CHUBB LIFE ASSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited

My opinion

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

What I have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRS, 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.

The audit committee assists management in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

I communicate with the audit committee 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 also provide the audit committee with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Paiboon Tunkoon
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4298
Bangkok
17 April 2025

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	959,553,488	969,212,072
Premium receivable	10	661,487,732	634,588,286
Accrued investment income		99,644,325	99,767,640
Amounts due from reinsurance	11	46,181,533	30,531,764
Invested assets			
Investments in securities	12, 35, 36	20,710,250,543	17,571,808,595
Loans and accrued interest receivables	13	609,611,052	517,341,185
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	14	48,840	-
Leasehold improvements and equipment	15	148,808,204	132,181,485
Intangible assets	16	418,320,311	430,257,376
Deferred tax assets	22	-	20,948,374
Other assets	17, 33	415,755,983	411,040,070
Total assets		24,069,662,011	20,817,676,847

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
บริษัท ชับบ์ ไลฟ์ แอสชัวรันซ์ จำกัด (มหาชน)

Ms. Alisa Areepong   Ms. Jaruma Jaruphongtawit   Directors

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)
As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance liabilities	18	18,728,608,831	17,439,073,709
Investment contract liabilities	19	11,420,025	-
Amounts due to reinsurance	20, 33	176,434,388	153,379,069
Employee benefit obligations	21, 33	205,356,764	186,093,685
Deferred tax liabilities	22	403,290,950	-
Other liabilities	23, 33	263,747,883	310,715,808
Other creditors	33	192,821,189	270,248,306
Accrued commission expenses	33	402,267,085	272,485,180
Accrued expenses	24, 33	641,944,962	480,693,669
Total liabilities		21,025,892,077	19,112,689,426
Equity			
Share capital	31		
Registered			
187,625,000 ordinary shares			
of Baht 10 per share		1,876,250,000	1,876,250,000
Issued and fully paid-up			
187,625,000 ordinary shares			
of Baht 10 per share		1,876,250,000	1,876,250,000
Deficits		(680,098,034)	(425,466,191)
Other components of equity			
Remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax		1,779,141,750	178,848,186
Remeasurements of employment benefit obligations - net of tax		(3,928,720)	(2,077,918)
Other reserve	33	72,404,938	77,433,344
Total equity		3,043,769,934	1,704,987,421
Total liabilities and equity		24,069,662,011	20,817,676,847

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Revenues			
Gross written premiums		8,295,319,804	8,066,846,559
Less premiums ceded to reinsurers	33	(141,109,542)	(246,294,881)
Net written premiums		8,154,210,262	7,820,551,678
Less net change in unearned premium reserve	18	(114,551,097)	(363,464,403)
Net earned premiums		8,039,659,165	7,457,087,275
Fee and commission income (Reversal)		(914,303)	64,634,292
Investment income		691,670,976	625,867,316
Fair value gain	14	5	-
Total revenues		8,730,415,843	8,147,588,883
Expenses			
Change in long-term technical reserve		1,195,910,985	1,355,674,104
Gross benefits and claim paid		2,839,208,298	2,646,532,381
Less benefits and claim paid recovered from reinsurers		(150,842,167)	(144,508,029)
Commissions and brokerages	33	3,687,768,149	3,469,563,769
Other underwriting expenses		88,337,854	98,832,219
Operating expenses	26, 33	1,290,685,676	1,023,183,095
Other expenses		3,352,039	31,913,306
Finance cost	23.1	7,705,658	7,911,520
Reversal of expected credit loss	12.2, 28	(725,258)	(431,031)
Total expenses		8,961,401,234	8,488,671,334
Loss before income tax		(230,985,391)	(341,082,451)
Income tax credited (expenses)	29	(23,646,452)	40,305,155
Net loss		(254,631,843)	(300,777,296)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain (loss) on remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	21	(1,331,322)	8,655,483
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	22, 30	(519,480)	(1,731,096)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(1,850,802)	6,924,387
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on remeasuring investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12.2	2,000,366,956	634,643,027
Realised gain on investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income transferred to profit or loss	12.2	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	22, 30	(400,073,392)	(25,308,871)
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		1,600,293,564	609,334,156
Other comprehensive profit for the year, net of tax		1,598,442,762	616,258,543
Total comprehensive profit for the year		1,343,810,919	315,481,247
Earnings gain (loss) per share	32		
Basic earnings loss per share		(1.36)	(1.60)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

				Other components of equity				
				Other comprehensive income (loss)				
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Deficits Baht	Remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax Baht	Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations - net of tax Baht	Other reserve Baht	Total other components of equity Baht	Total Baht
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2024		1,876,250,000	(425,466,191)	178,848,186	(2,077,918)	77,433,344	254,203,612	1,704,987,421
Net loss for the year		-	(254,631,843)	-	-	-	-	(254,631,843)
Equity-settled share-based payment	33	-	-	-	-	(5,028,406)	(5,028,406)	(5,028,406)
Loss on remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		-	-	-	(1,850,802)	-	(1,850,802)	(1,850,802)
Gain on remeasuring investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	1,600,293,564	-	-	1,600,293,564	1,600,293,564
Ending balance as at 31 December 2024		1,876,250,000	(680,098,034)	1,779,141,750	(3,928,720)	72,404,938	1,847,617,968	3,043,769,934
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2023		1,876,250,000	(124,688,895)	(430,485,970)	(9,002,305)	55,670,217	(383,818,058)	1,367,743,047
Net loss for the year		-	(300,777,296)	-	-	-	-	(300,777,296)
Equity-settled share-based payment		-	-	-	-	21,763,127	21,763,127	21,763,127
Gain on remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		-	-	-	6,924,387	-	6,924,387	6,924,387
Gain on remeasuring investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	609,334,156	-	-	609,334,156	609,334,156
Ending balance as at 31 December 2023		1,876,250,000	(425,466,191)	178,848,186	(2,077,918)	77,433,344	254,203,612	1,704,987,421

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Cash flows from operating activities			
Written premium received from direct insurance		8,200,808,966	7,910,758,381
Cash paid to reinsurance		16,223,535	(16,273,332)
Investment income		702,286,633	653,930,438
Other income (expense)		1,927,448	1,314,735
Gross benefits and claim paid from direct insurance		(2,851,030,500)	(2,590,342,317)
Commissions and brokerages from direct insurance		(3,503,595,418)	(3,673,430,514)
Other underwriting expenses		(92,303,210)	(98,120,487)
Operating expenses		(1,143,963,114)	(514,126,743)
Income tax expense		(7,284,655)	(6,849,209)
Cash received in relation to investment in securities		407,000,000	209,000,000
Cash paid in relation to investment in securities		(1,571,207,647)	(1,749,847,190)
Cash received in relation to loan repayments		182,458,365	164,499,629
Cash paid in relation to loan drawdowns		(192,399,414)	(167,316,609)
Net cash provided by operating activities		148,920,989	123,196,782
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash paid in relation to equipment		(16,881,549)	(3,795,899)
Cash paid in relation to computer software	16	(103,640,060)	(164,220,467)
Net cash used in investing activities		(120,521,609)	(168,016,366)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash paid for lease liabilities		(30,352,306)	(30,146,444)
Cash paid for finance cost		(7,705,658)	(7,911,520)
Net cash used in financing activities		(38,057,964)	(38,057,964)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(9,658,584)	(82,877,548)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	9	969,212,072	1,052,089,620
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		959,553,488	969,212,072

Non-cash transaction

The Company had the significant non-cash transactions as follows:

Payable from purchasing equipment	930,899	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

1 General information

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited ("the Company") was registered as a limited company under the law of Thailand on 23 June 1997. The Company was converted to a public company limited and registered with the Ministry of Commerce on 16 October 2012.

The address of its registered office is as follows:

21st - 22nd floor, 130 - 132 Sindhorn Tower 3, Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330.

The principal business operation of the Company is to provide life insurance.

The major shareholder of the Company, holding 75 percent of the shares, is Eksupsiri Company Limited, a local Thai affiliate of Chubb Limited, the ultimate parent company incorporated in Switzerland.

The financial statements were authorised by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2025.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Generally Accepted Accounting Principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs) issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547. In addition, the financial statements presentations have been prepared based on the format of life insurance financial statements attached in an Office of Insurance Commission's notification "Principle, methodology, condition and timing for preparation, submission and reporting of financial statements and operation performance for life insurance company B.E. 2566" dated on 8 February 2023 ("OIC Notification") and the additional disclosures in accordance with the aforementioned OIC Notification have been made in the notes to financial statements..

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai Generally Accepted Accounting Principles requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management's judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 7.

An English version of the financial statements has been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are in the Thai language. In the event of a conflict or a difference in interpretation between the two languages, the Thai language statutory financial statements shall prevail.

