histories and future expectations of customer payments. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

Loss reserves and outstanding claims

Loss reserves are taken up in the accounts upon receipt of claim advices from the insured, at the value appraised by an independent appraiser or the Company's appraiser, depending on the particular case. In addition, the Company set up a provision for losses incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) based upon estimates made by a qualified actuary.

Premium reserves

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

Unearned premium reserve

Unearned premium reserve represent the portion of the net premium written which is estimated to be earned in the following or subsequent financial years, computed separately for each insurance contract using the daily average basis from net premium written (the one-three hundred sixty fifth basis).

Unexpired risks reserve

Unexpired risks reserves are the best estimate of the claims that are expected be incurred during the remaining period of coverage of in-force policies, based on analysis of historical claims data by an actuary. Unexpired risk reserves are only recognised in the financial statements to the extent that they exceed unearned premium reserve.

Premium written and premium earned

Premium written is recognised on insurance policy comes into effect and are presented gross of premium ceded and commissions and brokerage expenses. Premium earned comprises of premium written during the year and change in unearned premium reserves and is recognised as revenue proportionally over the period of coverage.

Commissions and brokerage expenses

Acquisition costs which represent commission, brokerage expenses and other related expenses are deferred and recognised over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses

Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses consist of insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses of direct insurance and reinsurance, and include the amounts of insurance claims, related expenses, and loss adjustments of current loss reserves and brought forward period, less residual value and other recoveries (if any) and claims refundable from reinsurers. Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses of direct insurance are recognised upon the receipt of the claims advice from the insured and estimated loss incurred by the Company's claim department or external surveyors. The maximum value of claims estimated is not, however, to exceed the sum-insured under the relevant policy. Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses of reinsurance are recognised as expenses when the reinsurer places the loss advice or the statement of accounts with the Company.

Reinsurance

Assets, liabilities, income and expense arising from reinsurance contracts are presented separately from the assets, liabilities, income and expense from the related insurance contracts because the reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its direct obligations to its policyholders. Premium ceded, reinsurer's share of change in unearned premium reserve, fee and commission income and claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered from reinsurers are recognised as expense or income in accordance with the pattern of reinsurance service received when incurred. An asset or liability is recognised in the statement of financial position representing reinsurance receivables, reinsurer's share of insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance payables. The net amount is presented in the statement financial position only when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The measurement of reinsurance assets is consistent with the measurement of the underlying insurance contracts.

Amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts are assessed for impairment at reporting date. Such assets are deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Company may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer. Due to reinsurers and other payable are stated at cost.

Liability adequacy test

Short-term insurance contracts

The liability of the Company under short-term insurance contracts is tested for adequacy by comparing the best estimate of future contractual cash flows with the carrying amount of gross insurance contract provisions for unearned premiums and insurance claims on in force policies at the end of reporting period by using an actuarial method based on historical claims and expense. Where an expected shortfall is identified, additional provisions are made for unearned premiums or insurance claims and are recognized in profit or loss.

(e) Financial instruments

(1) Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset and financial liability are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A financial asset and a financial liability measured at FVTPL are initially recognised at fair value.

(2) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Debt securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost, less impairment losses. Acquisition cost and maturity amount of debt securities differences are amotised by effective interest method through the remaining life of debt securities. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets other than those debt securities held to maturity, are classified as investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, subsequent to their initial recognition, these investments are measured at fair value to other comprehensive income, with changes in fair value on investments recognised directly in equity, except impairment losses and monetary in foreign exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss. When these investments are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss. Where these investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of debt securities is calculated by referencing to the price quoted by Thai Bond Market Association at reporting date. For debt securities which are not listed on the Thai Bond Market Association, the fair value is calculated by referencing to the price quoted by a reliable institutions at the reporting date. For equity securities and other securities which are listed, the fair value is estimated using the last bid price from the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) at reporting date. For unit trusts which are non-listed, fair value is estimated using net asset value at reporting date.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost which subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(3) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(4) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(f) Premises and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Owned assets

Land is measured at cost less any impairment loss. Building and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes capitalised borrowing and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Differences between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of premises and equipment are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of premises and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of premises and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an asset and recognised in profit or loss. No depreciation is provided on freehold land or assets under construction.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings50 yearsBuildings improvement3 - 20 yearsFurniture, fixtures and equipment1 - 10 yearsComputer equipment3 - 10 yearsVehicles5 years

(g) Lease

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

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date except for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases which is recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and adjusted for any remeasurements of lease liability. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of all lease payments that shall be paid under the lease. The Company uses the Company's incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments to the present value. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a lease modification, or a change in the assessment of options specified in the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

As a lessor

At lease inception, the Company considers to classify a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to lessees as a finance lease. A lease that does not meet this criteria is classified as an operating lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of other income. Initial direct costs incurred in arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as rental income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

(h) Intangible assets

Computer software that is acquired by the Company and had a finite useful life are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it will generate the future economic benefits. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows: Computer software

1 - 10 years

(i) Impairment of financial assets

Equity instruments and unit trust which is classified as FVOCI

Impairment loss is recognised when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists.

When a decline in the fair value of FVOCI financial asset has been recognised directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the value of the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised directly in equity is recognised in profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognised. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Debt instruments except for unit trust which is classified as FVOCI securities

The Company recognises allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, and debt investments measured at FVOCI.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses based on forward-looking and historical experience. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls discounted by the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; or
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of a financial instrument.

The Company recognises ECLs equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition or credit-impaired financial assets, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Increased in loss allowance is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the Company recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss with the corresponding entry in other comprehensive income.

ECLs for investments in debt securities

Probabilities of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) for investment in debt securities are based on historical data supplied by rating agency for each credit rating.

The Company considers debt securities to have low credit risk when its credit rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade' as equivalent to S&P BBB- grade at least.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on debt securities has increased significantly if it is significant deterioration in debt securities' credit rating.

The Company considers debt securities to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full; or
- the debt securities are more than 1 days past due.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversal of impairment

Impairment losses of assets recognised in prior periods is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(k) Employee benefits

The Company operates a number of employee benefit plans as follows:

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to the Company's provident funds are expensed as the related service is provided.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligations are discounted to the present value, which performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, actuarial gain or loss are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(1) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(m) Measurement of fair value

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are based on unobservable inputs.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability are categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of reporting period.

Further information about the methods made in measuring fair values is disclosed in note 23.

(n) Revenue

Revenue is recegnised when a customer obtains control of service in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties, value added tax and is after deduction of any trade discounts and volume rebates.

Rendering of services

Revenue for rendering of services is recognized over time as the services are provided. The related costs are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

(o) Investment income

Investment income comprises dividend and interest income from investments and bank deposits. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date the Company's right to receive payments is established. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues.

(p) Expenses-operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as expenses on an accrual basis.

(q) Finance costs

Interest expenses and similar costs are charged to profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalized as being directly attributable to the acquisition construction. Interest expenses or borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(r) Income tax

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax, which is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognised in respect of the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(s) Earnings per share

The Company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

(t) Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that has direct or indirect control or joint control, or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of the Company; a person or entity that are under common control or under the same significant influence as the Company or the Company has direct or indirect control or joint control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of a person or entity.

