

Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited
Report and financial statements in which the equity method
is applied and separate financial statements
31 December 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements in which the equity method is applied of Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position in which in the equity method is applied as at 31 December 2025, and the related statements of comprehensive income in which the equity method is applied, changes in owner's equity in which the equity method is applied and cash flows in which the equity method is applied for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements in which the equity method is applied, including material accounting policy information, and have also audited the separate financial statements of Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited for the same period (collectively "the financial statements").

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2025, its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements in which the equity method is applied. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

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

Narissara Chaisuwan

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4812

EY Office Limited

Bangkok: 23 February 2026

Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Financial statements						
	Note	in which the equity method is applied			Separate financial statements		
		31 December 2025	31 December 2024	1 January 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	1 January 2024
			(Restated)		(Restated)		
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	9	401,839,455	289,651,036	317,357,337	401,839,455	289,651,036	317,357,337
Accrued investment income		62,053,860	51,224,807	52,151,157	62,053,860	51,224,807	52,151,157
Reinsurance contract assets	7	12,558,701,572	4,770,327,606	10,150,419,989	12,558,701,572	4,770,327,606	10,150,419,989
Debt financial assets	10.1	18,071,054,703	-	-	18,071,054,703	-	-
Equity financial assets	11.1	25,739,366,872	-	-	25,739,366,872	-	-
Investments in securities	12.1	-	50,174,554,689	51,008,790,790	-	50,174,554,689	51,008,790,790
Loans and interest receivables	13	1,025,655,306	1,147,590,765	1,075,040,457	1,025,655,306	1,147,590,765	1,075,040,457
Investment properties	14	31,734,592	48,964,221	66,241,055	31,734,592	48,964,221	66,241,055
Investments in associates	15.1	308,106,058	315,457,765	317,663,637	137,258,028	129,395,721	129,395,721
Premises and equipment	16	401,067,137	411,066,050	435,877,597	401,067,137	411,066,050	435,877,597
Right-of-use assets	17.1	798,012,160	821,089,458	816,192,862	798,012,160	821,089,458	816,192,862
Intangible assets	18	501,878,264	479,557,358	433,606,303	501,878,264	479,557,358	433,606,303
Other assets		861,693,952	752,206,112	1,177,455,932	861,693,952	752,206,112	1,177,455,932
Total assets		60,761,163,931	59,261,689,867	65,850,797,116	60,590,315,901	59,075,627,823	65,662,529,200
Liabilities and owners' equity							
Liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	7	27,753,283,345	21,823,703,178	26,079,982,890	27,753,283,345	21,823,703,178	26,079,982,890
Income tax payable		-	301,702,245	288,457,820	-	301,702,245	288,457,820
Lease liabilities	17.2	855,693,723	847,705,387	806,961,111	855,693,723	847,705,387	806,961,111
Employee benefit obligations	19	1,114,811,544	943,197,522	789,101,289	1,114,811,544	943,197,522	789,101,289
Deferred tax liabilities	20.1	2,445,285,528	3,129,709,182	3,765,844,030	2,411,115,922	3,092,496,773	3,728,190,447
Other liabilities		1,312,722,926	1,214,425,181	1,101,814,509	1,312,722,926	1,214,425,181	1,101,814,509
Total liabilities		33,481,797,066	28,260,442,695	32,832,161,649	33,447,627,460	28,223,230,286	32,794,508,066
Owners' equity							
Share capital							
Registered, issued and paid up							
106,470,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		1,064,700,000	1,064,700,000	1,064,700,000	1,064,700,000	1,064,700,000	1,064,700,000
Share premium		1,442,500,000	1,442,500,000	1,442,500,000	1,442,500,000	1,442,500,000	1,442,500,000
Retained earnings							
Appropriated							
Statutory reserve	21	106,470,000	106,470,000	106,470,000	106,470,000	106,470,000	106,470,000
Other reserve		7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Unappropriated		3,866,830,823	3,681,510,891	3,522,627,959	3,703,004,614	3,509,599,466	3,351,041,851
Other component of owners' equity		13,798,866,042	17,706,066,281	19,882,337,508	13,826,013,827	17,729,128,071	19,903,309,283
Total owners' equity		27,279,366,865	31,001,247,172	33,018,635,467	27,142,688,441	30,852,397,537	32,868,021,134
Total liabilities and owners' equity		60,761,163,931	59,261,689,867	65,850,797,116	60,590,315,901	59,075,627,823	65,662,529,200

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

Directors

Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	Financial statements			
		in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
			(Restated)		(Restated)
Profit or loss:					
Revenues					
Insurance revenue	22	31,350,719,561	31,340,956,197	31,350,719,561	31,340,956,197
Insurance service expenses	22	(31,590,111,951)	(18,062,062,303)	(31,590,111,951)	(18,062,062,303)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	22	2,501,261,590	(10,874,141,133)	2,501,261,590	(10,874,141,133)
Insurance service result	22	2,261,869,200	2,404,752,761	2,261,869,200	2,404,752,761
Net investment income	23	1,467,255,389	1,418,602,094	1,484,578,174	1,435,311,984
Net income on financial instruments	24	429,421	340,133,041	429,421	340,133,041
Fair value gain on financial instruments	25	9,940,000	-	9,940,000	-
Expected credit losses	26	(23,075,557)	(43,027,985)	(23,075,557)	(43,027,985)
Net investment income		1,454,549,253	1,715,707,150	1,471,872,038	1,732,417,040
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	27	(95,020,508)	(629,559,614)	(95,020,508)	(629,559,614)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	27	41,284,877	246,359,512	41,284,877	246,359,512
Net insurance finance expenses	27	(53,735,631)	(383,200,102)	(53,735,631)	(383,200,102)
Net investment income and insurance finance expenses		1,400,813,622	1,332,507,048	1,418,136,407	1,349,216,938
Other finance costs		(43,487,833)	(41,449,447)	(43,487,833)	(41,449,447)
Other operating expenses	28	(104,129,354)	(177,376,210)	(104,129,354)	(177,376,210)
Share of profits in associates under the equity method	15.2	7,216,265	17,116,536	-	-
Other income		180,841,460	162,243,440	180,841,460	162,243,440
Profit before income tax expenses		3,703,123,360	3,697,794,128	3,713,229,880	3,697,387,482
Less: Income tax expenses	20.2	(581,861,820)	(616,508,470)	(583,883,124)	(616,427,141)
Profit for the years		3,121,261,540	3,081,285,658	3,129,346,756	3,080,960,341
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Items to be recognised in profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>					
Shares of other comprehensive loss from associates	15.2	(5,107,494)	(2,612,519)	-	-
Gains on investment in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		50,990,502	-	50,990,502	-
Losses on revaluation of available-for-sale investments which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(2,649,384,470)	-	(2,649,384,470)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	27	(14,306,117)	(58,887,997)	(14,306,117)	(58,887,997)
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	27	(1,405,849)	(9,454,049)	(1,405,849)	(9,454,049)
Total Items to be recognised in profit or loss in subsequent periods		30,171,042	(2,720,339,035)	35,278,536	(2,717,726,516)
Add (less): Income taxes		(6,034,208)	544,067,807	(7,055,707)	543,545,303
Items to be recognised in profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income taxes		24,136,834	(2,176,271,228)	28,222,829	(2,174,181,213)
<i>Items not to be recognised in profit or loss in subsequent period:</i>					
Losses on investment in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(4,463,151,565)	-	(4,463,151,565)	-
Actuarial losses		(128,321,786)	(93,266,693)	(128,321,786)	(93,266,693)
Total Items not to be recognised in profit or loss in subsequent periods		(4,591,473,351)	(93,266,693)	(4,591,473,351)	(93,266,693)
Add: Income taxes		918,294,670	18,653,339	918,294,670	18,653,339
Items not to be recognised in profit or loss in subsequent periods - net of income taxes		(3,673,178,681)	(74,613,354)	(3,673,178,681)	(74,613,354)
Other comprehensive loss for the years		(3,649,041,847)	(2,250,884,582)	(3,644,955,852)	(2,248,794,567)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the years		(527,780,307)	830,401,076	(515,609,096)	832,165,774
Basic earnings per share:	32				
Earnings per share (Baht per share)		29.32	28.94	29.39	28.94

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

Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of changes in owners' equity
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied

Note	Issued and paid-up		Retained earnings			Other component of owners' equity							Total owners' equity
						Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	Equity instruments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	Revaluation surplus		Share of other comprehensive loss from associates - net of income taxes	Insurance/ reinsurance contract finance reserve - net of income tax	Total of other component of owners' equity	
								on available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income taxes					
								Statutory reserve	Other reserve				
	share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Other reserve	Unappropriated	- net of income tax	- net of income tax	income taxes	- net of income taxes	- net of income tax	of owners' equity		
Balance as at 31 December 2023 - as previously reported	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,852,277,382	-	-	19,882,952,064	(20,971,775)	-	19,861,980,289	33,327,927,671	
Cumulative effect of the adoption of TFRS 17	4.2	-	-	-	(329,649,423)	-	-	-	-	20,357,219	20,357,219	(309,292,204)	
Balance as at 1 January 2024 - restated	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,522,627,959	-	-	19,882,952,064	(20,971,775)	20,357,219	19,882,337,508	33,018,635,467	
Dividend paid	33	-	-	-	(2,847,789,372)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,847,789,372)	
Profit for the year - restated	-	-	-	-	3,081,285,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,081,285,658	
Other comprehensive loss for the year - restated	-	-	-	-	(74,613,354)	-	-	(2,119,507,576)	(2,090,015)	(54,673,636)	(2,176,271,227)	(2,250,884,581)	
Balance as at 31 December 2024 - restated	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,681,510,891	-	-	17,763,444,488	(23,061,790)	(34,316,417)	17,706,066,281	31,001,247,172	
Balance as at 31 December 2024 - as previously reported	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,989,625,202	-	-	17,763,444,488	(23,061,790)	-	17,740,382,698	31,343,677,900	
Cumulative effect of the adoption of TFRS 17	4.2	-	-	-	(308,114,311)	-	-	-	-	(34,316,417)	(34,316,417)	(342,430,728)	
Balance as at 31 December 2024 - restated	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,681,510,891	-	-	17,763,444,488	(23,061,790)	(34,316,417)	17,706,066,281	31,001,247,172	
Cumulative effect of the adoption of TFRS 9	4.2	-	-	-	49,961,528	13,434,846	17,700,048,114	(17,763,444,488)	-	-	(49,961,528)	-	
Balance as at 1 January 2025 - restated	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,731,472,419	13,434,846	17,700,048,114	-	(23,061,790)	(34,316,417)	17,656,104,753	31,001,247,172	
Transfer of gains on disposals of investment in equity securities to retained earnings	11.2	-	-	-	310,854,293	-	(310,854,293)	-	-	-	(310,854,293)	-	
Dividend paid	33	-	-	-	(3,194,100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,194,100,000)	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,121,261,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,121,261,540	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(102,657,429)	40,792,402	(3,570,521,252)	-	(4,085,995)	(12,569,573)	(3,546,384,418)	(3,649,041,847)	
Balance as at 31 December 2025	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,866,830,823	54,227,248	13,818,672,569	-	(27,147,785)	(46,885,990)	13,798,866,042	27,279,366,865	

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

Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of changes in owners' equity (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

Separate financial statements												
Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings			Other component of owners' equity					Total owners' equity	
			Statutory reserve	Appropriated		Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	Equity instruments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax	Revaluation surplus on available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income taxes		Insurance/ reinsurance contract finance reserve - net of income tax		Total of owners' equity other component
				Other reserve	Unappropriated			income - net of	income taxes			
Balance as at 31 December 2023 - as previously reported	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,680,691,274	-	-	19,882,952,064	-	19,882,952,064	33,177,313,338	
Cumulative effect of the adoption of TFRS 17	4.2	-	-	-	(329,649,423)	-	-	-	20,357,219	20,357,219	(309,292,204)	
Balance as at 1 January 2024 - restated	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,351,041,851	-	-	19,882,952,064	20,357,219	19,903,309,283	32,868,021,134	
Dividend paid	33	-	-	-	(2,847,789,372)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,847,789,372)	
Profit for the year - restated	-	-	-	-	3,080,960,341	-	-	-	-	-	3,080,960,341	
Other comprehensive loss for the year - restated	-	-	-	-	(74,613,354)	-	-	(2,119,507,576)	(54,673,636)	(2,174,181,212)	(2,248,794,566)	
Balance as at 31 December 2024 - restated	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,509,599,466	-	-	17,763,444,488	(34,316,417)	17,729,128,071	30,852,397,537	
Balance as at 31 December 2024 - as previously reported	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,817,713,777	-	-	17,763,444,488	-	17,763,444,488	31,194,828,265	
Cumulative effect of the adoption of TFRS 17	4.2	-	-	-	(308,114,311)	-	-	-	(34,316,417)	(34,316,417)	(342,430,728)	
Balance as at 31 December 2024 - restated	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,509,599,466	-	-	17,763,444,488	(34,316,417)	17,729,128,071	30,852,397,537	
Cumulative effect of the adoption of TFRS 9	4.2	-	-	-	49,961,528	13,434,846	17,700,048,114	(17,763,444,488)	-	(49,961,528)	-	
Balance as at 1 January 2025 - restated	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,559,560,994	13,434,846	17,700,048,114	-	(34,316,417)	17,679,166,543	30,852,397,537	
Transfer of gains on disposals of investment in equity securities to retained earnings	11.2	-	-	-	310,854,293	-	(310,854,293)	-	-	(310,854,293)	-	
Dividend paid	33	-	-	-	(3,194,100,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,194,100,000)	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,129,346,756	-	-	-	-	-	3,129,346,756	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(102,657,429)	40,792,402	(3,570,521,252)	-	(12,569,573)	(3,542,298,423)	(3,644,955,852)	
Balance as at 31 December 2025	1,064,700,000	1,442,500,000	106,470,000	7,000,000,000	3,703,004,614	54,227,248	13,818,672,569	-	(46,885,990)	13,826,013,827	27,142,688,441	

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

Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Financial statements			
	in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
		(Restated)		(Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Direct premium written	29,458,042,802	29,071,179,506	29,458,042,802	29,071,179,506
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses	(16,751,824,835)	(4,552,909,151)	(16,751,824,835)	(4,552,909,151)
Recoveries from reinsurance	12,542,762,084	570,425,973	12,542,762,084	570,425,973
Interest income	364,815,667	417,508,388	364,815,667	417,508,388
Dividend income	1,100,994,875	1,022,735,810	1,100,994,875	1,022,735,810
Other investment income	102,411,710	99,907,132	102,411,710	99,907,132
Other income	21,976,261	8,020,098	21,976,261	8,020,098
Gross claims and other directly attributable expenses have been paid	(16,288,319,614)	(13,731,127,823)	(16,288,319,614)	(13,731,127,823)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(7,145,557,545)	(7,107,778,734)	(7,145,557,545)	(7,107,778,734)
Other operating expenses	(1,175,314,396)	(842,063,332)	(1,175,314,396)	(842,063,332)
Income tax expenses	(747,108,530)	(331,000,872)	(747,108,530)	(331,000,872)
Cash received from financial assets	28,973,694,751	37,817,544,779	28,973,694,751	37,817,544,779
Cash paid from financial assets	(26,928,538,964)	(39,412,144,263)	(26,928,538,964)	(39,412,144,263)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,528,034,266	3,030,297,511	3,528,034,266	3,030,297,511
Cash flows from investing activities				
Disposals of premises and equipment	1,104,761	1,463,560	1,104,761	1,463,560
Purchases of premises and equipment	(63,539,323)	(49,905,185)	(63,539,323)	(49,905,185)
Purchases of intangible assets	(86,409,326)	(97,959,333)	(86,409,326)	(97,959,333)
Net cash used in investing activities	(148,843,888)	(146,400,958)	(148,843,888)	(146,400,958)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of lease liabilities	(72,885,903)	(63,366,355)	(72,885,903)	(63,366,355)
Dividend paid	(3,194,108,726)	(2,848,236,499)	(3,194,108,726)	(2,848,236,499)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,266,994,629)	(2,911,602,854)	(3,266,994,629)	(2,911,602,854)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	112,195,749	(27,706,301)	112,195,749	(27,706,301)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the years	289,651,036	317,357,337	289,651,036	317,357,337
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss increase	(7,330)	-	(7,330)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the years	401,839,455	289,651,036	401,839,455	289,651,036

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

Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited

Notes to interim financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited (the Company) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the provision of non-life insurance. The Company's registered office is located at No. 25, Bangkok Insurance Building, South Sathon Road, Tung Ma Ha Mek, Sathon, Bangkok.

Since 12 September 2024, the Company has BKI Holdings Public Company Limited, a public company incorporated in Thailand, is a parent company and such parent company was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) on 18 September 2024. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the parent company holds 97.72% of the issued and paid-up ordinary shares of the Company.

Prior to 12 September 2024, the Company's major shareholder was Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited held 9.97% of the issued and paid-up ordinary shares of the Company.

2. Basis for preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547, and in accordance with Thai accounting practices related to insurance and the accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by the Office of Insurance Commission ("OIC"), and in accordance with the format of financial statements specified in the Notification of OIC regarding criteria, procedures, terms and conditions for preparation and submission of financial statements and operating performance reports of non-life insurance companies B.E. 2566 dated 8 February 2023.