3 New and amended financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that are effective for current accounting period, but the Company elected to apply temporary exemption from TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The Company passes criteria and elect to apply temporary exemption from TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures under TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. The Company applies the 'Financial Instruments and Disclosure for Insurance Companies' accounting guidelines' ('The Accounting Guidance') for financial statement preparation.

For assessment of impact if the Company applied TFRS 9 Financial Instruments, financial assets of the Company are separated into (i) financial assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI) on specified dates and are not held for trading in accordance with TFRS 9 or managed by the Company and performance evaluated on fair value basis and (ii) all financial assets other than those specified in (i).

The following table shows the fair value and change in fair value of these two groups of financial assets:

	At 31 December 2024		Change in fair value for the year ended 31 December 2024	
	Financial assets that met SPPI criteria and not held for trading or managed on fair value basis Baht	Others Baht	Financial assets that met SPPI criteria and not held for trading or managed on fair value basis Baht	Others Baht
Financial assets measure at fair value				
Debt instruments	20,699,535,520	-	3,141,356,704	-
Equity instruments	-	10,679,451	-	(2,950,328)
Unit trust	-	35,572	-	35,572
Asset held to cover linked liabilities	-	48,840	-	48,840
Financial assets not measure at fair value	1,082,255,351	-	-	-
Total	**21,781,790,871**	**10,763,863**	**3,141,356,704**	**(2,865,916)**

	At 31 December 2023		Change in fair value for the year ended 31 December 2023	
	Financial assets that met SPPI criteria and not held for trading or managed on fair value basis Baht	Others Baht	Financial assets that met SPPI criteria and not held for trading or managed on fair value basis Baht	Others Baht
Financial assets measure at fair value				
Debt instruments	17,558,178,816	-	2,160,409,032	-
Equity instruments	-	13,629,779	-	(2,254,821)
Financial assets not measure at fair value	1,091,281,356	-	-	-
Total	**18,649,460,172**	**13,629,779**	**2,160,409,032**	**(2,254,821)**

3 New and amended financial reporting standards (Cont'd)

3.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and relevant to the Company

Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements revised the disclosure from '*significant* accounting policies' to '*material* accounting policies'. The amendment also provides guidelines on identifying when the accounting policy information is material. Consequently, immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

Amendment to TAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors revised to the definition of 'accounting estimates' to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.

Amendments to TAS 12 - Income taxes require companies to recognise deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Example transactions are leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendment should be applied to transactions on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that they can probably be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised at the beginning of retained earnings or another component of equity, as appropriate.

Amendment to Accounting Guidance related to financial instruments and disclosures applicable to insurance business revised the disclosures in 'material accounting policies' to align with Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements.

The Company has already adopted the amended financial reporting standards that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024 for the current reporting period. The amended standards do not have significant impacts on the Company.

3 New and amended financial reporting standards (Cont'd)

3.3 New financial reporting standards that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and are relevant to the Company

TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts TFRS 17 has replaced TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

It requires a current measurement model where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:

- discounted probability-weighted cash flows
- an explicit risk adjustment, and
- a contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period.

The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under TFRS 9.

An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for eligible groups of insurance contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.

There is a modification of the general measurement model called the 'variable fee approach' for certain contracts written by life insurers where policyholders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the CSM. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model.

Adopting TFRS 17, the entity can choose to recognise any cumulative negative impacts from insurance contract liabilities in retained earnings by applying the straight-line method, using no more than a three-year period from the transition date.

The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The amended TFRS was not mandatory for the current reporting period and the Company has not early adopted them. The Company's management has assessed and anticipated an increase in retained earnings at 1 January 2024 (transition date) as a result of the amendment.

4 Accounting policies

4.1 Recognition of revenues and expenses

Ordinary premium income is recognised as revenue when premium is received and on the effective date of the insurance policies for the first year premium. For the renewal year premium, premium income is recognised as revenue when premium is due. Premium receivable is additionally recognised as revenue when the policy is still in force and in the process of collection.

Group premium income is recognised as revenue when the policies are effective and issued.

Benefits payments to life policy and insurance claims are recorded when notices of claims have been received or the policyholders request to surrender the policy. Other benefits are recognised when due or on maturity.

Expenses relating to the sale of life insurance policies i.e. commissions and brokerages are recognised when incurred.

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis. Dividends on securities are recognised on the dividend declaration date.

4.2 Premium receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts

Premium receivable are carried at anticipated realisable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amount at the year end. Bad debts are written-off during the year in which they are identified.

4.3 Reinsurance transactions

Reinsurance transactions are recorded based on estimates of amounts to be received or paid from reinsurers in accordance with term and condition in agreements. Premiums ceded and claims reimbursed are presented on a gross basis in profit or loss and net basis by reinsurer in statement of financial position. The Company presents net of reinsurance to the same entity when the following criteria for offsetting are met.

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

Amount due from reinsurance are subsequently measured at the remaining amount less any allowance for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the amount expected to be collectible. Bad debts are written-off during the year in which they are identified and recognised in profit or loss.

4 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

4.4 Investments in securities

a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets as investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

TAS 32 and the Accounting Guidance require the Company to classify financial instruments as equity instruments or debt instruments.

b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments is classified into four measurement categories:

- FVPL: Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss from subsequent measurement is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.
- FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows; and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), expect for the recognition of impairment losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains/losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in gains (losses) on investment. Interest income is included in finance income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Amortised cost: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in investment income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVO: Financial assets irrevocably designated at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on them on different bases. A gain or loss on these investments is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within fair value gains (losses) in the period in which it arises.

The classification is dependent on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investment at the time of the purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis.

4 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

4.4 Investments in securities (Cont'd)

Equity instruments

The Company measures all equity investments at fair value where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in OCI. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as investment income when the right to receive payments is established.

d) Impairment

Debt instruments

The Company assesses expected credit loss on a forward-looking basis for its financial assets which are debt securities carried at FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition. The Company always accounts for expected credit losses which involves a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model. The stage dictates how the Company measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. In which, the three-stage expected credit loss impairment will be as the following stages:

- Stage 1 - from initial recognition of a financial assets to the date on which the credit risk of the asset has not increased significantly relative to its initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected to result from defaults occurring over the next 12 months.
- Stage 2 - following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial assets, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining life of the asset.
- Stage 3 - When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired, a loss allowance equal to full lifetime expected credit losses is to be recognised.

The expected credit loss will be recognised in profit or loss.

Equity instruments

A test for impairment of equity instruments is carried out quarterly or when there is a factor indicating that an investment might be impaired. If the carrying value of the investment is higher than its recoverable amount, impairment loss is charged to profit or loss.

4.5 Policy loan

Policy loan is stated at the principal amount.

Policy loan has cash surrender value as collateral. In case of cash surrender value less than the policy loan amount, the Company has a right to offset loan balance with cash surrender value automatically.

4 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

4.6 Assets held to cover linked liabilities

Assets held to cover linked liabilities are marketable securities under unit-linked insurance contracts as the policy benefits are directly linked to the value of the investment in securities. They are stated at fair value using the latest net asset value (NAV) on the last business day of the reporting date. The gain or loss from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

4.7 Leasehold improvements and equipment

Leasehold improvements and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	3 - 9 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 9 years
Computers	3 - 7 years

The assets' depreciation calculation method, residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each financial year.

4.8 Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and is amortised using straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 5 - 7 years.

4.9 Leases

The Company leases building and equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods 3 years but may have extension options.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise the underlying asset value equal or less than USD 5,000.

4 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

4.10 Employee benefits

4.10.1 Provident fund

The Company established a contributory registered provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The registered provident fund plan was approved by the Ministry of Finance on 13 January 1997.

Under the plan, the provident fund is funded by payments from employees and by contribution from the Company. The Company appointed a fund manager to manage the fund in accordance with the terms and conditions as prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations under Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530.

The Company's contributions to the provident fund are charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

4.10.2 Retirement benefit

A defined benefit plan is not a defined contribution plan. Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

Under Labour Laws applicable in Thailand and the Company's employment policy, all employees completing 120 days of service are entitled to severance pay on termination or retrenchment without cause or upon retirement age of 60. The severance pay will be at the rate according to number of years of service as stipulated in the Labor Law which is currently at a maximum rate of 400 days of final salary.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related liability.

Gains or losses on remeasurement of employee benefit obligation are charged or credited to other components of equity through other comprehensive income (loss) in the period which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.10.3 Share-based payment

The Company's parent company operates equity-settled share-based compensation plans. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied and is determined by reference to the fair value on the date of the grant. The Company presents it under other components of equity and recognises the recharge from parent company as employee benefit obligations.

4 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

4.11 Insurance liabilities

4.11.1 Product classification

The Company issues life insurance contracts that transfer insurance risk. These are classified as insurance contracts.

Insurance contracts are those contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from the policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during the period.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk.