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
Cash on hand	30	30
Deposits at banks - call deposits	244,718	385,615
Total	244,748	385,645

5 Premiums due and uncollected

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the aging analyses for premiums due and uncollected were as follows:

	2024 (in thousan	2023 ad Baht)
Within credit terms	657,548	567,178
Overdue:		
Not over than 30 days	74,968	63,810
31 - 60 days	36,945	41,711
61 - 90 days	33,927	26,545
91 days - 1 year	8,085	12,180
Over 1 year	2,229	4,930
Total	813,702	716,354
Less allowance doubtful accounts	(7,535)	(10,441)
Net	806,167	705,913
	2024	2023
	(in thousar	nd Baht)
Reversal of doubtful accounts for the year ended 31 December	(2,906)	(1,059)

The normal credit term of insured, agents and brokers granted by the Company is not over 60 days.

For premiums due and uncollected from agents and brokers, the Company has established collection guidelines in accordance with the regulatory requirement for premium collection. For overdue premium receivables, the Company pursues legal proceedings against such agents and brokers.

6 Reinsurance receivables

	2024 (in thousa	2023 nd Baht)
Due from reinsurers	179,683	197,944
As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the aging analyses for d	ue from reinsurers were as	follows:
	2024	2023
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
Overdue:		
Less than 1 year	148,455	175,585
Within 1 - 2 years	31,226	22,347
Over 2 years	2	12
Total	179,683	197,944

7 Investments in securities

7.1 Investment in securities by measurement are as follows:

	20)24	2023		
	Cost /		Cost /		
	Amortised	Fair	Amortised	Fair	
	cost	value	cost	value	
		(in thousa	nd Baht)		
Investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Government and state					
enterprise debt securities	3,129,285	3,146,527	2,597,743	2,550,043	
Private debt securities	805,517	814,077	877,726	864,955	
Equity securities	124,457	109,867	129,596	122,723	
Unit trust	50,000	44,400	44,000	41,429	
Total	4,109,259	4,114,871	3,649,065	3,579,150	
Less unrealised gains (losses)	5,782	-	(69,745)	-	
Less allowance for impairment	(170)		(170)	_	
Total investment measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income	4,114,871	<u>4,114,871</u>	3,579,150	3,579,150	
Allowance for impairment loss	2,067		2,067	_	
Allowance for expected credit loss	115	Westerness and the second	165	_	

		20	024		2023		
		Cost / Amortised cost	Fair valu				
	Investment measured at amortised cost Deposits at banks with original maturities over 3 months	300,813	300,	813 290,811	290,811		
	Total investment measured at amortised cost	300,813	300,				
	Total investment in securities	4,415,684	4,415,	3,869,961	3,869,961		
7.2	Investment measured at fair value throug	•		come			
		20 Fair value	Allowa for expe credit lo Allowand impairm loss	eted ss / e for ent Fair value	Allowance for expected credit loss / Allowance for impairment loss		
	Debt securities - no significant increase in credit risk (stage 1) Equity securities Unit trust Total	3,960,604 109,867 44,400 4,114,871	·	41,429	3 2,237		
7.3	Investment measured at amortised cost						
		Bo val	ue	2024 Allowance for expected credit loss in thousand Baht)	Net book value		
	Debt securities - no significant increase in credit risk (stage 1) Total		,813 , 813	-	300,813 300,813		
		Bo val	lue	2023 Allowance for expected credit loss in thousand Baht)	Net book value		
	Debt securities - no significant increase in credit risk (stage 1) Total		,811 , 811	-	290,811 290,811		

7.4 Remaining period of debt securities

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, investments in debt securities which were classified as investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment measured at amortised cost were classified by the remaining maturity as follows:

		2	024		2023				
		Mat	urities			Maturities			
		Over			Over				
	1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
				(in thousa	nd Baht)				
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Government and state enterprise debt securities									
- Thai government bonds	217,935	1,666,469	1,161,381	3,045,785	181,989	1,640,784	691,470	2,514,243	
- State enterprise bonds	5,500	54,400	23,600	83,500	-	59,900	23,600	83,500	
Total	223,435	1,720,869	1,184,981	3,129,285	181,989	1,700,684	715,070	2,597,743	
Add (less) unrealised gains (losses)	(1,516)	(5,322)	24,080	17,242	(855)	(38,261)	(8,584)	(47,700)	
Total	221,919	1,715,547	1,209,061	3,146,527	181,134	1,662,423	706,486	2,550,043	
Private debt securities									
- Debentures	37,200	488,517	279,800	805,517	125,095	470,587	282,044	877,726	
Less unrealised gains (losses)	(102)	(187)	8,849	8,560	(201)	(8,306)	(4,264)	(12,771)	
Total	37,098	488,330	288,649	814,077	124,894	462,281	277,780	864,955	
Total debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	259,017	2,203,877	1,497,710	3,960,604	306,028	2,124,704	984,266	3,414,998	

7.5

		Over			Over				
	1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total (in thousa	1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
Debt securities at amortised cost				(
Deposits at banks with original maturities									
over 3 months	300,813	-	-	300,813	290,811	-	-	290,811	
Total debt securities at amortised cost	300,813	•••		300,813	290,811	-	-	290,811	
Total investment in debt securities	559,830	2,203,877	1,497,710	4,261,417	596,839	2,124,704	984,266	3,705,809	
Disclosure on fair value of debt securities for	each class a	s follow							
Classification of financial assets	Fair value as at 31 December 2024		_			Fair value as at 31 December 2023		Changes in fair value during the year	
Financial assets - the contractual cash flows from financial assets at the defined date are solely payment of principal and interest, excluding financial assets meet to definition of held for trading in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards: TFRS 9 or the company is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.		4,261,417		555,608	3	3,705,809	11:	1,867	
Contractual cash flows from financial assets at the defined date are not solely payment of principal and interest.		44,400		2,971		41,429		1,429	
and interest.		44,400		4,7/1		71,447	4,	1,447	

