

DHIPAYA INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited

My opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited (the Company) as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

What I have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with TFRS, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Paiboon Tunkoon

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4298

Bangkok

27 February 2024

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**Statement of Financial Position****As at 31 December 2023**

		2023	2022
	Notes	Baht	Baht
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,123,021,791	2,906,781,934
Premium receivables, net	10	7,331,005,036	6,159,031,950
Accrued investment income		44,942,686	52,401,638
Reinsurance assets, net	11, 18	20,781,412,782	21,093,308,178
Amount due from reinsurance, net	12	3,865,643,359	3,694,299,123
Invested assets			
Investment in securities, net	13	15,014,937,206	14,872,888,752
Investment property, net	14	155,186,566	153,583,784
Property, plant and equipment, net	15	1,424,410,230	1,414,430,146
Intangible assets, net	16	59,885,482	46,458,237
Income tax receivables		33,797,802	-
Deferred tax assets	17	1,479,630,678	1,120,426,963
Prepaid reinsurance premiums, net		2,077,062,794	1,203,422,143
Prepaid commissions		995,582,553	956,389,482
Other assets		657,806,935	1,257,317,488
Total assets		56,044,325,900	54,930,739,818

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

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)****As at 31 December 2023**

	Notes	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	18	27,485,228,021	27,456,557,789
Due to reinsurers	19	9,148,711,015	8,400,649,997
Accrued commission expenses		1,036,563,370	1,041,177,553
Premium received in advance		7,820,861,997	6,697,466,227
Premium suspense accounts		39,453,352	56,362,015
Income tax payables		-	54,268,664
Employee benefit obligations	20	471,866,478	455,480,101
Other liabilities	21	1,224,162,660	2,123,149,873
Total liabilities		47,226,846,893	46,285,112,219

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

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)****As at 31 December 2023**

	Notes	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Liabilities and equity (Cont'd)			
Equity			
Share capital			
Authorised share capital			
Ordinary shares, 600,000,000 shares of par Baht 1 each			
	23	600,000,000	600,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital			
Ordinary shares, 600,000,000 shares paid-up Baht 1 each			
	23	600,000,000	600,000,000
Premium on share capital			
	23	904,000,058	904,000,058
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Legal reserve			
	24	60,000,000	60,000,000
General reserve			
	24	1,209,124,420	1,147,209,716
Unappropriated			
		9,332,381,573	7,839,192,063
Other components of equity			
		(3,288,027,044)	(1,904,774,238)
Total equity		8,817,479,007	8,645,627,599
Total liabilities and equity		56,044,325,900	54,930,739,818

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

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Revenues			
Premium written		34,796,709,028	32,575,091,513
<u>Less</u> Ceded premium		<u>(25,232,728,333)</u>	<u>(24,440,336,553)</u>
Net premium written		9,563,980,695	8,134,754,960
<u>Add(Less)</u> (Increase) decrease in unearned premium reserves from previous year		<u>(663,192,326)</u>	<u>309,850,975</u>
Net premium earned		8,900,788,369	8,444,605,935
Fee and commission income		5,558,933,195	5,700,557,450
Income on investments, net		728,550,691	632,050,334
Gains on investments		106,815,095	61,169,737
Gains(Losses) on the revaluation of investments		1,246,414	(3,248)
Other income		<u>145,351,378</u>	<u>310,306,481</u>
Total revenues		<u>15,441,685,142</u>	<u>15,148,686,689</u>
Expenses			
Gross insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		15,384,295,651	16,924,932,700
<u>Less</u> Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovery		<u>(9,107,873,900)</u>	<u>(9,716,463,877)</u>
Commission and brokerage expenses		3,044,412,349	2,802,618,829
Other underwriting expenses		1,758,572,861	1,599,701,103
Operating expenses	26	2,095,377,753	2,026,095,511
(Reversal) expected credit losses	30	801,699	(2,028,429)
Total expenses		<u>13,175,586,413</u>	<u>13,634,855,837</u>
Profit before income tax		2,266,098,729	1,513,830,852
Income tax expense	29	<u>(410,994,515)</u>	<u>(275,536,780)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>1,855,104,214</u>	<u>1,238,294,072</u>

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

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Other comprehensive incomes (expenses)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Unrealised actuarial gains	20	-	61,339,893
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	17	-	(12,267,979)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	49,071,914
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,761,562,596)	(806,551,983)
Realised losses from sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and impairment loss transferred to profit or loss		32,496,589	142,500,370
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	17	345,813,201	132,810,323
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(1,383,252,806)	(531,241,290)
Other comprehensive incomes (expenses) for the year, net of income tax		(1,383,252,806)	(482,169,376)
Total comprehensive income for the year		471,851,408	756,124,696
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	31	3.09	2.06

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

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	<u>Other components of equity</u>									
	<u>Unrealised gains</u>					<u>Retained earnings</u>				
	<u>(losses) on change in</u>					<u>Appropriated</u>				
	<u>value of investments</u>					<u>Legal</u>				
	Issued and	Share	comprehensive income		Unrealised	Total other	reserve	reserve	Unappropriated	Total
	paid-up	premium	- net of tax		actuarial gains	components of	reserve	reserve	reserve	reserve
Notes	share capital	Baht	Baht	- net of tax	(losses)	equity	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2022	600,000,000	904,000,058	(1,389,939,107)	(32,665,755)	(1,422,604,862)	60,000,000	1,055,041,234	8,493,066,473	9,689,502,903	
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,238,294,072	1,238,294,072	
Dividend paid	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,800,000,000)	(1,800,000,000)	
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings	24	-	-	-	-	-	92,168,482	(92,168,482)	-	
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax	22	-	-	(645,241,586)	-	(645,241,586)	-	-	-	(645,241,586)
Realised losses from sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and impairment loss transferred to profit or loss - net of tax	22	-	-	114,000,296	-	114,000,296	-	-	-	114,000,296
Unrealised actuarial gains - net of tax	22	-	-	-	49,071,914	49,071,914	-	-	-	49,071,914
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022	<u>600,000,000</u>	<u>904,000,058</u>	<u>(1,921,180,397)</u>	<u>16,406,159</u>	<u>(1,904,774,238)</u>	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>1,147,209,716</u>	<u>7,839,192,063</u>	<u>8,645,627,599</u>	

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

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity (Cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	<u>Other components of equity</u>									
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Share premium Baht	<u>Unrealised gains (losses) on change in value of investments measured at fair value</u>			<u>Retained earnings</u>			Total Baht
				through other comprehensive income - net of tax Baht	Unrealised actuarial gains (losses) - net of tax Baht	Total other components of equity Baht	<u>Appropriated</u>		Unappropriated Baht	
							Legal reserve Baht	General reserve Baht		
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2023		600,000,000	904,000,058	(1,921,180,397)	16,406,159	(1,904,774,238)	60,000,000	1,147,209,716	7,839,192,063	8,645,627,599
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,855,104,214	1,855,104,214
Dividend paid	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,914,704	(61,914,704)	-
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax	22	-	-	(1,409,250,077)	-	(1,409,250,077)	-	-	-	(1,409,250,077)
Realised losses from sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and impairment loss transferred to profit or loss - net of tax	22	-	-	25,997,271	-	25,997,271	-	-	-	25,997,271
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023		<u>600,000,000</u>	<u>904,000,058</u>	<u>(3,304,433,203)</u>	<u>16,406,159</u>	<u>(3,288,027,044)</u>	<u>60,000,000</u>	<u>1,209,124,420</u>	<u>9,332,381,573</u>	<u>8,817,479,007</u>

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

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**Statement of Cash Flows****For the year ended 31 December 2023**

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Net direct premium written	34,127,790,499	31,645,129,872
Cash received (paid) for reinsurance	(9,699,029,259)	(8,184,706,811)
Losses incurred of direct insurance	(15,311,554,704)	(14,448,571,580)
Loss adjustment expenses of direct insurance	(802,863,749)	(623,356,837)
Commissions and brokerages of direct insurance	(3,067,268,168)	(2,716,200,397)
Other underwriting expenses	(1,477,348,564)	(1,546,067,615)
Interest income	184,379,249	98,563,752
Dividend received	568,789,945	542,775,712
Other income	147,402,390	302,917,729
Operating expenses	(2,376,105,510)	(2,080,556,280)
Income tax paid	(511,182,058)	(147,304,633)
Cash received from financial assets	5,448,647,673	7,427,318,747
Cash used in financial assets	(7,106,665,463)	(8,127,105,334)
Others	183,727,694	(405,655,976)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>308,719,975</u>	<u>1,737,180,349</u>
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
<u>Cash provided from</u>		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	28,318	2,970,521
Cash provided from investing activities	<u>28,318</u>	<u>2,970,521</u>
<u>Cash used in</u>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(120,864,657)	(59,265,644)
Purchase of intangible assets	(31,412,298)	(11,013,036)
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(152,276,955)</u>	<u>(70,278,680)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(152,248,637)</u>	<u>(67,308,159)</u>

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

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**Statement of Cash Flows (Cont'd)****For the year ended 31 December 2023**

	Notes	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Repayment on lease liabilities		(40,231,481)	(36,749,071)
Dividend paid	25	(900,000,000)	(1,200,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(940,231,481)	(1,236,749,071)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,906,781,934	2,473,658,815
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		2,123,021,791	2,906,781,934
Significant non-cash transactions comprised of:			
Accounts payable - purchase of property, plant and equipment		15,958,048	18,306,116
Accounts payable - purchase of intangible assets		766,875	1,256,900
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	15	41,348,887	19,726,757
Transfers from land and buildings to investment property	14	3,673,969	6,059,504
Transfers from right-of-use asset to vehicles	15	3,598,507	898,228
Reclassify investments in securities with maturity not over 3 months from acquisition date from investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income to cash and cash equivalents		401,680,515	-

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

1. General information

Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company which incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The address of the Company’s registered office is as follows:

The Company’s registered address is 1115 Rama III Road, Chong Nonsri, Yannawa, Bangkok.

The principal business operation of the Company is insurance business.

The ultimate parent company is Dhipaya Group Holdings Company Limited which is listed in Stock Exchange of Thailand and owns 99.05% of the Company’s issued and paid-up shares.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 February 2024.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) and the formats prescribed by the Notification of the Office of Insurance Commission entitled “Principle, methodology, condition and timing of preparation, submission and reporting of financial statements and operation performance for non-life insurance company B.E. 2566” dated on 8 February 2023 (‘OIC Notification’).

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 8.

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

3. New and amended financial reporting standards

3.1 New and amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 do not have significant impacts to the Company.

3.2 Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

The following amended TFRSs were not mandatory for the current reporting period and the Company has not early adopted them.

- a) **Amendment to TAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements** revised the disclosure from 'significant accounting policies' to 'material accounting policies'. The amendment also provides guidelines on identifying when the accounting policy information is material. Consequently, immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.
- b) **Amendment to TAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors** revised the definition of 'accounting estimates' to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.
- c) **Amendments to TAS 12 - Income taxes** require companies to recognise deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. Example transactions are leases and decommissioning obligations.

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

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

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

3.3 Amended financial reporting standards that is effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

- a) **IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts** IFRS 17 has replaced IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts that are effective for the accounting period beginning on 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 eligible groups of insurance contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.

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

Adopting 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 entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The Company's management is currently assessing the impact on the amendments of these standards.

4. Accounting policies

4.1 Revenue recognition

(a) Net premium earned

Premium written comprised of direct premium written and inward reinsurance premium, less cancelled premium. Premium written is recognised on the date the insurance policy comes into effective date for insurance policies of which the coverage periods are less than 1 year. For long-term policies which the coverage periods are longer than 1 year, the related revenues is recorded as “Premium received in advance”. The Company amortises the recognition of the unearned items as income over the coverage period on the annual basis. Inward reinsurance premium is recognised as income when the reinsurer places the reinsurance application or Statement of Accounts with the Company.

Ceded premium is premium income which the Company ceded to reinsurer. For long-term policies which the coverage periods are longer than 1 year, the Company presented as “Prepaid reinsurance premium, net” by net presenting with related prepaid commission income.

