

CHUBB LIFE ASSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

30 JUNE 2025



AUDITOR'S REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To the Board of Directors of Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited

I have reviewed the interim financial information of Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the related statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods then ended, changes in equity, and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and the condensed notes to the interim financial information. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with Thai Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". My responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on my review.

Scope of review

I conducted my review in accordance with Thai Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable me to obtain assurance that I would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the accompanying interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Thai Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting".

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paiboon Tunkoon", is written over a horizontal line.



Paiboon Tunkoon
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4298
Bangkok
13 August 2025

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2025

		(Unaudited)	(Audited and Restated)	(Audited and Restated)
		30 June	31 December	1 January
		2025	2024	2024
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,159,713,096	959,553,488	969,212,072
Accrued investment income		98,665,781	99,644,325	99,767,640
Insurance contract assets	4, 7, 15	1,375,250,086	1,245,776,518	1,242,193,051
Reinsurance contract assets	4, 7, 15	892,535,919	685,331,576	1,532,981
Financial assets - debt instrument	4, 6, 10	22,744,951,275	20,699,619,932	17,558,178,815
Financial assets - equity instrument	4, 6, 11	9,485,865	10,679,451	13,629,780
Leasehold improvements and equipment	12	131,959,684	148,808,204	132,181,485
Intangible assets	4, 13	490,127,480	541,653,644	430,257,376
Other assets	14	261,904,068	264,218,188	284,373,403
Total assets		<u>27,164,593,254</u>	<u>24,655,285,326</u>	<u>20,731,326,603</u>

Ms. Alisa Areepong Mr. Yahya Adnan Ahmad Directors

The accompanying condensed notes to interim financial information are an integral part of these interim financial information.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)

As at 30 June 2025

		(Unaudited)	(Audited and Restated)	(Audited and Restated)
		30 June	31 December	1 January
		2025	2024	2024
	Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	4, 7, 15	14,948,127,062	12,861,155,223	5,825,016,359
Reinsurance contract liabilities	4, 7, 15	29,427,160	21,437,315	596,338,757
Investment contract liabilities	6, 7, 16	21,008,159	11,420,025	-
Employee benefit obligations		192,497,120	205,356,764	186,093,685
Deferred tax liabilities	4, 17	1,952,696,001	1,874,198,043	2,316,619,877
Other liabilities	4, 18	364,097,056	377,012,177	408,079,169
Other creditors		278,667,140	192,821,189	270,248,306
Accrued expenses	4, 19	152,710,913	184,486,287	73,670,030
Total liabilities		17,939,230,611	15,727,887,023	9,676,066,183
Equity				
Share capital	20			
Registered				
187,625,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 per share		1,876,250,000	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	1,876,250,000
Unappropriated retained earnings	4	7,317,514,749	7,007,144,999	8,924,806,808
Other components of equity	4	31,597,894	44,003,304	254,203,612
Total equity		9,225,362,643	8,927,398,303	11,055,260,420
Total liabilities and equity		27,164,593,254	24,655,285,326	20,731,326,603

The accompanying condensed notes to interim financial information are an integral part of these interim financial information.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)
For the three-month period ended 30 June 2025

	2025	(Restated) 2024
	Baht	Baht
Insurance revenue	1,305,410,807	1,078,947,664
Insurance service expenses	(1,369,961,676)	(1,013,946,420)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(32,103,626)	19,434,672
Insurance service result	(96,654,495)	84,435,916
Investment income	163,855,529	158,709,485
Fair value gains	15,284	-
Reversal (increasement) of expected credit loss	523,226	(11,020)
Net investment income	164,394,039	158,698,465
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(42,767,052)	(15,231,025)
Net finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contract held	3,189,821	(5,232,343)
Net insurance finance expenses	(39,577,231)	(20,463,368)
Net investment income and insurance finance expenses	124,816,808	138,235,097
Other finance costs	(931,697)	(1,961,052)
Operating expenses	(79,773,933)	(97,395,992)
Other income (expenses)	1,733,650	(5,396,412)
Net profit (loss) before tax	(50,809,667)	117,917,557
Tax expense (tax income)	9,295,056	(69,687,221)
Net profit (loss)	(41,514,611)	48,230,336

The accompanying condensed notes to interim financial information are an integral part of these interim financial information.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited) (Cont'd)
For the three-month period ended 30 June 2025

		(Restated)
	2025	2024
Note	Baht	Baht
Other comprehensive income (expense)		
<u>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>		
Fair value gains (losses) on investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,445,215,890	(625,639,191)
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	(1,543,406,965)	637,548,516
Finance income from reinsurance contract held	86,371,254	25,571,677
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	2,363,964	(7,496,201)
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(9,455,857)</u>	<u>29,984,801</u>
<u>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>		
Fair value gains (losses) on investment in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,209,002	(1,947,448)
Gains on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	3,885,213	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(2,041,800)	389,490
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>12,052,415</u>	<u>(1,557,958)</u>
Other comprehensive gains for the period, net of tax	<u>2,596,558</u>	<u>28,426,843</u>
Total comprehensive income (losses) for the period	<u>(38,918,053)</u>	<u>76,657,179</u>
Earnings (losses) per share		
Basic earnings (losses) per share	26	<u>0.22</u>
		<u>0.26</u>

The accompanying condensed notes to interim financial information are an integral part of these interim financial information.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)
For the six-month period ended 30 June 2025

			(Restated)
		2025	2024
	Notes	Baht	Baht
Insurance revenue	15, 21	2,502,829,085	2,035,475,366
Insurance service expenses	15, 21	(2,117,225,307)	(1,991,208,383)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	15, 21	(62,067,122)	5,183,702
Insurance service result		323,536,656	49,450,685
Investment income	22	331,354,903	319,911,913
Fair value gains	23	10,479	-
Reversal of expected credit loss	24	767,707	109,667
Net investment income		332,133,089	320,021,580
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts		(75,987,514)	(29,183,357)
Net finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contract held		6,435,783	(9,147,587)
Net insurance finance expenses		(69,551,731)	(38,330,944)
Net investment income and insurance finance expenses		262,581,358	281,690,636
Other finance costs		(1,960,816)	(3,985,580)
Operating expenses	25	(172,771,420)	(205,624,869)
Other income (expenses)		1,586,896	(5,528,032)
Net profit before tax		412,972,674	116,002,840
Tax expense		(93,461,867)	(60,339,967)
Net profit		319,510,807	55,662,873

The accompanying condensed notes to interim financial information are an integral part of these interim financial information.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited) (Cont'd)
For the six-month period ended 30 June 2025

		(Restated)
	2025	2024
	Baht	Baht
Notes	Baht	Baht
Other comprehensive income (expense)		
<u>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>		
Fair value gains (losses) on investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,972,200,773	(12,036,842)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	(2,106,909,495)	(42,185,624)
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contract held	108,820,270	(1,863,741)
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	17 5,177,690	11,217,241
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(20,710,762)	(44,868,966)
<u>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>		
Fair value gains (losses) on investment in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	11 7,947,471	(2,008,025)
Gains on remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	2,625,363	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	17 (1,589,494)	401,605
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	8,983,340	(1,606,420)
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax	(11,727,422)	(46,475,386)
Total comprehensive income for the period	307,783,385	9,187,487
Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share	26 1.70	0.30

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Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)
For the six-month period ended 30 June 2025

	Other components of equity									
	Other comprehensive income (loss)									
	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Retained earnings (deficits)	Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	Financial reserve / reinsurance, net of tax	Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	Other reserve	Total other components of equity	Total	Baht
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2025 - Previously reported	1,876,250,000	(680,098,034)	1,785,188,189	(6,056,439)	-	(3,928,720)	72,404,938	1,847,617,968	3,043,769,934	
Retrospective adjustments from change in accounting policy (Note 4)	-	7,687,243,033	-	-	(1,803,614,664)	-	-	(1,803,614,664)	5,983,628,369	
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2025 - Restated	1,876,250,000	7,007,144,999	1,785,188,189	(6,056,439)	(1,803,614,664)	(3,928,720)	72,404,938	44,003,304	8,927,398,303	
Net profit	-	319,510,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	319,510,807	
Gain on remeasuring financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax	-	-	1,577,760,618	(2,783,080)	-	-	-	1,574,977,538	1,574,977,538	
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued - net of tax	-	-	-	-	(1,685,527,596)	-	-	(1,685,527,596)	(1,685,527,596)	
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held - net of tax	-	-	-	-	87,056,216	-	-	87,056,216	87,056,216	
Gain on remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	2,625,363	-	2,625,363	2,625,363	
Loss from swap of financial assets (Note 11)	-	(9,141,057)	-	9,141,057	-	-	-	9,141,057	9,141,057	
Equity-settled share-based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(677,988)	(677,988)	(677,988)	
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	310,369,750	1,577,760,618	6,357,977	(1,598,471,380)	2,625,363	(677,988)	(12,405,410)	297,964,340	
Ending balance as at 30 June 2025	1,876,250,000	7,317,514,749	3,362,958,807	301,538	(3,402,086,044)	(1,303,357)	71,726,950	31,597,894	9,225,362,643	

The accompanying condensed notes to interim financial information are an integral part of these interim financial information.