2024

Maturities

2023

Maturities

8 Property and equipment

At 1 January 2023	Cost	Land	Buildings	Buildings improvement (in thousa	Furniture, fixtures and equipment and Baht)	Vehicles	Total
Additions		119 074	218 765	90.853	255 193	2 205	686 000
Disposals - - - -	_	-	210,705		•	2,203	
Transfer in - - - 3,400 5,240 8,640 At 31 December 2023 and I January 2024 119,074 218,765 92,177 277,173 7,445 714,634 Additions - - - 21,814 857 22,671 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,787) (3,430) (182,591) Transfer in - - - - - 3,430 3,430 At 31 December 2024 119,074 218,765 88,803 123,200 8,302 558,144 Accumulated depreciation At 31 December 2023 - 198,747 33,721 188,350 583 421,401 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,510 21,207 89 26,857 Disposals - - - - (6,108) - (6,108) Transfer in - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,8		_	_	-	•	_	
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 119,074 218,765 92,177 277,173 7,445 714,634 Additions 21,814 857 22,671 Disposals (3,374) (175,787) (3,430) (182,591) Transfer in 3,430 3,430 At 31 December 2024 119,074 218,765 88,803 123,200 8,302 558,144 Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2023 - 198,747 33,721 188,350 583 421,401 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,510 21,207 89 26,857 Disposals (6,108) - (6,108) Transfer in 1,700 3,144 4,844 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	-	-	_	_	. , ,	5 240	` ' '
Additions		-	-				
Additions	and 1 January 2024	119,074	218,765	92,177	277.173	7.445	714.634
Disposals - - (3,374) (175,787) (3,430) (182,591) Transfer in - - - -		-	-	-		•	
Transfer in At 31 December 2024 - - - - - 3,430 3,430 558,144 Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2023 - 198,747 33,721 188,350 583 421,401 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,510 21,207 89 26,857 Disposals - - - (6,108) - (6,108) Transfer in - - - 1,700 3,144 4,844 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 <td< td=""><td>Disposals</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>(3.374)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Disposals	_	_	(3.374)			
At 31 December 2024 119,074 218,765 88,803 123,200 8,302 558,144 Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2023 - 198,747 33,721 188,350 583 421,401 Depreciation charge - 1,051 4,510 21,207 89 26,857 Disposals - - - (6,108) - (6,108) Transfer in - - - 1,700 3,144 4,844 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843		_	_	-	-		
Accumulated depreciation At 1 January 2023 - 198,747 33,721 188,350 583 421,401 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,510 21,207 89 26,857 Disposals - - - (6,108) - (6,108) Transfer in - - - 1,700 3,144 4,844 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 119,074 18,967	At 31 December 2024	119,074	218,765	88,803	123,200		
At 1 January 2023 - 198,747 33,721 188,350 583 421,401 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,510 21,207 89 26,857 Disposals (6,108) - (6,108) Transfer in 1,700 3,144 4,844 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640							
Depreciation charge for the year	Accumulated depreciation						
Depreciation charge for the year	At 1 January 2023	_	198,747	33,721	188,350	583	421,401
Disposals - - - - (6,108) - (6,108) Transfer in - - - 1,700 3,144 4,844 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	Depreciation charge			·	•		,
Transfer in - - - 1,700 3,144 4,844 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	for the year	-	1,051	4,510	21,207	89	26,857
Transfer in - - - 1,700 3,144 4,844 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	Disposals	-	-	-	(6,108)	-	(6,108)
and 1 January 2024 - 199,798 38,231 205,149 3,816 446,994 Depreciation charge for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	Transfer in	-	-	-	1,700	3,144	,
Depreciation charge for the year	At 31 December 2023	-		***************************************			<u> </u>
for the year - 1,051 4,270 17,020 (538) 21,803 Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 3nd 1 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	and 1 January 2024	-	199,798	38,231	205,149	3,816	446,994
Disposals - - (3,374) (175,689) (2,431) (181,494) Transfer in - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 30,000 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	Depreciation charge						•
Transfer in - - - - 2,106 2,106 At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 30 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	for the year	-	1,051	4,270	17,020	(538)	21,803
At 31 December 2024 - 200,849 39,127 46,480 2,953 289,409 Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 30 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	Disposals	-	-	(3,374)	(175,689)	(2,431)	(181,494)
Net book value At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	Transfer in					2,106	2,106
At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	At 31 December 2024		200,849	39,127	46,480	2,953	289,409
At 1 January 2023 119,074 20,018 57,132 66,843 1,622 264,689 At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640							
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640							
and 1 January 2024 119,074 18,967 53,946 72,024 3,629 267,640	At 1 January 2023	119,074	20,018	57,132	66,843	1,622	264,689
At 31 December 2024 119,074 17,916 49,676 76,720 5.349 268.735	and 1 January 2024	119,074	<u> 18,967</u>	53,946	72,024	3,629	267,640
27-1- 27-1- 27-1- 27-1-	At 31 December 2024	119,074	17,916	49,676	76,720	5,349	268,735

The gross carrying amount of the Company's fully depreciated buildings improvement and equipment that was still in use as at 31 December 2024 amounted to Baht 5 million (2023: Baht 175 million).

9 Intangible assets

	Software
	licences (in thousand Baht)
Cost	(in inousuna bani)
At 1 January 2023	89,534
Additions	11,951
Disposal	(110)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	101,375
Additions	22,858
Disposal	(39,191)
At 31 December 2024	85,042
Amortisation and impairment losses	
At 1 January 2023	59,481
Amortisation for the year	7,197
Disposal	(60)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	66,618
Amortisation for the year	6,898
Disposal	(39,191)
At 31 December 2024	34,325
Net book value	
At 1 January 2023	30,053
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	34,757
At 31 December 2024	50,717

The gross carrying amount of the Company's fully amortised intangible assets that still in use as at 31 December 2024 amounted to Baht 3 million (2023: Baht 36 million).

10 Insurance contract liabilities

		2024		2023			
	Liabilities			Liabilities			
	under	Reinsurers'		under	Reinsurers'		
	insurance contracts	share liabilities	Net	insurance contracts	share liabilities	Net	
	contracts	Share habilities		and Baht)	share hadinties	INCE	
Short-term technical reserves			(in thouse	and Danij			
Loss reserves and outstanding claims							
- Case reserves	1,290,832	(311,085)	979,747	1,199,894	(195,002)	1,004,892	
- Incurred but not reported	187,750	(30,065)	157,685	150,578	(25,923)	124,655	
Total loss reserves and outstanding claims	1,478,582	(341,150)	1,137,432	1,350,472	(220,925)	1,129,547	
Unearned premium reserves	2,754,950	(499,539)_	2,255,411	2,482,385_	(358,312)	2,124,073	
Total	4,233,532	(840,689)	3,392,843	3,832,857	(579,237)	3,253,620	
10.1 Loss reserves and outstanding claims							
At 1 January	1,350,472	(220,925)	1,129,547	1,356,844	(176,785)	1,180,059	
Insurance claim expenses incurred during the year	1,812,169	(334,253)	1,477,916	1,760,018	(234,847)	1,525,171	
Insurance claim expenses paid during the year	(1,721,231)	218,170	(1,503,061)	(1,780,757)	190,083	(1,590,674)	
Change in estimation and assumption	37,172	(4,142)	33,030_	14,367	624	14,991	
At 31 December	1,478,582	(341,150)	1,137,432	1,350,472	(220,925)	1,129,547	
10.2 Unearned premium reserves							
At 1 January	2,482,385	(358,312)	2,124,073	2,397,706	(196,148)	2,201,558	
Premium written during the year	4,908,760	(1,136,797)	3,771,963	4,626,491	(964,384)	3,662,107	
Earned premium in the year	(4,636,195)	995,570	(3,640,625)	(4,541,812)	802,220	(3,739,592)	
At 31 December	2,754,950	(499,539)	2,255,411	2,482,385	(358,312)	2,124,073	