Net premium earned comprises of premium written after deducting ceded premium, adjusted with unearned premium reserve adjustment.

(b) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission from ceded premium are recognised as income within the accounting period when incurred.

Fee and commission from ceded premium with coverage periods longer than 1 year are recorded as unearned items net presenting in “Prepaid reinsurance premium, net” and recognised as income over the coverage period on the annual basis.

(c) Interest income and dividends

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues based on the effective rate method. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established.

(d) Gains (losses) on securities trading

Gains (losses) on trading in securities are recognised as incomes or expenses on the transaction date.

(e) Other income

Other income is recognised on the accrual basis.

4.2 Premium reserve

(a) Unearned premium reserve

Unearned premium reserve is set aside in compliance with the Notification of the Office of Insurance Commission governing the principle, methodology and condition of unearned premium reserves, loss reserves and other reserves of non-life insurance companies B.E.2554 as follows:

Type of insurance	Reserve calculation method
- Fire, marine (hull), and miscellaneous (except for travel accident with coverage of less than 6 months)	- Monthly average basis (the one-twenty fourth basis)
- Marine and transportation, travel accident (the coverage not more than 6 months)	- 100% of net premium written starting from the policy effective date

(b) Unexpired risks reserve

Unexpired risks reserve is the reserve for the claims that may be incurred in respect of in-force policies. Unexpired risks reserve is set aside using an actuarial method, at the best estimate of the claims that are expected be incurred during the remaining period of coverage, based on historical claims data.

The Company compares the amounts of unexpired risks reserve with unearned premium reserve. If unexpired risks reserve is higher than unearned premium reserve, the difference is recognised as unexpired risks reserve in the financial statements.

4.3 Loss reserve and outstanding claims

The Company records outstanding claims at the amount to be paid, while loss reserves are provided upon receipt of claim advices from the insured. They are recorded at the value appraised by an independent surveyors, or by the Company's officer as each case but not exceed the maximum of sum insured of each policy.

The Company sets up reserve for claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) which is calculated as based on the best estimate by professional actuary. The provision will be covered for all projected losses, such as losses incurred during this period, claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and net by loss paid.

4.4 Product classification

The Company has classified the insurance and reinsurance contracts considering the transfer of significant insurance risk by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event, insured event, adversely affects the policyholder. None of the insurance and reinsurance contracts contain embedded derivatives or are required to be unbundled the components or classified as financial reinsurance contract. Such contracts are accounted for as insurance contracts for the remainder of its lifetime until all right and obligations of loss compensation to the policyholder are extinguished or expired.

The Company has classified all insurance contracts as short term insurance contracts which mean the coverage period under the contract is not exceeding 1 year and no certification of automatic renewal. The insurance contracts that cover dread disease and the personal accident or health insurance contracts which the coverage period is exceeding 1 year, the Company is able to terminate the contract, the insurance premium can either be added or reduced, and any amendment of the benefit of the insurance contract can be made throughout coverage period.

4.5 Liabilities adequacy testing

Liability adequacy tests of insurance contract liabilities recognised in the financial statement are performed at the end of reporting period, using the best estimate of ultimate loss, best estimate of future contractual liabilities of the in-forced insurance contracts, also including claims handling expense, policy maintenance expense, and cost of reinsurance. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of its insurance liabilities less related acquisition cost is inadequate in the light of the future estimates, the entire deficiency shall be recognised in profit or loss.

4.6 Commissions, brokerages and other expenses

Commissions and brokerages are expensed within the accounting period when incurred. For long-term policies which the coverage periods are longer than one year, the Company amortises the recognition of the "Prepaid commissions" as expenses over the coverage period on the annual basis.

Other expenses are recognised on the accrual basis.

4.7 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from acquisition date.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of financial instruments and disclosures for insurance companies 'accounting guidance' ("The Accounting Guidance"), the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

4.8 Premium due and uncollected

Premium due and uncollected is carried at its net realisable value. The Company sets up an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the estimated loss that may incurred in collection of receivables. The allowance is generally based on collection experiences by considering long outstanding balance more than 180 days and analysis of debtor aging and current status of the premium due as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

4.9 Reinsurance assets and due to reinsurers

(a) Reinsurance assets, net

Reinsurance assets are stated at the outstanding balance of insurance reserve refundable from reinsurers.

Insurance reserve refundable from reinsurers is estimated based on the related reinsurance contract of premium reserve, loss reserve and claims incurred but not yet reported by insured accordance with the law regarding insurance reserve calculation.

The Company records allowance for doubtful accounts for the estimated losses that may be incurred due to inability to make collection by considering financial status of reinsurers as at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Amount due from reinsurance, net

Amount due from reinsurance are stated at the outstanding balance of claims and various other items receivable from reinsurers, amounts deposit on reinsurance, and reinsurance premium receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts.

The Company records allowance for doubtful accounts for the estimated losses that may be incurred due to inability to make collection by considering long outstanding balance more than two years and financial status of reinsurers as at the end of the reporting period.

(c) Due to reinsurers

Due to reinsurers are stated at the outstanding balance payable from reinsurance and amounts withheld on reinsurance. Amount due to reinsurers consist of reinsurance premiums and other items payable to reinsurers, excluding claims. The Company presents net of reinsurance to the same entity (reinsurance assets or due to reinsurers) when the criteria for offsetting as follows:

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

4.10 Financial assets

The Company temporary exemption from TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures under TFRS 4 (revised 2018) Insurance Contracts. The Company apply the 'financial instruments and disclosures for insurance companies 'accounting guidance' ("The Accounting Guidance") issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions until TFRS 17 becomes effective.

(a) Classification

The Company classifies its investments in securities as follows:

- Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Investments measured at amortised cost

(b) Recognition and derecognition

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

(c) Measurement

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

(d) Debt instruments

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

- Amortised cost: Investments in securities 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 investments 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 gain (loss) on investments together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.
- FVOCI: Investments in securities that the Company intends to either hold for an indefinite period or sell in response to the needs of the Company's liquidity or change in interest rate are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of 1) impairment gains or losses, 2) interest income using the effective interest method, and 3) foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the investments is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in gain (loss) on investments. Interest income is included in net investment income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

(e) Equity instruments

The Company measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in OCI, there is still subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as net investment income when the right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of investments in equity instruments at FVPL are recognised in gains (losses) on the revaluation of investments in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses on equity investments are reported together with changes in fair value.

The gains and losses from foreign currency translation of equity instruments is recognise at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company presents its investments in Property Fund unit trusts / Real Estate Investment Trust units / Infrastructure Fund units / Infrastructure Trust units (the fund / the trust) established and registered in Thailand as equity investments and measures them at FVOCI following the TFAC's clarification, "Interpretation of investments in Property Fund unit trusts, Real Estate Investment Trust units, Infrastructure Fund units, and Infrastructure Trust units established and registered in Thailand" dated 25 June 2020. The fund / trust is required to distribute benefits of not less than 90% of its adjusted net profit.

(f) Impairment

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

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

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

For impairment of equity instruments which classified as investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income will be recognised in profit and loss immediately when there is evidence supports the impairment of the instruments. The Company will recognise allowance of losses in other comprehensive income and the carrying amount of financial assets which classified as equity instruments in the statement of financial position will not be decreased.

4.11 Investment property

Investment properties, principally land and freehold office buildings, are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both and are not occupied by the Company.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including directly attributable costs and borrowing costs.

Subsequently, they are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other investment properties is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Building and improvements	20 years
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4.12 Property, plant and equipment

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and capitalised where there is future economic benefits. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss when incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Building and improvements	10 - 40 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 - 20 years
Motor vehicles	5 - 7 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

4.13 Intangible assets

Intangible asset is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment of assets (if any).

Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated by reference to their costs on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease and the expected beneficial period as follows:

Computer software	5 - 7 years
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4.14 Leasehold rights

Leasehold rights stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation of leasehold rights is calculated by reference to their costs on a straight-line basis over the lease period of 30 years.

4.15 Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Where the reasons for previously recognised impairments no longer exist, the impairment losses on the assets concerned other than goodwill is reversed.

4.16 Leases

Leases - where the Company is the lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are recorded as "Property, Plant and equipment" in Statement of Financial Position.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

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

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise Computer and Printer rental agreement.

Leases - where the Company is the lessor

When assets are leased out under a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease which reflects a constant periodic rate of return. Initial direct costs are included in initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Rental income under operating leases (net of any incentives given to lessees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

4.17 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Any exchange component of gains and losses on a non-monetary item that recognised in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income is recognised following the recognition of a gain or loss on the non-monetary item.

4.18 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, profit-sharing and bonuses, and medical care that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are recognised in respect of employee's service up to the end of the reporting period. They are measured at the amount expected to be paid.

(b) Defined contribution plan

The Company pays contributions to a separate fund on a voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

(c) Defined benefit plans

Amount of retirement benefits is defined by the agreed benefits the employees will receive after the completion of employment. It usually depends on factors such as age, years of service and an employee's latest compensation at retirement.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using market yield of government bonds that matches the terms and currency of the expected cash outflows.

Remeasurement gains and losses are recognised directly to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. They are presented as a separate item in statements of changes in equity.

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

(d) Other long-term benefits

The Company gives gold rewards to employees when they have worked for the Company for 20, 25 and 30 years.

These obligations are measured similar to defined benefit plans except remeasurement gains and losses that are charged to profit or loss.

4.19 Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences arise from:

- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss is not recognised
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rates of the period in which temporary difference is expected to be reversed, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

4.21 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown as a deduction in equity.

4.22 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributed to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, and when the annual dividends are approved by the shareholders.

5. Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk

The Company exposes to a variety of financial risk: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Risk Management Committee. The Company's policy includes areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The framework parameters are approved by the Board of Directors and uses as the key communication and control tools.

5.1.1 Market risk

Market risk arises from variability in fair values of financial instruments or related future cash flows due to variability in market risks variables. Market risk comprises foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company considers that there is a significant foreign currency risk relating to receipts of insurance premiums and reinsurance with foreign insurance companies in foreign currencies which the Company does not buy any monetary instruments contract to prevent the foreign currency risk. However, the management believes that the Company has no significant effect because the traditional reinsurance will use the same foreign currencies as quoted with the insured.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as of 31 December 2023 and 2022, expressed in Baht are as follows:

	2023			2022		
	US Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	Other Baht	US Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	Other Baht
Assets						
Premium receivables	1,672,928,883	2,035,383	58,732	893,179,959	2,056,276	63,907
Reinsurance assets	985,141,165	20,102	-	969,121,102	-	-
Amount due from reinsurance	84,529,478	-	15,118	33,585,799	-	136,149
Investments in securities	27,497,619	-	-	32,200,687	-	-
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	995,356,632	46,154	57,849	994,406,151	737,588	1,972,183
Due to reinsurers	1,587,814,626	1,608,087	56,123	961,410,265	2,940,332	54,751
Accrued commission expenses	98,043,599	1,894	467	95,585,227	1,726	444

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis

As shown in the table above, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates.

The table below shows the sensitivity of profit or loss to 5% changes in the exchange rates.

	Impact to net profit	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Foreign exchange increases 5% *		
US Dollar	4,444,115	(6,165,705)
Euro	19,968	(81,168)
Others	(2,029)	(91,365)
Foreign exchange decreases 5% *		
US Dollar	(4,444,115)	6,165,705
Euro	(19,968)	81,168
Others	2,029	91,365

* Holding all other variables constant

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate and the Company's cash flows will affect due to changes in market interest rate.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing liabilities and assets. These exposures are managed by considering the changes in interest rate under crisis situation in order to assess whether the Company has adequate assets to fulfil its obligations under the situation.

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Significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are summarised in the table below.