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

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

2.1 The financial statements in which the equity method is applied

The Company has prepared the financial statements, in which equity method is applied, which have presented investments in associates under the equity method.

2.2 Separate financial statements

The Company has prepared its separate financial statements, which have presented investments in associates under the cost method.

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

During the year, the Company has adopted the revised financial reporting standards which are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements except for the following standard, which involves changes to key principles, as summarised below.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (which will supersede IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts)

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

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

The Company has adopted this financial reporting standard by restating the prior year financial statements presented for comparative purposes as if the Company had applied this accounting policy since the beginning of the comparative period.

The cumulative effect of adopting TFRS 17 is described in Note 4.2 to the financial statements.

TFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Revised 2023) and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (which will supersede Thai Accounting Guidance related to financial instruments and disclosures applicable to insurance business)

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

The Company has adopted this financial reporting standard by selecting to recognise the cumulative effects of the changes as an adjustment to retained earnings and other components of equity as of 1 January 2025 and has not retrospectively restated the prior year financial statements presented for comparative purposes.

The cumulative effect of adopting TFRS 9 is described in Note 4.2 to the financial statements.

3.2 Financial reporting standard that will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026

The Federation of Accounting Professions issued a revised financial reporting standard, which is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. This financial reporting standard was aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards with most of the changes directed towards clarifying accounting treatment and providing accounting guidance for users of the standards.

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

4. Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies due to the adoption of new financial reporting standards

As described in Note 3.1 to the financial statements, the Company has adopted TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and TFRS 9 Financial Instruments during the current year. The impact on the financial statements from the adoption of these financial reporting standards can be summarised as follows.

4.1 Transition

4.1.1 TFRS 17 Insurance contracts

The adoption of TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, the Company considers the transition date to be 1 January 2024. The Company applies the Full Retrospective Approach (FRA). Except for a group of insurance contracts where historical data is limited, the Company has selected to apply the Fair Value Approach (FVA).

Full Retrospective Approach

The Company has determined to recognise and measure a group of insurance contracts as if TFRS 17 had been applied since the inception date of the insurance contracts. The calculation of contractual service margin (CSM) at the time of initial recognition of the group of contracts will be based on the facts and circumstances at that time. The CSM will be calculated up to the transition date.

Fair Value Approach

The Company calculates the CSM under the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) at the transition date by determining the difference between the fair value of the insurance contracts group and the fulfilment cash flows at that date.

The Company determines the fair value of the group of insurance contracts using the cost of capital method, referencing the amount of capital required to fulfill the contracts and the expected return on that capital. The Company estimates the expected cash flows and the required capital to be maintained throughout the duration of the group of contracts, discounting them at the desired rate of return on capital.

4.1.2 TFRS 9 Financial instruments

The Company has implemented this financial reporting standard by recognising the cumulative effect of first-time adoption as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity as of 1 January 2025 and will not restate the prior year's comparative financial statements.

As of 1 January 2025, the reclassification according to TFRS 9 is presented as below.

Financial instruments	Reclassification	
	Previously reported	Restated
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Accrued investment income	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Loans and interest receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Debt financial assets		
- Government and state enterprise securities	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other comprehensive income
- Private sector debt securities	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other comprehensive income
- Investment units	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss
- Deposits at financial institutions which matured over 3 months	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Equity financial assets		
- Common stocks and investment units	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through other comprehensive income

4.2 The cumulative impact due to the adoption of new TFRS

4.2.1 The impact on the financial position as of 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025, after the adjustments made from the adoption of TFRS 17 and TFRS 9, can be presented as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied				
	31 December 2024 Previously reported	Impacts of TFRS 17	31 December 2024 Restated	Impacts of TFRS 9	1 January 2025 Restated
Assets					
Premium receivables	4,776,649	(4,776,649)	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	10,178,076	(10,178,076)	-	-	-
Reinsurance receivables	637,610	(637,610)	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	-	4,770,328	4,770,328	-	4,770,328
Investments in securities	50,174,555	-	50,174,555	(50,174,555)	-
Debt financial assets	-	-	-	18,246,396	18,246,396
Equity financial assets	-	-	-	31,928,159	31,928,159
Other assets	612,431	139,775	752,206	-	752,206
Liabilities and owners' equity					
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	24,644,034	(2,820,331)	21,823,703	-	21,823,703
Due to reinsurers	4,604,628	(4,604,628)	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	3,215,317	(85,608)	3,129,709	-	3,129,709
Other liabilities	4,043,660	(2,829,235)	1,214,425	-	1,214,425
Owners' equity					
Retained earnings - unappropriated	3,989,625	(308,115)	3,681,510	49,961	3,731,471
Other component of owners' equity	17,740,382	(34,316)	17,706,066	(49,961)	17,656,105

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	31 December 2024	Impacts of	31 December 2024	Impacts of	1 January 2025
	Previously reported	TFRS 17	Restated	TFRS 9	Restated
Assets					
Premium receivables	4,776,649	(4,776,649)	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	10,178,076	(10,178,076)	-	-	-
Reinsurance receivables	637,610	(637,610)	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	-	4,770,328	4,770,328	-	4,770,328
Investments in securities	50,174,555	-	50,174,555	(50,174,555)	-
Debt financial assets	-	-	-	18,246,396	18,246,396
Equity financial assets	-	-	-	31,928,159	31,928,159
Other assets	612,431	139,775	752,206	-	752,206
Liabilities and owners' equity					
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	24,644,034	(2,820,331)	21,823,703	-	21,823,703
Due to reinsurers	4,604,628	(4,604,628)	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	3,178,104	(85,608)	3,092,496	-	3,092,496
Other liabilities	4,043,660	(2,829,235)	1,214,425	-	1,214,425
Owners' equity					
Retained earnings - unappropriated	3,817,714	(308,115)	3,509,599	49,961	3,559,560
Other component of owners' equity	17,763,444	(34,316)	17,729,128	(49,961)	17,679,167

The details of the impact on retained earnings and other components of owner's equity after the adjustments made from the implementation of TFRS 9 as of 1 January 2025, can be presented as follows.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements
	<hr/>
<u>Retained earnings - Unappropriated</u>	
Reversal of impairment losses on equity instruments previously classified as available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	62,452
Income tax effect	(12,491)
Total	<hr/> <u>49,961</u>
<u>Other components of owners' equity</u>	
Reversal of impairment losses on equity instruments previously classified as available-for-sale investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(62,452)
Income tax effect	12,491
Total	<hr/> <u>(49,961)</u>

4.2.2 The impact on the financial position as of 1 January 2024, after the adjustments made from the implementation of TFRS 17, can be presented as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		
	31 December 2023	Impacts of	1 January 2024
	Previously reported	TFRS 17	Restated
Assets			
Premium receivables	4,448,157	(4,448,157)	-
Reinsurance assets	15,443,764	(15,443,764)	-
Reinsurance receivables	577,701	(577,701)	-
Reinsurance contract assets	-	10,150,420	10,150,420
Other assets	1,012,752	164,704	1,177,456
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	28,736,483	(2,656,500)	26,079,983
Due to reinsurers	4,268,601	(4,268,601)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	3,843,167	(77,323)	3,765,844
Other liabilities	3,944,596	(2,842,781)	1,101,815
Owners' equity			
Retained earnings - unappropriated	3,852,277	(329,649)	3,522,628
Other component of owners' equity	19,861,980	20,357	19,882,337

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		
	31 December 2023	Impacts of	1 January 2024
	Previously reported	TFRS 17	Restated
Assets			
Premium receivables	4,448,157	(4,448,157)	-
Reinsurance assets	15,443,764	(15,443,764)	-
Reinsurance receivables	577,701	(577,701)	-
Reinsurance contract assets	-	10,150,420	10,150,420
Other assets	1,012,752	164,704	1,177,456
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	28,736,483	(2,656,500)	26,079,983
Due to reinsurers	4,268,601	(4,268,601)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	3,805,513	(77,323)	3,728,190
Other liabilities	3,944,596	(2,842,781)	1,101,815
Owners' equity			
Retained earnings - unappropriated	3,680,691	(329,649)	3,351,042
Other component of owners' equity	19,882,952	20,357	19,903,309

4.2.3 The impact on the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024, after the adjustments which presented for comparative purpose, as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		
	For the year ended 31 December 2024		
	Previously reported	Impacts of TFRS 17	Restated
Profit or loss:			
Gross premium written	31,736,069	(31,736,069)	-
Premium ceded to reinsurers	(11,868,622)	11,868,622	-
Unearned premium reserves increased			
from prior year	(481,199)	481,199	-
Fee and commission income	2,095,480	(2,095,480)	-
Gross claims	(10,261,501)	10,261,501	-
Reversal claim recovery from reinsurers	(1,100,175)	1,100,175	-
Commissions and brokerages	(4,025,017)	4,025,017	-
Other underwriting expenses	(2,992,013)	2,992,013	-
Operating expenses	(1,190,530)	1,190,530	-
Investment expenses	(95,234)	95,234	-
Insurance revenue	-	31,340,956	31,340,956
Insurance service expenses	-	(18,062,062)	(18,062,062)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts			
held	-	(10,874,141)	(10,874,141)
Finance expenses from insurance			
contracts issued	-	(629,560)	(629,560)
Finance income from reinsurance			
contracts held	-	246,360	246,360
Other operating expenses	-	(177,376)	(177,376)
Income tax expenses	(611,124)	(5,384)	(616,508)
Other comprehensive income:			
Finance expenses from insurance			
contracts issued - net of tax	-	(47,110)	(47,110)
Finance expenses from reinsurance			
contracts held - net of tax	-	(7,563)	(7,563)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Separate financial statements			
For the year ended 31 December 2024			
	Previously reported	Impacts of TFRS 17	Restated
Profit or loss:			
Gross premium written	31,736,069	(31,736,069)	-
Premium ceded to reinsurers	(11,868,622)	11,868,622	-
Unearned premium reserves increased from prior year	(481,199)	481,199	-
Fee and commission income	2,095,480	(2,095,480)	-
Gross claims	(10,261,501)	10,261,501	-
Reversal claim recovery from reinsurers	(1,100,175)	1,100,175	-
Commissions and brokerages	(4,025,017)	4,025,017	-
Other underwriting expenses	(2,992,013)	2,992,013	-
Operating expenses	(1,190,530)	1,190,530	-
Investment expenses	(95,234)	95,234	-
Insurance revenue	-	31,340,956	31,340,956
Insurance service expenses	-	(18,062,062)	(18,062,062)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	(10,874,141)	(10,874,141)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	(629,560)	(629,560)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	-	246,360	246,360
Other operating expenses	-	(177,376)	(177,376)
Income tax expenses	(611,043)	(5,384)	(616,427)
Other comprehensive income:			
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued - net of tax	-	(47,110)	(47,110)
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held - net of tax	-	(7,563)	(7,563)

5. Accounting policies

5.1 Product classification

The Company classifies issued insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held as either insurance contracts or investment contracts based on the significance of insurance risk transferred. Insurance contracts are those that transfer significant insurance risk, while investment contracts are those that do not transfer significant insurance risk. The significance of insurance risk is assessed based on the probability of an insured event occurring and the magnitude of its potential impact, considering the present value of additional benefits the Company would be required to pay to policyholders if an insured event occurs, compared to the amount payable if the insured event does not occur, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it is not reclassified thereafter and continues to be accounted for as an insurance contract for the remaining coverage period, even if the insurance risk subsequently reduces significantly, unless the contract terms are modified in a way that results in derecognition of the original contract and recognition of a new contract. A contract initially classified as an investment contract at inception may subsequently be classified as an insurance contract if the level of insurance risk increases significantly.

All issued insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held are classified as insurance contracts that do not have the characteristics of directly sharing benefits. Therefore, the Company does not have any issued insurance contracts or reinsurance contracts held that are classified as investment contracts.

5.2 Insurance contract (insurance contract issued for insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contracts held for reinsurance contract assets)

a. Separating components from insurance contracts

At the inception of the contract, the Company will assess whether an insurance contract contains any components that fall within the scope of other financial reporting standards. If such components meet the criteria for separation, the Company separates and accounts for those components in accordance with the relevant financial reporting standards. The remaining component of the contract is then accounted for in accordance with TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

The Company does not have any insurance contracts that include components requiring separation from the insurance contract.

b. Aggregation of insurance contract

The Company aggregate the issued insurance contracts into contract portfolios for the purpose of measurement of the insurance contracts. The Company will define the group of insurance contracts by dividing the portfolio of contracts that have similar risks and are managed together and further divide each portfolio into annual cohort (segregated by the year the insurance contracts were issued). These annual cohorts will be classified based on their profitability using actuarial method, which include (a) onerous contract group upon initial recognition; (b) groups of contracts that, upon initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and (c) group of any remaining contracts in the annual cohort.

However, groups of contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous can change into onerous contract if there are changes in assumptions and actual experience.

For reinsurance contracts held, the Company will consider aggregating these contracts separately from the issued insurance contracts and define groups of reinsurance contracts held on a contract-by-contract basis, by grouping contracts into portfolios of reinsurance contracts that have similar risks and are managed together. Each portfolio is then divided into annual cohorts, which are further classified based on expected profitability by applying the same principles used for issued insurance contracts, as described above. In applying the concept of identifying onerous contracts, the approach is applied in reverse for reinsurance contracts held. Accordingly, reinsurance contracts held that correspond to underlying insurance contracts that are onerous are classified as reinsurance contracts held that are net profitable at initial recognition.

c. Recognition

The Company recognises the group of insurance contracts issued from the earliest of the beginning of its coverage period or the date of the first payment received from the policyholder becomes due (or if there is no contractual due date, the date of the first payment received from the policyholder will be used).

In the case of an onerous contract, recognising in the profit or loss when the group of contracts becomes an onerous contract.

In recognition of the insurance contract group, if a new contract is added, the Company will include that contract in the existing group. If the new contract does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the existing group, the Company will create a new group. Once the contract group is determined at the initial recognition date, the Company will not change the composition of the group thereafter.

For reinsurance contracts held, the Company recognises the group of reinsurance contract held from the beginning of its coverage period of the group. In cases where the reinsurance contracts provide proportional coverage, the Company must defer the recognition of the reinsurance contracts held until the date the underlying insurance contracts are initially recognised. However, if the Company recognises a group of underlying insurance contracts that create a loss before that date, and the related reinsurance contracts were entered into before that date, the Company will also recognise the group of reinsurance contracts held on that earlier date.

d. Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows are derived from the underwriting costs and the initiation of the group of insurance contracts issued, which occur directly from the portfolio of that insurance contract group. This includes cash flows that do not arise directly from the insurance contract group within that portfolio.

The Company allocates the insurance acquisition cash flows to the insurance contract group, which includes groups arising from the renewal of those contracts. This allocation is done using a systematic and rational method, based on data that can be substantiated and is reasonable given all available information.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company adjusts the amounts allocated to each group to reflect changes in the assumptions. The Company will not change the amounts allocated to the contract group after all contracts have been added to that group.

e. Contract boundaries.

The measurement of the value of a group of insurance contracts will include all future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. At the end of the reporting period, the Company will reassess the boundary of new contracts based on changes in the circumstances on the Company's substantive rights and obligations, which may lead to changes in the contract boundary.

Cash flows are included within the contract boundary if those cash flows arise from substantive rights and obligations during the reporting period, where the Company can compel the policyholders to pay premiums or has an obligation to provide services under the insurance contract to the policyholders.

The obligation can also be considered fulfilled when the company can assess the new risks of a portfolio containing that contract and can fully determine the pricing or level of benefits that reflect the risks of that portfolio. In determining the premium pricing up to the date when the risks are reassessed, the Company will not consider risks occurring after the reassessment date. The reassessment of risks will only consider the risks transferred from the policyholder to the Company, including both insurance risks and financial risks.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows will include within the contract boundary if they arise from the significant rights and obligations of the Company that exist during the reporting period, where the Company is compelled to pay money to the reinsurer or where the Company has the right to receive services under the reinsurance contract from the reinsurer.

The right to receive services from the reinsurer will be considered terminated when the reinsurer can assess the risks transferred to the new reinsurer and can determine the pricing or level of benefits that reflect those reassessed risks, or the reinsurer has the right to terminate the coverage.

f. Measurement

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) - Contracts measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)

The Company applies PAA for the measurement of a group of insurance contracts with coverage periods of each contract in the group equal to or less than one year. For contracts with coverage periods exceeding one year, the Company has tested PAA to ensure that the value of the LRC of the group of insurance contracts will not differ significantly from the value of the liabilities for the remaining coverage if measured using the general measurement approach. In addition, the Company will re-test the use of PAA when events occur that affect the conditions for applying this method.

At initial recognition, the carrying amount of LRC will be equal to the premiums received at the date of initial recognition.

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of LRC will increase by the premiums received during the reporting period and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue when services have been provided during that period.

For reinsurance contracts held, at initial recognition the Company measures the reinsurance asset for a group of reinsurance contracts held using the premium allocation approach, whereby the liability for remaining coverage equals the reinsurance premiums paid.

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage increases by the reinsurance premiums paid during the period and by the amortisation of reinsurance acquisition cash flows recognised as income during the period. The carrying amount decreases by the amount recognised as reinsurance expense as services are received during the period, and by any increase in reinsurance acquisition cash flows allocated after initial recognition.