	Other components of equity											Total Baht
	Other comprehensive income (loss)										Total other components of equity	
	Issued and fully paid-up share capital	Retained earnings (deficits)	Debt Instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	Financial reserve from insurance/ reinsurance, net of tax	Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	Other reserve					
Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht			
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2024 - Previously reported	1,876,250,000	(425,466,191)	182,544,362	(3,696,176)	-	(2,077,918)	77,433,344	-	254,203,612	1,704,987,421		
Retrospective adjustments from change in accounting policy (Note 4)	-	9,350,272,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,350,272,999		
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2024 - Restated	1,876,250,000	8,924,806,808	182,544,362	(3,696,176)	-	(2,077,918)	77,433,344	-	254,203,612	11,055,260,420		
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	55,662,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,662,873		
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gain (loss) on remeasuring financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax	-	-	(8,629,474)	(1,606,420)	-	-	-	-	(11,235,894)	(11,235,894)		
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued - net of tax	-	-	-	-	(33,748,499)	-	-	-	(33,748,499)	(33,748,499)		
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held - net of tax	-	-	-	-	(1,490,993)	-	-	-	(1,490,993)	(1,490,993)		
Equity-settled share-based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,252,263	-	7,252,263	7,252,263		
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	55,662,873	(9,629,474)	(1,606,420)	(35,239,492)	-	7,252,263	-	(39,223,123)	16,439,750		
Ending balance as at 30 June 2024	1,876,250,000	8,980,469,681	172,914,888	(5,302,596)	(35,239,492)	(2,077,918)	84,685,607	-	214,980,489	11,071,700,170		

The accompanying condensed notes to interim financial information are an integral part of these interim financial information.

Chubb Life Assurance Public Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2025

		(Restated)
		2024
	Notes	2025
		Baht
		Baht
Cash flows from operating activities		
Written premium received from direct insurance	15	4,144,728,518
Premiums paid net of expenses directly related to reinsurance	15	(216,292,339)
Recoveries from reinsurance	15	70,266,772
Other investment income		348,175,277
Other income (expenses)		1,718,978
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	15	(2,468,074,816)
Insurance acquisition cashflow	15	(1,516,448,662)
Operating expenses		(35,146,826)
Income tax expense		(11,375,713)
Cash received for investment in securities		105,000,000
Cash paid for investment in securities		(192,298,835)
Cash received from investment contracts		12,159,223
Net cash received (used) in operating activities		242,411,577
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash received in relation to equipment		40,350
Cash paid in relation to leasehold improvement and equipment		(3,395,824)
Cash paid in relation to computer software	13	(20,637,013)
Net cash used in investing activities		(23,992,487)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash paid for lease liabilities		(14,739,182)
Cash paid for finance cost		(3,520,300)
Net cash used in financing activities		(18,259,482)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		200,159,608
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9	959,553,488
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		1,159,713,096
Non-cash transaction		
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		4,644,691

The accompanying condensed notes to interim financial information are an integral part of these interim financial information.

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 is Eksupsiri Company Limited, which was incorporated in Thailand, holding 75% of shares. The ultimate parent is Chubb Limited, which is incorporated in Switzerland.

The interim financial information was authorised for issue by the Audit Committee on 13 August 2025.

The interim financial information has been reviewed but not audited.

2 Basis of preparation

The interim financial information has been prepared in accordance with Thai Accounting Standard (TAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. The primary financial information (statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows) is presented in a format consistent with the annual financial statements complying with TAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. In addition, the interim financial information presentation is based on the formats of life insurance interim financial information 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 8 February 2023 ("OIC Notification") and additional information are disclosed to the condensed notes to the interim financial information as required by the OIC Notification.

The interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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

Costs that are incurred unevenly during the financial year are anticipated or deferred in the interim report only if it would also be appropriate to anticipate or defer such costs at the end of the financial year.

Taxes on income in the interim periods are accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual profit or loss.

3 Accounting policies, new and amended financial reporting standards

3.1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the interim financial information are consistent with those used in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the adoption of the new financial reporting standards, which has been disclosed in Note 4.

3.2 New financial reporting standard that is effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2025 which is relevant to and has significant impacts on the Company

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts IFRS 17 has replaced IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts which has been effective for accounting periods beginning since or after 1 January 2025.

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 IFRS 9.

An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for an eligible portfolio 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 Company'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 IFRS 17, the Company 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 companies that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The impact from the first-time adoption of IFRS 17 has been disclosed in Note 4.

4 Initial application of the new financial reporting standards

4.1 New accounting policies from the initial adoption of new reporting standards

4.1.1 Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts

a) Measurement

According to TFRS 17, there are three measurement models. Insurance contracts

- with direct participation features (DPF) are measured under with the Variable Fee Approach (VFA); or
- without direct participation features (DPF) are measured under the General Measurement Model (GMM); or
- without direct participation features can be measured under the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), if selected instead of GMM and eligibility criteria are fulfilled.

The Company generally applies the same accounting policies to reinsurance contracts held as to insurance contracts issued.

For the measurement of a portfolio of reinsurance contracts held, the Company applies the same accounting policies as insurance contracts issued without direct participation features, with following adjustments:

The estimates of the present value of future cash flows are measured using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts, with an adjustment for any risk of non performance by the reinsurer. The effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Classification

Insurance contracts are classified as contracts with direct participating features (DPF) or contracts without direct participation features. The classification of insurance contracts forms the basis for the measurement model applied. Direct participating contracts are contracts for which, at inception:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Company expects to pay the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Company expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

The Company uses judgement to assess whether the amounts expected to be paid to the policyholder constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items.

The Company's products can be classified as follows.

Product type	Measurement model
• Non-participating life insurance	General Measurement Model
• Annuity	General Measurement Model
• Personal accident	General Measurement Model

c) Level of aggregation

To allocate individual insurance contracts to a portfolio of contracts, the Company first defines portfolios which include contracts with similar risks that are managed together. These portfolios are subdivided into portfolios of contracts on the basis of profitability and annual cohorts which are:

- contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
- contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- a portfolio of remaining contracts.

d) Recognition and derecognition

Portfolios of insurance contracts issued are initially recognised from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period;
- the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
- when the Company determines that a portfolio of contracts becomes onerous.

Reinsurance contracts held are recognised as follows:

- a portfolio of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage (quota share reinsurance) is recognised at the later of:
 - the beginning of the coverage period of the Company; and
 - the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract;
- all other portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are recognised from the beginning of the coverage period of the reinsurance contracts held; unless the Company entered into the reinsurance contract held at or before the date when an onerous portfolio of underlying contracts is recognised prior to the beginning of the coverage period of the reinsurance contracts held, in which case the reinsurance contract held is recognised at the same time as the underlying insurance contracts is recognised.

e) Accounting for contract modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises a contract when it is extinguished or its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised. If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then the Company treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

f) Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The fulfillment cash flows represent the risk adjusted present value of the Company's rights and obligations to the policyholders, comprising the estimates of expected future cash flows, discounting, and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The estimates of future cash flows comprise all cash flows expected to arise as the insurance contract is fulfilled with an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to future cash flows. In estimating these future cash flows, the Company incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. The Company performs regular expense studies and uses judgement to determine the extent to which fixed and variable overheads are directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. Cash flows within the boundary of a contract relate directly to the fulfillment of the contract, including those for which the Company has discretion over the amount or timing. These include premiums from policyholders, payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows, and other costs incurred in fulfilling the contracts.

g) Contract boundary

The Company uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of portfolios of insurance contracts.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation ends when:

- a) the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of and reprice the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- b) both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - i. the Company has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
 - ii. the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all of the cash flows within its boundary.

Cash flows outside the insurance contracts boundary relate to future insurance contracts and are recognised when those contracts meet the recognition criteria.

Cash flows are within the boundaries of investment contracts with DPF if they result from a substantive obligation of the Company to deliver cash at a present or future date.

For portfolios of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of the Company that exist during the reporting period in which the Company is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Company has a substantive right to receive insurance contract services from the reinsurer.

Quota share reinsurance contracts held by the Company are indefinite. However, for new underlying contracts, either party can terminate them on ninety days' notice. The Company, therefore considers such reinsurance contracts as continuation of the underlying contracts issued within ninety days. Estimation of future cash flows arising from all underlying contracts issued and expected to be issued within the ninety-day limit are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts.

Excess of loss reinsurance contracts held by the Company provide coverage for claims incurred during the accident year, and therefore all cash flows arising from claims incurred and expected to incur during the accident year are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts. This includes mandatory or voluntary reinstatement premiums that meet the requirements of the contracts which therefore are within the scope of the relevant reinsurance contracts.

h) Insurance acquisition costs

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a portfolio of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the portfolio belongs. Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to portfolios of insurance contracts on a systematic and rational basis. Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts are allocated:

- a) to that portfolio; and
- b) to portfolios that will include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals of the insurance contracts in that portfolio.

Insurance acquisition cash flows not directly attributable to a group of contracts but directly attributable to a portfolio of contracts are allocated to groups of contracts in the portfolio or expected to be in the portfolio.

Cash flows used to acquire insurance coverage that occur before the recognition of the related portfolio of contracts are recognised as an asset. Such asset is to be allocated to and recognised in each portfolios that share insurance acquisition costs. The asset is to be derecognised entirely or partially when the cash flows used to acquire insurance coverage are incorporated into the measurement of the related portfolio of contracts.

For unallocated acquisition cash flows, the Company is required to assess recoverability. Under any certain circumstances, if there is any indication that the asset might be impaired, the impairment loss will reduce the carrying amount of the assets. This loss is recognised as insurance service expenses. The previous impairment loss recognition is to be reversed, equivalent to impairment indicator no longer existed or have been improved.

The recoverability assessment is performed in two steps, as follows:

1. The Company must recognise impairment losses in profit or loss and reduce the carrying amount of the insurance acquisition cash flow assets, so that the carrying amount of this asset does not exceed the expected net cash inflows for the related portfolio of insurance contracts.
2. Additionally, when the Company allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to the group of contracts expected to arise from the renewal of insurance contracts within that portfolio, these cash flows should not exceed the anticipated net cash inflows for the expected renewals. This amount is determined based on the cash flow expected to be received at the initial recognition of the expected renewal. An impairment loss will be recognized for any excess amount that was not recognized in step (1) above.

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts, such as some advertisement and consultant costs, are recognised in other operating expenses as incurred.

i) Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment reflects the compensation an entity would require for bearing non-financial risks, i.e., the uncertainty of cash flows that arise from insurance contracts, other than the uncertainty arising from financial risks. Such non-financial risks include insurance risks, lapse and expense risk. The Company applies a confidence level approach.

j) Contracts not measured under PAA

Initial measurement

On initial recognition, the Company measures a portfolio of contracts as the total of:

- a) the fulfilment cash flows, which comprise estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect time value of money and associated financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and
- b) the contractual service margin (CSM).