		2023								
		Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing	Total	Interest rate
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Million Baht	Million Baht	(% p.a.)
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents		402	-	-	1,693	-	-	28	2,123	0.15-0.60
Accrued investment income		21	20	4	-	-	-	-	45	0.06-4.94
Investment in securities		3,089	3,818	472	-	-	-	7,635	15,014	0.06-4.94
		3,512	3,838	476	1,693	-	-	7,663	17,182	
Financial liabilities										
Lease liabilities		27	48	-	-	-	-	-	75	2.22-7.00
		27	48	-	-	-	-	-	75	
		2022								
		Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing	Total	Interest rate
		Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Million Baht	Million Baht	(% p.a.)
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	2,820	-	-	87	2,907	0.05-0.45
Accrued investment income		34	13	6	-	-	-	-	53	0.06-4.94
Investment in securities		2,800	2,483	891	-	-	-	8,699	14,873	0.06-4.94
		2,834	2,496	897	2,820	-	-	8,786	17,833	
Financial liabilities										
Lease liabilities		32	39	-	-	-	-	-	71	2.25-5.00
		32	39	-	-	-	-	-	71	

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher or lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents and investment in securities as a result of changes in interest rates. Other components of equity changes as a result of an increase or decrease in the fair value of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The table below shows the interest sensitivity for the financial assets held as at reporting date.

	Impact to net profit		Impact to other components of equity	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Interest rate - increase 1%*	16,929,918	28,200,402	(112,038,099)	(104,701,788)
Interest rate - decrease 1%*	(3,951,267)	(7,050,100)	116,990,195	111,643,367

* Holding all other variables constant

c) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that changes in the market prices of equity securities will result in fluctuations in revenues or in the values of financial assets.

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company which are classified either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company had risk from its investments in securities of which the price will change with reference to market conditions. Investment Department will manage investment portfolios according to investment plan approved by Investment Committee and Board of Directors, in accordance to investment policies under related Notification of the Office of Insurance Commission.

Equity price risk sensitivity analysis

The table below summarises the impact of increase/decrease of these equity indices on the Company's other components of equity and net profit for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the SET index had increased by 1% or decreased by 1%, respectively.

	Impact to net profit		Impact to other components of equity	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Equity prices - increase 1%*	22,111	172	44,264,473	47,412,502
Equity prices - decrease 1%*	(22,111)	(172)	(44,264,473)	(47,412,502)

* Holding all other variables constant and all the Company's equity instruments moved in line with the index

Post-tax profit for the period would increase or decrease as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified at FVPL. Other components of equity would increase or decrease as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified at FVOCI.

5.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Company to incur a financial loss.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of investment in debt instruments carried at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), premium receivables, and amount due from reinsurance.

a) **Risk management**

The Company has the credit risk management policy that is approved by Risk Management Committee which consisted of:

Risk assessment

- to determine the credit risk limitation and verified by Risk Management Department;
- to consider the significant increase in credit risk - the Company determined whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition;
- to determine the definitions of default, including the reasons for selecting those definitions.

Risk reporting

Risk Management Department reports results to Risk Management Committee at least on a quarterly basis. Risk Management Committee assesses the appropriateness of credit risk management policy and adjusts the policy to be consistent with the entity's operation and industry at least on a yearly basis.

Risk management

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

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

The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to premium receivables and amount due from reinsurance. The Company manages the risk by adopting appropriate credit control policies and procedures and therefore does not expect to incur material financial losses. In addition, the Company does not have high concentration of credit risk since it has a large customer base. The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of premium due and uncollected as stated in the Statement of Financial Position.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has 3 types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Investment in debt instruments measured at amortised cost and FVOCI

Cash and cash equivalents

The expected credit loss is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether the significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired financial asset. The expected credit loss is the discounted product of probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default, defined as follows:

- The probability of default represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation either over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation.
- The exposure at default is based on the amounts that the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.
- The loss given default represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. The loss given default varies by type of borrower, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. The loss given default is calculated on a 12-month or over the remaining lifetime of the loan.

The expected credit loss is determined by projecting the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival. This effectively calculates an expected credit loss for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the expected credit loss calculation is the original EIR.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

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

Investment in debt instruments

The Company accounts for expected credit losses which involves a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model. The stage dictates how the Company measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. The Company considers that all debt investments measured at amortised cost and FVOCI have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the year was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. Management consider 'low credit risk' for bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations.

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1) *Investment in debt instruments measured at amortised cost*

Investment in debt instruments measured at amortised cost include debentures, bonds and saving lottery.

The allowance of expected credit loss for investment in debt instruments measured at amortised cost by stage of risk are as follows:

	2023			Total Baht
	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses Baht	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses Baht	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets) Baht	
Investment in debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance	156,742	-	-	156,742
Reversal	(50,330)	-	-	(50,330)
Ending balance	106,412	-	-	106,412
	2022			
	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses Baht	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses Baht	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets) Baht	Total Baht
Investment in debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance	7,103	-	-	7,103
New financial assets purchased	154,427	-	-	154,427
Reversal	(4,788)	-	-	(4,788)
Ending balance	156,742	-	-	156,742

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2) *Debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*

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

The allowance of expected credit loss for investment in debt investments measured at FVOCI by stage of risk are as follows:

	2023			Total Baht
	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses Baht	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses Baht	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets) Baht	
Investment in debt investments measured at FVOCI				
Beginning balance	1,888,741	-	-	1,888,741
New financial assets purchased	1,468,106	-	-	1,468,106
Reversal	(616,077)	-	-	(616,077)
Ending balance	2,740,770	-	-	2,740,770
	2022			
	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses Baht	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses Baht	Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets) Baht	Total Baht
Investment in debt investments measured at FVOCI				
Beginning balance	4,066,809	-	-	4,066,809
New financial assets purchased	194,097	-	-	194,097
Reversal	(2,372,165)	-	-	(2,372,165)
Ending balance	1,888,741	-	-	1,888,741

Maximum credit risk exposure

The exposure to credit risk of the Company equals their carrying amount in the statement of financial position as at reporting date. The maximum credit risk exposure of the Company in the event of other parties failing to perform their obligation, no account taken of any collateral held and the maximum exposure to loss is considered to be the statement of financial position carrying amount.

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the insurance company will encounter difficulty to settle the obligation related to financial liabilities which must be settled in cash or other financial assets.

Management monitors i) rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and ii) cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios and maintaining financing plans.

The Company's financial assets mainly comprises of cash and cash equivalents, invested assets, premium due and uncollected, and amount due from reinsurance which are not yet due or overdue not more than 1 year, whereas the company's financial liabilities mainly comprises of due to reinsurers and accrued commission expense which most outstanding are due within 1 year and lease liabilities are due within 5 years.

a) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to the following undrawn credit facilities as at 31 December as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year		
- Bank overdraft	10,000,000	10,000,000
	10,000,000	10,000,000

b) Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the maturity of financial liabilities by grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months are equal to their carrying balances as the impact of discounting isn't significant.

		2023					
		On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities		-	27	48	-	75	75
		-	27	48	-	75	75
		2022					
		On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities		-	32	39	-	71	71
		-	32	39	-	71	71

5.2 Capital management

5.2.1 Risk management

The objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain solvency capital as required by the Office of Insurance Commission and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital based on gearing ratio which is determined by dividing net debt with equity.

6. Insurance risk

There are three major risk sub-categories in insurance risk which are underwriting risk, reinsurance risk and concentration of risk.

6.1 Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is the risk that actual claims loss and related expenses deviate from underlying estimation assumptions which may cause insufficient Company's premium reserves and loss reserves. Underwriting risk management guideline was developed in order to manage the risks including underwriting standards and underwriting guidelines. Underwriting standards and underwriting guidelines were developed to ensure that premium charged is matched with coverage of risks. Underwriting principles were individually developed for each group of risk including house, commercial building, hotel and industrial facilities. The principles also limit insurance proportion for each risk group to control concentration of risks. Additionally, insurance claims monitoring process has been continuously conducted which consists of IBNR calculation and premium reserve adequacy testing to ensure that holding reserves will be sufficient for actual claim losses.

6.2 Reinsurance risk

Reinsurance risk is the risk that in-force reinsurance contracts are inadequate for risk transfer according to the Company's risk appetite level, and also the risk that reinsurers cannot fulfil their obligation according to reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance risk management guideline is developed in order to manage the risks including reinsurance guidelines and reinsurance plan selection. There are four types of reinsurance contracts which are facultative, proportional treaty, non-proportional treaty, and catastrophe reinsurance. Overall risk monitoring has been conducted in order to ensure that retained risks are according to risk management policy. In addition, reinsurer selection principles are developed for both domestic and foreign reinsurers to ensure that they will be able to fulfil their obligations.

6.3 Concentration of risks

Concentration of risks will increase the possibility of load of claims to incur at the same time and may result in actual claim losses deviate from expectation. Concentration risk monitoring and control has been conducted including insurance of various categories of products, insurance block control, geographic control and high risk area (natural disaster i.e. flood and earthquake) to limit risk exposure. The Company uses information technology system to collect data and prevent concentration of risk. Additionally, concentration of risk management also apply on reinsurance port in order to avoid too much reinsurance proportion to any single reinsurer. Concentration risk can be effectively managed by product diversification because the claims will not concentrate within any categories of products.

The Company has premium written divided into categories of products in gross of reinsurance basis as follows:

Categories of products	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Fire	2,755,778,573	2,675,206,876
Marine and transportation	621,596,063	682,339,671
Motor	7,415,037,309	7,282,187,593
Personal accident	8,049,225,970	7,592,539,796
Miscellaneous	15,955,071,113	14,342,817,577
Total	34,796,709,028	32,575,091,513

The Company has premium written divided into categories of products in net of reinsurance basis as follows:

Categories of products	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Fire	1,135,773,981	1,212,437,215
Marine and transportation	48,088,283	61,360,551
Motor	2,856,449,939	3,283,093,663
Personal accident	4,209,528,315	2,260,058,003
Miscellaneous	1,314,140,177	1,317,805,528
Total	9,563,980,695	8,134,754,960

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7. Fair value

The following table shows fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category, excluding those with the carrying amount approximates fair value.

	2023				
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets at FVPL	1,257,236	-	-	1,257,236	1,257,236
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	12,676,125,559	-	12,676,125,559	12,676,125,559
	1,257,236	12,676,125,559	-	12,677,382,795	12,677,382,795
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	2,337,554,411	2,337,554,411	2,335,193,679
	-	-	2,337,554,411	2,337,554,411	2,335,193,679
	2022				
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets at FVPL	10,821	-	-	10,821	10,821
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	12,146,502,372	-	12,146,502,372	12,146,502,372
	10,821	12,146,502,372	-	12,146,513,193	12,146,513,193
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	2,726,375,559	2,726,375,559	2,728,174,232
	-	-	2,726,375,559	2,726,375,559	2,728,174,232

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Proportion of the financial instruments' contract value grouped by counterparties are as follows:

	2023	2022
	%	%
Financial institutions	25.01	32.69
Government and state enterprise	9.64	7.28
Other parties	65.35	60.03
Total	100.00	100.00

The following table presents fair value of financial assets recognised or disclosed by their fair value hierarchy.

	2023			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Equity securities	1,257,236	-	-	1,257,236
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Government and state enterprise securities	-	1,020,167,308	-	1,020,167,308
Private enterprise debt securities	-	4,042,549,375	-	4,042,549,375
Equity securities	7,092,686,074	-	520,722,802	7,613,408,876
Total	7,093,943,310	5,062,716,683	520,722,802	12,677,382,795

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	2022			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Equity securities	10,821	-	-	10,821
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Government and state enterprise securities	-	753,818,339	-	753,818,339
Private enterprise debt securities	-	2,713,920,285	-	2,713,920,285
Equity securities	8,089,780,492	-	588,983,256	8,678,763,748
Total	8,089,791,313	3,467,738,624	588,983,256	12,146,513,193

The following table presents non-financial assets that are disclosed fair value:

	2023			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Assets				
Investment property (Note 14)	-	672,310,200	-	672,310,200
Total assets	-	672,310,200	-	672,310,200
	2022			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Assets				
Investment property (Note 14)	-	641,946,428	-	641,946,428
Total assets	-	641,946,428	-	641,946,428

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

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments is based on the current bid price by reference to the Stock Exchange of Thailand.
- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments is determined using significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates.
- Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments is not based on observable market data.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Financial instruments in level 1

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices such as at the Statement of Financial Position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis such as prices obtained from The Stock Exchange of Thailand. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Financial instruments in level 2

Level 2 debt investments of marketable securities are fair valued based on quoted last bid price or the yield curve which the Thai Bond Market Association at the close of business on the Statement of Financial Position date. Level 2 unit trusts are fair valued using the net asset value of the investment which has majority investing portion in marketable securities which traded in the Stock Exchange of Thailand and debt securities which has fair valued announced by Thai Bond Market Association.