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) - Contracts not measured under PAA

The Company uses a general method for measurement of insurance contract group with coverage periods exceeding one year and does not opt for the premium allocation method.

At initial recognition, the Company measures the value of a group of insurance contracts by summing (a) Fulfilment cash flow (FCF), which comprise the present value of expected future cash flows (PVFCF) under the contract boundary and risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA) and (b) CSM.

The FCF of the contracts will not reflect the Company's non-performance risks according to its obligation.

The RA that the Company determined separately from other estimates, will reflect the compensation that the Company expects to receive for the uncertainty in the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risks.

The CSM is recognised as revenue when the Company has fulfilled its obligations under the insurance contracts in the future. At the initial recognition date, if the FCF of the contracts are net cash inflows, it is considered that this group of contracts is not onerous, and therefore, no revenue or expenses are recognised at that time. If the cash flows are net cash outflows, it indicates that this group of contracts is considered onerous. In this case, the Company will recognise the net cash outflows as a loss in the profit or loss. A loss component (LC) will be presented in the statement of comprehensive income as a reversal of the loss from the group of contracts that is considered onerous, and it will not be included as insurance revenue.

At the end of the reporting period, the Company will adjust the FCF of the contracts to reflect current information and will recognise interest income on the CSM using the discount rate at the initial recognition date (locked-in rates). The adjustments will be made for experience and/or changes in assumptions that are non-economic factors.

For reinsurance contracts held, the Company will measure the reinsurance contract asset for the group of reinsurance contracts held using the same general methods as those used for issued insurance contracts. However, this method will be reflecting the characteristics of the reinsurance contracts held.

Loss component (LC)

The Company will recognise a loss in the profit or loss for the net cash outflows of the onerous contract group. This results in the carrying amount of the liability for the group of contracts being equal to FCF of the contracts, and the contractual service margin (CSM) being zero. The insurance contract group will be treated as onerous in subsequent measurements if the estimated cash outflows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM.

The loss-recovery component arising from groups of reinsurance contracts held, in situations where the Company recognises losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts, is determined by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts by the proportion of expected claims recoveries from the related group of reinsurance contracts held. The Company applies to a systematic and rational method in determining the proportion of losses recognised on groups of insurance contracts that are covered by the reinsurance contracts held.

If during the coverage period there are facts and circumstances indicating that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company will calculate the difference between the carrying amount of LRC and the FCF that relate to the remaining coverage of the group of insurance contracts. In cases where FCF exceed the carrying amount of LRC, the Company will recognise a loss in the profit or loss and adjust LRC accordingly.

Liability for incurred claims (LIC)

The Company measures the liability for incurred claims (LIC) for a group of insurance contracts using the FCF of the claims both reported and not yet reported claims. This includes estimates of other related expenses involved in claim's operating and managing. The Company also adjusts future cash flows to reflect the time value of money, and the financial risks associated with those cash flows.

The Company will recognise a RA to account for the uncertainty that future cash outflows may exceed the expected amounts related to the group of insurance contracts. RA will reflect the amount that the insurer would need to pay to eliminate such uncertainties. The Company will assess RA separately from other estimates, using a volatility risk margin based on historical data of the Company.

g. Derecognition and contract modification

The Company will derecognise an insurance contract when the insurance contract is terminated, meaning when the obligations specified in the insurance contract have been fulfilled, or the contract has been canceled. In cases where the terms of the insurance contract have significant changes, the Company will recognise the contract under the modified terms as a new contract. However, if the modifications do not meet the criteria for derecognition, the Company will apply the changes in cash flows resulting from the modifications as changes in the estimates of FCF of the contract.

h. Presentation

The Company presents separately, in the statement of financial position, the carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance contracts issued as liabilities and reinsurance contracts held as assets.

The Company separately presents insurance service results within profit or loss, comprising a) insurance revenue from insurance contracts issued, b) insurance service expenses from insurance contracts issued, and c) income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held. The Company opts to present income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held on a net basis as a single line item.

The Company separately presents insurance finance expenses arising from insurance contracts issued and insurance finance income arising from reinsurance contracts held within profit or loss. The Company has opted to recognise the effects of changes in discount rates in other comprehensive income, presented separately as insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued and insurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held.

5.3 Insurance revenue

Contracts measured under PAA

Insurance revenue for each reporting period is the amount of premiums received for services provided during period. The Company allocates the premiums to each reporting period based on the passage of time.

Contracts not measured under PAA

The Company recognises insurance revenue when it has provided services under the insurance contract during the period. This recognition is based on changes in LRC that relate to the insurance contract, which includes the components of (a) CSM from remaining coverage units; (b) RA of the current service; (c) estimates of claims and insurance expenses at the beginning of the period; and (d) other amount, this may include experience adjustments for premiums received from both current and past services.

Moreover, the Company allocates premiums related to the cash inflows that contribute to obtaining insurance for each reporting period using a passage of time basis. The Company recognises the allocated amount as insurance revenue and insurance service expenses in equal amounts.

The Company will recognise CSM as insurance revenue each year based on the coverage units provided in the current year and those expected to be provided in the future. The recognised amount allocated to the coverage units provided in the current year will reflect either profit or loss. The number of coverage units is the volume of services provided under the contract, considering the number of benefits to be provided and the expected coverage period. This assessment considers forecasts regarding contract cancellations, as well as the likelihood of insured events that may impact the expected coverage duration. The Company will review and update the coverage units to ensure they are current as of the end of the reporting period.

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

5.4 Insurance service expenses

The Company recognises insurance service expenses in the profit or loss when the expenses are actually incurred. The insurance service expenses consist of (a) claims incurred and other insurance service expenses; (b) amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows. For contracts measured under the PAA, the Company will amortise the insurance acquisition cash flows using the straight-line basis over the coverage period of the group of contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the amortised amount will equal the recognised insurance revenue; (c) losses from onerous contracts and reversal of such losses; and (d) adjustments for LIC and other related changes.

Insurance service expenses will not include the effects of the time value of money, financial risks, and any changes that occur related to those items.

Incurred claims consist of claims and claims handling expenses arising from direct insurance business, for both reported and unreported losses. These are presented at the amount of claims and related expenses, net of salvage and other recoveries (if any).

5.5 Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held

Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held consist of the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid, less the amounts recoverable from reinsurers.

The Company recognises the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in the profit or loss as it received service under the group of reinsurance contracts held. For contracts measured under PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid for each period is the amount of reinsurance premiums expected to be paid for the services received during that period. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid related to services received in each period represents the total of the changes in assets for the remaining coverage related to the services for which the Company expects to pay compensation.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held covering underlying onerous contracts, the Company will determine the expected loss component that is recoverable of the assets for the remaining coverage. The Company will recognise the underlying onerous contracts if it enters into reinsurance contracts that cover those insurance contracts before or at the same time as recognising the insurance contracts. This recognition is calculated based on the changes in FCF of the group of reinsurance contracts held, which are related to future services resulting from changes in FCF of the underlying onerous contracts.

The expected recoverable loss component will be determined based on the amount presented in the statement of comprehensive income in subsequent, which represents the reversal of the expected loss recoverable from the reinsurance contracts held. This component will not be included in the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. The Company will adjust the expected recoverable loss component to reflect changes in the loss components of the group of underlying onerous contracts, but it does not exceed the losses of the group of underlying onerous contracts.

5.6 Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise changes in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts resulting from the effects of the time value of money, financial risks, and changes occurring in such items. The Company recognises Insurance finance income or expenses at the Lock-in-rate discount rate in the profit or loss and select to recognise the effects of changes in the discount rate through other comprehensive income.

5.7 Other revenue and expenses recognition

a. Investment income

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

Interest on loans is recognised as revenue over the term of the loans based on the amount of outstanding principal. No accrual is made for loans with interest default over six continuous months. Interest on investments in debt securities is recognised as revenue on the effective interest rate over the investment holding periods. Interest on deposits is recognised as revenue over the term of deposits on an accrual basis.

Dividends on investments are recognised as revenues when the right to receive the dividend is established.

b. Net income on financial instruments

Gains (losses) arising from the disposal or derecognition of debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and debt instruments measured at amortised cost (AMC) are recognised in profit or loss on the date the transactions occur.

c. Fair value gain on financial instruments

Fair value gains (losses) on financial instruments comprise fair value gains (losses) arising from the measurement of debt instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), and gains (losses) from foreign exchange revaluation. The Company recognises such gains or losses in profit or loss on the date the fair value measurement is performed.

d. Other finance costs

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

- e. Other operating expenses

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

5.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and at banks, and all highly liquid investment with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions. Increase (decrease) in an allowance for expected credit loss is recorded as an expenses during the years.

5.9 Financial assets (Investment assets)

- a. Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

Debt financial assets

Debt securities at amortised cost

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

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

Debt securities at FVOCI

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

Interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to profit or loss.

Debt securities at FVTPL

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

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

Equity financial assets

Equity securities designated at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to irrevocably classify its equity investments which are not held for trading as equity instruments designated at FVOCI. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss, except when the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, the gains are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Equity securities designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Loan and interest receivables

The Company classified and presented loans and interest receivables, presenting their value at the principal amount, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

b. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

5.10 Investment properties

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

Depreciation of investment properties is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 33 years. Depreciation of the investment properties is recognised as expense in profit or loss.

On disposal of investment properties, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period when the asset is derecognised.

5.11 Investment in associates

Investments in associates as presented in the financial statements, in which the equity method is applied, is recorded initially at cost and adjusted to reflect the proportionate share of the associate's operating results and is deducted by dividend income.

Investments in associates as presented in the separate financial statements is stated at cost net of allowance for impairment (if any). Loss on impairment is recorded as an expense in profit or loss.

5.12 Premises and equipment and depreciation

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

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

Buildings	- 20 years and 33 years
Condominium units	- 20 years
Furniture, fixture and office equipment	- 3 years and 5 years
Vehicles	- 5 years

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss. No depreciation is provided for land and construction in progress.

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

5.13 Leases

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

The Company as a lessee

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

(a) Right-of-use assets

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

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

Land	15 and 38	years
Buildings	3 and 5	years
Office equipment	5	years
Vehicles	5	years

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

(b) Lease liabilities

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

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

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

5.14 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired are recognised at cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and allowance for impairment (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on the straight-line basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss. No amortisation is provided for computer softwares under development.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives, which are computer softwares, have the economic lives of 3, 5 and 10 years.

5.15 Impairment of assets

(a) Financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at FVTPL. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

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

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

For receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. ECL are calculated based on its historical credit loss experience.

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

(b) Non-financial assets

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

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

5.16 Employee benefits obligation

(a) Defined contribution plan

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

(b) Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefits

The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan. In addition, the Company provides other long-term employee benefit plan, namely long service awards.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plans are determined based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income and adjusted directly to retained earnings and those arising from other long-term benefits are recognised immediately in profit and loss.

5.17 Provisions

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

5.18 Income taxes

Income tax expenses represent the sum of corporate income taxes currently payable and deferred income taxes.

(a) Current income taxes

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

(b) Deferred income taxes

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

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

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

The Company records deferred income taxes directly to equity if they relate to items that are recorded directly to equity.

Since the revenue department has not yet issued a conclusion regarding non-deductible expenses for the calculation of corporate income tax following the adoption of TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, the Company has continued to calculate corporate income tax using the previous method. The difference between the tax expense calculated under the existing method and the amount recognised in the financial statements under the new financial reporting standard has been recorded as deferred income tax. The related items will be adjusted when the revenue department issues the relevant regulation, and it becomes effective.

5.19 Related party transactions

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

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

5.20 Foreign currencies

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

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling at the end of reporting periods. Gains and losses on exchange are recorded as revenues or expenses in profit or loss.

5.21 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

6.1 Level of aggregation of insurance contracts

The management is required to exercise judgement in determining whether a contract is onerous at the date of initial recognition. For contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, the assessment is based on the likelihood of changes in assumptions that, if they were to occur, would result in the contracts becoming onerous, together with information related to the estimated profitability of the product groups.

6.1 Measurement of insurance contract liabilities

Liabilities for insurance contracts issued and assets for reinsurance contracts held will be measured based on groups of insurance contracts. The measurement process for these liabilities involves several significant estimates and judgments, which can be summarised below.

a. Estimates of future cash flows

Management shall estimate future cash flows based on reasonable supporting information that can be obtained without bias and undue cost or effort. This information includes both internal and external data related to claims and other experiences to reflect the estimates of future events. Therefore, judgment shall be exercised in determining the underlying assumptions used in estimating future cash flows, which include operational assumptions and economic assumptions.

The Company adjusts the estimated PVFCF from reinsurance contracts held to account for potential losses arising from credit risk and other disputes, in order to reflect the non-performance risks of the reinsurer.

b. Expense assumptions used in future cash flow estimation

Insurance acquisition cash flows and other expenses that are incurred in fulfilling the contracts comprise direct costs, fixed and variable costs that are allocated. The Company estimates future expenses related to fulfillment of contract by using current expenses and past experiences. Expenses incurred in fulfilling of contracts include costs related to claims management, policy administration, and other expenses directly associated with the group of insurance contracts, including allocated fixed and variable costs incurred by the Company.

c. Discount rate

The Company calculates the discount rate using a bottom-up approach, referencing the risk-free rate of return from investments. The risk-free rate used by the Company is derived from the yield on Thai government bonds. The Company discounts cash flows of liability for remaining coverage for contract not measured under PAA and liability for incurred claims, as its settlement period for most claims is longer than one year.

d. Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The Company determines the RA using the confidence level at the 75 percentiles, employing provisions for adverse deviations (PADs) calculated from the distribution of non-financial risks and the correlation assumptions among these risks. The Company will adjust the best estimate with the PADs.

e. Contractual service margin

The amount of CSM to be recognised in profit or loss depends on the identification of coverage units used to allocate CSM in the current period and those expected to be provided in the future. The Company must exercise discretion in determining the quantity of service provided under the contracts, the expected coverage period, and the time value of money on a contract-by-contract basis.

6.3 Classification of reinsurance contracts

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

6.4 Allowance for expected credit losses and allowance for impairment on financial assets

The management is required to use judgement in estimating allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets. The Company's calculation of allowance for expected credit losses depends on the criteria used for assessment of a significant increase in credit risk, the risk that collateral value cannot be realised, the probability of debt collection. The use of different estimates and assumptions could affect the amount of the allowance for credit losses and, therefore, the allowance may need to be adjusted in the future.

The Company sets aside allowance for impairment on available-for-sale equity investments, and investments in associates when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is “significant” or “prolonged” requires the management judgement.

6.5 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercises judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets, and include consideration of credit risk (the Company and its counterparty), liquidity risk, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value recognised in the statement of financial position and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

6.6 Premises and equipment and depreciation

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

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

6.7 Leases

The Company as a lessee

Determining the lease term with extension and termination options

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

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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

The Company as a lessor

Lease classification

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

6.8 Intangible assets and allowance for impairment

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

6.9 Deferred tax assets

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

6.10 Employee benefit obligations

Employee benefit obligations are determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary incremental rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate, based on their best knowledge of current events and arrangements.