The Company defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least significant level more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Some insurance contracts have discretionary participation features, "DPF", which may entitle the customer to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional non-guaranteed policyholder bonus. The DPF benefits in question are not significant portion of the total contractual benefits and cannot be unbundled from the underlying insurance contracts. As such the Company continues its existing accounting policies for the recognition and measurement of for these insurance contracts and does not report the DPF benefits separately, as permitted by TFRS 4.

4.11.2 Liability adequacy test

The purpose of LAT is to verify the adequacy of insurance liabilities provisions. The test consists of comparing the insurance contract provisions with the gross premium valuation of the insurance liabilities without a provision for the risk of adverse deviation, calculated from the future expected contractual and other cash flows on a best estimate basis as at the valuation date. The LAT test is performed on the company level. If the test shows that the liability is inadequate, the entire deficiency is recognised in profit or loss.

4.11.3 Long-term and short-term insurance contracts

Long-term insurance contracts are insurance contracts which the term of contract is more than 1 year or the contract which have automatic approve of renewal which the Company cannot terminate and cannot increase or decrease premium including the change in other benefit throughout the contract term.

Short term insurance contracts are insurance contracts which do not have terms and conditions as long-term insurance contracts.

The mentioned classification of long-term and short-term insurance contracts is in accordance with approach for Risk-based Capital.

4 Accounting policies (Cont'd)

4.11 Insurance liabilities (Cont'd)

4.11.4 Life policy reserves

Life policy reserves for contractual benefits and claims that are expected to be incurred in the future for inforce business is recorded when the premiums are recognised and is released when benefits and claims are incurred. The technical provision for future contractual benefits is calculated by corporate actuary of the Company using actuarial method "Net Premium Valuation" and actuarial assumptions set since product pricing. If the actual experience has significantly deviated from the set of 'locked-in' assumptions, corporate actuary has the ability to propose changing the assumptions used in the Net Premium Valuation (NPV) method, as long as justifications are given.

In respect of unit-linked contracts, the unit reserves are calculated as the value of the underlying assets backing the units relating to the policies and the non-unit reserves are calculated using Net Premium Valuation method.

4.11.5 Loss reserve and outstanding claims

The loss reserve and outstanding claims include the claims incurred and reported, claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) as well as claim handling costs.

Outstanding claims are recorded at the amount to be actually paid. Loss reserve is provided upon receipt of claim advices from the insured based on the claims notified by the insured and estimates made by the Company's management. The maximum value of claims estimate does not exceed the sum-insured under the relevant policy.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is established using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, the Company is using the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Technique for short-term insurance. IBNR reserve for long-term insurance is calculated using actuarial techniques and based on best estimate of claims which are expected to be paid in respect of losses occurring prior to the reporting date.

4.11.6 Unearned premium reserves

Unearned premium reserves for group insurance and short-term riders are calculated on a proportionate of underwriting period basis.

4.11.7 Unpaid policy benefit

Provisions are made for the benefits unpaid at the date of the statement of financial position, recorded when due or on maturity.

4.12 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the reporting date.

5 Risk management

As an insurer, the Company's activities expose it to a variety of insurance risks and financial risks. The Company applies a consistent risk management policy that is embedded in management processes and controls such that both existing and emerging risks are considered and addressed. In addition, the Company has established the enterprise risk management function for managing and monitoring the enterprise wide risks.

The Company has no policy to speculate or trade in any derivative financial instruments.

The following section summarises the Company's risk management.

5.1 Insurance risk management

Insurance risk is risks undertaken by life insurance companies through contracts they underwrite. The risks within this category are associated with the perils covered (e.g. death, accident, illnesses) and with the specific processes associated with the conduct of life insurance business.

The Company prepared product pricing guidelines following actuarial principle, underwriting guidelines, underwriting authorities and claims approval and settlement authorities to mitigate the insurance risks that are associated with product design, pricing and underwriting and claims management.

Concentration

The management considers the concentration risk of insurance products from various perspectives to avoid a concentration risk when the event of loss occurs. The Company has maintained a broad range and well-mixes of insurance products such as whole life, saving, protection, accident and health, and credit life to various group of customers in order to ensure portfolio diversification. The Company considered proportion of various products and monitored the concentration risk by the management.

The following table presents the concentration of insurance liabilities separated by product for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

	2024			
	Ordinary individual life and riders Baht	Personal accident Baht	Group Baht	Total Baht
Long-term technical reserves	14,873,754,194	-	1,856,901,386	16,730,655,580
Loss reserve and outstanding claims	95,303,474	5,673,867	226,737,460	327,714,801
Total	14,969,057,668	5,673,867	2,083,638,846	17,058,370,381

	2023			
	Ordinary individual life and riders Baht	Personal accident Baht	Group Baht	Total Baht
Long-term technical reserves	13,610,213,495	-	1,935,902,283	15,546,115,778
Loss reserve and outstanding claims	122,272,343	5,440,863	217,561,521	345,274,727
Total	13,732,485,838	5,440,863	2,153,463,804	15,891,390,505

5 Risk management (Cont'd)

5.1 Insurance risk management (Cont'd)

Lapse

Experience study on lapse is carried out on an annual basis using statistical method. Lapse assumptions vary by product type and policy duration. The lapse rates for riders are assumed to follow the same lapse rates as the attached base products. For new products that still do not have credible lapse experience, best estimates from experience of comparable products will be used. The lapse assumption is reviewed annually.

Expenses

The expense assumptions were set in line with actual expenses. The Company derived unit costs assumptions from actual expenses varied by product type and expenses assumption is inflated annually to reflect higher cost of underwriting, issuing and maintaining the policies. The expense assumption is reviewed annually.

Mortality and Morbidity

The deviation of actual claims experience and mortality and morbidity assumption used can significantly impact the operating result. The experience is volatile at the individual product level, particularity for smaller products such as basic term assurances. Experience study on mortality and morbidity rates is carried out on an annual basis. The mortality and morbidity rates are in line with actual experience and are compared with other life insurers. The Company's mortality and morbidity assumptions vary by product type and considered to be adequate. The mortality and morbidity assumptions are reviewed annually.

5.2 Financial risk management

5.2.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Market risk consists of three types of risks: foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

Foreign exchange risk

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company has foreign currency risks expressed in Baht as follows:

	2024	2023
	U.S. Dollar	**U.S. Dollar**
	Baht	**Baht**
Assets		
Investment in securities - Unit trusts	9,177	-
Other assets	2,733,526	-
Liabilities		
Amount due to reinsurance	5,566,781	16,077,169
Other liabilities	31,124,865	15,628,975
Other creditors	1,350,347	1,804,761
Accrued expenses	14,371,045	1,343,570

5 Risk management (Cont'd)

5.2 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

5.2.1 Market risk (Cont'd)

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of foreign exchange rate on the Company's pre-tax profit for the year. The analysis is based on the assumption that the foreign exchange rate had increased by 0.5% or decreased by 0.5%, respectively.

	Impact to pre-tax profit increase (decrease)	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Foreign exchange rate increase 0.5%*	248,352	174,272
Foreign exchange rate decrease 0.5%*	(248,352)	(174,272)

* Holding all other variables constant

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to investments in debt securities and deposit at financial institutions. The majority of the Company's financial assets bear fixed interest rate and are long term and, therefore, their value may fluctuate due to changes in market interest rate.

The outstanding balances of significant financial assets as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 are summarised by interest rate types as follows:

	2024						
	Fixed interest rate			Floating	No interest		
	< 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	> 5 years Baht	interest rate Baht	rate Baht	Total Baht	Rate %
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	298,628,804	660,924,684	959,553,488	0.05 - 1.15
Accrued Investment income	-	-	-	-	99,644,325	99,644,325	-
Investments in securities	162,824,979	3,975,827,286	16,560,883,255	-	10,679,451	20,710,214,971	2.50 - 7.99
Investment in securities - Unit trust	-	-	-	-	35,572	35,572	-
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	-	-	-	-	48,840	48,840	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	23,057,538	23,057,538	-
	162,824,979	3,975,827,286	16,560,883,255	298,628,804	794,390,410	21,792,554,734	

	2023						
	Fixed interest rate			Floating	No interest		
	< 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	> 5 years Baht	interest rate Baht	rate Baht	Total Baht	Rate %
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	433,601,818	535,610,254	969,212,072	0.01 - 0.65
Accrued Investment income	-	-	-	-	99,767,640	99,767,640	-
Investments in securities	409,239,217	2,840,550,840	14,308,388,759	-	13,629,779	17,571,808,595	2.50 - 7.99
Other assets	-	-	-	-	22,301,644	22,301,644	-
	409,239,217	2,840,550,840	14,308,388,759	433,601,818	671,309,317	18,649,460,172	

5 Risk management (Cont'd)

5.2 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

5.2.1 Market risk (Cont'd)

Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

Sensitivity

Profit or loss may be sensitive to higher or lower interest income from bank deposits as a result of changes in interest rates. Other components of equity changes as a result of an increase or decrease in the fair value of investment in securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Interest incomes from bank deposits are immaterially sensitive to the changes in interest rate. The table below shows the interest rate sensitivity for the investments measured at FVOCI held as at reporting date.