Contractual service margin

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a portfolio of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Company will recognise as it provides insurance contract services in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a portfolio of contracts is onerous, or insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognised as in (d) below) arising from:

- a. the initial recognition of the FCF;
- b. cash flows arising from the contracts in the portfolio at that date;
- c. the derecognition of any insurance acquisition cash flows asset; and
- d. the derecognition of any other pre-recognition cash flows. Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses are recognised immediately for any such assets derecognised.

When the above calculation results in a net outflow, the portfolio of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss immediately, with no CSM recognised on the statement of financial position on initial recognition, and a loss component is established in the amount of loss recognised.

For portfolios of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or cost at initial recognition is recognised as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case the Company recognises the net cost immediately in profit or loss.

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Company will recognise as a reinsurance expense as it receives insurance contract services from the reinsurer in the future and is calculated as the sum of:

- a. the initial recognition of the FCF; and
- b. cash flows arising from the contracts in the portfolio on that date.
- c. the amount derecognised at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the portfolio of reinsurance contracts held (other pre-recognition cash flows); and
- d. any income recognised in profit or loss when the entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous portfolio of underlying insurance contracts or in addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that portfolio.

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised in (d) above. This amount is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

When underlying insurance contracts are included in the same portfolio with insurance contracts issued that are not reinsured, the Company applies a systematic and rational method of allocation to determine the portion of losses that relates to underlying insurance contracts.

Subsequent measurement

At subsequent measurement, the CSM gets adjusted for changes in cash flows related to future services and for the interest accretion at interest rates locked in at initial recognition of the portfolio of contracts. A release from the CSM is recognised in profit or loss each period to reflect the services provided in that period based on "coverage units".

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a portfolio of insurance contracts held is the sum of:

- a. the liability for remaining coverage, comprising:
 - i. the FCF related to future service allocated to the portfolio at that date; and
 - ii. the CSM of the portfolio at that date; and
- b. the liability for incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the portfolio at the reporting date

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The FCF are updated by the Company for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The way in which the changes in estimates of the FCF are treated depends on which estimate is being updated:

- a. changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in profit or loss; and
- b. changes that relate to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LRC.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- a. experience adjustments - arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
- b. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following item;
- c. differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period, determined by comparing (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in a period with (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable; and
- d. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments (a), (b) and (d) above are measured using discount rates determined on initial recognition (the locked-in discount rates).

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not adjust the CSM:

- a. changes in the FCF for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof;
- b. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC;
- c. experience adjustments - arising from premiums received in the period that do not relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes; and
- d. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows)

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- a. changes in the amount of the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and
- b. changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
 - i. changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees;
 - ii. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
 - iii. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;
 - iv. differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period, determined by comparing (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in a period with (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable; and
 - v. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments (ii)-(v) are measured using the current discount rates.

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments do not adjust the CSM:

- a. changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items;
- b. changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
 - i. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
 - ii. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that do not relate to future service and related cash flows, such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes; and
 - iii. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

The Company does not have any products with complex guarantees and does not use derivatives as economic hedges of the risks.

Changes to the contractual service margin

For insurance contracts issued, at the end of each reporting period the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by the Company to reflect the effect of the following changes:

- a. The effect of any new contracts added to the portfolio.
- b. For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
- c. Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognised in the CSM to the extent that the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognised in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognised within the LRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM.
- d. The effect of any currency exchange differences.
- e. The amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided during the period, determined after all other adjustments above.

The Company has made an accounting policy choice to apply the year-to-date approach for the accounting for insurance contracts. Therefore, the treatment of accounting estimates under TFRS 17 will be applied prospectively and does not affect financial statement reported in previous reporting period.

For reinsurance contracts held, at the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by the Company to reflect the effect of the following changes:

- a. The effect of any new contracts added to the portfolio.
- b. Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
- c. Income recognised in profit or loss when the entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous portfolio of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that portfolio. A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised.
- d. Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held.
- e. Changes in the FCF, to the extent that the change relates to future service, unless the change results from a change in FCF allocated to a portfolio of underlying insurance contracts that does not adjust the CSM for the portfolio of underlying insurance contracts.
- f. The effect of any currency exchange differences.
- g. The amount recognised in profit or loss for insurance contract services received during the period, determined after all other adjustments above.

Income referred to in (c) above is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that is entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

For the purposes of (c)–(e) above, when underlying insurance contracts are included in the same portfolio with insurance contracts issued that are not reinsured, the Company applies a systematic and rational method of allocation to determine the portion of losses that relates to underlying insurance contracts.

The Company does not have any reinsurance contracts held measured under the GMM with underlying contracts measured under the PAA.

Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest accretion on the CSM is calculated using locked-in rate determined at initial recognition applied to specified cash flows that are not variable based on the return on the underlying item. When new contracts are added to the portfolio in subsequent reporting periods, the discount curve will be updated by applying a weighted-average discount rate over the period in which the contracts in portfolio are recognised. The weighted-average discount curve is calculated by multiplying the contractual service margin of the new contracts by the corresponding discount curve and dividing it by the total contractual service margin of the portfolio.

Adjusting the CSM for changes in the FCF relating to future service

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the FCF, measured applying the discount rates as specified in the Changes in fulfilment cash flows section above.

Release of the CSM to profit or loss

The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for insurance contract services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the portfolio of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

The coverage period is defined as a period during which the entity provides insurance contract services. Insurance contract services include coverage for an insured event (insurance coverage), the generation of an investment return for the policyholder, if applicable (investment-return service) for the contracts under the GMM, and the management of underlying items on behalf of the policyholder (investment-related service) for the contracts under the VFA. The period of investment-return service or investment-related service ends at or before the date when all amounts due to current policyholders relating to those services have been paid. Investment-return services are provided only when an investment component exists in insurance contracts or the policyholder has a right to withdraw an amount, and the Company expects these amounts to include an investment return that is achieved by the Company by performing investment activities to generate that investment return.

For contracts issued, the Company determines the coverage period for the CSM recognition as follows:

- a. for direct participating contracts, insurance coverage period is within the period of investment-related services and, thus, the coverage period is determined by the period in which investment-related services are expected to be provided;
- b. for term life insurance contracts, no investment-return services are provided and, thus, the coverage period is determined by insurance coverage.

The total number of coverage units in a portfolio is the quantity of service provided by the contracts in the portfolio over the expected coverage period. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

- a. the quantity of benefits provided by contracts in the portfolio;
- b. the expected coverage period of contracts in the portfolio; and
- c. the likelihood of insured events occurring, only to the extent that they affect the expected coverage period of contracts in the portfolio.

The Company uses the amount that it expects the policyholder to be able to validly claim in each period if an insured event occurs as the basis for the quantity of benefits with respect to insurance coverage. For investment-return and investment-related services, policyholders' account values are used to determine the quantity of benefits provided.

The Company determines coverage units as follows:

- a. for term life insurance contracts, coverage units are determined based on the policies' face values that are equal to the fixed death benefit amounts;
- b. for direct participating contracts, coverage units are determined based on the quantity of benefits provided by the fixed death benefit amounts and the policyholders' account values, weighted according to the expected present value of the future cash outflows for each service;

The Company reflects the time value of money in the allocation of the CSM to coverage units, using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items,

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to profit or loss as insurance contract services are received from the reinsurer in the period.

Coverage units for the proportionate term life reinsurance contracts held are based on the insurance coverage provided by the reinsurer, and they are determined by the ceded policies' fixed face values, taking into account new business projected within the reinsurance contract boundary.

The coverage period for these contracts is determined based on the coverage period of all underlying contracts whose cash flows are included in the reinsurance contract boundary.

Onerous contracts - Loss component

When adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the portfolio of contracts becomes onerous and the Company recognises the excess in insurance service expenses, and it records the excess as a loss component of the LRC.

When a loss component exists, the Company allocates the following between the loss component and the LRC for the respective portfolio of contracts, based on the ratio of the loss component to the FCF relating to the expected future cash outflows:

- a. expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses for the period;
- b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and
- c. finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued.

The amounts of loss component allocation in (a) and (b) above reduce the respective components of insurance revenue and are reflected in insurance service expenses.

Decreases in the FCF relating to future service in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the FCF relating to future service in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

Reinsurance contracts held - Loss-recovery component

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised in profit or loss when the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous portfolio of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that portfolio.

Subsequently, the loss-recovery component is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous portfolio of underlying insurance contracts. The loss-recovery component is further adjusted, if required, to ensure that it does not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous portfolio of underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the portfolio of reinsurance contracts held.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are presented as a reduction of incurred claims recovery from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the reinsurance expenses determination.

For insurance contracts issued, insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to a portfolio are deferred and recognised over the coverage period of contracts in a portfolio. For reinsurance contracts held, broker fees are recognised over the coverage period of contracts in a portfolio.

Initial measurement

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Company measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the insurance acquisition cash flows asset and the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows.

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Company measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid, plus broker fees paid to a party other than the reinsurer and any amounts arising from the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows.

The carrying amount of a portfolio of insurance contracts issued at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

- a. the LRC; and
- b. the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the portfolio at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of a portfolio of reinsurance contracts held at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

- a. the remaining coverage; and
- b. the incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the portfolio at the reporting date.

Subsequent measurement

For insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LRC is:

- a. increased for premiums received in the period, excluding amounts that relate to premium receivables included in the LIC;
- b. decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
- c. decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
- d. increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses.

For reinsurance contracts held, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the remaining coverage is:

- a. increased for ceding premiums paid in the period;
- b. increased for broker fees paid in the period; and
- c. decreased for the expected amounts of ceding premiums and broker fees recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

The Company adjusts liabilities for the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts for the effects of time value of money, using a current discount rate.

The Company adjusts liabilities for the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the effect of the risk of reinsurer's inability to meet its performance obligation.