Investment property in level 2

Level 2 investment property including land and building. Land is determine using the market approach. Building and improvement are determine using the replacement cost approach as stated in Note 14.

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Financial instruments in level 3

The investment department performs the valuations of financial assets required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the assistance managing director. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the assistance managing director and the valuation team at least once every quarter, in line with the Company's quarterly reporting dates.

The main level 3 input of unquoted equity investments that was used by the Company pertains to estimated cash flows from gains on securities trading, dividends or other benefits to the shareholders. The discount rate is based on a zero-coupon bond yield, announced by ThaiBMA, plus appropriate risk premium.

Fair value hierarchy level 3 of Road Accident Victims Protection Company Limited is determine based on fair value calculated using discounted cashflows method announced by Thailand General Insurance Association.

Transfer between fair value hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Financial assets measured in level 3

Changes in level 3 financial instruments, which are unquoted equity investments, are as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Beginning balance of the year	588,983,256	807,213,255
Purchase	1,818,182	1,636,363
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(70,078,636)	(219,866,362)
Closing balance of the year	520,722,802	588,983,256

As at 31 December 2023, the discount rate used to compute the fair value is between 20.21% to 187.82% per annum (2022: 18.42% to 89.86% per annum), depending on risk premium of each security. Based on the sensitivity analysis, should the discount rate shifted up by +1%, the other comprehensive income would decrease by Baht 15.57 million (2022: Baht 18.33 million). On the other hand, should the discount rate shifted down by -1%, the other comprehensive income would increase by Baht 16.05 million (2022: Baht 19.94 million).

8. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

8.1 Impairment of premium receivable

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect impairment of premium due and uncollected receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on collection experience and a review of current status of the premium due as at the date of Statement of Financial Position.

8.2 Impairment on amount due from reinsurance

The objective evidence of impairment estimation on amount due from reinsurance is based on latest credit rating or solvency capital data available as at closing date and other public information.

8.3 Buildings and equipment and intangible assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and residual values for the buildings and equipment and intangible assets. Management will revise the depreciation charge where useful lives and residual values are different from previous estimates, or will write off or write down technically obsolete assets that have been abandoned or sold.

8.4 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The Company considers future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing whether to recognise deferred tax assets. The Company's assumptions regarding the future profitability and the anticipated timing of utilisation of deductible temporary differences and significant changes in these assumptions from period to period may have a material impact on the Company's reported financial position and results of operations.

8.5 Valuation of insurance contract liabilities

Claim liabilities

Claim liabilities are provided upon receipt of claim advices from the insured for the amount reported. They are recorded at the value appraised by an independent appraiser, or by the Company's officer as each case but not exceed the maximum of sum insured of each policy.

Claims incurred but not yet reported by insured ("IBNR")

The IBNR recognised in the Statement of Financial Position is estimated based on various assumptions by using actuarial methods required by Office of Insurance Commission. The assumptions are regularly reviewed in the light of recent experience and current conditions.

The IBNR is estimated as the difference between estimated ultimate loss and reported incurred loss. Reported incurred loss is the summation of paid claims, loss reserve, and outstanding claims. The calculation was separately conducted for each product category in the following list.

- Fire
- Marine Hull
- Marine Cargo
- Motor Compulsory
- Motor Voluntary
- Personal Accident and Travel Accident
- Aviation
- Engineering
- Health
- Personal Liability
- Industrial All Risks
- Crop
- Others

There are 3 major methods to estimate the ultimate loss which are Incurred Chain Ladder, Bornhuetter-Ferguson and Expected Loss Ratio. The most appropriate method for each product category is selected based on actuarial judgement for both gross and net of reinsurance basis.

Unallocated loss adjustment expense ("ULAE")

Unallocated loss adjustment expense (ULAE), estimated from ratio between past ULAE and past paid losses which is separately calculated between motor product categories and non-motor product categories.

8.6 Unexpired risk reserve

Unexpired risks reserve has two components, the claims that may be incurred in respect of in-force policies which is calculated based on ultimate loss ratio described in Note 8.5, and other claim processing expenses detailed below.

- Past maintenance expense, estimated from ratio between estimated maintenance expense and earned premium net of reinsurance.
- Unallocated loss adjustment expense (ULAE), estimated from ratio between past ULAE and past paid losses which was separately calculated between motor product categories and non-motor product categories.
- Cost of reinsurance, estimated based on current existing excess of loss reinsurance contracts.

8.7 Employee benefits obligations

Employee benefits obligations are determined by independent actuary. The amount recognised in the Statement of Financial Position is determined on an estimation basis utilising various assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the cost for employee benefits include discount rate, future salary increase rate, staff turnover rate, mortality rate, gold prices and gold inflation rates. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the cost recorded for employee benefits. On an annual basis, the Company reviews the appropriate assumptions, which represents the provision expected to settle for the employee benefits.

8.8 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the Statement of Financial Position that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercises judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk, liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Change in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value recognised in the financial statements and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

8.9 Impairment of financial assets

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

8.10 Determination of lease terms

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

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

Most extension options on offices and vehicles leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Company considers i) the underlying asset condition and/or ii) insignificant cost to replace the leased assets.

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

8.11 Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Company determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

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

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Cash on hand	1,319,134	1,300,278
Bank deposits held at call	1,720,022,142	2,905,481,656
Bank deposits with fixed maturity and certificate of deposits	1,818,050,000	1,818,050,000
Investment in securities with maturity not over 3 months from acquisition date	401,680,515	-
Total cash and deposits at financial institutions	3,941,071,791	4,724,831,934
<u>Less</u> Deposits at banks and other institutions with maturity over 3 months from acquisition date (Note 13)	(1,763,800,000)	(1,763,950,000)
Restricted deposit at banks	(54,250,000)	(54,100,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,123,021,791	2,906,781,934

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had placed fixed deposits totalling Baht 54.25 million (2022: Baht 54.10 million) as collaterals against bank overdrafts and as bail bond in cases where insured drivers have been charged with criminal offence and pledged with the registrar, in accordance with Section 19 of the Insurance Act B.E. 2535, (as stated in Note 33 and 37).

10. Premium receivables, net

The Company has balances of premium receivables which classified by aging from the due date of the premium collection as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Undue	5,935,573,513	4,617,155,677
Overdue		
Less than 30 days	465,427,501	487,462,330
31 - 60 days	201,065,666	216,303,652
61 - 90 days	137,775,296	191,684,112
91 days - 1 year	430,818,697	436,340,562
More than 1 year	346,723,404	378,352,164
Total premium receivables	7,517,384,077	6,327,298,497
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(186,379,041)	(168,266,547)
Premium receivables, net	7,331,005,036	6,159,031,950

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

11. Reinsurance assets, net

The Company has assets from reinsurance as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
<u>Insurance reserve to be called from</u> <u>reinsurance companies</u>		
Loss reserve	6,798,246,762	7,577,292,096
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(22,840,015)	(22,840,015)
<u>Premium reserve</u>		
- Unearned premium reserve (UPR)	14,006,006,035	13,538,856,097
- Unexpired risk reserve (URR)	-	-
Reinsurance assets, net	20,781,412,782	21,093,308,178

11.1 Loss reserve to be called from reinsurance companies

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	7,577,292,096	6,897,749,138
Claims and loss adjustment recovery and incurred during the year	8,730,207,415	11,579,807,327
Change in claim reserve of claim recovery and incurred in previous year	1,011,470,176	(272,091,414)
Change in claim reserve recovery from change in assumptions during the year	(56,182,533)	(21,455,863)
Claims and loss adjustment recovery settled during the year	(10,464,540,392)	(10,606,717,092)
Closing balance for the year	6,798,246,762	7,577,292,096

11.2 Unearned premium reserve

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	13,538,856,097	11,429,855,529
Ceded premium written for the year	25,232,728,333	24,440,336,553
Ceded premium earned in the year	(24,765,578,395)	(22,331,335,985)
Closing balance for the year	14,006,006,035	13,538,856,097

12. Amount due from reinsurance, net

The Company has amount due from reinsurance as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Amounts deposited on reinsurance	2,038,142	3,183
Due from reinsurers	4,753,540,358	4,600,925,363
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	4,755,578,500 (889,935,141)	4,600,928,546 (906,629,423)
Amount due from reinsurance, net	3,865,643,359	3,694,299,123

Balances of due from reinsurers are classified by aging as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Undue	35,144,334	20,527,651
Overdue		
Less than 12 months	1,546,771,695	2,329,920,513
1 - 2 years	942,806,300	1,017,126,693
More than 2 years	2,228,818,029	1,233,350,506
Total due from reinsurers	4,753,540,358	4,600,925,363

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had reversed the previous year allowance for doubtful accounts of Baht 42.69 (2022: Baht 25.67 million) and recorded allowance for doubtful accounts in current year of Baht 25.99 million (2022: Baht 50.19 million) according to the current status of amount due from reinsurers as at the date of Statement of Financial Position. The amount recorded and reversed have been included in 'operating expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

13. Investment in securities, net

The Company has investment in securities as follows:

	2023	
	Cost/ Amortised cost Baht	Fair Value Baht
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	3,395	1,257,236
Total	3,395	1,257,236
<u>Add</u> Unrealised gains	1,253,841	-
Total investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,257,236	1,257,236
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprise securities	1,035,304,326	1,020,167,308
Private enterprise debt securities	4,072,988,194	4,042,549,375
Equity securities	11,701,106,270	7,613,408,876
Total	16,809,398,790	12,676,125,559
<u>Less</u> Unrealised losses	(4,133,273,231)	-
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,676,125,559	12,676,125,559
Investment measured at amortised cost		
Government and state enterprise securities	383,860,823	
Private enterprise debt securities	180,000,000	
Deposit at banks (Note 9)	1,763,800,000	
Savings lottery	10,000,000	
Total	2,337,660,823	
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	(106,412)	
Total investment measured at amortised cost	2,337,554,411	
Total investments in securities, net	15,014,937,206	

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	2022	
	Cost/ Amortised cost Baht	Fair Value Baht
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	3,395	10,821
Total	3,395	10,821
<u>Add</u> Unrealised gains	7,426	-
Total investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>10,821</u>	<u>10,821</u>
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprise securities	761,747,670	753,818,339
Private enterprise debt securities	2,742,413,386	2,713,920,285
Equity securities	11,045,705,555	8,678,763,748
Total	14,549,866,611	12,146,502,372
<u>Less</u> Unrealised losses	(2,403,364,239)	-
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>12,146,502,372</u>	<u>12,146,502,372</u>
Investment measured at amortised cost		
Government and state enterprise securities	772,582,301	
Private enterprise debt securities	180,000,000	
Deposit at banks (Note 9)	1,763,950,000	
Savings lottery	10,000,000	
Total	2,726,532,301	
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	(156,742)	
Total investment measured at amortised cost	<u>2,726,375,559</u>	
Total investments in securities, net	<u>14,872,888,752</u>	

13.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

a) **Details of financial assets at amortised cost**

Investments in debt securities that are measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 will be due as follows:

	2023			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Government and state enterprise securities	182,106,607	201,754,216	-	383,860,823
Private enterprise debt securities	-	180,000,000	-	180,000,000
Deposit at banks	1,763,800,000	-	-	1,763,800,000
Savings lottery	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	-	(106,412)	-	(106,412)
Total	1,945,906,607	391,647,804	-	2,337,554,411
	2022			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Government and state enterprise securities	501,656,521	270,925,780	-	772,582,301
Private enterprise debt securities	-	180,000,000	-	180,000,000
Deposit at banks	1,763,950,000	-	-	1,763,950,000
Savings lottery	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	-	(156,742)	-	(156,742)
Total	2,265,606,521	460,769,038	-	2,726,375,559

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company received interest income from financial assets at amortised cost amounts of Baht 43.93 million (2022 : Baht 24.86 million).

b) Fair values of financial assets at amortised cost

Fair value for the following investments was determined by reference to significant observable inputs and, as little as possible, entity-specific estimates (classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy).