	Impact to other components of equity increase (decrease)	
	2024	**2023**
	Baht	**Baht**
Interest rate - increase 0.5%*	(1,431,132,787)	(1,120,620,344)
Interest rate - decrease 0.5%*	1,682,875,706	1,305,660,792

* Holding all other variables constant

Price risk

Price risk refers to the loss affecting income and/or equity from a movement in equity securities prices. The Company's exposure to the price risk of equity securities and unit trusts arises from investments held by the Company which are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company invested in equity investments which are publicly traded and are included in SET100 Index.

The Company's unit trusts are in Thai mutual funds with an investment policy of investing in debt instruments or issuers that hold investment grade rating, and equity instruments which the Company has diversification policy to mitigate price risk. Investment function manages investment portfolios according to investment plan approved by Investment Committee and Board of Directors, in accordance with investment policies under related Notification of Office of Insurance Commission.

5 Risk management (Cont'd)

5.2 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

5.2.1 Market risk (Cont'd)

Price risk (Cont'd)

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of the equity index on the Company's equity for the year. The analysis is based on the assumption that the price index had increased by 0.5% or decreased by 0.5%, respectively.

	Impact to other components of equity increase (decrease)	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Thailand Stock Exchange		
Equity prices increase 0.5%*	53,575	68,149
Equity prices decrease 0.5%*	(53,575)	(68,149)

* Holding all other variables constant

As of 31 December 2024, entire portfolio of the Company is classified as investment measured at FVOCI, price risk of equity securities does not impact post-tax profit. Other components of equity would increase or decrease as a result of gains/losses on equity securities.

5.2.2 Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company chooses to provide services to the customers with an appropriate credit history. Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions.

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted.

The Company's investments in debt instruments are considered to be low risk investments. The Company regularly monitors the credit ratings of the investments for credit deterioration.

5 Risk management (Cont'd)

5.2 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

5.2.2 Credit risk (Cont'd)

a) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, investment in debt securities measured at FVOCI and other assets as financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model.

While cash and cash equivalents and other assets are also subject to the impairment requirements of the Accounting Guidance, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company considers that debt investments measured at FVOCI have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the year was therefore limited to 12 months expected credit losses. Management consider 'low credit risk' for bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency.

In some case, certain debt investments measured at FVOCI that have significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised equal to the credit losses expected over the remaining life of the asset.

Debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) include listed debt securities. The loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss and reduces the fair value loss otherwise recognised in OCI.

The reconciliation of allowances of expected credit loss for debt investments measured at FVOCI for the year ended 31 December 2024 are disclosed in Note 12.3

5 Risk management (Cont'd)

5.2 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

5.2.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company's financial assets mainly comprised of cash and deposits with bank and investments in securities which are highly liquid and able to be sold quickly at close to their fair value when the Company wishes to raise fund.

a) Maturity of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
As at 31 December 2024				
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	11,420,025	11,420,025
Other liabilities	35,987,211	-	-	35,987,211
Lease liabilities	36,015,714	140,219,856	52,582,446	228,818,016
Other creditors	192,821,189	-	-	192,821,189
Total financial liabilities	264,824,114	140,219,856	64,002,471	469,046,441

	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
As at 31 December 2023				
Other liabilities	46,002,234	-	-	46,002,234
Lease liabilities	37,817,964	141,060,606	87,637,410	266,515,980
Other creditors	270,248,306	-	-	270,248,306
Total financial liabilities	354,068,504	141,060,606	87,637,410	582,766,520

6 Fair value

6.1 Fair value estimation

The following table shows fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
As at 31 December 2024					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments measured at FVOCI	-	20,710,250,543	-	20,710,250,543	20,710,250,543
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	48,840	-	-	48,840	48,840
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	959,553,488	959,553,488	959,553,488
Accrued investment income	-	-	99,644,325	99,644,325	99,644,325
Other assets	-	-	23,057,538	23,057,538	23,057,538
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Investment contract liabilities	48,840	-	-	48,840	48,840
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	11,371,185	11,371,185	11,371,185
Other liabilities	-	-	35,987,211	35,987,211	35,987,211
Lease liabilities	-	-	204,574,619	204,574,619	204,574,619
Other creditors	-	-	192,821,189	192,821,189	192,821,189

	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
As at 31 December 2023				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments measured at FVOCI	17,571,808,595	-	17,571,808,595	17,571,808,595
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	969,212,072	969,212,072	969,212,072
Accrued investment income	-	99,767,640	99,767,640	99,767,640
Other assets	-	22,301,644	22,301,644	22,301,644
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Lease liabilities	-	234,568,042	234,568,042	234,568,042
Other liabilities	-	46,002,234	46,002,234	46,002,234
Other creditors	-	270,248,306	270,248,306	270,248,306

6 Fair value (Cont'd)

6.1 Fair value estimation (Cont'd)

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value by their fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

	2024			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets				
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Government and state enterprise securities	-	14,255,053,352	-	14,255,053,352
- Private enterprise securities	10,679,451	6,444,482,168	-	6,455,161,619
- Unit trusts	35,572	-	-	35,572
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	48,840	-	-	48,840
Total	10,763,863	20,699,535,520	-	20,710,299,383
Financial liabilities				
Investment contract liabilities	48,840	-	-	48,840
Total	48,840	-	-	48,840

	2023			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets				
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Government and state enterprise securities	-	12,426,731,229	-	12,426,731,229
- Private enterprise securities	13,629,779	5,131,447,587	-	5,145,077,366
Total	13,629,779	17,558,178,816	-	17,571,808,595

There was no transfer between Levels during the year.

There was no change in valuation techniques during the year.

6 Fair value (Cont'd)

6.1 Fair value estimation (Cont'd)

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

Fair values are categorised into hierarchy based on inputs used as follows:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments is based on the closing price and net asset value (NAV) by reference to active markets for identical assets or liabilities, and the Company is able to access that market on valuation date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments is determined using significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates.

Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments is not based on observable market data.

6.2 Valuation techniques used to derive Level 1 fair values

The fair value of financial instruments in level one is based on the closing price and net asset value (NAV) at the statement of financial position date obtained from the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

6.3 Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values

Level 2 debt investments of marketable securities are fair valued based on the yield curve of the Thai Bond Market Association at the close of business on the statements of financial position date.

6.4 Fair value estimation of assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed.

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value are typically short-term. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. This includes cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, receivable from sale of investments, other assets, lease liabilities, other liabilities, other creditors and payable for purchase of investments.

7 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

7.1 Product classification

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk, while investment contracts are those contracts without significant insurance risk. The Company exercises significant judgment to determine whether there is a scenario (other than those lacking commercial substance) in which an insured event would require the Company to pay significant additional benefits to its customers.

In the event the Company has to pay significant additional benefits to its customers, the contract is accounted for as an insurance contract. The accounting policy on product classification is described in Note 4.11.1

7.2 Insurance liabilities

The Company calculates the insurance contract liabilities for a long-term insurance contract and investment contract liabilities with discretionary participation features using a net premium valuation method, whereby the liability represents the present value of estimated future policy benefits to be paid, less the present value of estimated future net premiums to be collected from policyholders. This method uses assumptions prescribed by OIC without a provision for the risk of adverse deviation. These assumptions are set at the policy inception date and remained locked in thereafter, unless a deficiency arises on liability adequacy testing. If the test shows that the liability is inadequate, the entire deficiency is recognised in profit or loss.

7.3 Loss reserve and outstanding claims

At the end of each reporting date, the Company has to estimate loss reserves and outstanding claims taking into account two factors. These are the claims incurred and reported, based on the claims notified by the insured, other available information and management's own assessment and the claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is established using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, the Company is using the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Technique for short-term insurance. IBNR reserve for long-term insurance is calculated using actuarial techniques and based on best estimate of claims which are expected to be paid in respect of losses occurring prior to the reporting date.

7 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments (Cont'd)

7.3 Loss reserve and outstanding claims (Cont'd)

The main assumptions underlying these techniques relate to historical experience, including the development of claims estimates, paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers. To perform the calculation, it is necessary to perform analysis based on the type of insurance and to use the services of an actuary with expertise, experience, and an understanding of the insurance business and the Company's products.

Nevertheless, such estimates are forecasts of future outcomes, and actual results could differ.