Subsequently, the loss component is remeasured at each reporting date as the difference between the amounts of the FCF determined under the GMM relating to the future service and the carrying amount of the LRC without the loss component.

Where applicable, resulting changes in the loss component are disaggregated between insurance service expenses and insurance finance income or expenses for the effect of the time value of money, financial risk and effect of changes therein.

The referred income is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

When underlying insurance contracts are included in the same portfolio with insurance contracts issued that are not reinsured, the Company applies a systematic and rational method of allocation to determine the portion of losses that relates to underlying insurance contracts.

k) Insurance revenue

For contracts under the GMM or VFA, the insurance revenue is recognised as the Company provides services under portfolios of insurance contracts and the insurance revenue relating to services provided for each reporting period represents the total of the changes in the LRC that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration, and comprises the following items:

- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units provided.
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services.
- Claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the year, generally measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the year, excluding amounts allocated to a potential loss component, repayments of investment components, insurance acquisition expenses, and amounts that relate to transaction-based taxes collected on behalf of third parties.
- Other amounts, including experience adjustments for premium receipts for current or past services.

l) Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- a. incurred claims and benefits, excluding investment components reduced by loss component allocations;
- b. other incurred directly attributable expenses, including amounts of any other pre-recognition cash flows assets (other than insurance acquisition cash flows) derecognised at the date of initial recognition;
- c. Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is equal to the amount of insurance revenue recognised in the period that relates to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows.
- d. changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
- e. changes that relate to future service - changes in the FCF that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses; and
- f. insurance acquisition cash flows assets impairment, net of reversals

m) Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

The Company presents financial performance of portfolios of reinsurance contracts held on a net basis in net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

- a. reinsurance expenses;
- b. incurred claims recovery, excluding investment components reduced by loss-recovery component allocations;
- c. other incurred directly attributable expenses;
- d. changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery;
- e. effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance; and
- f. amounts relating to accounting for onerous portfolios of underlying insurance contracts issued:
 - i. income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts;
 - ii. reinsurance contracts held under the GMM: reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held; and
 - iii. reinsurance contracts held under the GMM: changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts.

For portfolios of reinsurance contracts held measured under the GMM, reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:

- a. claims and other directly attributable expenses recovery in the period, measured at the amounts expected to be incurred at the beginning of the period, excluding:
 - amounts allocated to the loss-recovery component;
 - repayments of investment components; and
 - amounts related to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk;
- b. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - changes included in finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held;
 - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
 - amounts allocated to the loss-recovery component;
- c. amounts of the CSM recognised for the services received in the period; and
- d. experience adjustments - arising from premiums paid in the period other than those that relate to future service.

Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part of reinsurance expenses. Ceding commissions that are contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued is part of incurred claims recovery.

n) Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the portfolio of insurance contracts arising from the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

For the insurance contracts without direct participation features, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are interest accreted on the FCF and the CSM; and the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

For the insurance contracts with direct participation features, insurance finance income or expenses comprise changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

For contracts measured under GMM, the company represents the insurance finance income or expenses arising from the risk mitigation in separation; between profit or loss, and other comprehensive income (OCI), using a systematic allocation.

For the contracts measured using the VFA, the OCI option is applied. Since the Company holds the underlying items for these contracts, the use of the OCI option results in the elimination of accounting mismatches, with income or expenses included in profit or loss on the underlying assets held. The amount that exactly matches income or expenses recognised in profit or loss on underlying assets is included in finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued. The remaining amount of finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued for the period is recognised in OCI.

4.1.2 Financial assets

a) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquires and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date. 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.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

b) Classification and measurement

Debt instruments

The Company classifies its debt instrument financial assets depending on i) business model for managing the asset and ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- 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 and presented in net gains or losses from financial assets. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held for i) collection of contractual cash flows; and ii) 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), except i) for the recognition of impairment losses (reversal), ii) interest income using the effective interest method, and iii) foreign exchange gains or 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 presented in net gains or losses from financial instruments. Interest income presented in investment income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL): Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within fair value gains (losses) on financial instruments in the period in which it arises.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Equity instruments

Except for equity instruments held for trading, which are measured at FVPL, the Company makes an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition, classifying its equity instruments into two measurement categories.

- FVPL: the equity instruments are measured at fair value and changes in the fair value are recognised in fair value gains (losses) on financial instruments in the statement of comprehensive income.
- FVOCI: the equity instruments are measured at fair value and changes in the fair value are recognised in OCI. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Dividends from such investments (FVPL/FVOCI) continue to be recognised in profit or loss as investment income when the right to receive payments is established.

c) Impairment

The Company measures expected credit losses using the following methods

- a) Simplified approach : The company uses the simplified approach to calculate the allowance for expected credit losses, considering the expected credit losses over the lifetime for other receivables.
- b) General approach : For financial assets that are debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost, the company uses the general approach according to TFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses. This approach requires consideration of expected losses within 12 months or over the asset's lifetime, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The company recognizes impairment losses from the initial recognition of such financial assets. The company assesses changes in the credit quality of financial assets in three stages, with each stage defining different methodologies for measuring impairment allowances and calculating effective interest rates, as follows:
 - Stage 1 When the credit risk of financial assets has not increased significantly relative to its initial recognition, allowance for expected credit losses is recognised equal to the credit losses expected from defaults occurring over the next 12 months.
 - Stage 2 When the credit risk of financial assets has increased significantly increase relative to its initial recognition, allowance for expected credit losses is recognised equal to the credit losses expected over the full lifetime of the asset.
 - Stage 3 When financial assets are considered to be credit-impaired, allowance for expected credit losses is recognised equal to the credit losses expected over the full lifetime of the asset.

The Company evaluates the credit risk of the financial assets at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there has been a significant increase since the initial recognition (comparing the risk of default as of the reporting date with the risk of default as of the initial recognition date).

The Company assesses expected credit loss by taking into consideration forward-looking information and past experiences. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted present value of estimated cash shortfall. The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company and all cash flows expected to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Company reflects the following:

- probability-weighted estimated uncollectible amounts
- time value of money; and
- supportable and reasonable information as of the reporting date about past experience, current conditions and forecasts of future situations.

4.2 Impacts from initial application of the new financial reporting standards

This note explains the impact of the initial application of TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and TFRS 9 Financial Instruments on the Company's financial statements on 1 January 2025. The retrospective adjustments from changes in accounting policy applied from 1 January 2024 were disclosed in Note 4.1.

TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and TFRS 9 Financial Instruments are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. However, The Company passes criteria and elect to apply temporary exemption from the standards 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 the prior period. On 1 January 2025, the Company has adopted TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and TFRS 9 Financial Instruments, with a corresponding of TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, which is effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

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The impact on retained earnings from first-time adoption of new financial reporting standards are as follows:

	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Unappropriated retained earnings (Deficits) as of 1 January - As previously reported	(680,098,034)	(425,466,191)
Impacts from initial application of the new financial reporting standards and changes in accounting policy		
TFRS 17 Insurance contracts	7,687,243,033	9,350,272,999
TFRS 9 Financial instruments	-	-
Unappropriated retained earnings as of 1 January - Restated	7,007,144,999	8,924,806,808

Statement of financial position	Notes	31 December 2023 As previously reported Baht	Impacts from		1 January 2024 Restated Baht
			TFRS 9 (Note 4.3) Baht	TFRS 17 Baht	
Assets					
Premiums receivable, net		634,588,286	-	(634,588,286)	-
Amount due from reinsurance		30,531,764	-	(30,531,764)	-
Investment assets					
Investment in securities	4.3	17,571,808,595	(17,571,808,595)	-	-
Loans and accrued interest		517,341,185	-	(517,341,185)	-
Insurance contract assets		-	-	1,242,193,051	1,242,193,051
Reinsurance contract assets		-	-	1,532,981	1,532,981
Financial assets - Debt instrument	4.3	-	17,558,178,815	-	17,558,178,815
Financial assets - Equity instrument	4.3	-	13,629,780	-	13,629,780
Deferred tax asset		20,948,374	-	(20,948,374)	-
Other asset		411,040,070	-	(126,666,667)	284,373,403
Total assets affected		19,186,258,274	-	(86,350,244)	19,099,908,030
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities		17,439,073,709	-	(11,614,057,350)	5,825,016,359
Amount due to reinsurance		153,379,069	-	(153,379,069)	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities		-	-	596,338,757	596,338,757
Deferred tax liabilities		-	-	2,316,619,877	2,316,619,877
Other liabilities		310,715,808	-	97,363,361	408,079,169
Accrued commission expenses		272,485,180	-	(272,485,180)	-
Accrued expenses		480,693,669	-	(407,023,639)	73,670,030
Total liabilities affected		18,656,347,435	-	(9,436,623,243)	9,219,724,192
Unappropriated retained earnings (Deficits)		(425,466,191)	-	9,350,272,999	8,924,806,808
Other components of equity		254,203,612	-	-	254,203,612
Total equity affected		(171,262,579)	-	9,350,272,999	9,179,010,420

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Statement of financial position	Notes	Impacts from			31 December 2024 Restated Baht
		31 December 2024 As previously reported Baht	TFRS 9 (Note 4.3) Baht	TFRS 17 Baht	
Assets					
Premiums receivables		661,487,732	-	(661,487,732)	-
Amount due from reinsurance		46,181,533	-	(46,181,533)	-
Investment assets					
Investment in securities	4.3	20,710,250,543	(20,710,250,543)	-	-
Loans and accrued interest		609,611,052	-	(609,611,052)	-
Financial assets - Debt instrument	4.3	-	20,699,619,932	-	20,699,619,932
Financial assets - Equity instrument	4.3	-	10,679,451	-	10,679,451
Insurance contract assets		-	-	1,245,776,518	1,245,776,518
Reinsurance contract assets		-	-	685,331,576	685,331,576
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	4.3	48,840	(48,840)	-	-
Intangible assets		418,320,311	-	123,333,333	541,653,644
Other assets		415,755,983	-	(151,537,795)	264,218,188
Total assets affected		22,861,655,994	-	585,623,315	23,447,279,309
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities		18,728,608,831	-	(5,867,453,608)	12,861,155,223
Amount due to reinsurance		176,434,388	-	(176,434,388)	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities		-	-	21,437,315	21,437,315
Deferred tax liabilities		403,290,950	-	1,470,907,093	1,874,198,043
Other liabilities		263,747,883	-	113,264,294	377,012,177
Accrued commission expenses		402,267,085	-	(402,267,085)	-
Accrued expenses		641,944,962	-	(457,458,675)	184,486,287
Total liabilities affected		20,616,294,099	-	(5,298,005,054)	15,318,289,045
Unappropriated retained earnings (Deficits)					
		(680,098,034)	-	7,687,243,033	7,007,144,999
Other components of equity		1,847,617,968	-	(1,803,614,664)	44,003,304
Total equity affected		1,167,519,934	-	5,883,628,369	7,051,148,303

4.3 Financial instruments

As of 1 January 2024, there was no change in measurement and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities, but only a change in classification and presentation.

