

**DHIPAYA INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2024**

## **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 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

### **What I have audited**

The Company's financial statements comprise:

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

### **Basis for opinion**

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

**Other information**

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to the audit committee.

**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 intend 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.

**Viphasiri Vimanrat**

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 9141

Bangkok

25 February 2025

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited****Statement of Financial Position****As at 31 December 2024**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,474,976,675	2,123,021,791
Premium receivables, net	10	5,270,031,429	7,331,005,036
Accrued investment income		43,849,575	44,942,686
Reinsurance assets, net	11, 18	18,960,169,338	20,781,412,782
Amount due from reinsurance, net	12	4,883,185,324	3,865,643,359
Invested assets			
Investment in securities, net	13	15,096,422,252	15,014,937,206
Investment property, net	14	153,409,970	155,186,566
Property, plant and equipment, net	15	1,355,122,707	1,424,410,230
Intangible assets, net	16	95,641,588	59,885,482
Current tax assets		167,980,904	33,797,802
Deferred tax assets, net	17	1,458,713,860	1,479,630,678
Prepaid reinsurance premiums, net		1,080,561,582	2,077,062,794
Prepaid commissions		1,020,365,176	995,582,553
Other assets		950,059,189	657,806,935
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>52,010,489,569</b>	<b>56,044,325,900</b>

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 2024**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Insurance contract liabilities	18	24,615,768,658	27,485,228,021
Due to reinsurers	19	8,247,972,006	9,148,711,015
Accrued commission expenses		1,063,253,764	1,036,563,370
Premium received in advance		7,058,924,492	7,820,861,997
Premium suspense accounts		40,687,203	39,453,352
Employee benefit obligations	20	422,779,719	471,866,478
Other liabilities	21	1,350,555,092	1,224,162,660
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>42,799,940,934</b>	<b>47,226,846,893</b>

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 2024**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity (Cont'd)</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital			
Authorised share capital			
Ordinary shares, 600,000,000 shares at par value of Baht 1 each	23	<u>600,000,000</u>	<u>600,000,000</u>
Issued and paid-up share capital			
Ordinary shares, 600,000,000 shares paid-up at 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	1,301,879,631	1,209,124,420
Unappropriated		9,883,085,232	9,332,381,573
Other components of equity		<u>(3,538,416,286)</u>	<u>(3,288,027,044)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>9,210,548,635</u>	<u>8,817,479,007</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<u>52,010,489,569</u>	<u>56,044,325,900</u>

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 2024**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<b>Revenues</b>			
Premium written		32,827,340,248	34,796,709,028
<u>Less</u> Ceded premium		<u>(25,259,098,018)</u>	<u>(25,232,728,333)</u>
Net premium written		7,568,242,230	9,563,980,695
<u>Add(Less)</u> (Increase) decrease in unearned premium reserves from previous year		<u>1,046,224,289</u>	<u>(663,192,326)</u>
Net premium earned		8,614,466,519	8,900,788,369
Fee and commission income		5,582,454,829	5,558,933,195
Income on investments, net		698,105,407	728,550,691
Gains on investments		127,901,558	106,815,095
Gains (losses) on the revaluation of investments		(1,737,185)	1,246,414
Other income		<u>163,528,811</u>	<u>145,351,378</u>
<b>Total revenues</b>		<u>15,184,719,939</u>	<u>15,441,685,142</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Gross insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		17,581,946,886	15,384,295,651
<u>Less</u> Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovery		<u>(11,286,249,962)</u>	<u>(9,107,873,900)</u>
Commission and brokerage expenses		3,062,046,096	3,044,412,349
Other underwriting expenses		1,719,772,786	1,758,572,861
Operating expenses	26	2,155,086,158	2,095,377,753
Expected credit losses	30	<u>440,512</u>	<u>801,699</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>13,233,042,476</u>	<u>13,175,586,413</u>
Profit before income tax		1,951,677,463	2,266,098,729
Income tax expense	29	<u>(348,218,593)</u>	<u>(410,994,515)</u>
<b>Net profit</b>		<u>1,603,458,870</u>	<u>1,855,104,214</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 2024**