10.3 Loss development table

10.3.1 Gross loss development triangle

At 31 December 2024

THE DI DECEMBER MON.							
	Prior and	2020	2021	2022	2022	2024	m . 1
Accident year/ Accounting year	within 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
			(in thousand Bah	t)		
Estimated loss reserve and outstanding claims							
At year ended		1,656,868	1,769,681	2,316,316	2,121,334	2,234,725	
Development year 1		1,516,826	1,742,520	2,106,717	1,952,759	-	
Development year 2		1,394,685	1,614,177	1,906,508	-	-	
Development year 3		1,386,523	1,603,858	-	-	-	
Development year 4		1,380,489	-	-	-	-	
Absolute estimated loss reserve and							
outstanding claim	82,413	1,380,489	1,603,858	1,906,508	1,952,759	2,234,725	9,160,752
Accumulative claims paid	(43,600)	(1,373,596)	(1,583,732)	(1,885,051)	(1,670,460)	(1,214,227)	(7,770,666)
Total	38,813	6,893	20,126	21,457	282,299	1,020,498	1,390,086
Reconciliation							
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses							88,496_
Total loss reserve and outstanding claims							1,478,582

At 3	11	De	cem	her	20	23
AL	, I	DU		UCI	∠v	40

	Prior and						
Accident year/ Accounting year	within 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
			(6	in thousand Bahi	<i>t)</i>		
Estimated loss reserve and outstanding claims							
At year ended		1,936,421	1,656,868	1,769,681	2,316,316	2,121,334	
Development year 1		1,867,277	1,516,826	1,742,520	2,106,717	-	
Development year 2		1,708,211	1,394,685	1,614,177	-	-	
Development year 3		1,695,807	1,386,523	-	-	-	
Development year 4		1,688,336	-	-	-	-	
Absolute estimated loss reserve and							
outstanding claim	37,587	1,688,336	1,386,523	1,614,177	2,106,717	2,121,334	8,954,674
Accumulative claims paid	(29,849)	(1,645,918)	(1,370,823)	(1,572,873)	_(1,854,628)_	(1,212,881)	(7,686,972)
Total	7,738	42,418	15,700	41,304	252,089	908,453	1,267,702
Reconciliation							
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses							82,770
Total loss reserve and outstanding claims							1,350,472

10.3.2 Net loss development triangle

At 31 December 2024							
Accident year/ Accounting year	Prior and within 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
			(in thousand Bah	<i>t)</i>		
Estimated loss reserve and outstanding claims							
At year ended		1,460,488	1,612,701	2,125,609	1,826,000	1,836,881	
Development year 1		1,340,831	1,493,464	1,968,428	1,704,976	-	
Development year 2		1,234,352	1,365,308	1,772,456	-	-	
Development year 3		1,231,729	1,354,901	-	-	_	
Development year 4		1,225,957	-	-	-	-	
Absolute estimated loss reserve and							
outstanding claims	27,395	1,225,957	1,354,901	1,772,456	1,704,976	1,836,881	7,922,566
Accumulative claims paid	(23,253)	(1,220,885)	(1,347,533)	(1,753,076)	(1,468,556)	(1,060,327)	(6,873,630)
Total	4,142	5,072	7,368	19,380	236,420	776,554	1,048,936
Reconciliation							
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses							88,496_
Total loss reserve and outstanding claims, net							1,137,432

At 31 December 2023							
Accident year/ Accounting year	Prior and within 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
			(in thousand Bah	<i>t</i>)		
Estimated loss reserve and outstanding claims							
At year ended		1,690,769	1,460,488	1,612,701	2,125,609	1,826,000	
Development year 1		1,610,908	1,340,831	1,493,464	1,968,428	-	
Development year 2		1,488,061	1,234,352	1,365,308	-	-	
Development year 3		1,477,612	1,231,729	-	-	. <u>-</u>	
Development year 4		1,476,815	-	-	-	••	
Absolute estimated loss reserve and							
outstanding claims	27,718	1,476,815	1,231,729	1,365,308	1,968,428	1,826,000	7,895,998
Accumulative claims paid	(23,936)	(1,474,047)	(1,218,164)	(1,337,694)	(1,725,104)	(1,070,276)	(6,849,221)
Total	3,782	2,768	13,565	27,614	243,324	755,724	1,046,777
Reconciliation							
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses							82,770
Total loss reserve and outstanding claims, net							1,129,547

MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Reinsurance payables

	2024	2023		
	(in thousan	ınd Baht)		
Amount withheld on reinsurance	270,377	153,667		
Due to reinsurers	372,787	381,780		
Total	643,164	535,447		

12 Employee benefit obligations

Post-employment benefits

The Company operates a number of post-employment benefit plans including defined benefit plans. All defined benefit plans are unfunded. The Company has 3 defined benefit plans as follows:

Plan A

The retirement gratuity to staff employed by Commercial Union Assurance (Thailand) Company Limited prior to 15 July 1999. The employee benefits will be paid upon retirement or resignation.

Plan B

The post-employment benefit plan based on the requirement of the Thai Labor Protection Act B.E. 2541.

Plan C

Long service awards are given to eligible employees who complete 10 years of work, and subsequently every fifth year.

Present value of unfunded obligations as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

				2024 (in ti	2 housand Bah	.023 at)
Defined benefit plansPost-employment benefOther long-term employTotal present value of un	281,66 9,53 291,1 9	6	285,362 8,702 294,064			
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	Post- employment benefits	2024 Other long-term employee benefits	Total (in thousa	Post- employment benefits and Baht)	2023 Other long-term employee benefits	Total
At 1 January	285,362	8,702	294,064	285,155	8,819	293,974
Include in profit or loss:	,	•	ŕ		•	•
Current service cost	17,817	1,443	19,260	19,294	1,464	20,758
Interest on obligation	6,715	247	6,962	4,588	146	4,734
Paid during the year	(28,234)	(856)	(29,090)	(9,010)	(1,152)	(10,162)
Actuarial gain					(575)	(575)
At 31 December	<u>281,660</u>	9,536	291,196	300,027	8,702	308,729

Present value of the defined benefit obligations	Post-	2024 Other long-term		Post-	2023 Other long-term		
	employment benefits	employee benefits	Total	employment benefits	employee	Total	
	beliefits	Deficitis		benefits benefits Tota and Baht)			
Included in other comprehensive income:			·	,			
Actuarial gain - Demographic assumptions							
- Financial assumptions	-	-	-	(14,665)	-	- (14,665)	
- Experience adjustment	-	_	<u>-</u>	(14,003)	_	(14,003)	
Total		-		(14,665)		(14,665)	
At 31 December	281,660	9,536	291,196	285,362	8,702	294,064	

Principal actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	2024	2023
	(%	5)
Discount rate	2.6 - 3.2	2.6 - 3.2
Future salary increase rate	3.0 - 5.0	3.0 - 5.0
Employee turnover rate	0.0 - 14.0	0.0 - 14.0

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

(a) Defined post - employment benefits obligation

		2024	2023
		Increase	Increase
	Change	(decrease) in	(decrease) in
	in variable	liabilities	liabilities
	(%)	(in thousand Baht)	
Discount rate	+1	(10,991)	(11,782)
Discount rate	-1	12,267	13,119
Future salary	+1	24,369	24,560
Future salary	-1	(22,121)	(22,549)
Employee turnover rate	+10	(2,312)	(2,300)
Employee turnover rate	-10	2,447	2,437

MSIG Insurance (Thailand) Public Company Limited Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(b) Defined other long-term employee benefits obligation

		2024 Increase	2023 Increase
	Change	(decrease) in	(decrease) in
	in variable	liabilities	liabilities
	(%)	(in thouse	and Baht)
Discount rate	+1	(454)	(443)
Discount rate	-1	500	488
Employee turnover rate	+10	(283)	(273)
Employee turnover rate	-10	303	292

13 Other liabilities

	2024	2023
	(in thousar	nd Baht)
Commission payables	162,258	147,124
Accrued expenses	320,821	314,108
Others	70,801	79,823
Total	553,880	541,055

14 Share premium

Section 51 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires companies to set aside share subscription monies received in excess of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account ("share premium"). Share premium is not available for dividend distribution.