5 Estimates

The preparation of interim financial information requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies. This may result in the difference between the actual amounts and the estimates of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

In preparing the interim financial information, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the estimates related to the TFRS17 Insurance contracts as follows:

5.1 Transition

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with TFRS 17 Standards 17 using the fair value method at the transition date due to being impracticable in applying retrospectively. The entity has used supporting and reasonable information but has not been able to obtain the supporting and reasonable information necessary to apply the retrospective method and the modified retrospective method. Therefore, the entity applies the fair value method at the transition date.

In applying the fair value method, the Company determines contractual service margin or loss component of the liability for the remaining coverage at the transition date, equivalent to the difference between the fair value of the portfolio of insurance contracts at that date and the fulfilment cash flows measured at that date.

5.2 Estimates and Assumptions

a. Discount rate

The Company adjusts the future cash flows assumption to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the cash flows. The discount rate used in the assumption of future cash flows is as follows.

- reflects the time value of money, the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity of the insurance contract,
- is consistent with the current observable market price (if any) of the financial instrument whose cash flows have similar characteristics to those of the insurance contract, for example in terms of timing, currency and liquidity, and
- excludes the effects of observable market prices, but do not affect the future cash flow of the insurance contract.

Insurance liabilities are calculated by applying a discount rate to expected future cash flows. For the discount rate, the Company uses a bottom-up approach using the risk free rate and liquidity to reflect the difference between the liquidity characteristics of the financial instrument referenced in the market and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contract (illiquidity premium).

For the risk-free rate of return, the Company uses the reference yield of government bond.

The discount rates as of 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024 are as follows.

Period (Year)	Discount rate (Percentage)					
	0.25	1	2	3	5	10
30 June 2025	2.47	2.46	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.61
31 December 2024	2.84	2.88	2.92	2.94	2.99	3.22
1 January 2024	2.95	3.22	3.19	3.20	3.30	3.57

b. Risk adjustment for non-financial risks

Risk adjustment for non-financial risks reflects the uncertainty of the liability for incurred claims and liability for remaining coverage. Non-financial risk adjustments which include insurance risk, lapse risk and expense risk are categorized by underwriting type, using the RBC Framework's volatility allowance (PAD) with a confidence level of 75 percentile for non-financial risk adjustments of which the resulting amount is higher than a confidence level of 75 percentile at the Company level.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risks as of 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2024 are as follows.

Product Group	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (%)			
	LRC Shocked Scenario			LIC Shock
	Mortality and mobility	Lapse	Expense	
Whole life (non-participating)	+/-8	+/-15	2	+8 BaselBNR
Endowment (non-participating)	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Deferred annuities (non-participating)	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Term base (non-participating)	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Reduced paid-up insurance	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Extended term insurance	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Term rider	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Long term credit life (base)	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Long term credit life (riders)	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Premium benefit and waiver of premium rider	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Personal accident	+/-8	+/-15	2	+12 BaselBNR
Critical illness rider	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Accident rider	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Hospital benefit rider	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Health rider	+/-8	+/-15	2	
Group life yearly renewable term	+/-8	+/-15	2	+8 BaselBNR
Group personal accident and health coverage	+/-8	+/-15	2	+12 BaselBNR

c. Fulfilment Cash Flows

In measuring the value of an insurance contract, the Company calculates cash flows upon fulfilment as part of the contract value, which are an unbiased and explicit probability-weighted estimate (i.e. expected value) of the present value of future cash outflow, less the present value of future cash inflows that would occur if the Company fulfills the insurance contract, plus risk adjustments for non-financial risks.

d. Determination of coverage unit

Contractual service margin of the portfolio of insurance contracts is recognised as insurance income in each period based on the coverage unit provided during that period, which is determined by the volume of services, the expected period of coverage and the time value of money.

The volume of services under insurance contracts may include insurance coverage, return form investment management services and investment-related services, as applicable. In evaluating the services under insurance contracts, consideration is given to the terms and conditions and characteristics of the benefits of the contracts.

For contracts that mostly provide insurance coverage, the service volume is determined on a contract-by-contract basis based on the maximum expected policy benefit. For contracts that provide multiple services, the service volume is determined based on the policyholder's expected policy benefit from each service, with relative weight calculation applied using various factors.

The expected duration of coverage is calculated based on the probability that the insured event will occur to the extent that it affects the expected duration of the portfolio of insurance contracts. The determination of the expected duration of coverage is subject to judgment as it involves the estimation of the timing of the occurrence of the claim and the lapse of the policy.

6 Fair value

6.1 Fair value estimation

The table below presents financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments is based on closing price and net asset value quoted in an active market for the same asset or liability and the Company has access to that market at the measurement date.
- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments is measured using valuation techniques that use materially observable inputs and rely as little as possible on the company's own estimates.
- Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments is measured using valuation techniques that are not based on observable market data.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value by level as of 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025			Total Baht
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	
Financial assets				
Financial assets - debt instruments				
Debt instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Mutual funds	50,709	-	-	50,709
Mutual fund – policyholders'	1,926,003	-	-	1,926,003
Debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise securities	-	15,999,089,471	-	15,999,089,471
Debentures	-	6,743,885,092	-	6,743,885,092
Financial assets - equity instruments				
Equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Local equity securities	9,485,865	-	-	9,485,865
Total	11,462,577	22,742,974,563	-	22,754,437,140
Financial liabilities				
Investment contract liabilities	1,926,003	-	-	1,926,003
Total	1,926,003	-	-	1,926,003

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	(Audited)			Total Baht
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	
Financial assets				
Financial assets - debt instruments				
Debt instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Mutual funds	35,572	-	-	35,572
Mutual fund - policyholders'	48,840	-	-	48,840
Debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise securities	-	14,255,053,352	-	14,255,053,352
Debentures	-	6,444,482,168	-	6,444,482,168
Financial assets - equity instruments				
Equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Local equity securities	10,679,451	-	-	10,679,451
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

There were no significant inter-level transfers during the period.

6.2 Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is based on the closing price and net asset value on the financial statement date from the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

6.3 Valuation techniques used to measure fair value level 2

Investments in debt instruments whose fair value is at level 2 are measured at fair value using the yield curve of the Thai Bond Market Association on the last business day of the financial statement date.

7 Components of statement of financial position

The analysis of amounts presented in the financial statements for insurance contracts as of 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented in the following table.

	Life risk non-participating contract	
	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited) 31 December 2024 Baht
Insurance contract asset		
- Insurance contract assets excluding pre-recognition cash flows	(1,375,250,086)	(1,245,776,518)
- Pre-recognition cash flows	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities		
- Insurance contract liabilities excluding pre-recognition cash flows	14,948,127,062	12,861,155,223
- Pre-recognition cash flows	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	892,535,919	685,331,576
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(29,427,160)	(21,437,315)
Investment contract liabilities	21,008,159	11,420,025

8 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

As of 30 June 2025

	Fair value through profit or loss Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	1,159,713,096	1,159,713,096
Accrued investment income	-	-	98,665,781	98,665,781
Financial assets - debt instrument	1,976,712	22,742,974,563	-	22,744,951,275
Financial assets - equity instrument	-	9,485,865	-	9,485,865
Other assets	-	-	28,814,166	28,814,166
Total	1,976,712	22,752,460,428	1,287,193,043	24,041,630,183
Financial liabilities				
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	21,008,159	21,008,159
Other liabilities	-	-	169,616,928	169,616,928
Lease liabilities	-	-	194,480,128	194,480,128
Other creditors	-	-	278,667,140	278,667,140
Total	-	-	663,772,355	663,772,355

As of 31 December 2024

	Fair value through profit or loss Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	959,553,488	959,553,488
Accrued investment income	-	-	99,644,325	99,644,325
Financial assets - debt instrument	48,840	20,699,571,092	-	20,699,619,932
Financial assets - equity instrument	-	10,679,451	-	10,679,451
Other assets	-	-	19,297,521	19,297,521
Total	48,840	20,710,250,543	1,078,495,334	21,788,794,717
Financial liabilities				
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	11,420,025	11,420,025
Other liabilities	-	-	172,437,558	172,437,558
Lease liabilities	-	-	204,574,619	204,574,619
Other creditors	-	-	192,821,189	192,821,189
Total	-	-	581,253,391	581,253,391

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited) 31 December 2024 Baht
Cash on hand	575,844	402,250
Deposits held at call with bank	1,159,137,252	959,151,238
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,159,713,096	959,553,488

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10 Investments in debt instruments