		<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<b>Other comprehensive incomes (expenses)</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Unrealised actuarial gains	20	62,550,935	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	17	(12,510,187)	-
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		50,040,748	-
<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		(381,329,017)	(1,761,562,596)
Realised losses from sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and impairment loss transferred to profit or loss		5,791,530	32,496,589
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	17	75,107,497	345,813,201
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(300,429,990)	(1,383,252,806)
<b>Other comprehensive incomes (expenses) for the year, net of income tax</b>		(250,389,242)	(1,383,252,806)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		1,353,069,628	471,851,408
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	31	2.67	3.09

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 2024**

	Other components of equity								
	Unrealised gains (losses) on change in value of investments measured at fair value					Unrealised			
	Issued and paid-up share capital	Share premium	comprehensive income - net of tax	actuarial gains (losses) - net of tax	Total other components of equity	Retained earnings			
						Appropriated			
						Legal reserve	General reserve	Unappropriated	Total
Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening 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 payments	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	600,000,000	904,000,058	(3,304,433,203)	16,406,159	(3,288,027,044)	60,000,000	1,209,124,420	9,332,381,573	8,817,479,007

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 2024**

Other components of equity									
Unrealised gains									
(losses) on change in									
value of investments									
measured at fair value									
Unrealised									
Total other									
Retained earnings									
Appropriated									
Legal									
General									
Unappropriated									
Total									
Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Share premium Baht	comprehensive income - net of tax Baht	actuarial gains (losses) - net of tax Baht	components of equity Baht	Legal reserve Baht	General reserve Baht	Baht	Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2024	600,000,000	904,000,058	(3,304,433,203)	16,406,159	(3,288,027,044)	60,000,000	1,209,124,420	9,332,381,573	8,817,479,007
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,603,458,870	1,603,458,870
Dividend payments	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	(960,000,000)	(960,000,000)
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings	24	-	-	-	-	-	92,755,211	(92,755,211)	-
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured									
at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax	22	-	-	(305,063,214)	-	(305,063,214)	-	-	(305,063,214)
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	-	-	4,633,224	-	4,633,224	-	-	4,633,224
Unrealised actuarial gains - net of tax	22	-	-	-	50,040,748	50,040,748			50,040,748
Closing balance as at 31 December 2024	600,000,000	904,000,058	(3,604,863,193)	66,446,907	(3,538,416,286)	60,000,000	1,301,879,631	9,883,085,232	9,210,548,635

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 2024**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net direct premium written	33,341,214,343	34,127,790,499
Cash received (paid) for reinsurance	(7,463,022,521)	(9,699,029,259)
Losses incurred of direct insurance	(17,689,941,236)	(15,311,554,704)
Loss adjustment expenses of direct insurance	(797,378,578)	(802,863,749)
Commissions and brokerages of direct insurance	(3,012,233,352)	(3,067,268,168)
Other underwriting expenses	(1,392,494,841)	(1,477,348,564)
Interest income	199,202,643	184,379,249
Dividend received	512,154,411	568,789,945
Other income	162,712,609	147,402,390
Operating expenses	(2,584,873,243)	(2,376,105,510)
Income tax paid	(403,658,905)	(511,182,058)
Cash received from financial assets	5,861,218,500	5,448,647,673
Cash used in financial assets	(6,254,582,740)	(7,106,665,463)
Others	(56,639,710)	183,727,694
Net cash from operating activities	421,677,380	308,719,975
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
<u>Cash received from</u>		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	782,430	28,318
Cash received from investing activities	782,430	28,318
<u>Cash used in</u>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(27,213,262)	(120,864,657)
Purchase of intangible assets	(41,300,115)	(31,412,298)
Cash used in investing activities	(68,513,377)	(152,276,955)
Net cash used in investing activities	(67,730,947)	(152,248,637)

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 2024**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment on lease liabilities		(41,991,549)	(40,231,481)
Dividend paid	25	(960,000,000)	(900,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,001,991,549)	(940,231,481)
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,123,021,791	2,906,781,934
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>1,474,976,675</b>	<b>2,123,021,791</b>

**Significant non-cash transactions comprised of:**

Accounts payable - purchase of property, plant and equipment		166,227	15,958,048
Accounts payable - purchase of intangible assets		17,226,000	766,875
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	15	68,528,435	41,348,887
Transfers from land and buildings to investment property	14	322,224	3,673,969
Transfers from right-of-use asset to vehicles	15	-	3,598,507
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 Public 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 25 February 2025.