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Government and state enterprise securities	381,514,085	773,264,102
Private enterprise debt securities	179,879,594	180,960,130
Savings lottery	10,000,000	10,000,000

For deposit at banks with maturity over 3 months from issuance, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

c) Financial assets pledged as security

As at 31 December 2023, the Company pledged bonds, debenture and savings lottery at the carrying amounts of Baht 369.49 million (2022: Baht 717.47 million) as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar, collateral for underwriting policies (as stated in Notes 34 and 37).

d) Loss allowance

Debt securities that are measured at amortised cost

	2023		
	Gross	Expected	Carrying value
	carrying value	credit loss	Baht
	Baht	Baht	Baht
Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	2,337,660,823	(106,412)	2,337,554,411
Total	2,337,660,823	(106,412)	2,337,554,411

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	2022		
	Gross carrying value Baht	Expected credit loss Baht	Carrying value Baht
Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	2,726,532,301	(156,742)	2,726,375,559
Total	2,726,532,301	(156,742)	2,726,375,559

13.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

a) **Details of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets at FVOCI comprise the following investments:

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Investments in equity investments		
- Listed securities	7,097,790,954	8,093,613,013
- Unlisted securities	515,617,922	585,150,735
Investments in debt securities		
- Listed bonds	5,062,716,683	3,467,738,624
Total	12,676,125,559	12,146,502,372

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Investments in debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 will be due as follows:

	2023			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Government and state enterprise securities	239,965,481	665,546,866	129,791,979	1,035,304,326
Private enterprise debt securities	909,437,034	2,799,781,832	363,769,328	4,072,988,194
<u>Less</u> Unrealised gains (losses)	(6,075,948)	(38,586,441)	(913,448)	(45,575,837)
Total	1,143,326,567	3,426,742,257	492,647,859	5,062,716,683
	2022			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Government and state enterprise securities	-	480,083,597	281,664,073	761,747,670
Private enterprise debt securities	534,518,724	1,571,401,757	636,492,905	2,742,413,386
<u>Less</u> Unrealised gains (losses)	(364,622)	(29,417,695)	(6,640,115)	(36,422,432)
Total	534,154,102	2,022,067,659	911,516,863	3,467,738,624

Disposals of equity and debt investments

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company has sold its investment in equity and debt securities at fair value of Baht 3,329.93 million and realised a gain of Baht 105.30 million to profit or loss (net of tax of Baht 84.24 million).

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company has sold its investment in equity and debt securities at fair value of Baht 5,780.83 million and realised a gain of Baht 62.54 million to profit or loss (net of tax of Baht 50.03 million).

Investment income from debt investments

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the company received interest income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amounts of Baht 106.22 million (2022: Baht 59.16 million).

b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income

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

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,762,414,625)	(804,373,915)
(Gains)/losses reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss on the sale of investments at FVOCI (reclassified FVOCI reserve in other comprehensive income to profit or loss)	32,496,589	142,500,370
Dividends from equity investments at FVOCI recognised as income on investments in profit or loss		
- Related to investments derecognised during the year	29,799,082	31,600,640
- Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	539,304,063	511,175,073
Expected credit losses for debt investments at FVOCI recognised in profit or loss (12 months expected credit losses / Lifetime expected credit losses) (Reversal)	852,029	(2,178,068)

Significant acquisitions and disposals during the year

During the year 2023, the Company acquired listed securities measured at FVOCI in the amount of Baht 3,239.70 million (2022: Baht 4,804.17 million).

During the year 2023, the Company disposed listed securities measured at FVOCI in the amount of Baht 2,680.49 million (2022: Baht 4,762.13 million).

c) Financial assets pledged as security

As at 31 December 2023, the Company pledged debenture at the carrying amounts of Baht 851.30 million (2022: Baht 636.69 million) as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar (as stated in Notes 34).

d) **Loss allowance**

Debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

		2023	
		Fair value Baht	Expected credit loss recognised in other comprehensive income Baht
	Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	5,062,716,683	2,740,770
	Total	5,062,716,683	2,740,770
		2022	
		Fair value Baht	Expected credit loss recognised in other comprehensive income Baht
	Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	3,467,738,624	1,888,741
	Total	3,467,738,624	1,888,741

13.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

a) **Details of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial assets measured at FVPL include the following:

		2023 Baht	2022 Baht
	Listed equity securities	1,257,236	10,821
	Total	1,257,236	10,821

b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The following gains/(losses) were recognised in profit or loss during the year as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Fair value gains/(losses) on equity investments at FVPL recognised in other gains/(losses)	1,253,841	7,426

Significant acquisitions and disposals during the year

During the year 2023, the Company acquired listed securities measured at FVPL in the amount of Baht 19.82 million (2022: Baht 67.18 million) and the Company disposed listed securities measured FVPL in the amount of Baht 21.34 million (2022: Baht 65.81 million).

13.4 Disclosure on fair value of investments

The fair value measurement of investments were as follows:

	2023		
	Opening	Changes in	Ending
	fair value	fair value	fair value
	Baht	Baht	Baht
Financial assets only give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates except for financial assets for trading as defined by TFRS9 (when announced) or financial assets managed by the Company and performance evaluated on a fair value basis	6,195,912,856	1,201,997,506	7,397,910,362
Financial assets defined as held-for-sell	10,821	1,246,415	1,257,236
Others	8,678,763,748	(1,065,354,872)	7,613,408,876

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	2022		
	Opening fair value Baht	Changes in fair value Baht	Ending fair value Baht
Financial assets only give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates except for financial assets for trading as defined by TFRS9 (when announced) or financial assets managed by the Company and performance evaluated on a fair value basis	6,704,999,583	(509,086,727)	6,195,912,856
Financial assets defined as held-for-sell	14,069	(3,248)	10,821
Others	8,218,671,099	460,092,649	8,678,763,748

14. Investment property, net

	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2022			
Cost	136,804,876	105,883,496	242,688,372
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(93,189,118)	(93,189,118)
Net book amount	136,804,876	12,694,378	149,499,254
For the year ended 31 December 2022			
Opening net book amount	136,804,876	12,694,378	149,499,254
Transferred in/(out) (Note 15.1)	3,717,524	2,341,980	6,059,504
Depreciation	-	(1,974,974)	(1,974,974)
Closing net book amount	140,522,400	13,061,384	153,583,784
As at 31 December 2022			
Cost	140,522,400	125,417,890	265,940,290
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(112,356,506)	(112,356,506)
Net book amount	140,522,400	13,061,384	153,583,784
Fair value (Note 7)	581,436,000	60,510,428	641,946,428

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	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2023			
Cost	140,522,400	125,417,890	265,940,290
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(112,356,506)	(112,356,506)
Net book amount	140,522,400	13,061,384	153,583,784
For the year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book amount	140,522,400	13,061,384	153,583,784
Transferred in/(out) (Note 15.1)	2,230,514	1,443,455	3,673,969
Depreciation	-	(2,071,187)	(2,071,187)
Closing net book amount	142,752,914	12,433,652	155,186,566
As at 31 December 2023			
Cost	142,752,914	139,278,216	282,031,130
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(126,844,564)	(126,844,564)
Net book amount	142,752,914	12,433,652	155,186,566
Fair value (Note 7)	609,121,524	63,188,676	672,310,200

Investment property mainly represents land and buildings located at Rama IX Road for the purpose of rental.

For the year 2023, the Company's investment properties were valued as at 2023: as at 11 August 2023 by independent professionally qualified valuers (2022: as at 11 August 2020), who hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and segments of the investment properties valued. For all investment properties, their current use equates to the highest and best use. Management have considered and believed that there is no factor which will significantly affect the latest valuation amount of Baht 672 million (2022: Baht 642 million).

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The methods used to determine the fair value of investment properties are as follows:

For land with building, land is determine using the market approach which are based on sales prices of comparable property in close proximity and adjusted for differences in key attributes such as size and shape, location and condition of investment property. Building and improvement are determined using the replacement cost approach which estimates the cost to replace the building and building improvements based on current construction cost, less depreciation based on useful life determined by valuer. Such information is sufficient for comparison to determine the fair values of investment property. The Company classified the fair value measurement as level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

The fair value is based on valuations by independent valuers which will be revalued every three years. However, management will review the fair value to reflect market conditions at the end of the reporting period.

Amounts recognised in profit and loss that are related to investment property are as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Rental and service income	24,322,766	21,482,711
Direct operating expense arise from investment property that generated rental and service income	8,023,078	6,867,032
Direct operating expense arise from investment property that did not generated rental and service income	802,620	1,521,787

15. Property, plant and equipment, net

15.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Fixtures and equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Assets under construction Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022						
Cost	473,825,365	1,215,540,724	652,741,144	129,015,942	41,388,663	2,512,511,838
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(487,891,561)	(518,458,843)	(116,786,593)	-	(1,123,136,997)
Net book amount	473,825,365	727,649,163	134,282,301	12,229,349	41,388,663	1,389,374,841
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book amount	473,825,365	727,649,163	134,282,301	12,229,349	41,388,663	1,389,374,841
Additions	-	308,093	18,218,569	-	55,851,598	74,378,260
Disposals	-	-	(7,221)	(2,559,697)	-	(2,566,918)
Write-off	-	-	(16,220)	-	-	(16,220)
Transfers in/(out)	-	57,757,257	14,502,484	-	(72,259,741)	-
Transferred from (to) investment properties (Note 14)	(3,717,524)	(2,341,980)	-	-	-	(6,059,504)
Transferred from right-of-use assets (Note 15.2)	-	-	-	898,228	-	898,228
Depreciation charge	-	(62,875,034)	(41,800,778)	(5,427,515)	-	(110,103,327)
Closing net book amount	470,107,841	720,497,499	125,179,135	5,140,365	24,980,520	1,345,905,360
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	470,107,841	1,254,071,680	685,113,868	109,745,729	24,980,520	2,544,019,638
Less Accumulated depreciation	-	(533,574,181)	(559,934,733)	(104,605,364)	-	(1,198,114,278)
Net book amount	470,107,841	720,497,499	125,179,135	5,140,365	24,980,520	1,345,905,360

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	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Fixtures and equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Assets under construction Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2023						
Cost	470,107,841	1,254,071,680	685,113,868	109,745,729	24,980,520	2,544,019,638
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(533,574,181)	(559,934,733)	(104,605,364)	-	(1,198,114,278)
Net book amount	470,107,841	720,497,499	125,179,135	5,140,365	24,980,520	1,345,905,360
For the year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening net book amount	470,107,841	720,497,499	125,179,135	5,140,365	24,980,520	1,345,905,360
Additions	-	2,159,226	36,946,934	-	79,410,429	118,516,589
Disposals	-	-	(8)	(3,161)	-	(3,169)
Write-off	-	(48,048)	(107)	(6,542)	-	(54,697)
Transfers in/(out)	-	86,334,661	17,900,288	-	(104,234,949)	-
Transferred from (to) investment properties (Note 14)	(2,230,514)	(1,443,455)	-	-	-	(3,673,969)
Transferred from right-of-use assets (Note 15.2)	-	-	-	3,598,507	-	3,598,507
Depreciation charge	-	(64,374,322)	(43,615,973)	(3,724,549)	-	(111,714,844)
Closing net book amount	467,877,327	743,125,561	136,410,269	5,004,620	156,000	1,352,573,777
At 31 December 2023						
Cost	467,877,327	1,328,555,710	739,225,517	117,064,879	156,000	2,652,879,433
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(585,430,149)	(602,815,248)	(112,060,259)	-	(1,300,305,656)
Net book amount	467,877,327	743,125,561	136,410,269	5,004,620	156,000	1,352,573,777