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025		
	Cost Baht	Unrealised Gain (loss) Baht	Fair Value Baht
<u>Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss</u>			
Mutual fund	51,500	(791)	50,709
Mutual fund – policyholders'	1,914,728	11,275	1,926,003
Total debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,966,228	10,484	1,976,712
<u>Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>			
Government and state enterprise securities			
Government bonds	12,140,231,560	3,858,857,911	15,999,089,471
Private sector instruments			
Debentures	6,404,231,300	339,653,792	6,743,885,092
Total debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,544,462,860	4,198,511,703	22,742,974,563
Total investments in debt instruments	18,546,429,088	4,198,522,187	22,744,951,275
	(Audited and restated) 31 December 2024		
	Cost Baht	Unrealised Gain (loss) Baht	Fair Value Baht
<u>Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss</u>			
Mutual fund	36,000	(428)	35,572
Mutual fund – policyholders'	48,835	5	48,840
Total debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	84,835	(423)	84,412
<u>Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>			
Government and state enterprise securities			
Government bonds	12,147,990,592	2,107,062,760	14,255,053,352
Private sector instruments			
Debentures	6,326,001,275	118,480,893	6,444,482,168
Total debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,473,991,867	2,225,543,653	20,699,535,520
Total investments in debt instruments	18,474,076,702	2,225,543,230	20,699,619,932

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The details of expected credit loss are as follows:

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025	(Audited) 31 December 2024	
	Fair Value Baht	Allowance for expected credit loss recognised in OCI Baht	Fair Value Baht
		Allowance for expected credit loss recognised in OCI Baht	Allowance for expected credit loss recognised in OCI Baht
Debt instrument credit risk			
has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	22,061,807,969	1,881,408	20,020,775,232
Debt instrument which credit risk			2,410,291
has significantly increased (Stage 2)	681,166,594	3,305,398	
Credit-impaired investments in debt instrument (Stage 3)	-	-	3,544,222
Total	22,742,974,563	5,186,806	20,699,535,520

The Company disclosed information about restriction of its investments in Notes 29 and 30.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, there were no sales of debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024: nil).

11 Investments in equity instruments

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025		
	Cost Baht	Unrealised gain (loss) Baht	Fair Value Baht
<u>Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>			
Local equity instruments	9,108,943	376,922	9,485,865
Total equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,108,943	376,922	9,485,865
	(Audited) 31 December 2024		
	Cost Baht	Unrealised gain (loss) Baht	Fair Value Baht
<u>Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>			
Local equity instruments	18,250,000	(7,570,549)	10,679,451
Total equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,250,000	(7,570,549)	10,679,451

On April 28, 2025, the company proceeded the tender offer by share swap at 1:1 ratio from Ngern Tid Lor Public Company Limited to Tidlor Holdings Public Company Limited. The company derecognised equity instruments of Ngern Tid Lor Public Company Limited which recognised loss from swap of financial assets for 9,141,057 Baht and recognised equity instruments of Tidlor Holdings Public Company Limited at fair value on the initial recognition date.

Apart from which mentioned above, for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, there were no sales of equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (For the six-month period ended 30 June 2024: nil.).

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12 Leasehold improvements and equipment

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited)										
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation					Net balance Baht
Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Write-off Baht	Disposal Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Write-off Baht	Disposal Baht	Ending balance Baht	Net balance Baht	
Leasehold improvements	109,249,642	112,050	(4,202,523)	-	105,159,169	37,530,314	5,812,216	(4,138,719)	-	39,203,811	65,955,358
Leasehold in progress	-	2,058,207	-	-	2,058,207	-	-	-	-	-	2,058,207
Office equipment	7,577,551	70,788	(556,447)	(244,926)	6,846,966	4,606,129	571,524	(244,799)	4,382,322	2,464,644	
Furniture and fixture	22,614,554	312,046	(161,531)	(86,000)	22,679,069	11,484,451	2,174,786	(77,541)	13,448,981	9,230,088	
Computer	133,139,137	-	(153,010)	-	132,986,127	73,049,709	10,647,796	(153,009)	83,544,496	49,441,631	
Hardware in progress	2,897,923	220,420	(308,587)	-	2,809,756	-	-	-	-	2,809,756	
Total	275,478,807	2,773,511	(5,382,098)	(330,926)	272,539,294	126,670,603	19,206,322	(4,974,975)	(322,340)	140,579,610	131,959,684

31 December 2024 (Audited)

	Cost					Accumulated depreciation					Net balance Baht
	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 and fixture	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	
Computer	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	

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13 Intangible assets

	30 June 2025 (Unaudited)									
	Cost					Accumulated amortisation				
	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Transfer Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Ending balance Baht	Net balance Baht		
Software	689,686,862	-	80,418,351	770,105,213	358,427,012	54,663,177	413,090,189	357,015,024		
Software in progress	87,060,461	20,637,013	(80,418,351)	27,279,123	-	-	-	27,279,123		
Partnership agreement	185,000,000	100,000,000	-	285,000,000	61,666,667	117,500,000	179,166,667	105,833,333		
Total	961,747,323	120,637,013	-	1,082,384,336	420,093,679	172,163,177	592,256,856	490,127,480		
	31 December 2024 (Audited and restated)									
	Cost					Accumulated amortisation				
	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
Software	533,080,222	-	(14,053,969)	170,660,609	689,686,862	296,416,876	72,140,967	(10,130,831)	358,427,012	331,259,850
Software in progress	193,594,030	103,640,060	-	(210,173,629)	87,060,461	-	-	-	-	87,060,461
Partnership agreement	-	185,000,000	-	-	185,000,000	-	61,666,667	-	61,666,667	123,333,333
Total	726,674,252	288,640,060	(14,053,969)	(39,513,020)	961,747,323	296,416,876	133,807,634	(10,130,831)	420,093,679	541,653,644

14 Other Assets

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited and restated) 31 December 2024 Baht
Security and deposits	12,721,977	11,796,862
Prepaid tax	23,915,364	25,764,493
Prepaid expenses	23,410,745	21,985,841
Right-of-use assets	185,763,793	197,170,333
Others	16,092,189	7,500,659
Total other assets	<u>261,904,068</u>	<u>264,218,188</u>

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15 Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities

15.1 Insurance contracts issued

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

Life risk non-participating contract measured under GMM

Insurance contracts issued	Contracts measured under GMM			Total Baht
	LRC		LIC Baht	
	Excluding Loss component Baht	Loss component Baht		
Opening insurance contract liabilities	9,153,926,408	3,516,373,717	190,855,098	12,861,155,223
Opening insurance contract assets	(2,047,304,495)	377,174,422	424,353,555	(1,245,776,518)
Net opening balance as of 1 January 2025	7,106,621,913	3,893,548,139	615,208,653	11,615,378,705
Insurance revenue	(2,502,829,085)	-	-	(2,502,829,085)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses	122,356,687	(174,274,009)	1,967,276,150	1,915,358,828
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	2,614,822	2,614,822
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	(152,573,598)	-	(152,573,598)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	351,825,255	-	-	351,825,255
Insurance service expenses	474,181,942	(326,847,607)	1,969,890,972	2,117,225,307
Insurance service result	(2,028,647,143)	(326,847,607)	1,969,890,972	(385,603,778)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	2,131,760,347	51,136,662	-	2,182,897,009
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	103,113,204	(275,710,945)	1,969,890,972	1,797,293,231
Investment components	(607,849,137)	-	607,849,137	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	4,144,728,518	-	-	4,144,728,518
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(2,468,074,816)	(2,468,074,816)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,516,448,662)	-	-	(1,516,448,662)
Total cash flows	2,628,279,856	-	(2,468,074,816)	160,205,040
As of 30 June 2025				
Closing insurance contract liabilities	11,660,333,509	3,046,828,794	240,964,759	14,948,127,062
Closing insurance contract assets	(2,430,167,673)	571,008,400	483,909,187	(1,375,250,086)
Net closing balance as of 30 June 2025	9,230,165,836	3,617,837,194	724,873,946	13,572,876,976

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Insurance contracts issued	Contracts measured under GMM			
	LRC		LIC Baht	Total Baht
	Excluding Loss component Baht	Loss component Baht		
Opening insurance contract liabilities	5,569,351,386	48,696,652	206,968,321	5,825,016,359
Opening insurance contract assets	(1,875,352,119)	225,575,670	407,583,398	(1,242,193,051)
Net opening balance as of 1 January 2024	3,693,999,267	274,272,322	614,551,719	4,582,823,308
Insurance revenue	(4,215,366,487)	-	-	(4,215,366,487)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses	152,379,115	(436,279,936)	3,579,770,663	3,295,869,842
Changes that relate to past service				
- changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	-	(1,833,444)	(1,833,444)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	3,946,351,618	-	3,946,351,618
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	460,382,443	-	-	460,382,443
Insurance service expenses	612,761,558	3,510,071,682	3,577,937,219	7,700,770,459
Insurance service result	(3,602,604,929)	3,510,071,682	3,577,937,219	3,485,403,972
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	2,436,935,987	109,204,135	-	2,546,140,122
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(1,165,668,942)	3,619,275,817	3,577,937,219	6,031,544,094
Investment components	(1,299,836,287)	-	1,299,836,287	-
Cash flows				
Premiums received	8,260,342,432	-	-	8,260,342,432
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(4,877,116,572)	(4,877,116,572)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,382,214,557)	-	-	(2,382,214,557)
Total cash flows	5,878,127,875	-	(4,877,116,572)	1,001,011,303
Net balance as of 31 December 2024				
Closing insurance contract liabilities	9,153,926,408	3,516,373,717	190,855,098	12,861,155,223
Closing insurance contract assets	(2,047,304,495)	377,174,422	424,353,555	(1,245,776,518)
Net closing balance as of 31 December 2024	7,106,621,913	3,893,548,139	615,208,653	11,615,378,705

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15.1.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