6.11 Litigation

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

7. Composition of the statement of financial position for insurance contracts

The analysis of the amounts presented in the statement of financial position for insurance contracts, presented in the table below as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements					
	31 December 2025					
		Non-motor			Total	Total
		Insurance contracts measured under the PAA	Insurance contracts not measured under the PAA	Insurance contracts not measured under the PAA		
Motor ⁽¹⁾	PAA	PAA	Total	Total		
Insurance contract liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities excluding assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	8,449,950	14,726,656	4,576,677	19,303,333	27,753,283	
Reinsurance contract assets	547,093	10,036,522	1,975,087	12,011,609	12,558,702	

⁽¹⁾ Contract measured under PAA as a whole

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements					
	31 December 2024					
		Non-motor			Total	Total
		Insurance contracts measured under the PAA	Insurance contracts not measured under the PAA	Insurance contracts not measured under the PAA		
Motor ⁽¹⁾	PAA	PAA	Total	Total		
Insurance contract liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities excluding assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	10,572,298	7,569,400	3,682,005	11,251,405	21,823,703	
Reinsurance contract assets	604,764	3,257,410	908,154	4,165,564	4,770,328	

⁽¹⁾ Contract measured under PAA as a whole

7.1 Insurance contracts issued

7.1.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

Motor

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Insurance contracts issued	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements				
	For the year ended 31 December 2025				
	LRC		LIC for contracts measured under the PAA		Total
Excluding LC	LC	PVFCF	RA		
Beginning balance					
Insurance contract liabilities	7,825,148	1	2,667,814	79,335	10,572,298
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	7,825,148	1	2,667,814	79,335	10,572,298
Insurance revenue	(12,919,918)	-	-	-	(12,919,918)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(1)	9,010,502	50,923	9,061,424
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF related to the LIC	-	-	(160,039)	(76,142)	(236,181)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	251	-	-	251
Insurance acquisition cash flows	3,299,422	-	-	-	3,299,422
Insurance service expenses	3,299,422	250	8,850,463	(25,219)	12,124,916
Insurance service result	(9,620,496)	250	8,850,463	(25,219)	(795,002)
Finance expenses	-	-	5,020	-	5,020
Total amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(9,620,496)	250	8,855,483	(25,219)	(789,982)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	10,790,480	-	-	-	10,790,480
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(8,823,424)	-	(8,823,424)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(3,299,422)	-	-	-	(3,299,422)
Total cash flows	7,491,058	-	(8,823,424)	-	(1,332,366)
Ending balance					
Insurance contract liabilities	5,695,710	251	2,699,873	54,116	8,449,950
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	5,695,710	251	2,699,873	54,116	8,449,950

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Insurance contracts issued	LRC		LIC for contracts measured under the PAA		Total
	Excluding LC	LC	PVFCF	RA	
Beginning balance					
Insurance contract liabilities	6,753,703	114	2,351,930	73,091	9,178,838
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	6,753,703	114	2,351,930	73,091	9,178,838
Insurance revenue	(13,391,435)	-	-	-	(13,391,435)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(114)	9,099,844	76,015	9,175,745
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF related to the LIC	-	-	(109,946)	(69,771)	(179,717)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	1	-	-	1
Insurance acquisition cash flows	3,470,711	-	-	-	3,470,711
Insurance service expenses	3,470,711	(113)	8,989,898	6,244	12,466,740
Insurance service result	(9,920,724)	(113)	8,989,898	6,244	(924,695)
Finance expenses	260,035	-	8,232	-	268,267
Total amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(9,660,689)	(113)	8,998,130	6,244	(656,428)
Cash flows					
Premium received	14,163,275	-	-	-	14,163,275
Claim and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(8,682,246)	-	(8,682,246)
Insurance acquisition cash flow	(3,431,141)	-	-	-	(3,431,141)
Total cash flows	10,732,134	-	(8,682,246)	-	2,049,888
Ending balance					
Insurance contract liabilities	7,825,148	1	2,667,814	79,335	10,572,298
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	7,825,148	1	2,667,814	79,335	10,572,298

Non-motor

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Insurance contract issued	LRC		LIC	LIC under the PAA		Total
	Excluding		not under			
	LC	LC	PAA	PVFCF	RA	
Beginning balance						
Insurance contract liabilities	3,677,744	19,082	1,190,609	6,209,322	154,648	11,251,405
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	3,677,744	19,082	1,190,609	6,209,322	154,648	11,251,405
Insurance revenue	(18,430,801)	-	-	-	-	(18,430,801)
Insurance service expenses						
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(13,853)	2,978,494	13,484,109	63,453	16,512,203
Changes that related to past service - changes in the FCF related to the LIC	-	-	(90,495)	(303,622)	(124,335)	(518,452)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	12,487	-	-	-	12,487
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	3,458,958	-	-	-	-	3,458,958
Insurance service expenses	3,458,958	(1,366)	2,887,999	13,180,487	(60,882)	19,465,196
Insurance service result	(14,971,843)	(1,366)	2,887,999	13,180,487	(60,882)	1,034,395
Finance expenses	84,957	-	3,983	15,366	-	104,306
Total amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(14,886,886)	(1,366)	2,891,982	13,195,853	(60,882)	1,138,701
Cash flows						
Premium received	20,944,892	-	-	-	-	20,944,892
Claim and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(1,814,720)	(8,663,670)	-	(10,478,390)
Insurance acquisition cash flow	(3,553,275)	-	-	-	-	(3,553,275)
Total cash flows	17,391,617	-	(1,814,720)	(8,663,670)	-	6,913,227
Ending balance						
Insurance contract liabilities	6,182,475	17,716	2,267,871	10,741,505	93,766	19,303,333
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	6,182,475	17,716	2,267,871	10,741,505	93,766	19,303,333

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Insurance contract issued	LRC		LIC			Total
	Excluding LC	LC	not under PAA	LIC under the PAA		
				PVFCF	RA	
Beginning balance						
Insurance contract liabilities	7,960,441	30,489	1,072,605	11,469,308	165,477	20,698,320
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	7,960,441	30,489	1,072,605	11,469,308	165,477	20,698,320
Insurance revenue	(17,949,521)	-	-	-	-	(17,949,521)
Insurance service expenses						
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(22,730)	1,461,711	6,479,622	117,484	8,036,087
Changes that related to past service - changes in the FCF related to the LIC	-	-	(142,408)	(5,394,472)	(128,313)	(5,665,193)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	11,323	-	-	-	11,323
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	3,213,105	-	-	-	-	3,213,105
Insurance service expenses	3,213,105	(11,407)	1,319,303	1,085,150	(10,829)	5,595,322
Insurance service result	(14,736,416)	(11,407)	1,319,303	1,085,150	(10,829)	(12,354,199)
Finance expenses	375,309	-	8,770	36,101	-	420,180
Total amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(14,361,107)	(11,407)	1,328,073	1,121,251	(10,829)	(11,934,019)
Cash flows						
Premium received	13,446,059	-	-	-	-	13,446,059
Claim and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(1,210,069)	(6,381,237)	-	(7,591,306)
Insurance acquisition cash flow	(3,367,649)	-	-	-	-	(3,367,649)
Total cash flows	10,078,410	-	(1,210,069)	(6,381,237)	-	2,487,104
Ending balance						
Insurance contract liabilities	3,677,744	19,082	1,190,609	6,209,322	154,648	11,251,405
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	3,677,744	19,082	1,190,609	6,209,322	154,648	11,251,405

7.1.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances excluding insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Insurance contracts issued	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
	For the year ended 31 December 2025			
	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total
Beginning balance				
Insurance contract liabilities	2,543,021	77,213	1,061,771	3,682,005
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	2,543,021	77,213	1,061,771	3,682,005
Change that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(965,124)	(965,124)
Change in RA for the risk expired	-	(26,443)	-	(26,443)
Experience adjustment	1,495,563	-	-	1,495,563
	1,495,563	(26,443)	(965,124)	503,996
Change that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	114,586	(7,538)	(107,048)	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(1,099,728)	41,929	1,057,799	-
Experience adjustments	(285,880)	-	285,880	-
	(1,271,022)	34,391	1,236,631	-
Change that relate to past service				
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF related to the LIC	(58,520)	(31,975)	-	(90,495)
	(58,520)	(31,975)	-	(90,495)
Insurance service result	166,021	(24,027)	271,507	413,501
Finance expenses	53,608	-	35,333	88,941
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	219,629	(24,027)	306,840	502,442
Cash flows				
Premiums received	2,984,806	-	-	2,984,806
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(1,805,427)	-	-	(1,805,427)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(787,149)	-	-	(787,149)
Total cash flows	392,230	-	-	392,230
Ending balance				
Insurance contract liabilities	3,154,880	53,186	1,368,611	4,576,677
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	3,154,880	53,186	1,368,611	4,576,677

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Insurance contracts issued	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total
Beginning balance				
Insurance contract liabilities	2,291,128	88,023	648,951	3,028,102
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	2,291,128	88,023	648,951	3,028,102
Change that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(857,208)	(857,208)
Change in RA for the risk expired	-	(23,761)	-	(23,761)
Experience adjustment	66,514	-	-	66,514
	66,514	(23,761)	(857,208)	(814,455)
Change that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(106,218)	(11,472)	117,690	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(1,057,117)	47,204	1,009,913	-
Experience adjustments	(99,384)	-	99,384	-
	(1,262,719)	35,732	1,226,987	-
Change that relate to past service				
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF related to the LIC	(119,627)	(22,781)	-	(142,408)
	(119,627)	(22,781)	-	(142,408)
Insurance service result	(1,315,832)	(10,810)	369,779	(956,863)
Finance expenses	74,524	-	43,041	117,565
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(1,241,308)	(10,810)	412,820	(839,298)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	3,435,397	-	-	3,435,397
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(1,210,069)	-	-	(1,210,069)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(732,127)	-	-	(732,127)
Total cash flows	1,493,201	-	-	1,493,201
Ending balance				
Insurance contract liabilities	2,543,021	77,213	1,061,771	3,682,005
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	2,543,021	77,213	1,061,771	3,682,005

7.1.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the period excluding insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Insurance contract issued	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements		
	For the year ended 31 December 2025		
	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total
PVFCF - outflows			
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	614,965	-	614,965
- Cash flow excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	919,840	-	919,840
PVFCF - outflows	1,534,805	-	1,534,805
PVFCF - inflows	(2,634,533)	-	(2,634,533)
PVFCF	(1,099,728)	-	(1,099,728)
RA	41,929	-	41,929
CSM	1,057,799	-	1,057,799
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	-	-	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Insurance contract issued	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements		
	For the year ended 31 December 2024		
	Non-onerous contracts originated	Onerous contracts originated	Total
PVFCF - outflows			
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	600,121	-	600,121
- Cash flow excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	868,376	-	868,376
PVFCF - outflows	1,468,497	-	1,468,497
PVFCF - inflows	(2,525,614)	-	(2,525,614)
PVFCF	(1,057,117)	-	(1,057,117)
RA	47,204	-	47,204
CSM	1,009,913	-	1,009,913
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	-	-	-

During the current period, the Company has not acquired insurance contract.

7.1.4 The amounts at transition under TFRS 17 excluding insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Insurance contract issued	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements		
	New contracts and contracts measured under FRA	contracts measured under FVA	Total
	CSM as at 1 January 2024	504,871	144,080
Change that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss from service provided	(804,693)	(52,515)	(857,208)
Change that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	29,327	88,363	117,690
Contracts initially recognised in the period	1,009,913	-	1,009,913
Experience adjustments	64,013	35,371	99,384
Finance expenses	42,353	688	43,041
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	340,913	71,907	412,820
CSM as at 31 December 2024	845,784	215,987	1,061,771
CSM as at 1 January 2025	845,784	215,987	1,061,771
Change that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss from service provided	(910,500)	(54,624)	(965,124)
Change that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(94,629)	(12,419)	(107,048)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	1,057,799	-	1,057,799
Experience adjustments	263,082	22,798	285,880
Finance expenses	35,060	273	35,333
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	350,812	(43,972)	306,840
CSM as at 31 December 2025	1,196,596	172,015	1,368,611

7.1.5 Expected recognition of contractual service margin

(Unit: Thousand)

The number of years over expected for recognised CSM under insurance contract issued	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	31 December	
	2025	2024
Within 1 year	702,378	198,509
1 - 5 years	440,433	507,772
More than 5 years	225,800	355,490
Total	1,368,611	1,061,771

7.2 Reinsurance contract held

7.2.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claim.

Motor

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

Reinsurance contracts held	For the year ended 31 December 2025				
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims under the PAA		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	PVFCF	RA	Total
Beginning balance					
Insurance contract liabilities	470,160	-	128,895	5,709	604,764
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	470,160	-	128,895	5,709	604,764
Net income (expenses)					
Reinsurance expenses	(398,162)	-	-	-	(398,162)
Incurred claims recovery	-	-	1,078,869	3,402	1,082,271
Changes that related to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(420,882)	(5,366)	(426,248)
Other changes	-	13	-	-	13
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non- performance	-	-	39	-	39
Total net income (expenses)	(398,162)	13	658,026	(1,964)	257,913
Finance income	-	-	68	-	68
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(398,162)	13	658,094	(1,964)	257,981
Cash flows					
Premiums paid net of directly attributable expenses	29,214	-	-	-	29,214
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(344,866)	-	(344,866)
Total cash flows	29,214	-	(344,866)	-	(315,652)
Ending balance					
Insurance contract liabilities	101,212	13	442,123	3,745	547,093
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	101,212	13	442,123	3,745	547,093

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024					
Reinsurance contracts held	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims under the PAA		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	PVFCF	RA	Total
Beginning balance					
Insurance contract liabilities	276,814	7	30,585	7,859	315,265
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	276,814	7	30,585	7,859	315,265
Net income (expenses)					
Reinsurance expenses	(520,422)	-	-	-	(520,422)
Incurred claims recovery	-	-	638,476	5,195	643,671
Changes that related to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(125,222)	(7,345)	(132,567)
Other changes	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non- performance	-	-	5,547	-	5,547
Total net income (expenses)	(520,422)	(7)	518,801	(2,150)	(3,778)
Finance income	11,332	-	666	-	11,998
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(509,090)	(7)	519,467	(2,150)	8,220
Cash flows					
Premiums paid net of directly attributable expenses	702,436	-	-	-	702,436
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(421,157)	-	(421,157)
Total cash flows	702,436	-	(421,157)	-	281,279
Ending balance					
Insurance contract liabilities	470,160	-	128,895	5,709	604,764
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	470,160	-	128,895	5,709	604,764

Non-motor

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Reinsurance contracts held	Remaining coverage			Incurred claims under PAA		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Incurred claims not under PAA	PVFCF	RA	Total
Beginning balance						
Insurance contract liabilities	5,354,223	2,137	41,108	(1,331,714)	99,810	4,165,564
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	5,354,223	2,137	41,108	(1,331,714)	99,810	4,165,564
Net income (expenses)						
Reinsurance expenses	(9,434,276)	-	-	-	-	(9,434,276)
Incurred claims recovery	-	-	2,231,343	10,682,291	37,139	12,950,773
Changes that related to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(175,005)	(1,043,595)	(70,579)	(1,289,179)
Other changes	-	(446)	-	-	-	(446)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non- performance	16,464	-	(33)	46	-	16,477
Total net income (expenses)	(9,417,812)	(446)	2,056,305	9,638,742	(33,440)	2,243,349
Finance income	27,955	-	2,083	9,773	-	39,811
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(9,389,857)	(446)	2,058,388	9,648,515	(33,440)	2,283,160
Cash flows						
Premiums paid net of directly attributable expenses	5,342,238	-	-	-	-	5,342,238
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(720,766)	941,413	-	220,647
Total cash flows	5,342,238	-	(720,766)	941,413	-	5,562,885
Ending balance						
Insurance contract liabilities	1,306,604	1,691	1,378,730	9,258,214	66,370	12,011,609
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	1,306,604	1,691	1,378,730	9,258,214	66,370	12,011,609

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Reinsurance contracts held	Remaining coverage			Incurred claims under PAA		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Incurred claims not under PAA	PVFCF	RA	Total
Beginning balance						
Insurance contract liabilities	3,698,680	4,106	(5,810)	8,811,752	127,927	12,636,655
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	3,698,680	4,106	(5,810)	8,811,752	127,927	12,636,655
Net income (expenses)						
Reinsurance expenses	(9,595,546)	-	-	-	-	(9,595,546)
Incurred claims recovery	-	-	715,720	3,793,357	68,957	4,578,034
Changes that related to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(186,000)	(5,733,395)	(97,074)	(6,016,469)
Other changes	-	(1,969)	-	-	-	(1,969)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	52,104	-	13,593	99,891	-	165,588
Total net income (expenses)	(9,543,442)	(1,969)	543,313	(1,840,147)	(28,117)	(10,870,362)
Other change that affect to net income	186,107	-	3,673	35,127	-	224,907
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(9,357,335)	(1,969)	546,986	(1,805,020)	(28,117)	(10,645,455)
Cash flows						
Premiums paid net of directly attributable expenses	11,012,878	-	-	-	-	11,012,878
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(500,068)	(8,338,446)	-	(8,838,514)
Total cash flows	11,012,878	-	(500,068)	(8,338,446)	-	2,174,364
Ending balance						
Insurance contract liabilities	5,354,223	2,137	41,108	(1,331,714)	99,810	4,165,564
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	5,354,223	2,137	41,108	(1,331,714)	99,810	4,165,564

7.2.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances excluding insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Reinsurance contracts held	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
	For the year ended 31 December 2025			
	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total
Beginning balance				
Insurance contract liabilities	533,808	21,754	352,592	908,154
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	533,808	21,754	352,592	908,154
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(621,414)	(621,414)
Change in the RA for the risk expired	-	(15,300)	-	(15,300)
Experience adjustments	1,345,789	-	-	1,345,789
	1,345,789	(15,300)	(621,414)	709,075
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	119,800	688	(120,488)	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(598,764)	26,167	572,597	-
Experience adjustments	(275,365)	-	275,365	-
	(754,329)	26,855	727,474	-
Changes that relate to past service				
Changes that related to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	(167,268)	(7,737)	-	(175,005)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	(124)	-	-	(124)
	(167,392)	(7,737)	-	(175,129)
Net income	424,068	3,818	106,060	533,946
Finance income	12,669	-	17,369	30,038
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	436,737	3,818	123,429	563,984
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	1,086,718	-	-	1,086,718
Recoveries from reinsurance	(583,769)	-	-	(583,769)
Total cash flows	502,949	-	-	502,949
Ending balance				
Insurance contract liabilities	1,473,494	25,572	476,021	1,975,087
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	1,473,494	25,572	476,021	1,975,087