15.2 Right-of-use asset

	Land Baht	Buildings Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022				
Cost	37,221,512	18,539,536	83,551,325	139,312,373
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(13,690,579)</u>	<u>(13,839,844)</u>	<u>(30,359,367)</u>	<u>(57,889,790)</u>
Net book amount	<u>23,530,933</u>	<u>4,699,692</u>	<u>53,191,958</u>	<u>81,422,583</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book amount	23,530,933	4,699,692	53,191,958	81,422,583
Additions	8,026,311	7,567,644	4,132,802	19,726,757
Transferred to property, plant and equipment (Note 15.1)	-	-	(898,228)	(898,228)
<u>Amortisation charge</u>	<u>(7,127,156)</u>	<u>(5,815,659)</u>	<u>(18,783,511)</u>	<u>(31,726,326)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>24,430,088</u>	<u>6,451,677</u>	<u>37,643,021</u>	<u>68,524,786</u>
At 31 December 2022				
Cost	45,247,823	26,107,180	85,826,126	157,181,129
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(20,817,735)</u>	<u>(19,655,503)</u>	<u>(48,183,105)</u>	<u>(88,656,343)</u>
Net book amount	<u>24,430,088</u>	<u>6,451,677</u>	<u>37,643,021</u>	<u>68,524,786</u>

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	Land Baht	Buildings Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2023				
Cost	45,247,823	26,107,180	85,826,126	157,181,129
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(20,817,735)	(19,655,503)	(48,183,105)	(88,656,343)
Net book amount	24,430,088	6,451,677	37,643,021	68,524,786
For the year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book amount	24,430,088	6,451,677	37,643,021	68,524,786
Additions	-	6,186,330	35,162,557	41,348,887
Transferred to property, plant and equipment (Note 15.1)	-	-	(3,598,507)	(3,598,507)
Amortisation charge	(7,136,411)	(6,349,722)	(20,952,580)	(34,438,713)
Closing net book amount	17,293,677	6,288,285	48,254,491	71,836,453
At 31 December 2023				
Cost	45,247,823	32,293,510	113,542,777	191,084,110
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(27,954,146)	(26,005,225)	(65,288,286)	(119,247,657)
Net book amount	17,293,677	6,288,285	48,254,491	71,836,453

Related lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 21.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the lease payments resulting from lease and service contracts which are not capitalised comprised of variable lease payments amounting to Baht 2.15 million (2022: Baht 2.54 million), short-term leases amounting to Baht 0.81 million (2022: Baht 0.81 million), and low-value leases amounting to Baht 31.77 million (2022: Baht 29.34 million). Total cash outflow for leases repayment during the year ended 31 December 2023 was Baht 74.96 million (2022: Baht 69.44 million).

16. Intangible assets, net

	Computer software Baht	Computer software under installation Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022			
Cost	311,912,078	9,839,660	321,751,738
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(271,882,236)	-	(271,882,236)
Net book amount	40,029,842	9,839,660	49,869,502
For the year ended 31 December 2022			
Opening net book amount	40,029,842	9,839,660	49,869,502
Additions	6,805,236	5,114,700	11,919,936
Transfers in/(out)	6,809,500	(6,809,500)	-
Amortisation charge	(15,331,201)	-	(15,331,201)
Closing net book amount	38,313,377	8,144,860	46,458,237
At 31 December 2022			
Cost	325,526,815	8,144,860	333,671,675
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(287,213,438)	-	(287,213,438)
Net book amount	38,313,377	8,144,860	46,458,237

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	Computer software Baht	Computer software under installation Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2023			
Cost	325,526,815	8,144,860	333,671,675
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(287,213,438)	-	(287,213,438)
Net book amount	38,313,377	8,144,860	46,458,237
For the year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book amount	38,313,377	8,144,860	46,458,237
Additions	4,430,250	26,492,023	30,922,273
Write off	-	(2,272,360)	(2,272,360)
Transfers in/(out)	9,903,523	(9,903,523)	-
Amortisation charge	(15,222,668)	-	(15,222,668)
Closing net book amount	37,424,482	22,461,000	59,885,482
At 31 December 2023			
Cost	339,860,588	22,461,000	362,321,588
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(302,436,106)	-	(302,436,106)
Net book amount	37,424,482	22,461,000	59,885,482

17. Deferred income tax

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

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Deferred tax assets	1,479,881,446	1,120,428,448
Deferred tax liabilities	(250,768)	(1,485)
Deferred tax assets, net	1,479,630,678	1,120,426,963

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences using a principal tax rate of 20% (2022: 20%).

The movement on the net deferred tax assets for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Beginning balance as at 1 January	1,120,426,963	1,028,318,403
Change in net deferred tax per Statement of Income (Note 29)	13,390,514	(28,433,784)
Change in net deferred tax per Statement of Comprehensive Income	345,813,201	120,542,344
Closing balance as at 31 December	1,479,630,678	1,120,426,963

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The movement in deferred tax for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Balance as of 1 January 2023 Baht	Charges to profit or loss Baht	Charges to other comprehensive income Baht	Balance as of 31 December 2023 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for losses incurred but not yet reported (IBNR)	60,231,726	25,810,445	-	86,042,171
Allowance for doubtful accounts	108,927,760	5,280,638	-	114,208,398
Allowance for impairment of Investments	26,207,509	-	-	26,207,509
Loss reserves	222,420,702	(37,214,801)	-	185,205,901
Employee benefit obligations	91,096,017	3,277,277	-	94,373,294
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	480,295,100	-	345,813,201	826,108,301
Unearned premium reserves	108,667,545	18,300,406	-	126,967,951
Accumulated depreciation of intangible assets	9,662,337	(299,101)	-	9,363,236
Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve (ULAE)	12,919,752	(1,515,067)	-	11,404,685
	1,120,428,448	13,639,797	345,813,201	1,479,881,446
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised gain on the change in value of trading securities	(1,485)	(249,283)	-	(250,768)
	(1,485)	(249,283)	-	(250,768)
Deferred tax assets, net	1,120,426,963	13,390,514	345,813,201	1,479,630,678

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	Balance as of 1 January 2022 Baht	Charges to profit or loss Baht	Charges to other comprehensive income Baht	Balance as of 31 December 2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for losses incurred but not yet reported (IBNR)	53,658,542	6,573,184	-	60,231,726
Allowance for doubtful accounts	106,316,219	2,611,541	-	108,927,760
Allowance for impairment of Investments	26,207,509	-	-	26,207,509
Loss reserves	193,273,882	29,146,820	-	222,420,702
Employee benefit obligations	102,453,194	910,802	(12,267,979)	91,096,017
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	347,484,777	-	132,810,323	480,295,100
Unearned premium reserves	166,684,182	(58,016,637)	-	108,667,545
Accumulated depreciation of intangible assets	10,666,112	(1,003,775)	-	9,662,337
Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve (ULAE)	21,576,120	(8,656,368)	-	12,919,752
	<u>1,028,320,537</u>	<u>(28,434,433)</u>	<u>120,542,344</u>	<u>1,120,428,448</u>
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised gain on the change in value of trading securities	(2,134)	649	-	(1,485)
	<u>(2,134)</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,485)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>1,028,318,403</u>	<u>(28,433,784)</u>	<u>120,542,344</u>	<u>1,120,426,963</u>

18. Insurance contract liabilities

	2023			2022		
	Insurance contract liabilities Baht	Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht	Net Baht	Insurance contract liabilities Baht	Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht	Net Baht
Claim liabilities						
- Reported claims	7,719,743,356	(5,963,594,429)	1,756,148,927	8,886,709,744	(6,686,457,230)	2,200,252,514
- Claims incurred but not reported	1,299,046,593	(811,812,318)	487,234,275	1,233,752,237	(867,994,851)	365,757,386
Premium liabilities						
- Unearned premium reserve	18,466,438,072	(14,006,006,035)	4,460,432,037	17,336,095,808	(13,538,856,097)	3,797,239,711
Total	27,485,228,021	(20,781,412,782)	6,703,815,239	27,456,557,789	(21,093,308,178)	6,363,249,611

18.1 Claim liabilities

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Beginning balance for the year	10,120,461,981	8,716,461,097
Claims and loss adjustment expenses incurred during the year	14,779,750,630	17,706,403,853
Change in claim reserve of claim incurred in previous year	1,376,821,852	(130,329,343)
Change in claim reserve from change in assumptions during the year	65,294,356	(31,871,784)
Claims and loss adjustment expenses paid during the year	(17,323,538,870)	(16,140,201,842)
Closing balance for the year	9,018,789,949	10,120,461,981

18.2 Unearned premium reserve

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Beginning balance for the year	17,336,095,808	15,536,946,215
Premium written for the year	34,796,709,028	32,575,091,513
Premium earned in the year	(33,666,366,764)	(30,775,941,920)
Closing balance for the year	18,466,438,072	17,336,095,808

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had not provided for unexpired risk reserve for the amount of Baht 9,136.73 million (2022: Baht 8,849.94 million) since unexpired risk reserve was lower than unearned premium reserve.

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18.3 Gross claim development table

Accident Year / Reporting Year	prior 2019 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	Total Baht
Gross estimate of cumulative claim cost							
- As at accident year		10,495,218,828	12,357,554,807	15,823,956,386	16,909,518,524	14,123,155,192	
- One year later		12,124,748,237	12,082,684,526	16,653,204,794	18,858,168,652		
- Two years later		12,046,239,823	11,982,080,715	16,791,020,906			
- Three years later		11,919,812,834	11,955,311,840				
- Four years later		12,005,694,232					
Current estimate of ultimate loss	104,914,745,522	12,006,318,098	11,956,916,201	16,794,013,543	18,864,967,556	14,167,734,834	
Cumulative payments	(104,704,020,865)	(11,789,879,262)	(11,382,005,155)	(15,619,522,879)	(16,443,163,246)	(9,769,887,339)	
Total	210,724,657	216,438,836	574,911,046	1,174,490,664	2,421,804,310	4,397,847,495	8,996,217,008
Foreign exchange impact							17,412,614
Transferred portfolio							<u>5,160,327</u>
Total gross claim liabilities as at 31 December 2023							<u>9,018,789,949</u>

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18.4 Net claim development table

Accident Year / Reporting Year	prior 2019 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	Total Baht
Net estimate of cumulative claim cost							
- As at accident year		3,181,663,268	4,349,616,215	4,419,457,261	6,018,894,954	6,028,474,433	
- One year later		3,955,239,387	4,476,938,284	5,385,973,587	6,935,185,594		
- Two years later		3,532,376,090	4,393,221,016	5,152,627,016			
- Three years later		3,611,181,857	4,394,888,351				
- Four years later		3,528,179,976					
Current estimate of ultimate loss	27,934,210,684	3,528,803,842	4,396,492,712	5,155,619,652	6,941,984,498	6,073,054,075	
Cumulative payments	(27,873,228,089)	(3,510,956,325)	(4,342,295,149)	(4,980,015,168)	(6,660,350,717)	(4,447,976,377)	
Total	60,982,595	17,847,517	54,197,563	175,604,484	281,633,781	1,625,077,698	2,215,343,638
Foreign exchange impact							39,222
Transferred portfolio							5,160,327
Allowance for doubtful accounts - loss reserve to be called from reinsurance companies							<u>22,840,015</u>
Total net claim liabilities as at 31 December 2023							<u>2,243,383,202</u>

18.5 Maturity analysis of claim liabilities expected to be paid

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Claim liabilities expected to be paid within 12 months	7,266,665,178	7,016,643,613
Claim liabilities expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	1,315,634,980	1,909,337,468
Claim liabilities expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	401,900,092	1,066,166,155
Claim liabilities expected to be paid in more than 5 years	34,589,699	128,314,745
Total claim liabilities expected to be paid	9,018,789,949	10,120,461,981

18.6 Sensitivity analysis

	2023				
	Change in key assumption	Effect to Reinsurance Assets	Effect to Claim liabilities and unallocated loss adjustment expenses	Effect to Profit or loss	Effect to Owners' Equity
Loss development factor	+10%	812,032,616	1,123,885,386	(311,852,770)	(249,482,216)
	-10%	(926,502,435)	(1,260,074,128)	333,571,693	266,857,354
Expected ultimate loss ratio	+10%	326,109,371	596,871,492	(270,762,121)	(216,609,697)
	-10%	(326,109,371)	(596,871,492)	270,762,121	216,609,697