The table below excludes contracts measured under PAA

Insurance contracts issued	Present value of future cash flows Baht	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk Baht	CSM Baht	Total Baht
Opening insurance contract liabilities	8,850,894,945	2,471,750,664	1,538,509,614	12,861,155,223
Opening insurance contract assets	(1,790,168,575)	444,106,000	100,286,057	(1,245,776,518)
Net opening balance as of 1 January 2025	7,060,726,370	2,915,856,664	1,638,795,671	11,615,378,705
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(101,676,100)	(101,676,100)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(139,460,025)	-	(139,460,025)
Experience adjustments	5,491,123	-	-	5,491,123
	5,491,123	(139,460,025)	(101,676,100)	(235,645,002)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	183,615,682	50,896,538	(234,512,220)	-
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses and reversals of those losses	(418,389,526)	38,504,826	142,572,994	(237,311,706)
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(1,087,252,730)	278,560,486	893,430,352	84,738,108
	(1,322,026,574)	367,961,850	801,491,126	(152,573,598)
Changes that relate to past service				
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	2,614,822	-	2,614,822
	-	2,614,822	-	2,614,822
Insurance service result	(1,316,535,451)	231,116,647	699,815,026	(385,603,778)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	2,150,751,836	-	32,145,173	2,182,897,009
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	834,216,385	231,116,647	731,960,199	1,797,293,231
Cash flows				
Premiums received	4,144,728,518	-	-	4,144,728,518
Claims and directly attributable expenses paid	(2,468,074,816)	-	-	(2,468,074,816)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,516,448,662)	-	-	(1,516,448,662)
Total cash flows	160,205,040	-	-	160,205,040
As of 30 June 2025				
Closing insurance contract liabilities	9,985,964,571	2,691,318,229	2,270,844,262	14,948,127,062
Closing insurance contract assets	(1,930,816,776)	455,655,082	99,911,608	(1,375,250,086)
Net closing balance as of 30 June 2025	8,055,147,795	3,146,973,311	2,370,755,870	13,572,876,976

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Insurance contracts issued	Present value of future cash flows Baht	Risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk Baht	CSM Baht	Total Baht
Opening insurance contract liabilities	3,438,433,532	1,634,456,129	752,126,698	5,825,016,359
Opening insurance contract assets	(1,670,333,456)	421,624,956	6,515,449	(1,242,193,051)
Net opening balance as of 1 January 2024	1,768,100,076	2,056,081,085	758,642,147	4,582,823,308
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(128,146,843)	(128,146,843)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(283,128,312)	-	(283,128,312)
Experience adjustments	(47,839,047)	-	-	(47,839,047)
	(47,839,047)	(283,128,312)	(128,146,843)	(459,114,202)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	3,942,413,375	616,893,688	(4,559,307,063)	-
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses	378,788,593	58,692,318	3,395,768,533	3,833,249,444
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(2,472,194,820)	469,151,328	2,116,145,666	113,102,174
	1,849,007,148	1,144,737,334	952,607,136	3,946,351,618
Changes that relate to past service				
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	-	(1,833,444)	-	(1,833,444)
	-	(1,833,444)	-	(1,833,444)
Insurance service result	1,801,168,101	859,775,578	824,460,293	3,485,403,972
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	2,490,446,891	-	55,693,231	2,546,140,122
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	4,291,614,992	859,775,578	880,153,524	6,031,544,094
Cash flows				
Premiums received	8,260,342,432	-	-	8,260,342,432
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(4,877,116,572)	-	-	(4,877,116,572)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,382,214,557)	-	-	(2,382,214,557)
Total cash flows	1,001,011,303	-	-	1,001,011,303
As of 31 December 2024				
Closing insurance contract liabilities	8,850,894,945	2,471,750,664	1,538,509,614	12,861,155,223
Closing insurance contract assets	(1,790,168,575)	444,106,000	100,286,057	(1,245,776,518)
Net closing balance as of 31 December 2024	7,060,726,370	2,915,856,664	1,638,795,671	11,615,378,705

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15.1.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the period/year

The table below excludes contracts measured under PAA

Insurance contracts issued	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025			(Audited) 31 December 2024		
	Non-onerous contracts originated Baht	Onerous contracts originated Baht	Total Baht	Non-onerous contracts originated Baht	Onerous contracts originated Baht	Total Baht
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows						
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	988,935,870	130,532,063	1,119,467,933	1,654,025,620	195,667,354	1,849,692,974
- Insurance cash flow excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	3,656,797,138	591,502,845	4,248,299,983	7,265,163,810	750,224,147	8,015,387,957
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	4,645,733,008	722,034,908	5,367,767,916	8,919,189,431	945,891,501	9,865,080,932
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(5,770,512,103)	(684,508,543)	(6,455,020,646)	(11,444,535,508)	(892,740,244)	(12,337,275,752)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	231,348,743	47,211,743	278,560,486	409,200,411	59,950,917	469,151,328
CSM	893,430,352	-	893,430,352	2,116,145,666	-	2,116,145,666
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	-	84,738,108	84,738,108	-	113,102,174	113,102,174

15.2 Reinsurance contracts held

15.2.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims components.

Reinsurance contracts held	Contract measured under GMM			
	Remaining coverage			Total Baht
	Excluding loss recovery component Baht	Loss recovery component Baht	Incurred claims Baht	
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(614,599,035)	990,940,485	308,990,126	685,331,576
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(52,412,476)	5,384,729	25,590,432	(21,437,315)
Net opening balance as at 1 January 2025	(667,011,511)	996,325,214	334,580,558	663,894,261
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held				
Reinsurance expenses	(47,314,183)	-	-	(47,314,183)
Directly attributable expenses paid	542,433	-	-	542,433
Incurred claims recovery	-	(35,131,636)	61,426,893	26,295,257
Other changes	-	(41,528,426)	-	(41,528,426)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance	(62,203)	-	-	(62,203)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance	(46,833,953)	(76,660,062)	61,426,893	(62,067,122)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	97,814,229	17,441,824	-	115,256,053
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	50,980,276	(59,218,238)	61,426,893	53,188,931
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net directly attributable expenses	216,292,339	-	-	216,292,339
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(70,266,772)	(70,266,772)
Total cash flows	216,292,339	-	(70,266,772)	146,025,567
As of 30 June 2025				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(358,737,653)	936,202,132	315,071,440	892,535,919
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(41,001,243)	904,844	10,669,239	(29,427,160)
Net closing balance as of 30 June 2025	(399,738,896)	937,106,976	325,740,679	863,108,759

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	Contract measured under GMM			
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims Baht	Total Baht
	Excluding loss recovery component Baht	Loss recovery component Baht		
Reinsurance contracts held				
Opening reinsurance contract assets	264,266	253,539	1,015,176	1,532,981
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(940,215,717)	21,738,194	322,138,766	(596,338,757)
Net opening balance as at 1 January 2024	(939,951,451)	21,991,733	323,153,942	(594,805,776)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held				
Reinsurance expenses	(64,462,577)	-	-	(64,462,577)
Directly attributable expenses paid	1,976,969	-	-	1,976,969
Incurred claims recovery	-	(141,545,708)	173,585,770	32,040,062
Other changes	-	1,071,518,775	-	1,071,518,775
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance	3,758	-	-	3,758
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(62,481,850)	929,973,067	173,585,770	1,041,076,987
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	189,486,173	44,360,414	-	233,846,587
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	127,004,323	974,333,481	173,585,770	1,274,923,574
Investment components	(7,129,861)	-	7,129,861	-
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	153,065,478	-	-	153,065,478
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(169,289,015)	(169,289,015)
Total cash flows	153,065,478	-	(169,289,015)	(16,223,537)
As at 31 December 2024				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(614,599,035)	990,940,485	308,990,126	685,331,576
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(52,412,476)	5,384,729	25,590,432	(21,437,315)
Net closing balance as at 31 December 2024	(667,011,511)	996,325,214	334,580,558	663,894,261

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15.2.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

The table below excludes contracts measured under the PAA

Reinsurance contracts held	Present value of future cash flows Baht	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk Baht	CSM Baht	Total Baht
Opening reinsurance contract assets	645,865,671	226,795,467	(187,329,562)	685,331,576
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(14,832,562)	4,919,374	(11,524,127)	(21,437,315)
Net opening balance as of 1 January 2025	631,033,109	231,714,841	(198,853,689)	663,894,261
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(18,981,252)	(18,981,252)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(1,500,158)	-	(1,500,158)
Experience adjustments	4,917	-	-	4,917
	4,917	(1,500,158)	(18,981,252)	(20,476,493)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(165,482,629)	(1,068,290)	166,550,919	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(9,054,625)	1,978,576	7,076,049	-
CSM adjustment on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts	-	-	(41,528,426)	(41,528,426)
	(174,537,254)	910,286	132,098,542	(41,528,426)
Changes that relate to past service				
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers' non-performance	(62,203)	-	-	(62,203)
	(62,203)	-	-	(62,203)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(174,594,540)	(589,872)	113,117,290	(62,067,122)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	116,045,307	-	(789,254)	115,256,053
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(58,549,233)	(589,872)	112,328,036	53,188,931
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of directly attributable expenses paid	216,292,339	-	-	216,292,339
Recoveries from reinsurance	(70,266,772)	-	-	(70,266,772)
Total cash flows	146,025,567	-	-	146,025,567
As at 30 June 2025				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	735,529,651	230,660,533	(73,654,265)	892,535,919
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(17,020,208)	464,436	(12,871,388)	(29,427,160)
Net closing balance as at 30 June 2025	718,509,443	231,124,969	(86,525,653)	863,108,759

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Reinsurance contracts held	Present value of future cash flows Baht	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk Baht	CSM Baht	Total Baht
Opening reinsurance contract assets	1,204,073	330,290	(1,382)	1,532,981
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(641,534,068)	102,797,077	(57,601,766)	(596,338,757)
Net opening balance as of 1 January 2024	(640,329,995)	103,127,367	(57,603,148)	(594,805,776)
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided	-	-	(36,070,329)	(36,070,329)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(8,532,008)	-	(8,532,008)
Experience adjustments	14,156,791	-	-	14,156,791
	14,156,791	(8,532,008)	(36,070,329)	(30,445,546)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1,081,404,005	130,943,338	(1,212,347,343)	-
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(3,573,884)	6,176,145	(2,602,261)	-
CSM adjustment on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts	-	-	1,071,518,775	1,071,518,775
	1,077,830,121	137,119,483	(143,430,829)	1,071,518,775
Changes that relate to past service				
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers	3,758	-	-	3,758
	3,758	-	-	3,758
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	1,091,990,670	128,587,475	(179,501,158)	1,041,076,987
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	195,595,970	-	38,250,617	233,846,587
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	1,287,586,640	128,587,475	(141,250,541)	1,274,923,574
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of directly attributable expenses paid	153,065,478	-	-	153,065,478
Recoveries from reinsurance	(169,289,015)	-	-	(169,289,015)
Total cash flows	(16,223,537)	-	-	(16,223,537)
As at 31 December 2024				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	645,865,671	226,795,467	(187,329,562)	685,331,576
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(14,832,562)	4,919,374	(11,524,127)	(21,437,315)
Net closing balance as at 31 December 2024	631,033,109	231,714,841	(198,853,689)	663,894,261