7.4 Liability adequacy testing

The Company evaluates the adequacy of its insurance contract liabilities quarterly. Significant judgment is exercised in determining the level of aggregation at which liability adequacy testing is performed and in selecting best estimate assumptions. Under liability adequacy testing, the insurance contract liabilities were calculated using a gross premium valuation method without a provision for the risk of adverse deviation. The discounting interest is the risk-free rate based on the yield curve of the Thai Bond Market Association, adjusted by illiquidity premium. Liability adequacy is assessed in accordance with the Company's manner of acquiring, servicing and measuring the profitability of its insurance contracts. The Company performs liability adequacy testing by considering all insurance contracts.

7.5 Employee benefits

The Company has legal commitment on post-retirement benefits to employee on reaching retirement age. The present value of employee benefit liabilities recognised in statements of financial position is determined on present value of defined benefit obligation which depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions, including discounting assumption. Any changes in these assumptions will have an impact on the carrying amount of defined benefit obligation. The assumptions used in determining the net year cost for employee benefits includes the salary and years of services of respective employees which are payable in the future year and interest rate. Any changes in these assumptions will have an impact on the carrying amount of employee benefit obligations.

On a yearly basis, the Company revises the appropriate discount rate, which represents the discount rate that should be used to determine the present value of future cash flows to settle the nearly reach retired employee benefits. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the market yield of government bonds that are nominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximately the terms of the related pension liabilities.

Chubb Limited (Parent Company) has a Long-term Incentive Plan. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied and is determined by reference to the fair value on the date of the grant. The weighted average fair value of options granted during the period are determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The significant inputs into the model were exercise price at the grant date, volatility, dividend yield and an annual risk-free interest rate.

7 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments (Cont'd)

7.6 Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full on all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The Company considers future taxable income and tax loss carried forward in assessing whether to recognise deferred tax assets.

7.7 Determination of lease terms

Critical judgement in determining the lease term, the Company considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of properties, the most relevant factors are historical lease durations, the costs and conditions of leased assets.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstance affecting this assessment occur, and that it is within the control of the Company.

7.8 Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Company determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

- Where possible, use recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusting to reflect changes in its financing conditions.
- Make adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

7.9 Impairment of financial assets

The impairment losses on financial assets are based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs used in the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

8 Capital risk management

The objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to meet policyholder liabilities whilst provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company monitors solvency capital in compliance with the requirement of the Office of Insurance Commission under the Risk-Based Capital framework under Life Insurance Act B.E 2535 and amended by Life Insurance Act No.2 B.E 2551, No.3 B.E 2558 and No.4 B.E 2562 for the purpose of assessing the solvency capital requirement.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Cash	402,250	200,200
Deposits held at call with bank	959,151,238	969,011,872
Total cash and cash equivalents	959,553,488	969,212,072

10 Premium receivable

The balances of premium receivable are aged as follows:

	From direct insurance	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Current	661,487,732	634,588,286
Overdue not over 30 days	-	-
Overdue 31 - 60 days	-	-
Overdue 61 - 90 days	-	-
Overdue 91 days - 1 year	-	-
Overdue over 1 year	394,064	394,064
Total	661,881,796	634,982,350
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	(394,064)	(394,064)
Total premium receivable	661,487,732	634,588,286

11 Amounts due from reinsurance

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Due from reinsurers	46,181,533	30,531,764
Total amounts due from reinsurance	46,181,533	30,531,764

The amounts due from reinsurance are aged as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Due from (due to) reinsurers		
Current	9,781,972	32,566,679
Overdue not over 12 months	29,974,718	(11,859,021)
Overdue 1 - 2 years	415,784	1,623,771
Overdue over 2 years	6,009,059	8,200,335
Total amounts due from reinsurance	46,181,533	30,531,764

12 Investments in securities

12.1 Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2024		
	Cost Baht	Unrealised gain (loss) Baht	Fair value Baht
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Government and state enterprise securities			
Government bonds	12,147,990,592	2,107,062,760	14,255,053,352
Private enterprise debt securities			
Debentures	6,326,001,275	118,480,893	6,444,482,168
Equity securities	18,250,000	(7,570,549)	10,679,451
Unit trusts	36,000	(428)	35,572
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,492,277,867	2,217,972,676	20,710,250,543

	2023		
	Cost Baht	Unrealised gain (loss) Baht	Fair value Baht
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Government and state enterprise securities			
Government bonds	12,144,707,545	282,023,684	12,426,731,229
Private enterprise debt securities			
Debentures	5,191,970,589	(60,523,002)	5,131,447,587
Equity securities	18,250,000	(4,620,221)	13,629,779
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,354,928,134	216,880,461	17,571,808,595

The Company disclosed information regarding the restricted amount of investments in Notes 35 and 36.

During the year 2024, the Company has no sales or early redemption of investments (2023: Nil).

12 Investments in securities

12.2 Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The following gains (losses) were recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the year as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	2,000,366,956	634,643,027
Gains (losses) reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss on the sale of investments measured at FVOCI	-	-
Interest income from debt instruments at FVOCI recognised in profit or loss	690,690,323	641,545,355
Dividend income from investments measured at FVOCI recognised in profit or loss	163,439	157,233
Reversal of expected credit losses for debt investments measured at FVOCI in profit or loss	(725,258)	(431,031)

12.3 Expected credit loss

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Fair value Baht	Expected credit loss recognised in other comprehensive income Baht	Fair value Baht	Expected credit loss recognised in other comprehensive income Baht
Investments in debt securities credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	20,020,775,232	2,410,291	16,888,147,752	1,938,074
Investment in debt securities which credit risk has significantly increased (Stage 2)	678,760,288	3,544,222	670,031,064	4,741,697
Credit-impaired investments in debt securities (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-
Total	20,699,535,520	5,954,513	17,558,178,816	6,679,771

12 Investments in securities (Cont'd)

12.3 Expected credit loss (Cont'd)

The reconciliations of expected credit loss for debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years are as follows:

	Expected credit loss measured at amount equal to			
	12 months expected credit losses Baht	Lifetime Expected credit losses Baht	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired investments) Baht	Total Baht
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2024 - Calculated under the Accounting Guidance	1,938,074	4,741,697	-	6,679,771
Increase (Decrease) in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	472,217	(1,197,475)	-	(725,258)
As of 31 December 2024	2,410,291	3,544,222	-	5,954,513
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2023 - Calculated under the Accounting Guidance	1,474,995	5,635,807	-	7,110,802
Increase (Decrease) in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	463,079	(894,110)	-	(431,031)
As of 31 December 2023	1,938,074	4,741,697	-	6,679,771

12 Investments in securities (Cont'd)

12.4 Maturity of debt securities

Investments in debt securities will be due as follows:

	2024			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise securities				
Government bonds	-	1,366,084,886	10,781,905,706	12,147,990,592
Add Unrealised gains on changes in fair value of investments	-	76,552,114	2,030,510,646	2,107,062,760
Total government and state enterprise securities	-	1,442,637,000	12,812,416,352	14,255,053,352
Private enterprise securities				
Debentures	161,405,526	2,499,043,864	3,665,551,885	6,326,001,275
Add Unrealised gains on changes in fair value of investments	1,419,453	34,146,422	82,915,018	118,480,893
Total private enterprise securities	162,824,979	2,533,190,286	3,748,466,903	6,444,482,168
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	162,824,979	3,975,827,286	16,560,883,255	20,699,535,520

	2023			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise securities				
Government bonds	216,844,969	1,024,441,802	10,903,420,774	12,144,707,545
Add Unrealised gains on changes in fair value of investments	1,516,719	56,245,167	224,261,798	282,023,684
Total government and state enterprise securities	218,361,688	1,080,686,969	11,127,682,572	12,426,731,229
Private enterprise securities				
Debentures	190,025,365	1,760,822,835	3,241,122,389	5,191,970,589
Add Unrealised gains (losses) on changes in fair value of investments	852,164	(958,964)	(60,416,202)	(60,523,002)
Total private enterprise securities	190,877,529	1,759,863,871	3,180,706,187	5,131,447,587
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	409,239,217	2,840,550,840	14,308,388,759	17,558,178,816

13 Loans and accrued interest receivables

The balances of loans and accrued interest receivables are as follows:

	2024			2023		
	Principal Baht	Accrued interest income Baht	Total Baht	Principal Baht	Accrued interest income Baht	Total Baht
Policy loans						
Current	532,784,435	76,826,617	609,611,052	452,924,562	64,416,623	517,341,185
Overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	532,784,435	76,826,617	609,611,052	452,924,562	64,416,623	517,341,185
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy loans - net	532,784,435	76,826,617	609,611,052	452,924,562	64,416,623	517,341,185

Cash values of insurance policies were used as collateral of the policy loans.