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	2022				
	Change in key assumption	Effect to Reinsurance Assets	Effect to Claim liabilities and unallocated loss adjustment expenses	Effect to Profit or loss	Effect to Owners' Equity
Loss development factor	+10%	722,626,200	980,461,762	(257,835,562)	(206,268,450)
	-10%	(883,209,801)	(1,198,342,151)	315,132,350	252,105,880
Expected ultimate loss ratio	+10%	335,559,294	545,656,926	(210,097,632)	(168,078,106)
	-10%	(335,559,298)	(545,656,929)	210,097,631	168,078,105

19. Due to reinsurers

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Outward premium payables	5,381,233,871	4,688,683,203
Amounts withheld on reinsurance treaties	3,767,477,144	3,711,966,794
Total due to reinsurers	9,148,711,015	8,400,649,997

20. Employee benefit obligations

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Statement of Financial Position:		
Post-employment benefit	420,867,892	403,225,241
Other benefit	50,998,586	52,254,860
Statement of Comprehensive Income:		
Post-employment benefit	40,009,122	39,178,344
Other benefit	5,249,207	4,771,398
Remeasurement for:		
Post-employment benefit	-	(61,339,893)
Other benefit	-	(833,509)

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The movement of employee benefit obligations over the year is as follows:

	2023		
	Post-employment benefit Baht	Other benefit Baht	Total Baht
Beginning balance for the year	403,225,241	52,254,860	455,480,101
Current service cost	29,637,098	4,095,322	33,732,420
Interest cost	10,372,024	1,153,885	11,525,909
<u>Less</u> Benefits paid	(22,366,471)	(6,505,481)	(28,871,952)
Closing balance for the year	420,867,892	50,998,586	471,866,478
	2022		
	Post-employment benefit Baht	Other benefit Baht	Total Baht
Beginning balance for the year	462,041,790	50,224,191	512,265,981
Current service cost	37,899,348	4,407,430	42,306,778
Interest cost	5,715,105	552,529	6,267,634
Remeasurements:			
Actuarial (gains) losses due to experience adjustments	10,898,566	2,639,725	13,538,291
Actuarial (gains) losses - demographic Assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses - financial Assumptions	(72,238,459)	(3,473,234)	(75,711,693)
Transfer liabilities due to staff relocation	(4,436,109)	(188,561)	(4,624,670)
<u>Less</u> Benefits paid	(36,655,000)	(1,907,220)	(38,562,220)
Closing balance for the year	403,225,241	52,254,860	455,480,101

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The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	3.2% per year	3.2% per year
Salary increase rate	7.0% per year	7.0% per year
Average turnover rate	4.5% per year	4.5% per year
Mortality rate	TMO 2017 with 3 % improvement	TMO 2017 with 3 % improvement
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Gold prices	30,300 Baht	30,300 Baht
Gold Inflation rate	2.0% per year	2.0% per year

Sensitivity analysis on key assumption changes are as follows:

	Change in assumption		Impact on defined benefit obligation			
			Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2023	2022	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Discount rate	1%	1%	(40,237,390)	(39,327,168)	46,842,012	45,791,688
Expected rate of salary increase	1%	1%	44,756,424	39,590,441	(39,104,489)	(34,757,775)
Turnover rate	20%	20%	(19,199,328)	(16,550,460)	20,967,857	18,020,682
Mortality rate improvement	1%	1%	1,535,405	1,363,297	(1,757,768)	(1,555,275)
Gold prices	20%	20%	10,511,834	10,450,974	(10,511,829)	(10,450,993)

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

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis were not changed when compared to the prior year.

Through its post-employment benefit plan and other benefit plan, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below.

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Changes in bond yields

An increase in government bond yields will decrease plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 16.7 years (2022: 16.7 years)

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid		
Benefits expected to be paid within 12 months	41,424,261	35,698,700
Benefits expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	36,590,912	41,424,261
Benefits expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	123,286,290	112,630,412
Benefits expected to be paid in more than 5 years	1,327,378,341	1,374,625,131

21. Other liabilities

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Subrogation payables	3,211,219	6,966,421
Suspense accounts	345,861,310	482,360,107
Lease liabilities	75,256,867	70,987,958
Accrued expenses	240,567,897	231,480,428
Amount withheld on insurance	-	29,928,068
Others	559,265,367	1,301,426,891
Total other liabilities	1,224,162,660	2,123,149,873

21.1 Lease liabilities

Maturity of lease liabilities are as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Minimum lease liabilities payments		
Not later than one year	30,614,384	34,052,886
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	52,077,393	41,649,403
Later than 5 years	-	-
	82,691,777	75,702,289
<u>Less</u> Future finance charges on leases	(7,434,910)	(4,714,331)
Present value of lease liabilities	75,256,867	70,987,958
Present value of lease liabilities:		
Not later than one year	27,300,596	31,609,104
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	47,956,271	39,378,854
Later than 5 years	-	-
	75,256,867	70,987,958

For the year ended 31 December 2023, interest expense on lease liabilities amounted to Baht 3.15 million (2022: Baht 3.48 million) is recorded as "Operating expenses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

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22. Tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income

	2023			2022		
	Amount before tax Baht	Income (expense) tax Baht	Amount after tax Baht	Amount before tax Baht	Income (expense) tax Baht	Amount after tax Baht
Remeasurement of post-employee benefit obligations	-	-	-	61,339,893	(12,267,979)	49,071,914
Changes in value of investments measured at fair value through FVOCI	(1,761,562,596)	352,312,519	(1,409,250,077)	(806,551,983)	161,310,397	(645,241,586)
Loss on sales of investments measured at fair value through FVOCI	32,496,589	(6,499,318)	25,997,271	142,500,370	(28,500,074)	114,000,296
Total	(1,729,066,007)	345,813,201	(1,383,252,806)	(602,711,720)	120,542,344	(482,169,376)

23. Share capital and premium on share capital

	Number of shares Shares	Ordinary shares Baht	Premium on share capital Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022	600,000,000	600,000,000	904,000,058	1,504,000,058
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	600,000,000	600,000,000	904,000,058	1,504,000,058
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	600,000,000	600,000,000	904,000,058	1,504,000,058

The total number of authorised ordinary shares is 600,000,000 shares (2022: 600,000,000 shares) with a par value of Baht 1 per share (2022: Baht 1 per share). All issued shares are fully paid.

24. Statutory reserve and general reserve

	Statutory reserve		General reserve	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
At 1 January	60,000,000	60,000,000	1,147,209,716	1,055,041,234
Appropriation during the year	-	-	61,914,704	92,168,482
At 31 December	60,000,000	60,000,000	1,209,124,420	1,147,209,716

On 28 March 2023, the Company's shareholders passed a resolution at the Annual General Meeting to allocate its unappropriated retained earnings amounting to Baht 61.91 million to appropriated general reserve for the Company's business expansion consecutively (29 March 2022: Baht 92.17 million).

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

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had sufficient statutory reserve of Baht 60.00 million (2022: Baht 60.00 million).

25. Dividend paid

At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 8 held on 29 August 2023, the directors approved an interim dividend from net profit for period ended 30 June 2023 at Baht 0.50 per share, totalling Baht 300,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 22 September 2023.

At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 12 held on 21 December 2022, the directors approved an interim dividend from net profit for 9-month period ended 30 September 2022 at Baht 1.00 per share, totalling Baht 600,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 20 January 2023.

At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 8 held on 30 August 2022, the directors approved an interim dividend from net profit for 6-month period ended 30 June 2022 at Baht 0.50 per share, totalling Baht 300,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 22 September 2022.

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on 29 March 2022, the shareholders approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2021 at Baht 1.50 per share, totalling Baht 900,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 22 April 2022 and appropriate its retained earnings to general reserve amounting to Baht 92,168,482.

26. Operating expenses

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Personnel expenses which are not expenses for underwritings and claims	875,971,055	874,806,347
Premises and equipment expenses which are not expenses for underwriting and claims	434,559,070	396,258,517
Bad debts and doubtful accounts	6,020,907	35,037,646
Directors' remuneration	34,915,000	35,092,000
Other operating expenses	743,911,721	684,901,001
Total operating expenses	2,095,377,753	2,026,095,511

27. Employee and company's committee expenses

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Salary and wages	1,090,793,381	1,090,478,818
Social security fund	9,927,063	7,067,036
Contribution to provident fund	62,175,508	61,758,789
Other benefits	94,935,347	90,905,780
Total employee and company's committee expenses	1,257,831,299	1,250,210,423

28. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly registered a provident fund scheme under Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The fund is contributed to by employees at the monthly rate of 5 percent, 10 percent and 15 percent of the employees' basic salary, and the company at the monthly rate of 5 percent and 10 percent based on the length of employment and will be paid to the employees upon termination in accordance with the rules of the fund. The fund is managed by Tisco Asset Management Company Limited. For the year ended 31 December 2023 the Company contributed to the Fund approximately Baht 62.18 million (2022: Baht 61.76 million).

29. Income tax expense

Income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	424,385,029	247,102,996
Deferred tax:		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets (Note 17)	(13,639,797)	28,434,433
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities (Note 17)	249,283	(649)
Total deferred tax	(13,390,514)	28,433,784
Income tax expense	410,994,515	275,536,780

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the Thai basic tax rate of the Company as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Profit before tax	2,266,098,729	1,513,830,852
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	453,219,746	302,766,170
Tax effect of:		
Income not subject to tax	(39,749,126)	(31,788,523)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	(2,476,105)	4,559,133
Income tax expense	410,994,515	275,536,780

The weighted average applicable tax rate was 18% (2022: 18%).

More information relating to deferred tax is presented in Note 17.

30. (Reversal) expected credit losses

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Investments in securities	801,699	(2,028,429)
Total (reversal) expected credit loss	801,699	(2,028,429)

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company recognised the allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 801,699 (2022: the Company reversed the allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 2,028,429).

31. Earnings per share

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

The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings per share:

	2023	2022
Net profit attributable to shareholders (Baht)	1,855,104,214	1,238,294,072
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Shares)	600,000,000	600,000,000
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	3.09	2.06

There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

32. Related party transactions

Individuals and entities that directly or indirectly control or are controlled by or are under common control with the Company, including investment entities, associates, joint venture and individuals or entities having significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and entities 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 Company's ultimate parent is Dhipaya Group Holdings Public Company Limited which is listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

Related parties are as follows:

Company's name	Nature of relationship
Dhipaya Group Holdings Public Company Limited	Ultimate parent company
TIP ISB Company Limited	Affiliated company of the Group
TIP IB Company Limited	Affiliated company of the Group
TIP Exponential Company Limited	Affiliated company of the Group
Amity Insurance Broker Company Limited	Affiliated company of the Group
DP Survey & Law Company Limited	Affiliated company of the Group
Dhipaya Training Centre Company Limited	Affiliated company of the Group
Insurverse Public Company Limited	Affiliated company of the Group
Mee Tee Mee Ngern Company Limited	Associate company of the Group
PTT Public Company Limited	Related company of ultimate parent company
Government Saving Bank	Related company of ultimate parent company
Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	Related company of ultimate parent company
Dhipaya Life Assurance Public Company Limited	17.76% of shares held by the Company and common director
Dhipaya Insurance Co., Ltd. (Lao PDR)	10.00% of shares held by the Company and common director
Community and Estate Management Co., Ltd.	10.00% of shares held by the Company and common director
Vejthani Public Company Limited	1.54 % of shares held by the Company and common director

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During the year, the Company had significant business transactions with related parties. These transactions have been conducted on commercial terms in the ordinary course of businesses. Below is a summary of those transactions.