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements				
For the year ended 31 December 2024				
Reinsurance contracts held	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total
Beginning balance				
Insurance contract liabilities	204,026	36,187	368,615	608,828
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	204,026	36,187	368,615	608,828
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(523,122)	(523,122)
Change in RA for the risk expired	-	(17,606)	-	(17,606)
Experience adjustments	177,527	-	-	177,527
	177,527	(17,606)	(523,122)	(363,201)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	36,695	(12,076)	(24,619)	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(460,785)	36,478	424,307	-
Experience adjustments	(89,420)	-	89,420	-
	(513,510)	24,402	489,108	-
Changes that relate to past service				
Changes that related to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	(164,771)	(21,229)	-	(186,000)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	65,698	-	-	65,698
	(99,073)	(21,229)	-	(120,302)
Net expenses	(435,056)	(14,433)	(34,014)	(483,503)
Finance income	10,702	-	17,991	28,693
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(424,354)	(14,433)	(16,023)	(454,810)
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	1,254,204	-	-	1,254,204
Recoveries from reinsurance	(500,068)	-	-	(500,068)
Total cash flows	754,136	-	-	754,136
Ending balance				
Insurance contract liabilities	533,808	21,754	352,592	908,154
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	533,808	21,754	352,592	908,154

7.2.3 Impact of contracts initially recognised in the period excluding insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
For the year ended 31 December 2025			
Contracts purchased			
Reinsurance contracts held	Contracts originated not	Contracts originated	Total
	in a net gain	in a net gain	
PVFCF - inflows	451,461	-	451,461
PVFCF - outflows	(1,050,225)	-	(1,050,225)
PVFCF	(598,764)	-	(598,764)
RA	26,167	-	26,167
CSM	572,597	-	572,597
Increase in insurance contract assets from contracts recognised in the period	-	-	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
For the year ended 31 December 2024			
Contracts purchased			
Reinsurance contracts held	Contracts originated not	Contracts originated	Total
	in a net gain	in a net gain	
PVFCF - inflows	342,130	-	342,130
PVFCF - outflows	(802,915)	-	(802,915)
PVFCF	(460,785)	-	(460,785)
RA	36,478	-	36,478
CSM	424,307	-	424,307
Increase in insurance contract assets from contracts recognised in the period	-	-	-

7.2.4 The amounts at transition under TFRS 17 excluding insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Reinsurance contracts held	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements		
	New contracts and		Total
	contracts measured under FRA	contracts measured under FVA	
CSM as at 1 January 2024	370,020	(1,405)	368,615
Change that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss from service provided	(509,780)	(13,342)	(523,122)
Change that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(12,586)	(12,033)	(24,619)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	424,307	-	424,307
Experience adjustments	56,981	32,439	89,420
Finance expenses	17,991	-	17,991
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(23,087)	7,064	(16,023)
CSM as at 31 December 2024	346,933	5,659	352,592
CSM as at 1 January 2025	346,933	5,659	352,592
Change that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in profit or loss from service provided	(607,098)	(14,316)	(621,414)
Change that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(113,765)	(6,723)	(120,488)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	572,597	-	572,597
Experience adjustments	254,905	20,460	275,365
Finance expenses	17,097	272	17,369
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	123,736	(307)	123,429
CSM as at 31 December 2025	470,669	5,352	476,021

7.2.5 Expected recognition of contractual service margin

(Unit: Thousand)

The number of years over expected for recognised CSM under reinsurance contract held	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	31 December	
	2025	2024
Within 1 year	311,379	235,481
1 - 5 years	162,205	114,137
More than 5 years	2,437	2,974
Total	476,021	352,592

7.3 Claim development table

a. Gross claims development table

(Unit: Million Baht)

Accident year	Prior to	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
/Reporting year	2016											
Loss reserves:												
- as at accident year		7,157	8,454	8,246	9,431	11,471	13,512	25,877	12,195	14,273	22,181	
- Next one year		7,407	8,004	8,239	9,687	11,024	13,579	26,261	12,272	14,112		
- Next two years		7,295	7,564	8,113	9,528	10,899	13,548	21,409	12,381			
- Next three years		7,130	7,501	8,142	9,501	10,859	13,479	21,313				
- Next four years		7,099	7,535	8,097	9,500	10,814	13,459					
- Next five years		7,076	7,534	8,062	9,489	10,704						
- Next six years		7,069	7,519	8,044	9,524							
- Next seven years		7,055	7,399	8,039								
- Next eight years		7,052	7,395									
- Next nine years		7,051										
Ultimate loss		7,051	7,395	8,039	9,524	10,704	13,459	21,313	12,381	14,093	23,084	
Cumulative												
payments		(7,050)	(7,345)	(7,974)	(9,443)	(10,370)	(13,385)	(20,251)	(11,832)	(12,870)	(10,898)	
Net ultimate loss	70	1	50	65	81	334	74	1,062	549	1,223	12,186	15,695
Impact of discount rate												(3)
Risk adjustment												165
Liability for incurred claims - gross												15,857

b. Net claims development table

(Unit: Million Baht)

Accident year	Prior to												
/Reporting year	2016	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	
Loss reserves:													
- as at accident year		5,415	5,724	5,491	6,972	7,721	10,436	16,266	8,604	10,727	16,417		
- Next one year		5,549	5,736	5,403	7,163	7,607	10,522	16,448	8,642	10,637			
- Next two years		5,275	5,554	5,406	7,053	7,582	10,507	16,401	8,655				
- Next three years		5,272	5,547	5,402	7,052	7,564	10,487	16,396					
- Next four years		5,267	5,542	5,395	7,042	7,551	10,488						
- Next five years		5,252	5,538	5,381	7,038	7,543							
- Next six years		5,253	5,532	5,378	7,036								
- Next seven years		5,242	5,532	5,378									
- Next eight years		5,242	5,531										
- Next nine years		5,242											
Ultimate loss		5,242	5,531	5,378	7,036	7,543	10,488	16,396	8,655	10,649	16,513		
Cumulative													
payments		(5,241)	(5,527)	(5,376)	(7,023)	(7,521)	(10,459)	(16,317)	(8,586)	(10,369)	(12,390)		
Net ultimate loss	4	1	4	2	13	22	29	79	69	280	4,123	4,626	
Impact of discount rate													
													(1)
Risk adjustment													
													83
Liability for incurred													
claims - net													4,708

7.4 Assumptions

Assumptions used in measurement of liability for incurred claims are as below.

(a) Assumptions of claim experiences

At the end of the reporting periods, the Company estimates loss reserves using historical experience and actuarial technique, which is a standard that is generally accepted. In estimation of loss reserves, they are classified as gross (before reinsurance) and net (after reinsurance) reserves, by accident year, and duration of claim development. The Company uses the higher value between those determined from the Payment Method and the Incurred Method but excluding disaster losses. However, in calculation using the above-mentioned data, the management is required to exercise judgement to exclude all large claims in order to eliminate the fluctuations in loss development factor but include certain relevant large claims on a case-by-case basis where appropriate.

(b) Assumptions of related expenses

The Company estimates the unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE) based on Claim Department's incurred expenses, for example, salaries, employee benefits, and technology costs, which is set as a ratio of ULAE to claims paid.

(c) Risk adjustment

The Company has established its assumptions based on its historical experience. In addition, the Company has determined the risk adjustment using a confidence level corresponding to the 75th percentile

(d) Discount rate

The Company determines the discount rate using a bottom-up approach, referencing a risk-free rate. The risk-free rate applied by the Company is derived from the yields on Thai government bonds.

8. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

As at 31 December 2025, carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as follow.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

	31 December 2025				
	Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	Equity instruments designated at FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at AMC	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	401,839	401,839
Accrued investment income	-	-	-	62,054	62,054
Debt financial assets	151,940	6,104,387	-	11,814,728	18,071,055
Equity financial assets	-	-	25,739,367	-	25,739,367
Loan and interest receivables	-	-	-	1,025,655	1,025,655
Financial liabilities					
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	855,694	855,694

9. Cash and cash equivalents

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	2,361	2,312
Deposits at banks with no fixed maturity date	299,485	287,339
Deposits at banks with fixed maturity date	100,000	-
Total	401,846	289,651
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(7)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	401,839	289,651

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, deposits at banks carried interests at the rates between 0.05 and 0.50 percent per annum and 0.05 and 0.55 percent per annum, respectively.

10. Debt financial assets

10.1 Classified by type of financial assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	
	Cost/ Amortised cost	Fair value
Debt instruments measured at FVTPL		
Investment units	142,000	151,940
Add: Unrealised gain	9,940	
Debt instruments measured at FVTPL - net	151,940	
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI		
Government and state enterprise securities	5,534,857	5,581,185
Private sector debt securities	543,050	523,202
Total	6,077,907	6,104,387
Add: Unrealised gain	67,784	
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(41,304)	
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI - net	6,104,387	
Debt instruments measured at AMC		
Deposits at financial institutions which matured over 3 months	11,815,455	
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(727)	
Debt instruments measured at AMC - net	11,814,728	
Debt financial assets - net	18,071,055	

10.2 Classified by stage of credit risk

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements

	31 December 2025	
	Fair value	Allowance for expected credit losses
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI		
Stage 1 - Debt securities without a significant increase of credit risk	6,047,282	(252)
Stage 3 - Credit impaired debt securities	57,105	(41,052)
Total	6,104,387	(41,304)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements

	31 December 2025		
	Gross carrying value	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net carrying value
Debt instruments measured at AMC			
Stage 1 - Debt securities without a significant increase of credit risk	11,815,455	(727)	11,814,728
Total	11,815,455	(727)	11,814,728

10.3 Investments subject to restriction and commitment

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company placed certain assets as securities and insurance reserves with the Registrar in accordance with the Non-life Insurance Act and placed with the bank to secure bank overdraft facilities and others as required in the normal course of business of the Company as described below.

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
	2025		2024	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Placed as securities				
State enterprise bonds	14.0	15.1	14.0	14.5
Placed as insurance reserves				
Ordinary shares	35.2	162.7	35.2	144.4
Government and state enterprise bonds	2,240.0	2,272.6	1,680.0	1,675.0
Debentures	210.0	212.7	290.0	289.1
	<u>2,485.2</u>	<u>2,648.0</u>	<u>2,005.2</u>	<u>2,108.5</u>
Placed to secure bank overdraft facilities				
Deposits at financial institutions	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Placed as performance bonds				
State enterprise bonds	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Placed to secure bank guarantees				
Deposits at financial institutions	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0

11. Equity financial assets

11.1 Classified by type of financial assets

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	
	Cost	Fair value
Equity instruments designated measured at FVOCI		
Common stocks	7,226,882	24,661,369
Investment Units	1,239,144	1,077,998
Total	8,466,026	25,739,367
Add: Unrealised gain	17,273,341	
Equity financial assets - net	25,739,367	
		(Unit: Thousand Baht)
		Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements
		31 December 2025
	Fair value	Dividend received during the year
Equity instruments designated measured at FVOCI		
Domestic marketable equity securities	23,097,706	927,552
Domestic non-marketable equity securities	2,641,661	91,753
Total	25,739,367	1,019,305

11.2 Disposal of investments

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company disposed of its investments in equity securities designated to be measured at FVOCI from the accounts. The Company therefore transferred the previous recognised changes in the fair value of these investments in other comprehensive income, to be recognised in retained earnings as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
	For the year ended 31 December 2025			
	Fair value at the disposal date	Dividend received	Gains (losses) on revaluation previously recognised in other comprehensive income	Reason for derecognition
Investments derecognised				
Domestic marketable equity securities	2,341,505	68,201	395,451	Disposal
Domestic non-marketable equity securities	-	-	(6,883)	Write-off
Total	<u>2,341,505</u>	<u>68,201</u>	388,568	
Less: Income taxes			<u>(77,714)</u>	
Net			<u>310,854</u>	

12. Investments in securities as at 31 December 2024 under the former accounting policy

12.1 Classified by type of investment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements

31 December 2024

	Cost/	
	Amortised cost	Fair value
Available-for-sale investments measured at FVOCI		
Government and state enterprise securities	7,507,476	7,518,050
Private sector debt securities	788,050	753,600
Common stocks	8,577,074	30,953,712
Unit trusts	1,368,025	1,116,447
Total	18,240,625	40,341,809
Add: Unrealised gains	22,204,306	
Less: Allowance for impairment	(62,452)	
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(40,670)	
Available-for-sale investments measured at FVOCI - net	<u>40,341,809</u>	
Held-to-maturity investments measured at AMC		
Deposits at financial institutions which matured over 3 months	9,833,515	
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(769)	
Held-to-maturity investments measured at AMC - net	<u>9,832,746</u>	
Investment in securities - net	<u><u>50,174,555</u></u>	

12.2 Classified by stage of credit risk

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements

31 December 2024

	Fair value	Allowance for expected credit losses
Available-for-sale investments measured at FVOCI		
Stage 1 - Debt securities without a significant increase of credit risk	8,221,770	(399)
Stage 3 - Credit impaired debt securities	49,880	(40,271)
Total	8,271,650	(40,670)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements

31 December 2024

	Gross carrying value	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net carrying value
Held-to-maturity investments measured at AMC			
Stage 1 - Debt securities without a significant increase of credit risk	9,833,515	(769)	9,832,746
Total	9,833,515	(769)	9,832,746

13. Loans and interest receivables

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balances of loans and interest receivables, classified by stage of credit risk, were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

Classification	31 December 2025		
	Mortgaged loans	Others	Total
Stage 1 - Loans without a significant increase of credit risk	684,743	5,328	690,071
Stage 3 - Credit impairment loans	480,045	-	480,045
Total	1,164,788	5,328	1,170,116
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(144,461)	-	(144,461)
Loans and interest receivables - net	1,020,327	5,328	1,025,655

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

Classification	31 December 2024		
	Mortgaged loans	Others	Total
Stage 1 - Loans without a significant increase of credit risk	756,657	7,225	763,882
Stage 3 - Credit impairment loans	505,750	-	505,750
Total	1,262,407	7,225	1,269,632
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(122,041)	-	(122,041)
Loans and interest receivables - net	1,140,366	7,225	1,147,591

Credit limits granted to each employee under the Company's employee welfare plan shall not exceeding 30 times of employee's salary and Baht 1,000,000 for personal guarantee loans with interest being charged at the rate of 3.0% per annum, and not exceed 60 times of employee's salary and Baht 5,000,000 for mortgaged loans with interest being charged at the rate of 2.5% per annum.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balances of employee loans were Baht 194.7 million and Baht 191.3 million, respectively.

14. Investment properties

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the investment properties were presented below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which
the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cost	533,653	533,653
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(501,918)	(484,689)
Net book value	<u>31,735</u>	<u>48,964</u>

Reconciliations of the net book value of investment properties for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were presented below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which
the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the years ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Net book value at beginning of the years	48,964	66,241
Depreciation charged for the years	(17,229)	(17,277)
Net book value at end of the years	<u>31,735</u>	<u>48,964</u>

The fair values of the investment properties as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were stated as below:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
Office building for rent	741.5	589.6

The fair values of the investment properties were appraised by an independent valuer using the income approach. The key assumptions used in such appraisal are yield rate, inflation rate, long-term vacancy rate and long-term growth rate in rental fee, etc.

Revenues and expenses related to investment properties were recognised in profit or loss as below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	<u>For the year ended 31 December</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Rental income	<u>157,788</u>	<u>151,775</u>
Operating expenses directly related to generated rental income	<u>94,413</u>	<u>94,015</u>
Total expenses	<u>94,413</u>	<u>94,015</u>

15. Investments in associates

15.1 Details of associates

Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Paid-up share capital as at		Shareholding	
			31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
			(USD)	(USD)	(%)	(%)
Asian Insurance International (Holding) Limited	Holding company	Bermuda	5,740,000	5,740,000	41.70	41.70
Bangkok Insurance (Cambodia) Plc.	Non-life insurance	Cambodia	7,000,000	7,000,000	22.92	22.92
Bangkok Insurance (Lao) Company Limited	Non-life insurance	Lao	2,642,172	2,000,000	38.00	38.00

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Company's name	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied				Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Asian Insurance International (Holding) Limited	137,210	142,955	72,054	72,054	
Bangkok Insurance (Cambodia) Plc.	98,661	100,961	30,202	30,202		
Bangkok Insurance (Lao) Company Limited	72,235	71,542	35,002	27,140		
Total	308,106	315,458	137,258	129,396		

15.2 Shares of profit (loss) from investments in associates and dividend received

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Company's name	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied				Separate financial statements	
	Share of profit (loss) from investments in associates		Share of other comprehensive loss from investments in associates		Dividend received	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Asian Insurance International (Holding) Limited	8,823	11,304	(5,107)	(2,612)	9,460
Bangkok Insurance (Cambodia) Plc.	(2,299)	(961)	-	-	-	2,315
Bangkok Insurance (Lao) Company Limited	693	6,774	-	-	7,862	-
Total	7,217	17,117	(5,107)	(2,612)	17,323	16,710

15.3 Financial information of associates

Summarised information from statements of financial position

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Asian Insurance International (Holding) Limited		Bangkok Insurance (Cambodia) Plc.		Bangkok Insurance (Lao) Company Limited	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Total assets	405.8	404.6	1,004.3	935.3	325.6
Total liabilities	-	-	(576.1)	(464.2)	(239.8)	(271.7)
Net assets	405.8	404.6	428.2	471.1	85.8	112.0
Shareholding percentage (%)	41.7	41.7	22.9	22.9	38.0	38.0
Shares of net assets of the associates	169.2	168.7	98.1	108.0	32.6	42.6
Carrying values based on the equity method	137.2	143.0	98.7	101.0	72.2	71.5

Summarised information from statements of comprehensive income

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Asian Insurance International (Holding) Limited		Asia Insurance (Cambodia) Plc.		Bangkok Insurance (Lao) Company Limited	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues	22.9	29.7	79.1	110.0	47.7	85.0
Net profits (losses) for the years	21.2	27.1	(10.0)	(4.2)	1.8	17.8
Other comprehensive loss for the years	(12.2)	(6.3)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the years	9.0	20.8	(10.0)	(4.2)	1.8	17.8

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company recorded investment in associates under the equity method (in the financial statements in which the equity method is applied) based on financial information prepared by the associates' management, which were unaudited by their auditors.