## **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 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 have 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 the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024 which are relevant and have impacts on the Company.

- 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 to the definition of 'accounting estimates' to clarify how companies should distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to transactions, other events and conditions from the date of that change. Whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period as if the new accounting policy had always been applied.
- c) **Amendments to TAS 12 - Income taxes** require the Company must recognise any 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 has no significant impact to the beginning of retained earnings of the Company.



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

The Company has already adopted above revised standards for the current reporting period. The management assessed that the above revised standards do not have significant impact to the Company.

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

The following amended TFRS was not mandatory for the current reporting period and the Company has not early adopted it.

- a) **TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts** TFRS 17 has replaced TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

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

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

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

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

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

Adopting TFRS 17, the 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 new financial reporting standard to the Company's financial statements.

#### **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.

**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 claim incurred but not 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, claim 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 and brokerages**

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.

#### **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.

#### **4.8 Premium receivables, net**

Premium receivables are 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 claim incurred but not 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 amounts due from reinsurers and amounts deposit on reinsurance. Amounts due from reinsurers consist of reinsurance premium ceded receivable, accrued commission and brokerage income, claims and various other items receivable from reinsurers net of allowance for doubtful account.

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.

#### Debt instruments

There are three 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 gains (losses) 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 gains (losses) on investments. Interest income is included in net investment income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.
- **FVPL:** Investments in securities that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within gains (losses) on the revaluation of investments in the period in which it arises.

#### 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.

**(d) 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.

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
---------------------------	----------

#### **4.12 Property, plant and equipment**

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to, net of 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.

#### **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 their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Computer software	5 - 7 years
-------------------	-------------

#### **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 Leases**

*Leases - where the Company is the lessee*

If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, 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.

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

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost.

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

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

#### **4.16 Functional and presentation currency**

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

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

#### **4.17 Employee benefits**

##### **(a) Defined contribution plan**

The Company pays contributions to a separate fund on a contractual basis. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

**(b) Defined benefit plans**

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.

**(c) 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.

**4.18 Current and deferred income taxes**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where 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.

Deferred tax is recognised based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their value for tax purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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.

#### **4.19 Provisions**

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.

#### **4.20 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 2024 and 2023, expressed in Baht are as follows:

	2024			2023		
	US Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	Other Baht	US Dollar Baht	Euro Baht	Other Baht
<b>Assets</b>						
Premium receivables	979,988,916	5,984,700	50,402	1,672,928,883	2,035,383	58,732
Reinsurance assets	757,994,986	-	-	985,141,165	20,102	-
Amount due from reinsurance	138,682,148	-	14,579	84,529,478	-	15,118
Investments in securities, net	34,924,664	-	-	27,497,619	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Insurance contract liabilities	771,211,152	236,074	86,219	995,356,632	46,154	57,849
Due to reinsurers	1,099,621,508	4,051,048	67,034	1,587,814,626	1,608,087	56,123
Accrued commission expenses	52,776,210	1,765	456	98,043,599	1,894	467

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 net profit to 5% changes in the exchange rates.

	<b>Impact to net profit</b>	
	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<b>Foreign exchange increases 5% *</b>		
US Dollar	(600,908)	4,444,115
Euro	84,791	19,968
Others	(4,437)	(2,029)
<b>Foreign exchange decreases 5% *</b>		
US Dollar	600,908	(4,444,115)
Euro	(84,791)	(19,968)
Others	4,437	2,029

\* 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.