15 Reserves

Reserves comprise:

Appropriations of profit and/or retained earnings

Legal reserve

Section 116 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires that a public company shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward, to a reserve account ("legal reserve"), until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorised capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

Other components of equity

Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The fair value changes account within equity comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of investment at FVOCI until the investments are derecognised or impaired, net of deferred tax.

16 Operating expenses

		2024 (in thousa	2023 nd Baht)
	Employee expense	294,833	286,063
	Premises and equipment expense	70,061	71,170
	Taxes and duties	3,269	2,886
	Bad debt and doubtful account expense (reversal)	868	(727)
	Others	159,649	169,985
	Total	528,680	529,377
17	Employee benefit expenses		
		2024	2023
		(in thousan	nd Baht)
	Director's remuneration	4,100	3,620
	Wages, salaries and bonuses	643,469	623,587
	Post-employment benefits	62,686	59,811
	Total	710,255	687,018

The defined contribution plan comprises a provident fund established by the Company for its employees. Membership to the fund is on a voluntary basis. Contributions are made monthly by the employees at rates ranging from 5% to 15% of their basic salaries and by the Company at rates ranging from 5% to 15% of the employees' basic salaries. The provident fund is registered with the Ministry of Finance as a juristic entity and is managed by a licensed Fund Manager.

18 Income tax

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	2024	2023
	(in thousan	d Baht)
Current tax expense		
Current year	122,571	58,225
Understatement in prior year	2,623	1,001
Deferred tax expense		
Movements in temporary differences	(46,429)	(4,805)
Total	78,765	54,421
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax expenses		
(Gain) loss on remeasurement of investments - fair value		
through other comprehensive income	(15,095)	10,881
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan	-	(2,933)
Total	(15,095)	7,948

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2	024	2	2023
		(in		(in
	Rate	thousand	Rate	thousand
	(%)	Baht)	(%)	Baht)
Profit before income tax		399,997		284,704
Income tax using the tax rate	20.0	79,999	20.0	56,941
Understatement in prior year	0.7	2,623	0.4	1,001
Income not subject to tax	(0.7)	(2,806)	(0.8)	(2,312)
Addition deductible expense for tax purpose	(0.4)	(1,475)	(0.6)	(1,577)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	0.1	424	0.1	368
Total	19.7	78,765	19.1	54,421
Deferred tax assets and liabilities				
		2024		2023
		(ir	thousand L	Baht)
Deferred tax assets		496	,747	463,772
Deferred tax liabilities		(6,	,220)	(4,579)
Net		490	,527	459,193

Movements in deferred tax balance are as follows:

	(Charged) / credited to			
	At 1 January 2024	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income ousand Baht)	At 31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets		,	,	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	2,387	(556)	-	1,831
Loss on remeasurement of Investments - fair value	13,948	-	(13,948)	-
Allowance for impairment loss on				
investment	447	17.470	-	447
Unearned premium reserve	131,846	17,479	-	149,325
Incurred but not reported loss	24.021	6 606		21 527
reserves (IBNR)	24,931	6,606	-	31,537
Loss reserves Lease liabilities	200,979	(5,030)	-	195,949
	- 50 012	1,095	-	1,095
Employee benefit obligations Accrued Expense	58,813	(574)	-	58,239
Expected credit loss	30,388 33	27,912	-	58,300 24
Total	463,772	(9) 46,923	(13,948)	496,747
Total	403,772	40,923	(13,940)	490,747
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation expense for buildings	3,793	(210)	-	3,583
Depreciation expense for financial lease Gain on remeasurement of	340	(340)	-	-
investments - fair value	_	_	1,156	1,156
Right-of-use-assets	-	1,044		1,044
Allowance for impairment loss on		,		,
investment	413	-	-	413
Expected credit loss	33	-	(9)	24
Total	4,579	494	1,147	6,220
Net	459,193	46,429	(15,095)	490,527
	38			

		(Charged) / credited to		
	At		Other	At
	1 January	Profit or	comprehensive	31 December
	2023	loss	income	2023
		(in the	ousand Baht)	
Deferred tax assets		,	,	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	2,596	(209)	-	2,387
Loss on remeasurement of				
investments - fair value	3,059	_	10,889	13,948
Allowance for impairment loss on	- ,		10,000	15,5 15
investment	447	_	_	447
Unearned premium reserve	128,004	3,842	_	131,846
Incurred but not reported loss		- ,		101,010
reserves (IBNR)	21,933	2,998	<u></u>	24,931
Loss reserves	214,079	(13,100)	_	200,979
Employee benefit obligations	58,795	2,951	(2,933)	58,813
Accrued Expense	22,283	8,105	-	30,388
Expected credit loss	25	8	_	33
Total	451,221	4,595	7,956	463,772
Deferred tax liabilities				
Depreciation expense for buildings	4,003	(210)	-	3,793
Depreciation expense for financial lease	340	_	-	340
Allowance for impairment loss on				
investment	413	-	-	413
Expected credit loss	25		8	33
Total	4,781	(210)	8	4,579
Net	446,440	4,805	7,948	459,193
E I N/				
Expense by Nature				
			2024	2023
			(in thousand Bo	aht)
Insurance claims expenses			1,510,945	1,540,161
Fees and commissions			668,075	685,808

	2024	2023
	(in thousan	d Baht)
Insurance claims expenses	1,510,945	1,540,161
Fees and commissions	668,075	685,808
Other Underwriting Expense	444,283	545,063
Employee benefit expenses	706,155	683,398
Premises and equipment expenses	107,787	109,486
Taxes and duties	3,269	2,886
Others	199,259	197,210
Total	3,639,773	3,764,012

20 Basic earnings per share

	2024	2023
	(in thousand	Baht/share)
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders		ŕ
of the company (basic)	321,232	230,283
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	1,426,662	1,426,662
Basic earnings per share (in Baht)	225.16	161.41

21 Dividends

The shareholders of the Company have approved dividends as follows:

	Annual dividend	Approval date	Payment schedule	Dividends rate per share (Baht)	Amount (in million Baht)
	2024	26 April 2024	May 2024	85	121
	2023	24 April 2023	May 2023	40	57
22	Expected credit loss (r	eversal)			
				2024	2023
				(in thousa	nd Baht)
	Expected credit loss (rev	versal)			
	Investment in securities				
	- Debt securities measur	ed at fair value through	gh		
	other comprehensive	e income	_	(50)	42
	Total			(50)	42

23 Related parties

Other related parties that the Company has significant transactions with during the year were as follows:

Name of entities/Personnel	Country of Incorporation/ Nationality	Nature of relationships
Key management personnel	Thais/ Foreigners	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.
MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc.	Japan	Ultimate parent company
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.	Japan	Major shareholder, 49% shareholding
Yardhimar Co., Ltd.	Thailand	Major shareholder, 37% shareholding
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd. Thailand Branch	Thailand	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MSIG Service and Adjusting (Thailand) Co., Ltd	. Thailand	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
Calm Sea Service Co., Ltd.	Thailand	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MSIG Insurance (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MS First Capital Insurance Limited	Singapore	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MS Amlin Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MSIG Insurance Malaysia Bhd.	Malaysia	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MS Frontier Reinsurance Limited, Kuala Lumpur Office	Malaysia	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MSIG Insurance (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MS Amlin Underwriting Limited	United Kingdom	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MS Amlin Insurance SE	United Kingdom	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
Amlin Bermuda Limited	Bermuda	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MSIG Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company
MSIG Insurance Europe AG (France)	France	The subsidiary company of the Ultimate parent company

The pricing policies for transactions with related parties are explained further below:

Transactions	Pricing policies
Premium ceded	Normal commercial terms for reinsurance depending on type of insurance and reinsurance contract
Commission and brokerage income	As stated in the agreement upon normal commercial terms for business operations
Service income	As stated in the agreement upon normal commercial terms for business operations
Insurance claims expenses recovered from reinsurers	Actual indemnity but not exceed as stated in the agreement upon normal commercial terms for business operations
Marketing and management support services agreement fee	As stated in the agreement upon normal commercial terms for business operations

Significant transactions for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 with key management and related parties were summarised as follows:

	2024 (in thousa	2023 and Baht)
Revenues		,
Major shareholders		
Commission and brokerage income	7,336	6,059
Other related parties		
Commission and brokerage income	15,283	13,674
Service income	10,815	10,565
Expenses		
Major shareholders	20.215	22.002
Premiums ceded	38,317	33,993
Insurance claims expenses recovered from reinsurers	6,519	11,939
Marketing and management support services agreement fee	2,033	3,918
Other related parties		
Premiums ceded	78,968	65,719
Commission and brokerage expense	117	192
Insurance claims expenses recovered from reinsurers	13,013	11,625
Marketing and management support services agreement fee	61,551	56,440
Key management and director compensation		
Directors' remuneration	4,100	3,620
Short-term benefits	60,602	58,924
Post-employment benefit	17,431	10,370
Total	82,133	72,914

Dividends	2024 (in thousa	2023 and Baht)
Major shareholders		
Dividend paid	104,798	49,317
Significant balances as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 with related pa	arties were as follo	ws:
	2024	2023
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
Premiums due and uncollected		
Other related parties	177	219
Reinsurance assets		
Reinsurance's share of liabilities		
Major shareholders	36,868	31,054
Other related parties	36,867	17,949
Total	73,735	49,003
Reinsurance receivables		
Due from reinsurers Major shareholders	1	
Other related parties	10,099	28,513
Total	10,100	28,513
1000	10,100	20,313
Other assets		
Other receivables		
Other related parties	1,153	1,690
D singurgay of many the		
Reinsurance payables Due to reinsurers		
Major shareholders	1,737	6,694
Other related parties	19,593	53,630
Total	21,330	60,324
Amount withheld on reinsurance		
Major shareholders	17,129	12,542
Other related parties	9,422	6,109
Total	26,551	18,651
Other liabilities		
Payables to related parties		
Major shareholders	2,877	3,339
Other related parties	6,373	15,436
Total	9,250	18,775

24 Insurance and financial risk management

24.1 Financial risk management policies

The Company is exposed to normal business risks from changes in market interest rates and currency exchange rates and from non-performance of contractual obligations by counterparties. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The Company has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risk occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

24.2 Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk of financial loss exposed to the Company arising from incidents happened to risks accepted by the Company. Without proper risk management, this could cause negative impact to the Company.

Exposure to insurance risk varies by class of business, retention, reinsurance arrangement, and accumulation control for natural catastrophes.

The Company has established level governance of insurance risk management through various policies deployed to management and staff via strategic execution and operational controls in each area.

24.2.1 Insurance Risk Management

Insurance Risk Management shall include how the Company determines its risk appetite, risk acceptance/selection, establishment of underwriting manual/guideline, segregation of duties, appropriate underwriting authority delegation, accumulation/concentration control as well as risk transfer with sufficient protection through appropriate treaties structure. This is to ensure that in most circumstances of uncertainties, the Company will remain sustainable.

24.2.2 Underwriting strategy

The Company sets out its underwriting strategy and direction in its annual business plan with an aim to drive the company to achieve its ultimate business objectives as well as to create a well-balanced portfolio to mitigate risk of volatility. This includes determination of targeted classes of business, develops products and segments. The Company's underwriting strategy is conveyed to relevant staff, in particular those in business development, underwriting and claims who prepare their own operational departmental plans geared towards common goals.

24.2.3 Reinsurance strategy

The Reinsurance Strategy of the Company was established and annually reviewed under the Reinsurance Strategic Management approved by the Board of Directors and has been filed with the Office of Insurance commission. It is in line with MS&AD Group Reinsurance and Retention Policy, Regulations and Guidelines. It governs how the Company manages reinsurance, reinsurance broker selection, approved reinsurance securities, the level of reinsurance protection required as well as risk concentration controls and monitoring etc. The strategy is set out to support the corporate Underwriting Strategy as well as the Business Plan and proper measures are put in place to ensure appropriate and independent controls. Such controls include regular operational audits locally and technical auditing conducted by Review teams from the Regional office and/or Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.

24.2.4 Risk Accumulation Control

As part of our risk acceptance, the Company lays down regulations to control risk accumulation, in particular for those risks located in Industrial Estate, multi-tenancy risks and also accumulation exposure in relation to natural catastrophe perils. The controls include underwriting guidelines in relation to natural perils, training conducted for people with underwriting authorities, restricted authority granted for natural perils in particular for flood exposure, regular monitoring of exposure limits and risk block controls.

24.3 Concentration of insurance risks

The concentration of gross insurance risk and net of reinsurance in relation to the types of insurance risk accepted by the Company is summarized below, with the carrying amount of insurance contracts liabilities;

	20:	2024		23
	Gross of		Gross of	
	reinsurance	Net	reinsurance	Net
		(in thouse	and Baht)	
Loss reserves and outstanding claims				
Type of insurance				
Fire	34,321	21,443	23,371	18,558
Marine	142,724	60,687	129,036	58,309
Motor	875,495	763,399	884,533	841,778
Miscellaneous	426,042	291,903	313,532	210,902
Total	1,478,582	1,137,432	1,350,472	1,129,547
Unearned premium reserves				
Type of insurance				
Fire	229,514	127,299	195,798	138,446
Marine	86,242	55,536	84,277	57,512
Motor	1,379,231	1,216,070	1,144,837	1,024,128
Miscellaneous	1,059,963	856,506	1,057,473	903,987
Total	2,754,950	2,255,411	2,482,385	2,124,073

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is performed on the net loss reserve and outstanding claims, based on changes in assumptions that may affect the level of liabilities. The assumption that has the greatest effect on the determination of loss reserve and outstanding claims is the expected loss ratio. The test was conducted based on a change level of -1% and +1% of the net of reinsurance recoveries.