16. Premises and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements

	Land	Buildings	Condominium units	Furniture, fixture and office equipment	Vehicles	Assets under installment	Total
Cost							
1 January 2024	221,159	833,074	8,723	2,076,539	26,116	2,478	3,168,089
Additions	-	-	-	40,578	5,344	3,983	49,905
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	2,163	-	(2,163)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(79,817)	(1,299)	-	(81,116)
31 December 2024	221,159	833,074	8,723	2,039,463	30,161	4,298	3,136,878
Additions	-	-	-	42,346	8,403	12,790	63,539
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	3,878	-	(3,878)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(74,964)	(1,070)	-	(76,034)
31 December 2025	221,159	833,074	8,723	2,010,723	37,494	13,210	3,124,383
Accumulated depreciation							
1 January 2024	-	716,875	8,721	1,984,941	21,674	-	2,732,211
Depreciation for the year	-	25,232	-	46,349	3,059	-	74,640
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	(79,783)	(1,256)	-	(81,039)
31 December 2024	-	742,107	8,721	1,951,507	23,477	-	2,725,812
Depreciation for the year	-	24,375	-	46,338	2,742	-	73,455
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	(74,899)	(1,052)	-	(75,951)
31 December 2025	-	766,482	8,721	1,922,946	25,167	-	2,723,316
Net book value							
31 December 2024	221,159	90,967	2	87,956	6,684	4,298	411,066
31 December 2025	221,159	66,592	2	87,777	12,327	13,210	401,067
Depreciation for the years:							
2024							74,640
2025							73,455

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, certain buildings and equipment items were fully depreciated but are still in use. The original cost before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to Baht 1,983.8 million and Baht 1,990.4 million, respectively.

17. Lease

The Company has lease contracts for various items of land, building, office equipment and vehicles used in its operations.

17.1 Right-of-use assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

	Office				Total
	Land	Buildings	equipment	Vehicles	
1 January 2024	754,847	11,721	5,709	43,916	816,193
New leases during the year	-	32,404	19,108	14,599	66,111
Cancelled during the year	-	-	(2,855)	-	(2,855)
Depreciation for the year	(22,311)	(12,781)	(3,053)	(20,215)	(58,360)
31 December 2024	732,536	31,344	18,909	38,300	821,089
New leases during the year	-	4,211	-	34,797	39,008
Cancelled during the year	-	(1,570)	-	-	(1,570)
Depreciation for the year	(22,311)	(13,286)	(4,777)	(20,141)	(60,515)
31 December 2025	710,225	20,699	14,132	52,956	798,012

17.2 Lease liabilities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

	Office				Total
	Land	Buildings	equipment	Vehicles	
1 January 2024	748,140	9,160	3,296	46,365	806,961
New leases during the year	-	32,404	19,108	14,599	66,111
Financial costs recognised during the year	38,048	726	234	2,441	41,449
Leases paid during the year	(27,331)	(13,031)	-	(23,004)	(63,366)
Cancelled during the year	-	-	(3,450)	-	(3,450)
31 December 2024	758,857	29,259	19,188	40,401	847,705
New leases during the year	-	4,211	-	34,797	39,008
Financial costs recognised during the year	38,574	1,307	693	2,914	43,488
Leases paid during the year	(30,064)	(13,616)	(6,170)	(23,035)	(72,885)
Cancelled during the year	-	(1,622)	-	-	(1,622)
31 December 2025	767,367	19,539	13,711	55,077	855,694

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements							
	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Within	1 - 5	Over	Total	within	1 - 5	Over	Total
	1 year	years	5 years		1 year	years	5 years	
Future minimum lease payments	70	293	1,330	1,693	66	290	1,367	1,723
Deferred interest expenses	(43)	(147)	(647)	(837)	(42)	(151)	(682)	(875)
Present value of future minimum lease payments	27	146	683	856	24	139	685	848

17.3 Expenses relating to leases recognised in profit or loss

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Depreciation of right-of-use assets	60,515
Interest expense on lease liabilities	43,488	41,449
Profit from cancelling lease liabilities	(52)	(595)
Total	103,951	99,214

The Company has total cash outflows of lease contracts for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 of Baht 72.9 million and Baht 63.4 million, respectively.

17.4 Leases of the Company as a lessor

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has entered into operating leases for its investment property of the lease terms are between 2 and 3 years with future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Within 1 year	90,085
Over 1 year and up to 3 years	63,294	139,434
Total	153,379	231,825

18. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

	Computer softwares	Computer softwares under development	Total
Cost			
1 January 2024	592,479	397,943	990,422
Addition	13,243	84,716	97,959
Disposals/ Write off	(7,650)	-	(7,650)
Transfer in (out)	386,299	(386,299)	-
31 December 2024	984,371	96,360	1,080,731
Addition	11,955	74,455	86,410
Disposals/ Write off	(1,685)	(1,544)	(3,229)
Transfer in (out)	24,804	(24,804)	-
31 December 2025	1,019,445	144,467	1,163,912
Accumulated amortisation			
1 January 2024	556,816	-	556,816
Amortisation for the year	52,008	-	52,008
Accumulated amortisation on disposals	(7,650)	-	(7,650)
31 December 2024	601,174	-	601,174
Amortisation for the year	62,545	-	62,545
Accumulated amortisation on disposals	(1,685)	-	(1,685)
31 December 2025	662,034	-	662,034
Net book value			
31 December 2024	383,197	96,360	479,557
31 December 2025	357,411	144,467	501,878
Amortisation for the years			
2024			52,008
2025			62,545

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, certain computer softwares were fully amortised but are still in use. The original cost before deducting accumulated amortisation of those assets amounted to Baht 559.9 million and Baht 483.6 million, respectively.

19. Employee benefit obligations

Changes in employee benefit obligations, which were compensations on employee retirement, for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit obligations at beginning of the years	943,198	789,101
Current service costs	85,109	70,704
Interest costs	17,921	19,728
Actuarial losses arising from:		
- Demographic assumptions changes	5,286	6,658
- Financial assumption changes	121,725	85,577
- Experience adjustments	1,311	1,032
Benefits paid during the years	(59,738)	(29,602)
Employee benefit obligations at end of the years	<u>1,114,812</u>	<u>943,198</u>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company expected to pay long-term employee benefits of Baht 37.0 million and Baht 41.1 million, respectively, over the next 1-year period.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the weighted average durations of the liabilities on long-term employee benefits were 12.3 years and 11.9 years, respectively.

The key assumptions used for actuarial calculation on the valuation dates were summarised below:

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	(%)	(%)
Discount rate	1.9	2.5
Future salary incremental rate	6.0	6.0
Employee turnover rates (depending on age)	0.6 - 11.0	0.7 - 13.0

The results of sensitivity analysis based on key assumptions were summarised below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
	Increase (decrease) in employee benefit obligations as at 31 December 2025		Increase (decrease) in employee benefit obligations as at 31 December 2024	
	+ 1 %	- 1 %	+ 1 %	- 1 %
	Discount rate	(120.7)	143.9	(99.0)
Future salary incremental rate	122.2	(104.8)	103.9	(89.5)
Employee turnover rates	(51.1)	47.5	(39.9)	38.7

20. Deferred tax liabilities and income tax expenses

20.1 Deferred tax liabilities

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the components of deferred tax assets and liabilities consisted of tax effects arising from the following transactions.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	For the years ended 31 December	
			2025	2024
Deferred tax assets arose from:				
Allowance for expected credit losses	38,081	33,466	4,615	8,606
Allowance for impairment on investments	-	12,491	(12,491)	-
Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets	787,750	1,108,504	(320,754)	59,051
Lease liabilities	171,139	169,541	1,598	8,149
Employee benefit obligations	222,962	188,639	34,323	30,819
Others	(1,233)	(58)	(1,175)	171
Total	1,218,699	1,512,583		
Deferred tax liabilities arose from:				
Gains on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	-	4,440,861	4,440,861	529,877
Gain on changes in value of investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,454,668	-	(3,454,668)	-
Gain on changes in value of investments in debt securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,557	-	(13,557)	-
Gain on changes in value of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,988	-	(1,988)	-
Right-of-use assets	159,602	164,218	4,616	(979)
Shares of profits from investments in associates	34,170	37,213	3,043	440
Total	3,663,985	4,642,292		
Deferred tax liabilities	2,445,286	3,129,709		
Total changes			684,423	636,134
Changes were recognised in:				
- Profit or loss			(305,551)	73,413
- Other comprehensive income			912,260	562,721
- Transfer to retained earning			77,714	-
			684,423	636,134

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements		Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities	
	31 December	31 December	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets arose from:				
Allowance for expected credit losses	38,081	33,466	4,615	8,606
Allowance for impairment on investments	-	12,491	(12,491)	-
Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets	787,750	1,108,504	(320,754)	59,051
Lease liabilities	171,139	169,541	1,598	8,149
Provision for long-term employee benefits	222,962	188,639	34,323	30,819
Others	(1,233)	(58)	(1,175)	171
Total	<u>1,218,699</u>	<u>1,512,583</u>		
Deferred tax liabilities arose from:				
Gains on revaluation of available-for-sale investments	-	4,440,861	4,440,861	529,877
Gain on changes in value of investments in equity securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,454,668	-	(3,454,668)	-
Gain on changes in value of investments in debt securities designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,557	-	(13,557)	-
Gain on changes in value of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,988	-	(1,988)	-
Right-of-use assets	<u>159,602</u>	<u>164,218</u>	4,616	(979)
Total	<u>3,629,815</u>	<u>4,605,079</u>		
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>2,411,116</u>	<u>3,092,496</u>		
Total changes			<u>681,380</u>	<u>635,694</u>
Changes were recognised in:				
- Profit or loss			(307,572)	73,494
- Other comprehensive income			911,238	562,200
- Transfer to retained earning			77,714	-
			<u>681,380</u>	<u>635,694</u>

20.2 Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current income taxes:				
Corporate income tax charge	(353,292)	(674,430)	(353,292)	(674,430)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior year	(733)	(15,491)	(733)	(15,491)
Deferred income taxes:				
Deferred income taxes relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(305,551)	73,413	(307,572)	73,494
Realised gain on equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	77,714	-	77,714	-
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	<u>(581,862)</u>	<u>(616,508)</u>	<u>(583,883)</u>	<u>(616,427)</u>

Reconciliations between income tax expenses and the product of accounting profits for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 and the applicable tax rate were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial Statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Accounting profits before income tax expenses	<u>3,703,123</u>	<u>3,697,794</u>	<u>3,713,230</u>	<u>3,697,387</u>
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%
Income taxes at the applicable tax rate	(740,625)	(739,559)	(742,646)	(739,478)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior year	(733)	(15,491)	(733)	(15,491)
Net tax effect on tax-exempt revenues and non-tax deductible expenses	<u>159,496</u>	<u>138,542</u>	<u>159,496</u>	<u>138,542</u>
Income tax expenses reported in profit or loss	<u>(581,862)</u>	<u>(616,508)</u>	<u>(583,883)</u>	<u>(616,427)</u>

21. Statutory reserve

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

Currently, the statutory reserve has fully been set aside.

22. Insurance revenue and expenses

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, an analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts held by product line including the additional information on amounts recognised in profit or loss and OCI and the insurance contract balances reconciliations are included in the following tables.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements		
	For the year ended 31 December 2025		
	Motor	Non-motor	Total
Insurance revenue			
Contracts not measured under the PAA			
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC			
- Expected incurred claims and other expenses after LC allocation	-	932,638	932,638
- Change in the RA for the risk expired after LC allocation	-	36,971	36,971
- CSM recognised in profit or loss	-	965,124	965,124
- Other transactions	-	492,271	492,271
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	-	692,831	692,831
Total insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	-	3,119,835	3,119,835
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	12,919,918	15,310,966	28,230,884
Total insurance revenue	12,919,918	18,430,801	31,350,719
Insurance service expenses			
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(9,061,424)	(16,512,203)	(25,573,627)
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	236,181	518,452	754,633
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(251)	(12,487)	(12,738)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation or recognition when incurred	(3,299,422)	(3,458,958)	(6,758,380)
Total insurance service expenses	(12,124,916)	(19,465,196)	(31,590,112)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Motor	Non-motor	Total
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held			
Reinsurance expenses - contracts not measured under the PAA			
Amount relating to the changes in the remaining coverage			
- Expected claim and other expenses recovery	-	(466,749)	(466,749)
- Changes in the RA recognised for the risk expired	-	(22,376)	(22,376)
- CSM recognised for the services received	-	(621,414)	(621,414)
- Other transactions	-	(291,287)	(291,287)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts not measured under the PAA	-	(1,401,826)	(1,401,826)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts measured under the PAA	(398,162)	(8,032,450)	(8,430,612)
Total reinsurance expenses	(398,162)	(9,434,276)	(9,832,438)
Incurred claim recovery	1,082,271	12,950,773	14,033,044
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	(426,248)	(1,289,179)	(1,715,427)
Other changes	13	(446)	(433)
The impact of changes in the reinsurer risk without comply the liabilities' obligations	39	16,477	16,516
Total reinsurance revenues	656,075	11,677,625	12,333,700
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	257,913	2,243,349	2,501,262
Insurance service result	1,052,915	1,208,954	2,261,869

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Motor	Non-motor	Total
Insurance revenue			
Contracts not measured under the PAA			
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC			
- Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	-	962,611	962,611
- Change in the RA for the risk expired after loss component allocation	-	42,295	42,295
- CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	857,208	857,208
- Other transactions	-	414,051	414,051
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	-	548,069	548,069
Total Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	-	2,824,234	2,824,234
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	13,391,435	15,125,287	28,516,722
Total insurance revenue	13,391,435	17,949,521	31,340,956
Insurance service expenses			
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(9,175,745)	(8,036,087)	(17,211,832)
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	179,717	5,665,193	5,844,910
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(1)	(11,323)	(11,324)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation or recognition when incurred	(3,470,711)	(3,213,105)	(6,683,816)
Total insurance service expenses	(12,466,740)	(5,595,322)	(18,062,062)

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Motor	Non-motor	Total
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held			
Reinsurance expenses - contracts not measured under the PAA			
Amount relating to the changes in the remaining coverage			
- Expected claim and other expenses recovery	-	(388,042)	(388,042)
- Changes in the RA recognised for the risk expired	-	(25,933)	(25,933)
- CSM recognised for the services received	-	(523,122)	(523,122)
- Other transactions	-	(141,824)	(141,824)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts not measured under the PAA	-	(1,078,921)	(1,078,921)
Reinsurance expenses - contracts measured under the PAA	(520,422)	(8,516,625)	(9,037,047)
Total reinsurance expenses	(520,422)	(9,595,546)	(10,115,968)
Incurred claim recovery	643,671	4,578,034	5,221,705
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	(132,568)	(6,016,469)	(6,149,037)
Other changes	(7)	(1,969)	(1,976)
The impact of changes in the reinsurer risk without comply the liabilities' obligations	5,547	165,588	171,135
Total reinsurance revenues (expenses)	516,643	(1,274,816)	(758,173)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(3,779)	(10,870,362)	(10,874,141)
Insurance service result	920,915	1,483,838	2,404,753

22.1 The amounts at transition under TFRS 17 excluding insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach

The analysis of insurance revenues for insurance contracts issued is presented as follows.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Insurance contract issued	Non-motor	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Insurance revenues		
New contracts and contracts measured under FRA	2,877,349	2,460,257
Contracts measured under FVA	242,486	363,977
Total	3,119,835	2,824,234

23. Investment income

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied		Separate financial Statements	
	For the years ended 31 December		For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Interest income			
Debt instruments	324,266	366,759	324,266	366,759
Loan	52,300	46,453	52,300	46,453
Dividend income				
Equity instruments	1,087,506	1,005,390	1,104,829	1,022,100
Debt instruments	3,183	-	3,183	-
Total	1,467,255	1,418,602	1,484,578	1,435,312

24. Net income on financial instruments

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial Statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Gains on disposal and derecognition		
	429	-
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	-	340,133
Total	429	340,133

25. Fair value gain on financial instruments

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial Statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Gains on fair valuation		
Debt securities measured at FVTPL	9,940	-
Total	9,940	-

26. Expected credit losses

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Expected credit losses increased (decreased) during the year:		
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-
Accrued investment income	57	55
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	634	-
Debt securities measured at AMC	(42)	-
Investment in securities	-	(13,765)
Loans and interest receivables	22,419	56,738
Expected credit losses	23,075	43,028