**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

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

<b>2024</b>									
<b>Fixed interest rates</b>			<b>Floating interest rates</b>			<b>Non-</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>rate</b>
<b>Within</b>	<b>1 - 5</b>	<b>Over</b>	<b>Within</b>	<b>1 - 5</b>	<b>Over</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>1 year</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>5 years</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>5 years</b>	<b>bearing</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>rate</b>	
<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>(% p.a.)</b>
<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,346	-	-	129	1,475	0.15-0.60
Accrued investment income	27	15	1	-	-	-	1	44	0.06-4.28
Investment in securities, net	3,715	2,972	324	-	-	-	8,085	15,096	0.06-4.28
	3,742	2,987	325	1,346	-	-	8,215	16,615	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Lease liabilities	33	75	-	-	-	-	-	108	2.20-7.00
	33	75	-	-	-	-	-	108	
<b>2023</b>									
<b>Fixed interest rates</b>			<b>Floating interest rates</b>			<b>Non-</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>rate</b>
<b>Within</b>	<b>1 - 5</b>	<b>Over</b>	<b>Within</b>	<b>1 - 5</b>	<b>Over</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>1 year</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>5 years</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>5 years</b>	<b>bearing</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>rate</b>	
<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Million</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>(% p.a.)</b>
<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>									
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, net	3,089	3,818	472	-	-	-	7,635	15,014	0.06-4.94
	3,512	3,838	476	1,693	-	-	7,663	17,182	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>									
Lease liabilities	27	48	-	-	-	-	-	75	2.22-7.00
	27	48	-	-	-	-	-	75	

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 sensitivity of net profit and other components of equity to 1% changes in the interest rates.

	Impact to net profit		Impact to other components of equity	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Interest rate - increase 1%*	15,275,753	16,929,918	(62,162,631)	(112,038,099)
Interest rate - decrease 1%*	(2,937,709)	(3,951,267)	63,999,851	116,990,195

\* 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 2024 and 2023, 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 and Government and state enterprise securities 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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Securities price - increase 1%*	462,203	22,111	46,787,304	44,264,473
Securities price - decrease 1%*	(8,368)	(22,111)	(46,787,304)	(44,264,473)

\* 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, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), 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 receivables 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
- Investment in debt instruments measured at 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.

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:

<b>2024</b>				
	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses Baht</b>	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses Baht</b>	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets) Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>Investment in debt Instruments measured at amortised cost</b>				
Beginning balance	106,412	-	-	106,412
Reversal	(7,699)	-	-	(7,699)
Ending balance	98,713	-	-	98,713
<b>2023</b>				
	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses Baht</b>	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses Baht</b>	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets) Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>Investment in debt instruments measured at amortised cost</b>				
Beginning balance	156,742	-	-	156,742
Reversal	(50,330)	-	-	(50,330)
Ending balance	106,412	-	-	106,412

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:

<b>2024</b>				
	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses Baht</b>	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses Baht</b>	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets) Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>Investment in debt investments measured at FVOCI</b>				
Beginning balance	2,740,770	-	-	2,740,770
New financial assets purchased	1,574,810	-	-	1,574,810
Derecognised financial assets	(1,010,713)	-	-	(1,010,713)
Reversal	(115,886)	-	-	(115,886)
Ending balance	3,188,981	-	-	3,188,981
<b>2023</b>				
	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses Baht</b>	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses Baht</b>	<b>Loss allowance measured at amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (credit-impaired financial assets) Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>Investment in debt investments measured at FVOCI</b>				
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



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, accrued investment income, premium receivables, 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:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<b>Floating rate</b>		
Expiring within one year		
- Bank overdraft	10,000,000	10,000,000
	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>

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 is not significant.

		2024				
		On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
						Carrying amount
						Million Baht
<b>Maturity of financial liabilities</b>						
Lease liabilities		-	38	82	-	120
		-	38	82	-	120
		2023				
		On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
		Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
						Carrying amount
						Million Baht
<b>Maturity of financial liabilities</b>						
Lease liabilities		-	31	52	-	83
		-	31	52	-	83

The amounts disclosed for the lease liabilities include cash flows relating to extension options if they have been included in the lease term.