14 Assets held to cover linked liabilities

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the details of assets held to cover linked liabilities are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Investments in mutual fund - debt securities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss	48,840	-
Cash at bank for purchasing investments	-	-
Total assets held to cover linked liabilities	48,840	-

Reconciliation of change in balance of assets held to cover linked liabilities that are designated at fair value option are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Beginning balance	-	-
Additions	49,170	-
Disposals	(335)	-
Realised gains (losses)	-	-
Unrealised gains (losses) in profit or loss	5	-
Increase (decrease) in cash at bank for purchasing investments	-	-
Ending balance	48,840	-

15 Leasehold improvements and equipment

	2024									
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation				
	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Write-off Baht	Transfer Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Write-off Baht	Ending balance Baht	Net balance Baht
Leasehold improvements	109,026,012	223,630	-	-	109,249,642	25,800,673	11,729,641	-	37,530,314	71,719,328
Office equipment	7,517,628	369,701	(309,778)	-	7,577,551	3,735,045	1,176,123	(305,039)	4,606,129	2,971,422
Furniture& fixtures	21,517,611	1,337,653	(240,710)	-	22,614,554	7,393,676	4,227,031	(136,256)	11,484,451	11,130,103
Computers	83,290,239	12,983,541	(2,330,460)	39,195,817	133,139,137	52,240,611	21,881,737	(1,072,639)	73,049,709	60,089,428
Hardware in progress	-	2,897,923	-	-	2,897,923	-	-	-	-	2,897,923
Total	221,351,490	17,812,448	(2,880,948)	39,195,817	275,478,807	89,170,005	39,014,532	(1,513,934)	126,670,603	148,808,204

	2023									
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation				
	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Write-off Baht	Transfer Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Write-off Baht	Ending balance Baht	Net balance Baht
Leasehold improvements	108,183,687	359,862	-	482,463	109,026,012	14,081,887	11,718,786	-	25,800,673	83,225,339
Leasehold in progress	885,475	(403,012)	-	(482,463)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	7,333,727	183,901	-	-	7,517,628	2,599,225	1,135,820	-	3,735,045	3,782,583
Furniture& fixtures	21,362,716	192,345	(37,450)	-	21,517,611	3,283,614	4,147,511	(37,449)	7,393,676	14,123,935
Computers	76,197,246	2,733,388	-	4,359,605	83,290,239	39,309,970	12,930,641	-	52,240,611	31,049,628
Hardware in progress	4,300,059	59,546	-	(4,359,605)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	218,262,910	3,126,030	(37,450)	-	221,351,490	59,274,696	29,932,758	(37,449)	89,170,005	132,181,485

16 Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprises:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Computer software beginning balance	236,663,346	123,983,726
Write-offs	(3,923,138)	(33,055,537)
Transfer in	170,660,609	196,225,101
Amortisation charges	(72,140,967)	(50,489,944)
Computer software ending balance	331,259,850	236,663,346
Computer software in progress beginning balance	193,594,030	225,598,663
Additions	103,640,060	192,371,062
Transfer out	(210,173,629)	(224,375,695)
Computer software in progress ending balance	87,060,461	193,594,030
Total intangible assets	418,320,311	430,257,376

17 Other assets

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Security and deposits	11,796,862	13,382,998
Prepaid tax	25,764,493	18,479,839
Prepaid expenses	169,763,619	140,430,236
Right-of-use assets	197,170,333	229,828,351
Others	11,260,676	8,918,646
Total other assets	415,755,983	411,040,070

17 Other assets (Cont'd)

17.1 Right-of-use assets

	2024						
	Cost			Accumulated amortisation			
	Beginning Balance Baht	Addition Baht	Ending Balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Amortisation charge Baht	Ending balance Baht	Right-of-use assets Baht
Buildings and improvements	373,510,539	358,882	373,869,421	144,830,400	32,098,329	176,928,729	196,940,692
Vehicle	4,529,490	-	4,529,490	3,381,278	918,571	4,299,849	229,641
Total	378,040,029	358,882	378,398,911	148,211,678	33,016,900	181,228,578	197,170,333

	2023							
	Cost				Accumulated amortisation			
	Beginning balance Baht	Addition Baht	Change in contract Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Amortisation charge Baht	Ending balance Baht	Right-of-use assets Baht
Buildings and improvements	372,370,736	1,710,682	(570,879)	373,510,539	112,741,430	32,088,970	144,830,400	228,680,139
Vehicle	4,529,490	-	-	4,529,490	2,462,707	918,571	3,381,278	1,148,212
Total	376,900,226	1,710,682	(570,879)	378,040,029	115,204,137	33,007,541	148,211,678	229,828,351

Related lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 23.1.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company recorded rental expense for low value assets and service contracts which are not capitalized amounted to Baht 226,992. (2023: Baht 370,992).

18 Insurance liabilities

	2024			2023		
	Insurance contract liabilities Baht	**Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht**	**Net Baht**	**Insurance contract liabilities Baht**	**Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht**	**Net Baht**
Long-term technical reserves	16,730,655,580	-	16,730,655,580	15,546,115,778	-	15,546,115,778
Claim liability						
- Reported claim	227,642,235	(128,561,854)	99,080,381	241,532,512	(142,051,258)	99,481,254
- Claims incurred but not reported	100,072,566	-	100,072,566	103,742,215	-	103,742,215
Premium liability						
- Unearned premium reserve	1,359,387,574	-	1,359,387,574	1,244,836,477	-	1,244,836,477
Unpaid policy benefits	234,658,155	(95,165,221)	139,492,934	242,380,616	(125,581,245)	116,799,371
Due to insured	76,192,722	-	76,192,722	60,466,111	-	60,466,111
Total	18,728,608,832	(223,727,075)	18,504,881,757	17,439,073,709	(267,632,503)	17,171,441,206

The Company's unexpired risk reserve (URR) is lower than unearned premium reserve (UPR), so no disclosure for unexpired risk reserve required.

18 Insurance liabilities (Cont'd)

18.1 Long-term technical reserves

The movement of long-term technical reserves during the years are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	15,546,115,778	14,190,441,674
Policy reserve movement for new policies and inforce policies during the year	2,128,865,260	2,267,540,952
Net movement in benefits payable to life policyholders for death, maturity, surrenders, other policyholders benefits and claims	(943,512,138)	(912,234,584)
Change in assumption for loss reserve calculation	(813,320)	367,736
Closing balance at the end of year	16,730,655,580	15,546,115,778

The assumptions used in actuarial estimation are as follows:

	2024 %	2023 %
Morbidity, mortality, and survival rate	15 - 130 TMO	15 - 130 TMO
Discount rate	2 - 6	2 - 6
Benefit paid to insured	1 - 800 of SA	1 - 800 of SA

Aging of undiscounted insurance contract liabilities' repayment is as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Repayment within 1 year	1,237,739,910	1,564,392,612
Repayment after 1 year but within 5 years	4,244,573,181	4,276,610,915
Repayment over 5 years	100,615,596,677	96,549,634,112
Total	106,097,909,768	102,390,637,639

18 Insurance liabilities (Cont'd)

18.2 Short-term technical reserves

18.2.1 Claim liability

The movement of claim liability during the years are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	345,274,727	287,629,796
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses incurred during the year	1,433,175,323	1,303,744,991
Change in claim reserve and assumptions	(3,669,649)	4,322,262
Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses paid during the year	(1,447,065,600)	(1,250,422,322)
Closing balance for the year	327,714,801	345,274,727

The assumptions used in actuarial estimation are as follows:

	2024 %	2023 %
Weighted average loss ratio	33.0	33.2

Aging of undiscounted claim repayment based on current estimate is as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Repayment within 1 year	314,297,599	333,412,998
Repayment after 1 year but within 5 years	-	-
Repayment over 5 years	-	-
Total	314,297,599	333,412,998

18.2.2 Unearned premium reserve

The movement of unearned premium reserve during the years are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	1,244,836,477	881,372,074
Premium written for the year	4,507,778,246	4,089,932,008
Premium earned in the year	(4,393,227,149)	(3,726,467,605)
Closing balance for the year	1,359,387,574	1,244,836,477

18 Insurance liabilities (Cont'd)

18.3 Claim Development Table

18.3 Claim development table before reinsurance

	2024							
	Incident Year							
	2018 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	Total Baht
Reported Year								
Estimated claim:								
- At the end of the year	648,009,499	709,233,118	656,119,426	650,159,281	885,264,233	1,176,104,924	1,279,048,534	
- After 1 year	733,455,497	789,661,978	725,690,788	723,711,156	968,832,195	1,277,629,804	-	
- After 2 year	734,956,262	794,332,414	732,653,162	730,316,786	976,451,376	-	-	
- After 3 year	737,433,778	794,537,474	733,073,842	734,934,684	-	-	-	
- After 4 year	737,449,635	794,537,474	739,687,131	-	-	-	-	
- After 5 year	737,579,807	798,051,836	-	-	-	-	-	
- After 6 year	739,919,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Absolute estimated claim	757,174,074	819,396,433	776,294,505	756,312,065	988,876,320	1,290,301,129	1,348,754,071	6,737,108,597
Cumulative claim paid	733,211,076	788,818,595	725,459,745	726,700,348	969,171,092	1,265,772,045	1,213,678,097	6,422,810,998
Total claim liability	23,962,998	30,577,838	50,834,760	29,611,717	19,705,228	24,529,084	135,075,974	314,297,599
Expired cheque								13,417,202
Total claim liability								327,714,801
Recovered claim liability receivable from reinsurer								(128,561,854)
Net claim liability								199,152,947