27. Net finance income and expenses from insurance contracts

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements					
	For the years ended 31 December					
	2025			2024		
	Motor	Non-motor	Total	Motor	Non-motor	Total
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued						
Accreted interest	(8,455)	(86,566)	(95,021)	(266,005)	(363,555)	(629,560)
Impact of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	3,435	(17,741)	(14,306)	(2,262)	(56,626)	(58,888)
Total finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	<u>(5,020)</u>	<u>(104,307)</u>	<u>(109,327)</u>	<u>(268,267)</u>	<u>(420,181)</u>	<u>(688,448)</u>
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held						
Accreted interest	(1,411)	42,696	41,285	11,873	234,487	246,360
Impact of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	1,479	(2,885)	(1,406)	125	(9,579)	(9,454)
Total finance income from reinsurance contracts held	<u>68</u>	<u>39,811</u>	<u>39,879</u>	<u>11,998</u>	<u>224,908</u>	<u>236,906</u>
Net finance expenses from insurance	<u>(4,952)</u>	<u>(64,496)</u>	<u>(69,448)</u>	<u>(256,269)</u>	<u>(195,273)</u>	<u>(451,542)</u>
Amounts recognised in profits or loss:						
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(8,455)	(86,566)	(95,021)	(266,005)	(363,555)	(629,560)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	<u>(1,411)</u>	<u>42,696</u>	<u>41,285</u>	<u>11,873</u>	<u>234,487</u>	<u>246,360</u>
Net finance expenses from insurance	<u>(9,866)</u>	<u>(43,870)</u>	<u>(53,736)</u>	<u>(254,132)</u>	<u>(129,068)</u>	<u>(383,200)</u>
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income:						
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	3,435	(17,741)	(14,306)	(2,262)	(56,626)	(58,888)
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	<u>1,479</u>	<u>(2,886)</u>	<u>(1,406)</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>(9,579)</u>	<u>(9,454)</u>
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance	<u>4,914</u>	<u>(20,625)</u>	<u>(15,712)</u>	<u>(2,137)</u>	<u>(66,205)</u>	<u>(68,342)</u>
Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	<u>(4,952)</u>	<u>(64,496)</u>	<u>(69,448)</u>	<u>(256,269)</u>	<u>(195,273)</u>	<u>(451,542)</u>

28. Other operating expenses

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which
the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the years ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Personnel expenses	25,547	20,583
Premises and equipment expenses	51,413	52,408
Taxes and duties	2,533	2,416
Bad debt and doubtful account	179	8,923
Other expenses	24,457	93,046
Other operating expenses	<u>104,129</u>	<u>177,376</u>

29. Expenses by nature

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which
the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the years ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Net claims	23,019,104	9,694,436
Commissions and brokerage expenses	4,080,507	4,025,017
Other underwriting expenses	953,349	1,007,365
Personnel expenses	1,878,742	1,762,226
Premises and equipment expenses	601,485	591,931
Other expenses	1,403,419	1,475,459
Investment expenses	3,033	975
Finance costs	43,488	41,449
Expenses by nature	<u>31,983,127</u>	<u>18,598,858</u>
Expenses allocated as deferred acquisition costs related to insurance contract	<u>(245,398)</u>	<u>(317,971)</u>
Net expenses	<u>31,737,729</u>	<u>18,280,887</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Expenses presented in the statement of comprehensive income:		
Insurance service expenses		
Expected credit losses	31,590,112	18,062,062
Other finance costs	43,488	41,449
Other operating expenses	104,129	177,376
Total	<u>31,737,729</u>	<u>18,280,887</u>

30. Provident fund

The Company and its employees jointly established a provident fund under the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The fund is contributed are made monthly by the employees at rates ranging from 5% to 15% and contributed to by the Company at rates ranging from 5% to 15% of the employees' basic salaries, based on the length or position level of employment in which criteria that provide more useful to employee. The fund is managed by a fund manager which has been approved by the Ministry of Finance.

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company recognised the contributed Baht 136.1 million and Baht 132.8 million, respectively, to the fund.

31. Contributions

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Expenses recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income:		
Contribution to Road Accident Victims Protection		
Company Limited	29,216	28,574
Contribution to OIC	61,097	61,820
Contribution to Non-Life Insurance Fund	145,243	147,051
Contribution to Victim Compensation Fund	4,869	4,762
Total	<u>240,425</u>	<u>242,207</u>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had accumulated contributions to the Non-Life Insurance Fund amounting to Baht 920.5 million and Baht 775.3 million, respectively.

32. Basic earnings per share

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

33. Dividends paid

Dividend declared during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follow:

	Approved by	Total dividend (Million Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
The third interim dividend for 2025	Meeting No. 6/25 of the Company's Board of Directors on 7 November 2025	1,597.05	15.00
The second interim dividend for 2025	Meeting No. 5/25 of the Company's Board of Directors on 8 August 2025	532.35	5.00
The first interim dividend for 2025	Meeting No. 2/25 of the Company's Board of Directors on 9 May 2025	532.35	5.00
Final dividend for 2024	Annual General Meeting No.32 of the Shareholders on 11 April 2025	532.35	5.00
Total dividends for the period 2025		3,194.10	30.00
	Approved by	Total dividend (Million Baht)	Dividend per share (Baht)
The second interim dividend for 2024	Meeting No. 7/24 of the Company's Board of Directors on 8 November 2024	745.29	7.00
The first interim dividend for 2024	Meeting No. 6/24 of the Company's Board of Directors on 2 September 2024	1,517.20	14.25
Final dividend for 2023	Annual General Meeting No. 31 of the Shareholders on 19 April 2024	585.58	5.50
Total dividends for the period 2024		2,848.07	26.75

34. Related party transactions

34.1 Nature of relationship

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

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

Name of related parties	Type of business	Relationship with the Company
BKI Holdings Public Company Limited. ⁽¹⁾	Holding company	Parent company
Asian Insurance International (Holding) Limited	Holding company	Associate
Bangkok Insurance (Cambodia) Plc.	Non-life insurance	Associate
Bangkok Insurance (Lao) Company Limited	Non-life insurance	Associate
Bangkok Bank Pcl.	Banking	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Bangkok Aviation Fuel Services Pcl.	Energy and Utilities	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Asia Plus Group Holdings Pcl.	Securities	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
BAFS Pipeline Transportation Co., Ltd.	Energy and Utilities	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Bangkok Life Assurance Pcl.	Life insurance	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Thai Orix Leasing Co., Ltd.	Finance	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Thai Reinsurance Pcl.	Insurance	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Charoong Thai Wire and Cable Pcl.	Industrial materials and Machine	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Fine Metal Technologies Pcl.	Industrial materials and Machine	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Bumrungrad Hospital Pcl.	Health care services	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Bangkok Glass Pcl.	Packaging	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Sorachai Vivatn Co., Ltd.	Property development	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Bangpa-in golf Co., Ltd.	Entertainment and Leisure	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Thai Metal Processing Co., Ltd.	Electronic parts	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Asia Sermkij Co., Ltd.	Finance	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
PT Asian International Investindo	Non-life insurance	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Asia Insurance (Philippines) Corporation	Non-life insurance	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Berlil Jucker Public Company Limited. ⁽²⁾	Commerce	Related by way of having common directors and shareholding
Chai Watana Co., Ltd.	Rent and lease real estate	Related by way of having directors who are close relatives of directors and shareholding
Krungdhep Sophon Public Company Limited.	Develop land and rent warehouses	Related by way of having directors who are close relatives of directors and shareholding
BBL Asset Management Company Limited.	Securities	Related by way of having directors who are close relatives of directors and shareholding
Bangkok Mitsubishi HC Capital Co., Ltd.	Providing rental services Car leasing	Related by way of shareholding
Bangkok Chayoratr Co.,Ltd.	General insurance brokers	Related by way of shareholding and shareholding by directors and executives
Sumit Furniture Co.,Ltd. ⁽³⁾	Construction materials	Related by way of shareholding and shareholding by directors and close relatives
Aioi Bangkok Insurance Public Company Limited. ⁽⁴⁾	Non-life insurance	Related by way of shareholding and shareholding by directors and close relatives
I-Direct Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.	General insurance agents and brokers	Shareholding by directors and executives
Mingtai Thai Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.	General insurance agents and brokers	Shareholding by directors
Amata Development Co., Ltd.	Lease real estate	Shareholding by executives
C.S.Capital Limited.	Holding company	Shareholding of close relatives of directors
Kabinburi Glass Industry Co.,Ltd.	Glass production and distribution	Shareholding by related parties
BG Aluminium Company Limited.	Aluminium production	Shareholding by related parties
Wattanasophonpanich Co., Ltd.	Holding company	Related by way of having common directors
Watana Charn Co., Ltd.	Securities	Related by way of having common directors
Watana Choedchu Co. Ltd.	Holding company	Related by way of having common directors
Palang Sophon Limited.	Produce energy	Related by way of having directors who are close relatives of directors
Bualuang Securities Pcl.	Securities	Related by way of having directors who are close relatives of directors

⁽¹⁾ Since June 2024, it is a parent company.

⁽²⁾ Since December 2024, it is a related company.

⁽³⁾ Since March 2025, it is a related company.

⁽⁴⁾ Since April 2025, it is a related company.

During the year, the Company had significant business transactions with its related parties. Such transactions, which have been concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon in the ordinary course business between the Company and those parties and are consistent with normal business practices. There were no significant changes in the nature of the relationships with related parties, nor in the pricing policies applied to transactions with those related parties.

34.2 Significant related party transactions

During the year, the Company had significant business transactions with its related parties which presented by nature of transactions as follows.

	For the years ended 31 December		Pricing policy
	2025	2024	
(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
<u>Transactions with parent company</u>			
Expenses			
Other operating expenses	77,892	-	Rate on agreements
Owner's equity			
Dividend paid	3,121,325	2,210,939	The declared amount
<u>Transactions with associates companies</u>			
Revenues			
Premium written	111,543	112,412	Normal commercial terms for underwriting
Expenses			
Net Claims	16,394	46,576	As actually incurred
Commissions and brokerages	17,931	21,453	Normal commercial terms for underwriting by type of insurance
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>			
Revenues			
Premium written	701,643	704,101	Normal commercial terms for underwriting
Fee and commission income	295,797	281,372	Normal commercial terms for reinsurance depending on type of insurance and reinsurance contracts
Interest income	133,139	104,607	Similar rates those related party financial institutions and companies offered to their general customers
Dividend income	888,329	835,530	The declared amount
Rental income	25,060	12,275	Rate on agreements

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	For the years ended		Pricing policy
	31 December		
	2025	2024	
<u>Transactions with related companies</u>			
(continued)			
Expenses			
Premium ceded to reinsurers	896,999	787,523	Normal commercial terms for reinsurance depending on type of insurance and reinsurance contracts
Net claims	(239,932)	(93,810)	As actually incurred
Commissions and brokerages	486,118	461,818	Normal commercial terms for underwriting by type of insurance
Rental expenses	5,577	5,330	Rate on agreements
Medical expenses	14,125	19,659	Same rates offers to its general customers
Insurance expenses	2,672	1,387	Same rates offers to its general customers
Bank fee	2,921	4,931	Same rates offers to its general customers
Fee for trading securities	2,624	896	Same rates offers to its general customers
Owner's equity			
Dividend paid	-	69,614	The declared amount

34.3 Outstanding balances

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had the following significant balances with its related companies.

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	2025	2024
<u>Associates</u>		
Investment in associates - cost	137,258	129,396
Reinsurance assets		
Amount due from reinsurers	21,792	12,347
<u>Related companies</u>		
Deposits at financial institutions	6,685,303	7,398,904
Premium receivables	46,884	40,470
Accrued interest income	27,204	31,175
Reinsurance assets		
Amounts withheld on reinsurance	7,329	-
Amount due from reinsurers	50,886	4,731
Debt securities	9,311	8,809
Equity securities	22,806,796	27,970,774
Loans and interest receivables	4,000	5,000
Other assets		
Deposits and golf club membership fees	33,373	33,892
Accounts receivable on sales of securities	15,950	-
Due to reinsurers		
Amounts withheld on reinsurance	144,163	115,809
Amounts due to reinsurers	78,683	40,024
Insurance contract liabilities	103,987	87,534
Commissions and brokerages payables	40,053	34,370

34.4 Directors' and key management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had employee benefit expenses incurred on their directors and key management as below.

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Short-term benefits	124.0	111.7
Post-employment benefits	8.9	20.3
Total	132.9	132.0

35. Commitments and contingent liabilities

35.1 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were outstanding capital commitments contracted for decoration and renovation of building, totaling to Baht 5.1 million and Baht 2.3 million, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were outstanding capital commitments contracted for computer software development totaling to Baht 75.8 million and Baht 127.5 million, respectively.

35.2 Litigation

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had litigation claims totaling approximately Baht 5,808.7 million and Baht 4,438.8 million, respectively, as an insurer. The outcomes of the cases have not yet been finalised whereby the maximum responsibility of such claims limits at the lower of the sum insured or the sum sued totaling Baht 2,443.5 million and Baht 1,842.3 million, respectively. However, the Company has considered and estimated for losses that may arise from those cases amounting to approximately Baht 616.3 million and Baht 808.8 million, respectively, which were already recognised in "Insurance contract liabilities" in the statements of financial position as at those dates.

36. Risks and risk management policies

36.1 Insurance risk

The Company gives a high priority to insurance risk since accepting insurance is the Company's core business. Therefore, the Company set a policy to underwrite insurance prudently and in line with the real insurance risk, a policy to manage claim promptly and on a fairness basis, and a policy to have insurance ceded in line with other types of risk such as credit risk, taking into accounts creditability of reinsurer, which shall have credit rating not less than the Company's determined policy and concentration risk, taking into accounts the proportion of product mix and the reinsurance concentration not to be exceeding the settling limit.

Concentration of insurance contract liabilities segregated by insurance type was shown below.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements						
31 December 2025						
	Liability for remaining coverage	Remaining coverage for reinsurance	Net	Liability for incurred claims	Incurred recovery from reinsurance	Net
Motor	5,695,961	(101,225)	5,594,736	2,753,989	(445,868)	2,308,121
Non-motor	6,200,191	(1,308,295)	4,891,896	13,103,142	(10,703,314)	2,399,828
Total	11,896,152	(1,409,520)	10,486,632	15,857,131	(11,149,182)	4,707,949

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements						
31 December 2024						
	Liability for remaining coverage	Remaining coverage for reinsurance	Net	Liability for incurred claims	Incurred recovery from reinsurance	Net
Motor	7,825,149	(470,160)	7,354,989	2,747,149	(134,604)	2,612,545
Non-motor	3,696,826	(5,356,360)	(1,659,534)	7,554,579	1,190,796	8,745,375
Total	11,521,975	(5,826,520)	5,695,455	10,301,728	1,056,192	11,357,920

Sensitivity analysis is performed to analyse the risk that insurance liabilities will increase or decrease as a result of changes in the assumptions used in calculating for both gross and net loss reserves. The risk may occur because the frequency and severity of damage, or loss adjustment expenses may not be as expected. This information is not a forecast or prediction of future market conditions and should be used with care.

(Unit: Million Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements				
31 December 2025				
Assumption change	Changes in provision	Changes in provision	Increase (decrease) in profit before taxes	Increase (decrease) in owner's equity
	for gross claim liabilities	for net claim liabilities		
Ultimate loss ratio +10 %	1,457.0	1,012.4	(1,012.4)	(809.9)
Ultimate loss ratio -10 %	(1,457.0)	(1,012.4)	1,012.4	809.9
Discount rate +1 %	(54.9)	(45.7)	29.7	36.5
Discount rate -1 %	57.7	48.2	(32.2)	(38.6)

(Unit: Million Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements				
31 December 2024				
Assumption change	Changes in provision	Changes in provision	Increase (decrease) in profit before taxes	Increase (decrease) in owner's equity
	for gross claim liabilities	for net claim liabilities		
Ultimate loss ratio +10%	1,463.6	1,101.5	(1,101.5)	(881.2)
Ultimate loss ratio -10%	(1,463.6)	(1,101.5)	1,101.5	881.2
Discount rate +1%	(52.4)	(37.4)	28.6	29.9
Discount rate -1%	54.9	39.1	(30.4)	(31.3)

36.2 Credit risk

Insurance assets

Concentrations of the credit risk with respect to premium receivables and amounts due from reinsurers are considered low since the insured is diversified in various industry sectors throughout the regions in Thailand.

The Company has considered the financial status and credit rating of all reinsurance companies and ceded to many trustworthy ceding companies that are capable of reinsurance. This helps diversification of risk. In addition, it has cautiously scrutinised the reinsurance conditions through the unit that is well versed in the reinsurance business and have its legal department considered legal aspects, in order to minimize such risk and also possesses an efficient process of closely following up its outstanding premiums from the insured, agent and broker, apart from requiring the agent and broker to place collateral according to the specified credit limit required by the Company.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying value of assets after deduction of allowance for doubtful accounts as stated in the statements of financial position.

Financial assets

Concentrations of the credit risk with respect to mortgaged loans are considered low due to the large number of customers comprising the customer base and their dispersion across different industries and geographic regions in Thailand. In addition, the values of the securities placed as collateral are adequate to settle debt and the ratios of loans to collateral values is in accordance with the notification of the OIC. The Company will consider its debtors' financial status and ability to pay debt based on a sound credit analysis standard, including determination of loan to value ratio so that it is not beyond the legal limit and monitor cash inflows in each month, including consistency of debt payment.