## 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:

<b>Categories of products</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Fire	2,851,135,129	2,755,778,573
Marine and transportation	624,864,671	621,596,063
Motor	7,188,494,947	7,415,037,309
Personal accident	6,032,701,222	8,049,225,970
Miscellaneous	16,130,144,279	15,955,071,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,827,340,248</b>	<b>34,796,709,028</b>

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

<b>Categories of products</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Fire	1,114,099,819	1,135,773,981
Marine and transportation	81,205,875	48,088,283
Motor	2,926,700,073	2,856,449,939
Personal accident	2,043,118,678	4,209,528,315
Miscellaneous	1,403,117,785	1,314,140,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,568,242,230</b>	<b>9,563,980,695</b>

## 7. Fair value

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

	2024				
	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
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>					
Financial assets at FVPL	313,726,191	-	-	313,726,191	313,726,191
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	12,302,267,788	-	12,302,267,788	12,302,267,788
	313,726,191	12,302,267,788	-	12,615,993,979	12,615,993,979
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>					
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	2,480,428,273	2,480,428,273	2,488,562,694
	-	-	2,480,428,273	2,480,428,273	2,488,562,694
	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
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>					
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
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>					
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

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Financial institutions	25.52	25.01
Government and state enterprise	10.85	9.64
Other parties	63.63	65.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

	<b>2024</b>			
	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Government and state enterprise securities	312,990,000	-	-	312,990,000
Equity securities	736,191	-	-	736,191
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Government and state enterprise securities	-	1,072,644,044	-	1,072,644,044
Private enterprise debt securities	-	3,811,653,163	-	3,811,653,163
Equity securities	6,840,792,235	-	577,178,346	7,417,970,581
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,154,518,426</b>	<b>4,884,297,207</b>	<b>577,178,346</b>	<b>12,615,993,979</b>

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	2023			Total Baht
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Equity securities	1,257,236	-	-	1,257,236
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>				
<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
<b>Total</b>	7,093,943,310	5,062,716,683	520,722,802	12,677,382,795

The following table presents non-financial assets disclosed by their fair value hierarchy:

	2024			Total Baht
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	
<b>Assets</b>				
Investment property (Note 14)	-	673,947,764	-	673,947,764
<b>Total assets</b>	-	673,947,764	-	673,947,764
	2023			Total Baht
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	
<b>Assets</b>				
Investment property (Note 14)	-	672,310,200	-	672,310,200
<b>Total assets</b>	-	672,310,200	-	672,310,200

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 Company 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 value 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.



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 determined 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:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Beginning balance of the year	520,722,802	588,983,256
Purchase	1,750,000	1,818,182
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	54,705,544	(70,078,636)
Closing balance of the year	577,178,346	520,722,802

As at 31 December 2024, the discount rate used to compute the fair value is between 18.80% to 52.07% per annum (2023: 20.21% to 187.82% 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 20.31 million (2023: Baht 15.57 million). On the other hand, should the discount rate shifted down by -1%, the other comprehensive income would increase by Baht 20.92 million (2023: Baht 16.05 million).

## **8. Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

Estimates 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 receivables**

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect impairment of premium 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.

### Claim incurred but not 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                                  | • Engineering          |
| • Marine Hull                           | • Health               |
| • Marine Cargo                          | • Personal Liability   |
| • Motor Compulsory                      | • Industrial All Risks |
| • Motor Voluntary                       | • Crop                 |
| • Personal Accident and Travel Accident | • Others               |
| • Aviation                              |                        |

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.

### Estimation of 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 and security.

**9. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Cash on hand	1,322,724	1,319,134
Bank deposits held at call	1,523,653,951	1,720,022,142
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	3,343,026,675	3,941,071,791
<u>Less</u> Deposits at banks and other institutions with maturity over 3 months from acquisition date (Note 13)	(1,763,800,000)	(1,763,800,000)
Restricted deposit at banks	(104,250,000)	(54,250,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,474,976,675	2,123,021,791