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15.2.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the period/year

The table below excludes contracts measured under PAA

Reinsurance contracts held	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025				Total Baht
	Contracts originated not in a net gain		Contracts originated in a net gain		
	Contracts purchased Baht	Contracts acquired Baht	Contracts purchased Baht	Contracts acquired Baht	
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(28,226,772)	-	(684,449)	-	(28,911,221)
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	37,335,703	-	630,143	-	37,965,846
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(1,924,809)	-	(53,767)	-	(1,978,576)
CSM	(7,184,122)	-	108,073	-	(7,076,049)

Reinsurance contracts held	(Audited) 31 December 2024				Total Baht
	Contracts originated not in a net gain		Contracts originated in a net gain		
	Contracts purchased Baht	Contracts acquired Baht	Contracts purchased Baht	Contracts acquired Baht	
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	(52,947,048)	-	(38,783,690)	-	(91,730,738)
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	64,053,899	-	31,250,723	-	95,304,622
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(3,467,609)	-	(2,708,536)	-	(6,176,145)
CSM	(7,639,242)	-	10,241,503	-	2,602,261

16 Investment contract liabilities

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited) 31 December 2024 Baht
Investment contract liabilities without discretionary participation features	19,082,156	11,371,185
Unit-linked contract liabilities (Note 10)	1,926,003	48,840
Total investment contract liabilities	21,008,159	11,420,025

Movement of investment contract liabilities without discretionary participation features during the period/year is as follows:

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited) 31 December 2024 Baht
Beginning balance	11,371,185	-
Reserves increased from in-force policies in the period/year	9,357,338	11,371,185
Reserves released for benefits payment, lapse, and cancelled policies during the period/year	(1,646,367)	-
Ending balance	19,082,156	11,371,185

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17 Deferred tax

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited and restated) 31 December 2024 Baht
Deferred tax assets	38,835,406	41,801,900
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,991,531,407)	(1,915,999,943)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	(1,952,696,001)	(1,874,198,043)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	(Unaudited)			
	(Restated) 1 January 2025 Baht	Increase (decrease) in profit or loss Baht	Increase (decrease) in other comprehensive income Baht	30 June 2025 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
- Employee benefit	9,740,244	1,001,799	-	10,742,043
- Expected credit loss	708,844	(47,765)	-	661,079
- Tax losses	31,352,812	(3,920,528)	-	27,432,284
	41,801,900	(2,966,494)	-	38,835,406
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Unrealised gains on change in fair value of investments	(444,785,437)	-	(396,029,649)	(840,815,086)
- Foreign exchange revaluation	(307,413)	-	-	(307,413)
- Impacts from initial application of new financial reporting standard	(1,470,907,093)	(79,119,660)	399,617,845	(1,150,408,908)
	(1,915,999,943)	(79,119,660)	3,588,196	(1,991,531,407)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) - net	(1,874,198,043)			(1,952,696,001)

18 Other liabilities

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited and restated) 31 December 2024 Baht
Tax payable	16,459,202	23,186,053
Lease liabilities	194,480,128	204,574,619
Expired cheque	76,646,031	72,283,866
Others	76,511,695	76,967,639
Total	364,097,056	377,012,177

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19 Accrued expenses

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited and restated) 31 December 2024 Baht
Accrued IT related expenses	103,637,125	117,749,931
Accrued expenses - related party	13,593,753	2,659,503
Accrued investment management fee	4,140,677	5,111,190
Others	31,339,358	58,965,663
Total accrued expenses	152,710,913	184,486,287

20 Share capital

	Ordinary shares issued and fully paid-up	
	Number of shares	Baht
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
Issue of shares	-	-
At 30 June 2025	187,625,000	1,876,250,000

21 Insurance revenue and expenses

21.1 Insurance revenue and insurance service performance

	Non-participating Life risk insurance contract measured under GMM (Unaudited) For six-month period ended 30 June	
	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Insurance revenue		
Contracts not measured under the PAA		
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC		
Expected claims incurred and other		
directly attributable expenses	1,920,866,863	1,758,320,009
excluding loss component		
Changes in the risk adjustment for		
non-financial risk excluding loss component	128,460,867	136,998,970
CSM recognised for the services provided	101,676,100	38,812,122
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	351,825,255	101,344,265
Total insurance revenue	2,502,829,085	2,035,475,366
Insurance service expenses		
Incurred claims and directly attributable expenses	(1,915,358,828)	(1,697,912,800)
Changes that relate to past service –		
changes in the FCF relating to the LIC	(2,614,822)	1,188,361
Losses on onerous contracts (reversal)	152,573,598	(193,139,679)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(351,825,255)	(101,344,265)
Total insurance service expenses	(2,117,225,307)	(1,991,208,383)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		
Reinsurance expenses – contracts not		
measured under the PAA		
Amounts relating to the changes in the		
remaining coverage		
Expected incurred claims and directly	(61,964,409)	(82,641,219)
attributable expenses recovery		
Changes in the risk adjustment for risk expired	(1,500,158)	(1,388,541)
CSM recognised for the services received	16,150,384	8,012,641
Reinsurance expenses – contracts not		
 measured under PAA	(47,314,183)	(76,017,119)
Incurred directly attributable expenses	542,433	747,108
Changes in the risk of reinsurers’		
non-performance	(62,203)	34,347
Incurred claims recovery	26,295,257	81,979,198
Other changes	(41,528,426)	(1,559,832)
Total net revenue (expenses) from		
 reinsurance contracts held	(62,067,122)	5,183,702
Total insurance service result	323,536,656	49,450,685

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22 Investment income

	(Unaudited) For six-month period ended 30 June	
	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Interest income	350,411,890	337,288,442
Dividend income	275,153	163,439
<u>Less: Investment expense</u>	<u>(19,332,140)</u>	<u>(17,539,968)</u>
Total investment income	331,354,903	319,911,913

23 Fair value gains on financial instruments

	(Unaudited) For the six-month period ended 30 June	
	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Fair value gains		
Investment in debt securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,479	-
Total fair value gains on financial instruments	10,479	-

24 Expected credit loss

	(Unaudited) For the six-month period ended 30 June	
	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 10)	767,707	109,667
Total reversal of expected credit loss	767,707	109,667

25 Operating expenses

	(Unaudited) For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Employee expenses not relating to underwriting expenses and claim management expenses	293,184,104	246,737,303
Property and equipment expenses not relating to underwriting expenses	143,544,848	148,776,764
Tax expenses	548,390	498,026
Selling and administrative expenses	117,894,508	111,637,233
Other operating expenses	138,861,005	65,455,269
<u>Deduct</u> Expense attributable to insurance acquisition cash flow and insurance contract	<u>(521,261,435)</u>	<u>(367,479,726)</u>
Total operating expenses	172,771,420	205,624,869

26 Earnings (losses) per share

Basic earnings (losses) per share for three-month and six-month period ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is calculated by dividing the net profit (loss) for the period attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the periods as follows:

For the three-month period ended 30 June	(Unaudited)	
	2025	2024
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (Baht)	(41,514,611)	48,230,336
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (shares)	187,625,000	187,625,000
Basic earnings (losses) per share (Baht per share)	(0.22)	0.26
For the six-month period ended 30 June	(Unaudited)	
	2025	2024
Profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (Baht)	319,510,807	55,662,873
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (shares)	187,625,000	187,625,000
Basic earnings per share (Baht per share)	1.70	0.30

27 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

	(Unaudited)	
	For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	Baht	Baht
Affiliate Company		
Premium ceded to reinsurers	2,435,928	2,937,383
Commissions and brokerages	5,040,345	188,656
Other Underwriting expenses	19,634,434	-
Operating expenses	60,215,607	12,905,023

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b) Significant balances with related parties

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited) 31 December 2024 Baht
Assets		
Affiliate Company		
Other assets	13,645,697	2,733,526
Liabilities		
Parent Company		
Employee benefit obligations	69,252,354	69,252,354
Affiliate Company		
Ceded premiums payable	8,002,709	5,566,781
Other liabilities	24,474,013	31,124,865
Other creditors	878,616	1,350,347
Accrued commission expenses	6,937,967	3,891,332
Accrued expenses	60,335,160	37,415,047
Equity		
Parent Company		
Other reserve	71,726,950	72,404,938

28 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:

	(Unaudited) For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2025 Baht	2024 Baht
Short-term employee benefits	87,320,443	98,498,683
Long-term employee benefits	476,186	491,581
Total	87,796,629	98,990,264

29 Assets deposited with Insurance Registrar

As of 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, 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. 2535 as follows:

	Carrying value	
	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited) 31 December 2024 Baht
Debt instruments government bonds	35,296,316	32,519,773

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30 Assets pledged as reserve with registrar

As of 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company deposited certain assets 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	
	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025 Baht	(Audited) 31 December 2024 Baht
Debt instruments government bonds	5,414,631,997	4,847,189,184

31 Commitments

As of 30 June 2025 and 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:

	(Unaudited) 30 June 2025		
	Operating lease Baht	Service fee and others Baht	Total Baht
Due within 1 year	196,992	199,883,797	200,080,789
Due more than 1 year but no later than 5 years	417,480	177,829,944	178,247,424
	614,472	377,713,741	378,328,213

	(Audited) 31 December 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