		2024		20	23
			Increase		Increase
		Increase	(decrease) in	Increase	(decrease) in
	Change	(decrease) in	profit and	(decrease) in	profit and
	in variable	liabilities	equity	liabilities	equity
	(%)		(in thous	and Baht)	
Net expected loss ratio	-1	(39,478)	39,478	(40,353)	40,353
Net expected loss ratio	+1	39,478	(39,478)	40,353	(40,353)

24.4 Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that it has an appropriate financial structure, presences the ability to continue its business as a going concern and to maintain capital reserve in accordance with notifications of the Office of Insurance Commission. To maintain a strong capital fund base to maintain shareholders, policy holders, reinsurers and other stakeholders and to sustain future development of the business. The Board monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as results from operating activities divided by total equity, and also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

In accordance with the requirements of the Office of Insurance Commission, all insurers are required to maintain a minimum at least 140% (2023: 140%) of capital adequacy requirement (CAR). It is the Company's policy to hold capital levels in excess of CAR.

24.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movement in market interest rates which will affect the interest income from investments. The investments include both short-term and long-term investments that have fixed and floating interest rates. The Company has managed investment risk by considering the risk of investments together with the return on such investments.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023 significant financial assets classified by type of interest rate are as follows:

	2024			2023				
	Floating	Fixed	Non-		Floating	Fixed	Non-	
	interest	interest	interest		interest	interest	interest	
	rate	rate	bearing	Total	rate	rate	bearing	Total
				(in thousa	and Baht)			
Financial assets								
Cash and cash								
equivalents	244,718	-	30	244,748	385,615	-	30	385,645
Investments in securities					ŕ			,
Government and state								
enterprise debt								
securities	-	3,146,527	-	3,146,527		2,550,043	-	2,550,043
Private debt securities	-	814,077	-	814,077	_	864,955	-	864,955
Equity securities	-	-	109,867	109,867	-	-	122,723	122,723
Unit trusts	-	-	44,400	44,400	_	-	41,429	41,429
Deposits at banks with								,
original maturities								
over 3 months		300,813	_	300,813		290,811	-	290,811
Total financial assets	244,718	4,261,417	154,297	4,660,432	385,615	3,705,809	164,182	4,255,606

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the financial assets carrying interest at fixed rates are classified below, according to the period from the reporting date to the contractual repricing dates or to the maturity date (whichever dates are earlier):

	Within 1 year	Over 1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Average interest rate
		(in thou	sand Baht)		(% per annum)
2024					
Financial assets					
Investments in securities					
Government and state					
enterprise debt securities	221,919	1,715,546	1,209,062	3,146,527	1.95
Private debt securities	37,098	488,329	288,650	814,077	2.79
Deposit at banks with original					
maturities over than 3 months	300,813			300,813	2.52
Total financial assets	559,830	2,203,875	1,497,712	4,261,417	

	Maturity period				
	Within 1 year	Over 1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Average interest rate
		(in thousand Baht)			
2023					
Financial assets					
Investments in securities					
Government and state					
enterprise debt securities	181,134	1,662,423	706,486	2,550,043	1.75
Private debt securities	124,894	462,281	277,780	864,955	2.63
Deposit at banks with original					
maturities over than 3 months	290,811			290,811	1.56
Total financial assets	596,839	2,124,704	984,266	3,705,809	

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonable possible change of interest rates as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 would have affected the measurement of investment in debt securities measured at FVOCI and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

			2024		
	Net pro	fit (loss)	Other components of shareholders' equity		
	+ 25 basis point	 25 basis point 	+ 25 basis point	- 25 basis point	
		(in tho	rusand Baht)	_	
Yield curve	-	-	(43,732)	44,556	
			2023		
	Net pro	fit (loss)	Other components of shareholders' equity		
	+ 25 basis point	 25 basis point 	+ 25 basis point	- 25 basis point	
		(in tho	ousand Baht)	_	
Yield curve	-	-	(32,915)	33,389	

24.6 Foreign currency risk

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company was exposed to foreign currency risk in respect of financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in the following currency:

	Note	2024	2023
		(in thousa	nd Baht)
Assets denominated in the foreign currency			
Deposits at banks - Singapore Dollars		13,502	10,831
Deposits at banks - Japanese Yens		1,821	4,874
Deposits at banks - US Dollars		694	
Total		16,017	15,705
Liabilities denominated in the foreign currency			
Payables to related parties - Singapore Dollars	23	6,337	15,242
Payables to related parties - Japanese Yens	23	2,877	3,339
Total		9,214	18,581

24.7 Equity and unit trust price risk

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible change of the stock market as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 would have affected the valuation of investment in listed equity investments included unit trust funds invested in stock exchange and affected equity and profit or loss by the amount shown below.

			2024	
	Net pro	ofit (loss)	Other components of shareholders' eq	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
		(in th	ousand Baht)	
SET Index	-	-	1,621	(1,621)
			2023	
	Net pro	ofit (loss)	Other components of shareholders' equity	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
		(in th	ousand Baht)	
SET Index	-	-	1,639	(1,639)

24.8 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or a counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Company as and when they fall due.

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position. However, due to the large number of parties comprising the Company's customer base, Management does not anticipate material losses from its debt collection.

Concentrations of the credit risk with respect to premium due and uncollected is less significant since the insured is dispersed across different industries and geographic regions in Thailand.

Credit quality analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit quality as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and debt securities measured at amortised cost, based on TRIS and Fitch ratings (Excluded unit trust classified as FVOCI debt securities).

	31 December 2024 (in thousand Baht)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government debts securities				
Non-rated	3,064,764	-	-	3,064,764
State enterprise debt securities				
Rated A and above	81,763	-	-	81,763

	31 December 2024				
		(in thouse	,		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
Investments measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income					
Private debt securities	014.0				
Rated A and above	814,077	-	-	814,077	
Rated BBB+ to A-	••	-	-	-	
Rated BBB and below	2 0 (0 (0 4			2000 004	
Carrying amount	3,960,604	-		3,960,604	
Allowance for excepted credit loss	115	-	-	115	
Investments measured at amortised cost					
Deposits at banks with original					
maturities over 3 months					
Rated A and above	300,813	_	_	300,813	
Rated BBB+ to A-	500,015	_	_	500,015	
Rated BBB and below	_	_	_	_	
Carrying amount	300,813		-	300,813	
Less allowance for excepted credit loss	-	_	_	500,015	
Net carrying amount	300,813			300,813	
and the same and	200,012			500,015	
		31 Decem			
		(in thouse			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
Investments measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income					
Government debts securities					
Non-rated	2,470,662	-	-	2,470,662	
State enterprise debt securities					
Rated A and above	79,381	_	_	79,381	
	73,301			75,501	
Private debt securities					
Rated A and above	864,955	_	-	864,955	
Rated BBB+ to A-	-	-	-	-	
Rated BBB and below					
Carrying amount	3,414,998	_	_	3,414,998	
Allowance for excepted credit loss	165		_	165	
Investments measured at amortised cost					
Deposits at banks with original					
maturities over 3 months	200 011			***	
Rated A and above	290,811	-	-	290,811	
Rated BBB+ to A-	-	-	-	-	
Rated BBB and below	700.011	***************************************			
Carrying amount	290,811	-	-	290,811	
Less allowance for excepted credit loss	**	-		-	
Net carrying amount	290,811	-	-	290,811	