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had placed fixed deposits totalling Baht 104.25 million (2023: Baht 54.25 million) as collaterals against bank overdrafts, as collateral for underwriting policies, 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 Notes 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:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Undue	3,350,764,540	5,935,573,513
Overdue		
Less than 30 days	649,119,990	465,427,501
31 - 60 days	300,092,687	201,065,666
61 - 90 days	167,240,723	137,775,296
91 days - 1 year	475,837,832	430,818,697
More than 1 year	491,330,190	346,723,404
Total premium receivables	5,434,385,962	7,517,384,077
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(164,354,533)	(186,379,041)
Total premium receivables, net	5,270,031,429	7,331,005,036

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:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<u>Insurance reserve to be called from</u> <u>reinsurance companies</u>		
Loss reserve	5,539,889,955	6,798,246,762
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(22,840,015)	(22,840,015)
<u>Premium reserve</u>		
- Unearned premium reserve (UPR)	13,443,119,398	14,006,006,035
Reinsurance assets, net	18,960,169,338	20,781,412,782

**11.1 Loss reserve to be called from reinsurance companies**

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Beginning balance for the year	6,798,246,762	7,577,292,096
Claims and loss adjustment recovery and incurred during the year	10,041,702,759	8,730,207,415
Change in claim reserve of claim recovery and incurred in previous year	1,520,614,707	1,011,470,176
Change in claim reserve recovery from change in assumptions during the year	354,304,408	(56,182,533)
Claims and loss adjustment recovery settled during the year	<u>(13,174,978,681)</u>	<u>(10,464,540,392)</u>
Closing balance for the year	<u>5,539,889,955</u>	<u>6,798,246,762</u>

**11.2 Unearned premium reserve**

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Beginning balance for the year	14,006,006,035	13,538,856,097
Ceded premium written for the year	25,259,098,018	25,232,728,333
Ceded premium earned in the year	<u>(25,821,984,655)</u>	<u>(24,765,578,395)</u>
Closing balance for the year	<u>13,443,119,398</u>	<u>14,006,006,035</u>



**12. Amount due from reinsurance, net**

The Company has amount due from reinsurance as follows:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Deposited on reinsurance	48,363,247	2,038,142
Due from reinsurers	5,690,789,556	4,753,540,358
	5,739,152,803	4,755,578,500
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(855,967,479)	(889,935,141)
Amount due from reinsurance, net	4,883,185,324	3,865,643,359

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

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Undue	129,110,105	35,144,334
Overdue		
Less than 12 months	2,646,761,405	1,546,771,695
1 - 2 years	934,248,344	942,806,300
More than 2 years	1,980,669,702	2,228,818,029
Total due from reinsurers	5,690,789,556	4,753,540,358

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had reversed the previous year allowance for doubtful accounts of Baht 45.64 million (2023: Baht 42.69 million) and recorded allowance for doubtful accounts in current year of Baht 11.67 million (2023: Baht 25.99 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:

	<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Cost/ Amortised cost Baht</b>	<b>Fair Value Baht</b>
<b>Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Government and state enterprise securities	314,206,140	312,990,000
Equity securities	3,395	736,191
Total	314,209,535	313,726,191
<u>Less</u> Unrealised losses	(483,344)	-
Total investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	313,726,191	313,726,191
<b>Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		
Government and state enterprise securities	1,076,798,766	1,072,644,044
Private enterprise debt securities	3,811,324,500	3,811,653,163
Equity securities	11,923,412,495	7,417,970,581
Total	16,811,535,761	12,302,267,788
<u>Less</u> Unrealised losses	(4,509,267,973)	-
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,302,267,788	12,302,267,788
<b>Investment measured at amortised cost</b>		
Government and state enterprise securities	476,726,986	
Private enterprise debt securities	180,000,000	
Deposit at banks (Note 9)	1,763,800,000	
Savings lottery	60,000,000	
Total	2,480,526,986	
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	(98,713)	
Total investment measured at amortised cost	2,480,428,273	
Total investments in securities, net	15,096,422,252	

	<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Cost/ Amortised cost Baht</b>	<b>Fair Value Baht</b>
<b>Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
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
<b>Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		
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
<b>Investment measured at amortised cost</b>		
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	

**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 2024 and 2023 will be due as follows:

	2024			
	Period to maturity			
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Government and state enterprise securities	77,533,905	123,016,392	276,176,689	476,726,986
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	50,000,000	-	60,000,000
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	(98,713)	-	-	(98,713)
Total	2,031,235,192	173,016,392	276,176,689	2,480,428,273
	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company received interest income from financial assets at amortised cost amounts of Baht 57.15 million (2023 : Baht 43.93 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).