18 Insurance liabilities (Cont'd)

18.4 Unpaid policy benefits

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Death benefits	58,257,664	64,726,085
Maturity	2,595,503	906,790
Surrender	265,470	366,751
Coupon deposits	149,885,147	150,978,718
Expired cheque	23,654,371	25,402,272
Total	234,658,155	242,380,616

19 Investment contract liabilities

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Investment contract liabilities without discretionary participation features	11,371,185	-
Unit-linked contract liabilities (Note 14)	48,840	-
Total investment contract liabilities	11,420,025	-

Movement of investment contract liabilities with discretionary participation features during the year are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Beginning balance	-	-
Reserves increased from in-force policies in the year	11,371,185	-
Reserves released for benefits payment, lapse, and cancelled policies during the year	-	-
Ending balance	11,371,185	-

20 Amount due to reinsurance

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Outward premium payable	176,434,388	153,379,069
Total amount due to reinsurance	176,434,388	153,379,069

21 Employee benefit obligations

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Short-term employee benefits	54,589,133	42,504,841
Long-term employee benefits	69,252,354	69,252,354
Post-employment benefits	81,515,277	74,336,490
Total employee benefit obligations	205,356,764	186,093,685

Post-employment benefit obligations from defined benefit plan

The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Present value of post-employment benefit obligations	81,515,277	74,336,490
Total obligations	81,515,277	74,336,490

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Current service costs	9,647,433	12,148,342
Interest costs	2,044,253	1,850,493
	11,691,686	13,998,835

Changes in the present value of post-employment benefit obligations are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Beginning balance at 1 January	74,336,490	68,993,138
Current service costs	9,647,433	12,148,342
Interest costs	2,044,253	1,850,493
Remeasurements:		
Loss (gain) from change in demographic assumptions	-	842,150
Loss (gain) from change in financial assumptions	(2,518,631)	(3,671,320)
Loss (gain) from experience	3,849,953	(5,826,313)
Less benefits paid during the year	(5,844,221)	-
Closing balance at 31 December	81,515,277	74,336,490

21 Employee benefit obligations (Cont'd)

Significant assumptions used in the actuarial calculation are summarised as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Discount rate	2.50%	2.75%
Mortality rate	Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017	Thai Mortality Ordinary Table 2017
Retirement age	60 years old	60 years old
Salary increase rate	3.8%	4.5%
Average turnover rate	0% - 20%	0% - 20%

Sensitivity analysis on key assumptions changes are as follows:

			Impact on defined benefit obligations			
	Change in assumption		**Increase in assumption**		**Decrease in assumption**	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease by 6.00%	Decrease by 6.00%	Increase by 6.00%	Increase by 7.00%
Salary increase rate	1.00%	1.00%	Increase by 7.00%	Increase by 8.00%	Decrease by 6.00%	Decrease by 7.00%
Average turnover rate	20.00%	20.00%	Decrease by 6.00%	Decrease by 7.00%	Increase by 8.00%	Increase by 8.00%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the post-employment benefit obligations recognised within the statement of financial position.

	2024 Years	**2023 Years**
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations	6.06	7.06

Maturity analysis of undiscounted post-employment benefits:

	2024 Baht	**2023 Baht**
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid		
Benefits expected to be paid within 1 year	19,016,409	-
Benefits expected to be paid after 1 year but within 5 years	19,755,211	32,090,754
Benefits expected to be paid after 5 years	57,263,695	58,891,068

22 Deferred income taxes

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Deferred tax assets	41,801,900	90,993,753
Deferred tax liabilities	(445,092,850)	(70,045,379)
Deferred tax assets - net	(403,290,950)	20,948,374

The movement in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities during the year is as follows:

	At 1 January 2024 Baht	Transaction in profit or loss Baht	Transaction in other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2024 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
- Employee benefit	6,060,589	4,199,135	(519,480)	9,740,244
- IBNR	24,340,391	(24,340,391)	-	-
- Expected credit loss	914,258	(205,414)	-	708,844
- Allowance for doubtful accounts	78,813	(78,813)	-	-
- Tax losses	59,599,702	(28,246,890)	-	31,352,812
	90,993,753	(48,672,373)	(519,480)	41,801,900
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Unrealised gains on change in fair value of investments	(44,712,045)	-	(400,073,392)	(444,785,437)
- Prepaid expense	(25,333,334)	25,333,334	-	-
- Foreign exchange revaluation	-	(307,413)	-	(307,413)
	(70,045,379)	25,025,921	(400,073,392)	(445,092,850)
Deferred tax assets - net	20,948,374			(403,290,950)

	At 1 January 2023 Baht	Transaction in profit or loss Baht	Transaction in other comprehensive income Baht	At 31 December 2023 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
- Employee benefit	6,229,498	1,562,187	(1,731,096)	6,060,589
- Accrued commission expenses	14,268,888	(14,268,888)	-	-
- IBNR	23,402,391	938,000	-	24,340,391
- Expected credit loss	294,999	619,259	-	914,258
- Allowance for doubtful accounts	78,813	-	-	78,813
- Lease liabilities	445,719	(445,719)	-	-
- Tax losses	34,032,719	25,566,983	-	59,599,702
	78,753,027	13,971,822	(1,731,096)	90,993,753
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Unrealized gains on change in fair value of investments	(19,403,174)	-	(25,308,871)	(44,712,045)
- Prepaid expense	(51,666,667)	26,333,333	-	(25,333,334)
	(71,069,841)	26,333,333	(25,308,871)	(70,045,379)
Deferred tax assets - net	7,683,186			20,948,374

22 Deferred income taxes (Cont'd)

The Company had temporary tax difference that the Company did not recognise as deferred tax assets in the financial statements as follows:

	2024	
	Expiry date	
	Within 12 months Baht	Over 12 months Baht
Employee benefit	31,175,539	34,560,157
Accrued commission expenses	62,837,715	-
IBNR	117,218,990	-
Expected credit loss	2,410,291	-
Lease liabilities	-	7,754,285
Allowance for doubtful accounts	394,064	-
Depreciation	-	32,613,812
Claim provision	104,946,915	-
Accrued expenses	188,559,124	-
Assets written-off	5,180,958	-
	512,723,569	74,928,254

	2023	
	Expiry date	
	Within 12 months Baht	Over 12 months Baht
Employee benefit	-	84,468,288
Accrued commission expenses	93,906,325	-
Expected credit loss	-	2,108,482
Lease liabilities	-	5,089,692
Assets written-off	33,318,038	-
	127,224,363	91,666,462

23 Other liabilities

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Tax payable	23,186,053	30,145,532
Lease liabilities	204,574,619	234,568,042
Others	35,987,211	46,002,234
Total	263,747,883	310,715,808

23.1 Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is aged as follows:

Maturing	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Within 1 year	29,349,900	30,113,051
Between 1 to 2 years	29,416,923	29,230,273
Between 2 to 3 years	30,458,334	29,416,923
Between 3 to 4 years	31,536,613	30,458,334
Between 4 to 5 years	32,653,064	31,536,613
Later than 5 years	51,159,785	83,812,848
Total	204,574,619	234,568,042
Including: - Principal	*228,818,016*	*266,515,980*
- Deferred interest expense	*(24,243,397)*	*(31,947,938)*

For the year ended 31 December 2024, interest expense on lease liabilities amounted to Baht 7,705,658 is recorded as "Finance cost" in the statement of comprehensive income (2023 : Baht 7,911,520).

24 Accrued expenses

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Accrued selling expenses – agency channel	266,677,118	204,860,637
Accrued selling expenses – affinity channel	180,517,070	191,962,039
Accrued administrative and operating expenses	194,750,774	83,870,993
Total accrued expenses	641,944,962	480,693,669

25 Share-based payment

Chubb Limited (Parent Company), which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, has a stock option plan, a restricted stock plan and an employee share participation plan. As at 31 December 2024, total liabilities for share-based payment in the statement of financial position are amounted to Baht 69,252,354 (2023: Baht 69,252,354) presented in employee benefit obligations.

Stock Option Plan

Under Chubb Limited's long-term incentive plan, restrictive share options were granted to eligible employees of the Company. The exercisable price of these options is the fair market value at grant date. These options vest at various dates over a 3 year period from the grant date and any unvested options are cancelled on termination of employment. This plan is a group scheme with expenses incurred under the scheme charged out by Chubb Limited to the Company on an annual basis. Any option not exercised or cancelled pursuant to the terms of plan will be forfeited by the tenth anniversary from the date of grant. The total value of the options granted during the year 2024 was USD 446,480 (2023: USD 642,905).