24.9 Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents and investment assets deemed adequate for operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The analysis of the expected maturity profile of loss reserves and outstanding claims, net of reinsurance are as follows;

	Over 1-5		
	1 year	years (in thousand Baht)	Total
31 December 2024			
Insurance contract liabilities			
Loss reserves and outstanding claims, net	1,052,323	85,109	1,137,432
31 December 2023 Insurance contract liabilities	1.026.270	02.260	1 100 545
Loss reserves and outstanding claims, net	1,036,279	93,268	1,129,547

24.10 Carrying amount and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Carrying		Fair	value	
At 31 December 2024	Note	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
				(in thous	and Baht)	
Financial assets						
Investment in securities	7					
Government and state						
enterprise debt securities		3,146,527	_	3,146,527	-	3,146,527
Private debt securities		814,077	-	814,077	-	814,077
Equity securities		109,867	105,239	4,628	-	109,867
Unit trusts		44,400	-	44,400	-	44,400
Total		4,114,871	105,239	4,009,632		4,114,871
At 31 December 2023						
Financial assets						
Investment in securities	7					
Government and state						
enterprise debt securities		2,550,043	-	2,550,043	_	2,550,043
Private debt securities		864,955	-	864,955	_	864,955
Equity securities		122,723	118,639	,	-	122,723
Unit trusts		41,429	-	41,429	_	41,429
Total		3,579,150	118,639		-	3,579,150

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Financial instruments measured at fair value

The Company determines Level 1 fair values of investment in market equity which are in SET 100 by using the last bidding at the reporting date.

The Company determines Level 2 fair values for debt securities measured at FVOCI by reference price provided by the Thai Bond Market Association, unit trusts using net asset value (NAV) provided by asset management companies at the reporting date. For market equity which are not in SET 100, the fair value is based on last bidding price from SET at the reporting date.

For Level 3 fair value, the Company management performed this judgement by cost approach and expected future dividend and cashflows.

Transfer between Level 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy

At 31 December 2024, the Company did not have equity securities measured at FVOCI that were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 (2023: nil) or from Level 1 to Level 2 (2023: nil).

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of the following financial assets and financial liabilities are considered to be approximate to their fair values: cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, premiums due and uncollected, reinsurance assets and receivables, other assets, insurance contract liabilities, reinsurance payable, claim payable and other liabilities.

The fair value of deposits at financial institutions which have remaining terms to maturity of less than 90 days and for those with remaining terms to maturity greater than 90 days, the fair value are based on carrying value.

25 Securities and assets pledged with the Registrar

25.1 As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company's investments were pledged with the Registrar in accordance with the Non-Life Insurance Act No. 2 B.E. 2551 as follows:

	20	2024		2023	
	Book value	Face value	Book value	Face value	
		(in thous	and Baht)		
Bank of Thailand bond	15,453	15,000	15,302	15,000	
Total	15,453	15,000	15,302	15,000	

25.2 As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company's investments in debt securities and deposit at banks were reserved with the Registrar in accordance with the Notification of the Office of Insurance Commission regarding "Rates, Rules and Procedures for unearned premium reserve of Non-life Insurance Company B.E. 2557" as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Book value	Face value	Book value	Face value
		(in thous	and Baht)	
Government and Bank of				
Thailand bonds	548,854	543,000	470,486	468,000
Deposit at bank - time deposit	<u> </u>		100,000	100,000
Total	548,854	543,000	570,486	568,000

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26 Restricted and collateral assets

	2024	2023
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
Deposit at bank - time deposit	·	•
To secure bank guarantee - facilities issued by banks	800	800

27 Contribution to Non-Life Insurance Fund

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the accumulated Contribution to Non-Life Insurance Fund were as follows:

	2024	2023
	(in thousa	ıd Baht)
At 1 January	133,353	118,930
Increase during the year	24,302	14,423
At 31 December	157,655	133,353

28 Commitments with non - related parties

Commitments under office rental and service agreements

	2024	2023
	(in thousan	d Baht)
Operating lease commitments		
Within one year	5,032	1,226
After one year but within five years	4,073	235
Total	9,105	1,461

29 Contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2024 lawsuits have been brought against the Company, in relation to insurance claims of Baht 155 million (2023: Baht 217 million) whereas the sum insured of insurance policy and reinsurance claim recoverable of Baht 105 million and Baht 6 million, respectively (2023: Baht 138 million and Baht 4 million, respectively). The Company's management believes that the claim reserves accounted for in the financial statements are sufficient for potential losses in respect of those lawsuits.

30 Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) not yet adopted

A number of new TFRS which are relevant to the Company's operations are expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements on the date of initial application are as follows:

TFRS	Topic
TFRS 7*	Financial Instruments: Disclosures
TFRS 9*	Financial Instruments
TFRS 17	Insurance contracts
* TFRS - Financial instruments stand	ards

(a) TFRS - Financial instruments standards

TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 became effective for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts has allowed insurance entities that meet the conditions as laid down by TFRS 4, to use the deferral approach in application of TFRS 9 and TFRS 7 for insurance entities and continue to apply Accounting Guidance: Financial Instruments and Disclosures for Insurance Business until TFRS 17 Insurance contract becomes effective in 2025.

These TFRSs establish requirements related to definition, classification, recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, including accounting for derivatives and hedge accounting.

(b) TFRS 17 - Insurance contracts

TFRS 17 will replace TFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

TFRS 17 introduces the new measurement model which consists of fulfillment cash flows and a contractual service margin. The fulfillment cash flows represent the risk adjusted present value of the insurer's rights and obligations to the policyholders, comprising estimates of expected cash flows, discounting, and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The contractual service margin represents the unearned profit from in-force contracts that the Company will recognise as it provides services over the coverage period. The contractual service margin is earned based on a pattern of coverage units, reflecting the quantity of benefits provided. The simplified approach may be choosen to adopt when certain criteria are met.

The Company may elect to recognise the cumulative negative impact on insurance contract liablities from the adoption of TFRS 17 to retained earnings by applying the straight-line method within the period not exceeding 3 years from transition date.

TFRS 17 also introduces substantial changes in both presentation of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income, as well as more granular disclosure requirements.

Management is considering and closely monitoring the potential impact of adopting and initially applying those TFRSs on the financial statements. In addition, the adoption of the new accounting standard TFRS 17 has prompted a review of the corporate income tax regulation related to the insurance business. The insurance industry is awaiting an update of relevant tax regulations in order to assess the financial impact of such changes. The Company is closely monitoring the development and potential impact.

31 Event after reporting period

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 18 March 2025, the Board of Directors agreed to propose the meeting of shareholders will be held on 22 April 2025 to approve the appropriation of dividends of Baht 115 per share, amounting to Baht 164 million.