	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	Pricing policies
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
<u>Ultimate parent company</u>			
Premium written	-	334,633	Normal commercial terms for major customer
Other income			
Service revenue	3,530,546	-	Contract price referencing to market rate
<u>Affiliated companies of the Group</u>			
Premium written	6,127,698	6,856,957	Normal commercial terms for major customers
Net investment income			
Dividend received	300,000	-	According to the payment declaration
Other income			
Rental revenue	887,640	189,350	Contract price referencing to market rate
Service revenue	2,123,776	189,350	Contract price referencing to market rate
Gross insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses	225,720,880	134,830,411	As actually incurred
Commission and Brokerage expenses	243,825,218	153,217,251	Rate of commission terms for depending on types of insurance that not over the rate under the regulation
Operating expenses	97,989,874	55,715,744	Contract price referencing to market rate
<u>Associate company of the Group</u>			
Operating expenses	-	20,000	Contract price referencing to market rate
Other income			
Rental revenue	1,209,720	220,830	Contract price referencing to market rate
Service revenue	1,349,748	324,750	Contract price referencing to market rate

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	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	Pricing policies
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Related companies			
Premium written	1,369,563,492	1,161,095,958	Normal commercial terms for major Customers
Net investment income			
Interest income	18,749,575	12,459,180	Interest rate 0.25% - 2.00% per annum
Dividend received	13,717,500	18,759,000	According to the payment declaration
Gains(Losses) on investments	-	(204,680)	Offer price
Other income			
Rental revenue	5,984,340	6,019,161	Contract price referencing to market rate
Service revenue	12,938,887	8,800,500	Contract price referencing to market rate
Gross insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses	(32,420,593)	165,045,700	As actually incurred
Commission and Brokerage expenses	603,400,024	493,120,961	Rate of commission terms for depending on types of insurance that not over the rate under the regulation
Operating expenses	15,714,538	33,908,168	Contract price referencing to market rate

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The Company has the following assets, which mainly arise from investments, and liabilities, which are significant to related companies:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Statement of Financial Position		
<u>Ultimate parent company</u>		
Other assets	3,777,684	-
Other liabilities	592,797	594,282,336
<u>Affiliated companies of the Group</u>		
Premium receivables	333,610	619,617
Amount due from reinsurance	2,760,412	-
Investments in securities, net	2,452,900	753,522
Prepaid commissions	4,415,140	4,458,174
Other assets	1,122,648	111,987
Insurance contract liabilities	57,913,899	36,672,490
Accrued commission expenses	72,470,686	69,303,421
Other liabilities	25,845,606	23,979,792
<u>Associate company of the Group</u>		
Other assets	396,144	198,451
Other liabilities	1,059,986	588,313
<u>Related companies</u>		
Deposits at financial institutions	1,914,554,576	1,814,839,782
Premium receivables	85,263,289	86,168,508
Accrued investment income	8,784,334	26,798,628
Amount due from reinsurance	42,698,364	41,341,892
Investments in securities, net	918,400,491	937,759,223
Other assets	6,970,037	1,677,934
Insurance contract liabilities	365,797,992	526,470,383
Accrued commission expenses	207,797,213	263,169,396
Other liabilities	5,640,272	4,749,649

Key management compensation

The compensation paid or payable to key management for their services for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Short-term employee benefits	109,416,262	135,842,298
Post-employment benefits	2,209,978	2,415,063
Other long-term employee benefits	31,995	77,684
Total	111,658,235	138,335,045

33. Assets pledged with registrar

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had placed bank deposit amount of Baht 14 million (2022: Baht 14 million) as assets pledged with the registrar in accordance with the Section 19 of Insurance Act B.E. 2535 (Note 9).

34. Assets reserve pledged with registrar

As at 31 December 2023, bonds and debentures amount of Baht 999.98 million (2022: Baht 1,156.18 million) had been placed as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar in accordance with the Section 24 of Insurance Act B.E. 2535 (Note 13).

35. Contribution to Non-life guarantee fund

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had cumulated contribution to Non-life guarantee fund in accordance with the OIC Notification subject: the Rates, Rules, Procedures, Conditions, and Period that the Company has to Submit Contribution to the Non-Life Insurance Fund B.E. 2552 of Baht 827.65 million (2022: Baht 712.80 million).

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36. Financial information by segment

The Company's operations involve only its single business being of non-life insurance, and are carried on in the single geographic area of Thailand. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in these financial information pertain to the aforementioned business segment and geographical area. However, for the purposes of administration, the Company reported operating segments divided into categories of products that include fire insurance, marine and transport insurance, motor insurance, personal accident insurance and miscellaneous insurance. The operating segment performance are measured by underwriting revenues deducted underwriting expenses. Financial information by segment of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023					
	Fire Baht	Marine and transportation Baht	Motor Baht	Personal accident Baht	Miscellaneous Baht	Total Baht
<u>Underwriting revenues</u>						
Premium written	2,755,778,573	621,596,063	7,415,037,309	8,049,225,970	15,955,071,113	34,796,709,028
Less Ceded premium	(1,620,004,592)	(573,507,780)	(4,558,587,370)	(3,839,697,655)	(14,640,930,936)	(25,232,728,333)
Net premium written	1,135,773,981	48,088,283	2,856,449,939	4,209,528,315	1,314,140,177	9,563,980,695
Add (Less) (Increase) decrease in unearned premium reserves from previous year	743,213	15,690,934	131,721,902	(805,530,675)	(5,817,700)	(663,192,326)
Net premium earned	1,136,517,194	63,779,217	2,988,171,841	3,403,997,640	1,308,322,477	8,900,788,369
Fee and commission income	599,393,576	106,019,538	1,605,153,884	1,623,919,648	1,624,446,549	5,558,933,195
Total underwriting revenues	1,735,910,770	169,798,755	4,593,325,725	5,027,917,288	2,932,769,026	14,459,721,564

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	2023					
	Fire Baht	Marine and transportation Baht	Motor Baht	Personal accident Baht	Miscellaneous Baht	Total Baht
Underwriting expenses						
Gross Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses	576,081,941	324,102,481	5,442,605,093	5,673,162,797	3,368,343,339	15,384,295,651
<u>Less</u> Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovery	(224,778,296)	(285,586,105)	(3,058,593,569)	(2,741,373,837)	(2,797,542,093)	(9,107,873,900)
Commission and brokerage expenses	564,763,273	56,771,196	913,234,868	661,521,819	848,121,193	3,044,412,349
Other underwriting expenses	406,840,586	26,723,368	442,554,084	466,078,692	416,376,131	1,758,572,861
Total underwriting expenses before operating expenses	1,322,907,504	122,010,940	3,739,800,476	4,059,389,471	1,835,298,570	11,079,406,961
Operating expenses						<u>2,095,377,753</u>
Total underwriting expenses						13,174,784,714
Gains on underwriting						1,284,936,850
Income on investments, net						728,550,691
Gains on investments						108,061,509
Other income						145,351,378
Expected credit losses						<u>(801,699)</u>
Profit before income tax						2,266,098,729
Income tax expense						<u>(410,994,515)</u>
Profit for the year						1,855,104,214

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	2022					
	Fire Baht	Marine and transportation Baht	Motor Baht	Personal accident Baht	Miscellaneous Baht	Total Baht
<u>Underwriting revenues</u>						
Premium written	2,675,206,876	682,339,671	7,282,187,593	7,592,539,796	14,342,817,577	32,575,091,513
<u>Less</u> Ceded premium	(1,462,769,661)	(620,979,120)	(3,999,093,930)	(5,332,481,793)	(13,025,012,049)	(24,440,336,553)
Net premium written	1,212,437,215	61,360,551	3,283,093,663	2,260,058,003	1,317,805,528	8,134,754,960
<u>Add (Less)</u> (Increase) decrease in unearned premium reserves from previous year	54,144,447	(4,376,700)	(83,592,495)	215,682,462	127,993,261	309,850,975
Net premium earned	1,266,581,662	56,983,851	3,199,501,168	2,475,740,465	1,445,798,789	8,444,605,935
Fee and commission income	566,236,994	112,296,380	1,356,990,428	2,100,573,096	1,564,460,552	5,700,557,450
Total underwriting revenues	1,832,818,656	169,280,231	4,556,491,596	4,576,313,561	3,010,259,341	14,145,163,385

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	2022					
	Fire Baht	Marine and transportation Baht	Motor Baht	Personal accident Baht	Miscellaneous Baht	Total Baht
Underwriting expenses						
Gross Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses	773,258,002	274,662,186	4,349,744,926	4,898,143,404	6,629,124,182	16,924,932,700
<u>Less</u> Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovery	(378,986,782)	(240,102,672)	(2,322,549,423)	(2,958,652,761)	(3,816,172,239)	(9,716,463,877)
Commission and brokerage expenses	557,079,316	47,711,969	914,174,177	522,578,915	761,074,452	2,802,618,829
Other underwriting expenses	398,506,888	29,027,873	507,816,786	383,396,917	280,952,639	1,599,701,103
Total underwriting expenses before operating expenses	1,349,857,424	111,299,356	3,449,186,466	2,845,466,475	3,854,979,034	11,610,788,755
Operating expenses						<u>2,026,095,511</u>
Total underwriting expenses						<u>13,636,884,266</u>
Gains on underwriting						508,279,119
Income on investments, net						632,050,334
Gains on investments						61,166,489
Other income						310,306,481
Reversal of expected credit losses						<u>2,028,429</u>
Profit before income tax						1,513,830,852
Income tax expense						<u>(275,536,780)</u>
Profit for the year						<u>1,238,294,072</u>

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The following table presents segment assets and liabilities of the Company's operating segments are as follows:

	Fire Baht	Marine and transportation Baht	Motor Baht	Personal accident Baht	Miscellaneous Baht	Unallocated assets Baht	Total Baht
<u>Assets</u>							
As at 31 December 2023	2,314,509,753	987,843,050	4,347,127,437	6,940,794,129	20,696,455,088	20,757,596,443	56,044,325,900
As at 31 December 2022	2,477,600,182	917,572,956	3,786,408,872	6,276,594,981	20,238,538,961	21,234,023,866	54,930,739,818
<u>Liabilities</u>							
As at 31 December 2023	6,289,415,692	1,009,059,061	7,447,483,420	8,917,745,038	21,931,792,307	1,631,351,375	47,226,846,893
As at 31 December 2022	6,064,152,689	992,241,407	7,172,396,187	8,195,073,223	21,316,733,003	2,544,515,710	46,285,112,219

37. Restricted assets and commitment

As at 31 December 2023, bonds and debentures of Baht 210.81 million (2022: Baht 187.98 million) and savings lottery of Baht 10 million (2022: Baht 10 million) were used as guarantees for underwriting business, and bank deposits of Baht 40.25 million (2022: Baht 40.10 million) were used as collateral in case where the insured drivers are alleged offenders and as guarantee for credit lines with banks (Note 9 and 13).

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had the undrawn committed borrowing facilities of Baht 10 million at the fixed term deposit interest rate plus 2.00% per year (2022: Baht 10 million at the fixed term deposit interest rate plus 2.00% per year).

38. Contingent liabilities and commitment

Operating lease and building construction obligations

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had entered into the lease agreements with third parties for the building area, tools, constructions and other services over the period of 1-5 years in which the Company is to be liable for lease payment of Baht 144.21 million for 1 year (2022: 153.75 million) and Baht 51.20 million for over 1 year respectively (2022: Baht 30.85 million).

Litigation cases

As at 31 December 2023, the Company was still under legal process in the normal course of the business as the Company was litigated as the insurer with the prosecution value of Baht 2,287.63 million (2022: Baht 1,659.69 million). However, the Company's value of contingent liabilities from outstanding litigation cases should not be more than the policy coverage amount of Baht 1,676.74 million (2022: Baht 1,394.50 million). Those litigation cases have been still ongoing and the Company expects to win most of these cases. Nevertheless, the Company recorded the provision for contingent loss amount of Baht 293.66 million in the financial statements (2022: Baht 283.83 million).

Guarantees

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had unused letters of guarantee issued by banks under the name of the Company for underwriting business of Baht 16.67 million (2022: Baht 4.95 million).

39. Event after the Statement of Financial Position date

On 27 February 2024, the Board of Directors approved a dividend payment of Baht 1.10 per share, totaling to the amount of Baht 660,000,000 from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2023. A dividend payment will be further considered in the Annual General Meeting of shareholders.