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Average exercise price per share (USD)	Options (Shares)	Average exercise price per share (USD)	Options (Shares)
At 1 January	189.25	7,748	151.53	12,062
Granted	254.84	1,752	208.60	3,082
Transferred in(out)	255.86	72	146.40	336
Exercised	253.71	(1,431)	218.31	(7,328)
Forfeited	-	(2,615)	-	(404)
Expired	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	204.17	5,526	189.25	7,748

As at 31 December 2024, out of the 5,526 outstanding options (2023: 7,748 options), 2,495 options (2023: 2,295 options) were exercisable.

For exercised options during the year ended 31 December 2024, the weighted-average fair value of stock was USD 253.71 per share (2023: USD 218.31 per share).

25 Share-based payment (Cont'd)

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices as follows:

Expiry year	Exercise price per share (USD)	Options (Shares) 2024	2023
2025	114.78	36	36
2026	118.39	170	170
2027	139.01	339	339
2028	143.07	-	-
2029	133.90	-	-
2030	150.10	266	516
2031	164.89	635	1,181
2032	199.03	1,089	2,694
2033	208.60	1,444	2,812
2034	254.84	1,547	-
Outstanding balance		5,526	7,748

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year, determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model, was USD 64.15 per option (2023: USD 51.32). The significant inputs into the model were exercise price of USD 254.84 (2023: USD 208.60) at the grant date, the exercise price shown above, volatility of 22.00% (2023: 23.00%), dividend yield of 1.43%(2023: 1.65%), an expected option life of 10 years and an annual risk-free interest rate of 4.30% (2023: 4.07%).

Restricted Stock Plan

Under Chubb Limited's long-term incentive plan, there were 1,163 restricted stock, with weighted average fair value at USD 254.84 per share, awarded to eligible employees during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: 2,113 restricted stock, with weighted average fair value at USD 208.60 per share). These shares vest at various dates over a 4-year period from the grant dates and any unvested shares are cancelled on termination of the employment of the eligible employees. This plan is a group scheme with expenses incurred under the scheme charged out by Chubb Limited to the Company. The annual expense is based on an amortised calculation that is reflective of the current year's expense portion of all restricted stock grants issued in the current and prior years and is consistent with the treatment required by TFRS 2: Share-based payment. There is liability to the Company for the unamortised portion of the restrictive stock grants issued.The amortised calculation incorporates the fair market value of Chubb Limited's common stock in determining the expense amount. Expected future dividend payments in relation to the restrictive stock grants issued are made directly by Chubb Limited to the eligible employees. The total expense for the year 2024 was Baht 988,213 (2023: Baht 14,040,323).

Employee Share Participation Plan

The Company collects money from local eligible employees and acquires ordinary shares in Chubb Limited on behalf of the employees on a bi-annual basis. Annual purchases by eligible employees are limited at USD 25,000. The price paid by the eligible employees is set at a discount of 15% to the fair value of the ordinary shares at the date of acquisition; this discount is incurred at the group level by Chubb Limited and not charged to the Company. During the year 2024, employees paid for purchase of ordinary shares of Chubb Limited was Baht 2,584,918 (2023: Baht 2,512,792).

26 Operating expenses

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Employee expenses not relating to underwriting expenses and claim management expenses	538,909,713	550,597,277
Property and equipment expenses not relating to underwriting expenses	312,239,898	202,089,575
Tax expenses	881,718	807,438
Selling and administrative expenses	253,598,123	130,666,502
Other operating expenses	185,056,224	139,022,303
Total operating expenses	1,290,685,676	1,023,183,095

27 Employee benefit expenses

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Salary	394,756,856	375,589,664
Social security fund	2,155,039	2,103,299
Contribution to defined benefit plan	15,456,233	17,382,438
Bonus	68,177,626	78,875,496
Other employee benefit expenses	108,678,848	119,253,361
Total employee benefit expenses	589,224,602	593,204,258

28 Expected credit loss (reversal)

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Investments in securities (Note 12.3)	(725,258)	(431,031)
Total expected credit loss (reversal)	(725,258)	(431,031)

29 Income tax expenses

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Current tax:		
Current income tax on taxable profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Increase (Decrease) in deferred tax assets (Note 22)	(48,672,373)	13,971,822
(Increase) Decrease in deferred tax liabilities (Note 22)	25,025,921	26,333,333
Total deferred tax	(23,646,452)	40,305,155
Total income tax credited (expenses)	(23,646,452)	40,305,155

Below is a reconciliation between effective tax rate and income tax rate used.

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Loss for the year	(230,985,391)	(341,082,451)
Tax rate	20%	20%
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	46,197,078	68,216,490
Tax credit from reversal of previously recognised deferred tax liabilities	25,333,334	-
Tax expense from reversal of previously recognised deferred tax assets	(52,871,509)	(14,714,607)
Tax expenses from unrecognised deferred tax assets in current year	(43,948,797)	(13,090,415)
Effect of non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses	1,643,442	(106,313)
Income tax credited (expenses)	(23,646,452)	40,305,155

30 Tax effects from other comprehensive income (loss)

	2024			2023		
	Before tax Baht	Tax benefit (expense) Baht	Net of tax Baht	Before tax Baht	Tax benefit (expense) Baht	Net of tax Baht
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	(1,331,322)	(519,480)	(1,850,802)	8,655,483	(1,731,096)	6,924,387
Remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,000,366,956	(400,073,392)	1,600,293,564	634,643,027	(25,308,871)	609,334,156
Total	1,999,035,634	(400,592,872)	1,598,442,762	643,298,510	(27,039,967)	616,258,543

31 Share capital

	Ordinary shares	
	Number of shares	Baht
At 31 December 2022	187,625,000	1,876,250,000
Issue of shares	-	-
At 31 December 2023	187,625,000	1,876,250,000
Issue of shares	-	-
At 31 December 2024	187,625,000	1,876,250,000

32 Earnings (losses) per share

Basic earnings (losses) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit (loss) for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2024	2023
Net loss for the year (Baht)	(254,631,843)	(300,777,296)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (shares)	187,625,000	187,625,000
Basic loss per share (Baht)	(1.36)	(1.60)

There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares issued for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

33 Related party transactions

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

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

The related party transactions are mainly transacted with the group companies of Chubb Limited as follows:

a) Significant transactions with related parties

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Affiliate Company		
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	5,566,781	8,060,630
Commissions and brokerages	6,847,921	416,715
Other underwriting expenses	27,950,336	-
Operating expenses	132,769,154	16,992,036

b) Significant balances with related parties

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Assets		
Affiliate Company		
Other assets	2,733,526	-
Liabilities		
Parent Company		
Employee benefit obligations	69,252,354	69,252,354
Affiliate Company		
Amount due to reinsurance	5,566,781	16,077,169
Other liabilities	31,124,865	15,628,975
Other creditors	1,350,347	1,804,761
Accrued commission expenses	3,891,332	551,133
Accrued expenses	37,415,047	4,933,890
Equity		
Parent Company		
Other reserve	72,404,938	77,433,344

34 Key management's compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authorities and responsibilities for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Their compensations for the years are as follows:

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Short-term employee benefits	165,690,838	160,336,127
Long-term employee benefits	1,018,968	1,396,433
Total	166,709,806	161,732,560

35 Assets deposited with Insurance Registrar

The Company deposited certain assets with the Registrar of the Office of Insurance Commission in accordance with the Life Insurance Act (No. 2) Section 20 B.E. 2551 as follows:

	Carrying value	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Government bonds	32,519,773	30,533,855

36 Assets pledged as reserve with registrar

The following assets have been pledged as life assurance policy reserve with the Registrar of the Office of Insurance Commission in accordance with the Life Insurance Act (No. 2) Section 24 B.E. 2551 as follows:

	Carrying value	
	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Government bonds	4,847,189,184	3,754,931,068

37 Contribution to Life Insurance Fund

In compliance with the Life Insurance Act, for the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company had recognised the contribution to Life Insurance Fund amounting to Baht 8,295,320. (2023: Baht 8,066,846).

38 Commitments

As of 31 December 2024, the Company had future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable low-value assets leases and other general service agreements as follows:

	2024		
	Operating lease Baht	Service fee and others Baht	Total Baht
Due within 1 year	226,992	205,261,674	205,488,666
Due more than 1 year but no later than 5 years	500,976	176,800,000	177,300,976
	727,968	382,061,674	382,789,642

	2023		
	Operating lease Baht	Service fee and others Baht	Total Baht
Due within 1 year	370,992	5,708,231	6,079,223
Due more than 1 year but no later than 5 years	667,968	600,000	1,267,968
	1,038,960	6,308,231	7,347,191