The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to Expected credit loss (ECL). In order to determine ECL from asset classification policy by using 12-month expected credit losses and Lifetime expected credit loss appropriately.

The Company considers guidelines on asset classification under credit risk characteristic as follows:

Stage 1 - Assets with no significant increase in credit risk (performing)

Stage 2 - Assets with significant increase in credit risk (under-performing)

Stage 3 - Credit-impaired or defaulted assets (non-performing)

As for criteria in asset classification, ECL provisioning and assets written off, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative factors. In consideration of quantitative factors, it takes into accounts default periods of contractual interest and principal payments determined overdue periods (e.g. 30 days past due or 90 days past due) and soon. Qualitative factors should also be considered. Such as, in case that it is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts, significant decrease in credit quality of counterparties is expected, events that impact on business performance and credit rating of the issuer and forecasted information such as economic and industrial conditions, which are also factors to consider significant increase in credit risk.

The information relating to credit quality of financial assets were as below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1 - Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk	Stage 2 - Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk	Stage 3 - Credit - impaired financial assets	Total
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment grade	401,846	-	-	401,846
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(7)	-	-	(7)
Net book value	401,839	-	-	401,839
Accrued investment income				
Investment grade	61,758	-	-	61,758
Non-investment grade	-	-	4,200	4,200
Total	61,758	-	4,200	65,958
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(6)	-	(3,898)	(3,904)
Net book value	61,752	-	302	62,054
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment grade	6,047,282	-	-	6,047,282
Non-investment grade	-	-	57,105	57,105
Total fair value	6,047,282	-	57,105	6,104,387
Allowance for expected credit losses recognised in profit or loss	(252)	-	(41,052)	(41,304)
Debt securities measured at amortised cost				
Investment grade	11,815,455	-	-	11,815,455
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(727)	-	-	(727)
Net book value	11,814,728	-	-	11,814,728
Loans and interest receivables				
Not yet due	690,071	-	2,499	692,570
Over due				
3 - 6 months	-	-	4,358	4,358
6 - 12 months	-	-	10,927	10,927
Longer than 12 months	-	-	462,261	462,261
Total	690,071	-	480,045	1,170,116
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(109)	-	(144,352)	(144,461)
Net book value	689,962	-	335,693	1,025,655

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1 - Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk	Stage 2 - Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk	Stage 3 - Credit - impaired financial assets	Total
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment grade				
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	289,651	-	-	289,651
Net book value	<u>289,651</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>289,651</u>
Accrued investment income				
Investment grade	50,873	-	-	50,873
Non-investment grade	-	-	4,199	4,199
Total	50,873	-	4,199	55,072
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(8)	-	(3,839)	(3,847)
Net book value	<u>50,865</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>51,224</u>
Available-for-sale investments				
measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment grade	8,221,770	-	-	8,221,770
Non-investment grade	-	-	49,880	49,880
Total fair value	<u>8,221,770</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,880</u>	<u>8,271,650</u>
Allowance for expected credit losses recognised in profit or loss	<u>(399)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,271)</u>	<u>(40,670)</u>
Held to maturity investments measured at amortised cost				
Investment grade	9,833,515	-	-	9,833,515
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(769)	-	-	(769)
Net book value	<u>9,832,746</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,832,746</u>
Loans and interest receivables				
Not yet due	746,237	-	-	746,237
Over due				
Less than 3 months	17,645	-	-	17,645
3 - 6 months	-	-	2,713	2,713
6 - 12 months	-	-	347,850	347,850
Longer than 12 months	-	-	155,187	155,187
Total	763,882	-	505,750	1,269,632
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(834)	-	(121,207)	(122,041)
Net book value	<u>763,048</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>384,543</u>	<u>1,147,591</u>

The above table showed the maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets. The maximum exposure was shown in gross carrying amounts before collateral or any activities that could mitigate credit risk.

For financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals their gross carrying amounts net of allowance for expected credit losses.

The significant movements in allowance for expected credit losses were stated below:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements			
	For the years ended 31 December 2025			
	Stage 1 - Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk	Stage 2 - Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk	Stage 3 - Credit - impaired financial assets	Total
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Beginning balance - 1 January 2025	399	-	40,271	40,670
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses	(37)	-	781	744
Amounts derecognized	(110)	-	-	(110)
Ending balance - 31 December 2025	<u>252</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,052</u>	<u>41,304</u>
Debt securities measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance - 1 January 2025	769	-	-	769
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses	1	-	-	1
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	575	-	-	575
Amounts derecognized	(618)	-	-	(618)
Ending balance - 31 December 2025	<u>727</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>727</u>
Loans and interest receivables				
Beginning balance - 1 January 2025	835	-	121,207	122,042
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	28,071	28,071
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	109	-	-	109
Amounts derecognised	(835)	-	(4,926)	(5,761)
Ending balance - 31 December 2025	<u>109</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>144,352</u>	<u>144,461</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied
and Separate financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2024

	Stage 1 - Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk	Stage 2 - Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk	Stage 3 - Credit - impaired financial assets	Total
Available-for-sale investments				
measured at fair value through				
other comprehensive income				
Beginning balance - 1 January 2024	749	-	53,351	54,100
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses	(22)	-	(9)	(31)
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	149	-	-	149
Amounts derecognised	(477)	-	(13,071)	(13,548)
Ending balance - 31 December 2024	<u>399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,271</u>	<u>40,670</u>
Held-to-maturity investments				
measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance - 1 January 2024	1,104	-	-	1,104
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses	36	-	-	36
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	654	-	-	654
Amounts derecognised	(1,025)	-	-	(1,025)
Ending balance - 31 December 2024	<u>769</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>769</u>
Loans and interest receivables				
Beginning balance - 1 January 2024	438	-	64,865	65,303
Change due to remeasurement of allowance for expected credit losses	(419)	-	56,342	55,923
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	834	-	-	834
Amounts derecognised	(19)	-	-	(19)
Ending balance - 31 December 2024	<u>834</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>121,207</u>	<u>122,041</u>

36.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rate, exchange rate, and equity prices could lead to volatility in the financial position of the Company.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its deposits at financial institutions, investments in securities and loans.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to loans is low because most of loans bear floating interest rate. Whenever market rate is significantly higher than the rate in loans' agreement, the Company can adjust the interest without deniable by borrower according to the defined criteria in loan agreement between the Company and borrower for loans which bear fixed interest rate.

The Company has closely followed up the determination of the policy interest rates of the Bank of Thailand, direction of a change in the United States' Federal Reserve's interest rates, and return rates in the debt securities market in order to define the investment duration in accordance with the fluctuation of interest rates. In addition, the Company also has a policy of occupying debt instruments until they are due so as to minimize the risks incurred by instrument price volatility, apart from managing its bank deposits so that they have due amounts every month and in an approximate amount, which helps reduce a reinvestment risk.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, significant assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate were summarised below;

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements							
31 December 2025							
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rate	Non- interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Maturity date or repricing date						
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years				
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	99,993	-	-	242,882	58,964	401,839	0.05 - 0.50
Accrued investment income	61,272	-	-	-	782	62,054	0.05 - 3.61
Debt securities							
Government and state enterprise securities							
	3,386,845	1,978,144	216,196	-	-	5,581,185	1.03 - 3.20
Private enterprise debt securities							
	95,484	401,761	25,957	-	-	523,202	1.50 - 3.61
Deposits at financial institutions							
	11,814,728	-	-	-	-	11,814,728	0.40 - 2.15
Unit trusts							
	-	-	-	-	151,940	151,940	-
Equity securities							
Common stocks							
	-	-	-	-	24,661,369	24,661,369	-
Unit trusts							
	-	-	-	-	1,077,998	1,077,998	-
Loans and interest receivables							
	341	13,732	180,872	830,710	-	1,025,655	2.50 - 7.50
Financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	27,152	145,844	682,698	-	-	855,694	5.00 - 5.58
Assets under insurance contracts							
Reinsurance contracts assets							
	-	-	-	8,996,719	813,163	12,558,702	-
Liabilities under insurance contracts							
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	18,165,937	9,587,346	27,753,283	-

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements

31 December 2024

	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rate	Non- interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate (% per annum)
	Maturity date or repricing date						
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years				
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	246,334	43,317	289,651	0.05 - 0.55
Accrued investment income	49,598	-	-	-	1,627	51,225	0.40 - 3.61
Investments in securities							
Government and state enterprise securities	5,862,480	1,448,454	207,116	-	-	7,518,050	1.34 - 3.20
Private enterprise debt securities	244,992	419,504	89,104	-	-	753,600	1.50 - 3.61
Common stocks	-	-	-	-	30,953,712	30,953,712	-
Unit trusts	-	-	-	-	1,116,447	1,116,447	-
Deposits at financial institutions	9,832,746	-	-	-	-	9,832,746	0.90 - 2.55
Loans and interest receivables	1,028	10,511	180,489	955,563	-	1,147,591	2.50 - 7.00
Financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	23,998	138,638	685,069	-	-	847,705	5.00 - 5.58
Assets under insurance contracts							
Reinsurance contracts assets	-	-	-	(189,146)	4,959,474	4,770,328	-
Liabilities under insurance contracts							
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	12,793,124	9,030,579	21,823,703	-

The changes in interest rates affected on the Company's profit and loss and owners' equity as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were summarised below:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements		
	31 December 2025		
	Interest rate change increased (decreased) (%)	Profit before income tax increased (decreased)	Owners' equity increased (decreased)
Investments in debt instruments	0.25	-	(11.1)
	(0.25)	-	11.2
Deposits at financial institutions	0.25	26.2	20.9
	(0.25)	(26.2)	(20.9)
Loans and interest receivables	0.50	2.4	1.9
	(0.50)	(2.4)	(1.9)
Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contract held	1.00	29.7	36.5
	(1.00)	(32.2)	(38.6)

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements		
	31 December 2024		
	Interest rate change increased (decreased) (%)	Profit before income tax increased (decreased)	Owners' equity increased (decreased)
Investments in debt instruments	0.25	-	(13.4)
	(0.25)	-	13.5
Deposits at financial institutions	0.25	22.3	17.8
	(0.25)	(22.3)	(17.8)
Loans and interest receivables	0.50	2.9	2.3
	(0.50)	(2.9)	(2.3)
Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contract held	1.00	28.6	29.9
	(1.00)	(30.4)	(31.3)

The above analysis has been prepared assuming that the amounts of the floating rate financial assets and all other variables remain constant for a year. Moreover, the floating legs of these assets are assumed to not yet have set interest rates. As a result, a change in interest rates affects interest fully paid in 12 months. This information is not a forecast or prediction of future market conditions and should be used with care.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from foreign currency denominated underwriting, reinsurance with foreign reinsurers and investments in foreign associates.

The Company may use financial instruments to prevent exchange rate risks, for instance, Cross Currency and Interest Rate Swap, Interest Rate Swap, and Foreign Exchange Forward, in order to minimize the risks in accordance with the market situation and in line with the regulator's requirements. Furthermore, the Company has also developed its information technology system so as to be used to evaluate the level of investment risk through various assessment methods and models, for example, Value at Risk, Sensitivity Analysis, and Stress Test to ensure that the Company still has financial standing flexible enough to counter the damage which may occur.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company did not enter into any forward foreign exchange contracts to mitigate possible foreign exchange risk.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had ending balance of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, as follows:

Foreign currency	Assets		Liabilities		Average exchange rate	
	31 December		31 December		31 December	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)	(Million Baht)	(Baht per 1 foreign currency unit)	
US dollar	191.1	179.6	-	-	31.546	33.949
China yuan	62.5	56.9	-	-	4.502	4.644
HK dollar	11.3	13.1	-	-	4.054	4.372
Singapore dollar	5.3	-	-	-	24.543	25.020
Korean won	4.0	3.1	-	-	0.022	0.023
Vietnam dong	1.9	0.8	-	-	0.001	0.001
India rupee	1.5	-	-	-	0.347	0.396
Indonesia rupiah	0.8	-	-	-	0.002	0.002
Euro	0.3	5.4	-	-	37.129	35.389
Lao kip	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.001	0.002
Malaysia ringgit	0.1	-	-	-	7.769	7.591
Taiwan dollar	-	-	76.4	79.0	1.008	1.035
Poundsterling	-	-	1.3	0.3	42.563	42.703
Philippine peso	-	-	0.7	29.8	0.532	0.581
Pakistan rupee	-	-	0.4	0.5	0.113	0.122
Japan yen	-	1.7	0.3	-	0.202	0.215
Australia dollar	-	-	0.2	0.1	21.123	21.156

(a) Equity position risk

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

The Company will choose to invest in equity securities of which the issuers possess robust financial status and an ability to make a profit, with steady growth potential, as well as in the business deriving the benefits of the government policy. Additionally, the Company will mostly occupy equity instruments for its long-term investments, which will be able to reduce price volatility of equity instruments.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had risk from its investments in equity securities of which the price would change with reference to market conditions.

36.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to liquidate its financial assets and/or procure sufficient funds to discharge its obligations in a timely manner, resulting in the occurrence of a financial loss. The Company has allocated a portion of investment as a bank deposit with high liquidity, which is reserved for operating expenses, while the deposit is defined to be due in each period, in conformity with a demand for spending in accordance with a plan for the cash flow management, financial reception and payment based on an obligation established. As to the other portion, the Company has allotted investment in stocks required by the market, with high liquidity and an ability to be realized as cash conveniently, as well as at the value approximate to the fair value.

Counting from the financial position date, the periods to maturity of assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements					
	31 December 2025					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Unspecified	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	301,847	99,992	-	-	-	401,839
Accrued investment income	-	62,054	-	-	-	62,054
Debt financial assets	-	15,297,057	2,379,905	242,153	151,940	18,071,055
Equity financial assets	-	-	-	-	25,739,367	25,739,367
Loans and interest receivables	318,223	28,300	490,804	188,328	-	1,025,655
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	-	70,178	292,955	1,330,015	-	1,693,148
Assets under insurance contracts						
Reinsurance contracts assets	-	7,962,984	4,595,718	-	-	12,558,702
Liabilities under insurance contracts						
Insurance contract liabilities	-	17,597,276	10,156,007	-	-	27,753,283

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements

	31 December 2024					
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Unspecified	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	289,651	-	-	-	-	289,651
Accrued investment income	-	51,225	-	-	-	51,225
Investments in securities	-	15,940,218	1,867,958	296,220	32,070,159	50,174,555
Loans and interest receivables	80,122	301,036	575,618	190,815	-	1,147,591
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	-	66,144	289,655	1,367,281	-	1,723,080
Assets under insurance contracts						
Reinsurance contracts assets	-	3,068,192	1,702,136	-	-	4,770,328
Liabilities under insurance contracts						
Insurance contract liabilities	-	14,036,626	7,787,077	-	-	21,823,703

37. Fair value of financial assets

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had the following financial assets that were measured at fair value or cost but fair value were disclosed by using different levels of inputs as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements							
	2025				2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value								
Debt securities measured at FVTPL								
Unit trusts	152	-	-	152	-	-	-	-
Debt securities measured at FVOCI								
Government and state enterprise securities	-	5,581	-	5,581	-	7,518	-	7,518
Private enterprise debt securities	-	523	-	523	-	754	-	754
Equity securities measured at FVOCI								
Common stock	22,019	-	2,642	24,661	27,270	-	3,684	30,954
Unit trusts	1,078	-	-	1,078	1,116	-	-	1,116
Financial asset for which fair value are disclosed								
Cash and cash equivalent	402	-	-	402	290	-	-	290
Accrued investment income	62	-	-	62	39	12	-	51
Debt securities measured at AMC								
Deposit at financial institution maturity over 3 months	11,815	-	-	11,815	9,833	-	-	9,833
Loans and interest receivables	-	-	1,045	1,045	-	-	1,119	1,119
Investment properties - net	-	-	742	742	-	-	590	590

The fair value hierarchy of financial assets were described in Note 5.21 to the financial statements. During the years, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- (a) Financial assets with short-term maturity, which were cash and cash equivalents and accrued investment income, were presented at fair value, which were estimated to approximate their carrying values as stated in the statements of financial position.
- (b) Debt financial assets were presented at market prices or determined using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association.
- (c) Equity financial assets were presented at fair value, which was derived from market price. In case of non-marketable equity securities, the fair value was determined using generally accepted methods, e.g. price per book value method or discounted cash flow techniques discounted by the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) appropriate to each security, except for unit trusts, which are not listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand, their fair values are determined using the net asset value per unit announced by the fund managers.
- (d) Loans were presented at fair value, which is estimated by discounting expected future cash flow by the current market interest rate of the loans with similar terms and conditions.
- (e) Investment properties were presented at fair values, which are appraised by an independent valuer using the income approach. The key assumptions used in such appraisal are yield rate, inflation rate, long-term vacancy rate and long-term growth rate in rental fee.

Reconciliation of fair value measurements of equity financial assets, categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, were presented below:

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)	
	Financial statements in which the equity method is applied and Separate financial statements	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Balances - beginning of the years	3,684,301	3,511,291
Gains on revaluation during the years	(1,042,640)	173,010
Balances - end of the years	2,641,661	3,684,301

37. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that it preserves 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.

38. Approval of financial statements

This financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Executive Directors on 23 February 2026.