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Government and state enterprise securities	484,528,921	381,514,085
Private enterprise debt securities	180,233,773	179,879,594

For deposit at banks and savings lottery 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 2024, the Company pledged bonds, debenture and savings lottery at the carrying amounts of Baht 431.56 million (2023: Baht 369.49 million) as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar and collateral for underwriting policies (as stated in Notes 34 and 37).

d) Loss allowance

Debt securities that are measured at amortised cost

	<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Expected</b>
	<b>carrying value</b>	<b>credit loss</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
		<b>Carrying value</b>
		<b>Baht</b>
Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	2,480,526,986	(98,713)
Total	2,480,526,986	(98,713)

		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Gross carrying value Baht</b>	<b>Expected credit loss Baht</b>	<b>Carrying value Baht</b>
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

### **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:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<b>Investments in equity investments</b>		
- Listed securities	6,840,792,235	7,097,790,954
- Unlisted securities	577,178,346	515,617,922
<b>Investments in debt securities</b>		
- Listed bonds	4,884,297,207	5,062,716,683
Total	12,302,267,788	12,676,125,559

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

Investments in debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 will be due as follows:

	<b>2024</b>			
	<b>Period to maturity</b>			<b>Total Baht</b>
	<b>Within 1 year Baht</b>	<b>1 - 5 years Baht</b>	<b>Over 5 years Baht</b>	
Government and state enterprise securities	391,690,696	313,064,218	372,043,852	1,076,798,766
Private enterprise debt securities	1,292,591,530	2,488,732,970	30,000,000	3,811,324,500
<u>Less</u> Unrealised losses	(171,871)	(2,554,849)	(1,099,339)	(3,826,059)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,684,110,355</b>	<b>2,799,242,339</b>	<b>400,944,513</b>	<b>4,884,297,207</b>

  

	<b>2023</b>			
	<b>Period to maturity</b>			<b>Total Baht</b>
	<b>Within 1 year Baht</b>	<b>1 - 5 years Baht</b>	<b>Over 5 years Baht</b>	
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 losses	(6,075,948)	(38,586,441)	(913,448)	(45,575,837)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,143,326,567</b>	<b>3,426,742,257</b>	<b>492,647,859</b>	<b>5,062,716,683</b>

**Disposals of equity and debt investments**

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company has sold its investment in equity and debt securities at fair value of Baht 4,359.59 million and realised a gain of Baht 127.60 million to profit or loss (net of tax of Baht 102.08 million).

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).

**Investment income from debt investments**

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the company received interest income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amounts of Baht 128.18 million (2023: Baht 106.22 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:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Losses recognised in other comprehensive income	(381,777,228)	(1,762,414,625)
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)	5,791,530	32,496,589
Dividends from equity investments at FVOCI recognised as income on investments in profit or loss		
- Related to investments derecognised during the year	13,127,920	29,799,082
- Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	499,653,392	539,304,063
Expected credit losses for debt investments at FVOCI recognised in profit or loss (12 months expected credit losses / Lifetime expected credit losses)	448,211	852,029

*Significant acquisitions and disposals during the year*

During the year 2024, the Company acquired listed securities measured at FVOCI in the amount of Baht 3,552.92 million (2023: Baht 3,239.70 million).

During the year 2024, the Company disposed listed securities measured at FVOCI in the amount of Baht 3,109.41 million (2023: Baht 2,680.49 million).

c) Financial assets pledged as security

As at 31 December 2024, the Company pledged debenture at the carrying amounts of Baht 719.82 million (2023: Baht 851.30 million) as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar (as stated in Note 34).



d) Loss allowance

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

	<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Fair value Baht</b>	<b>Expected credit loss recognised in other comprehensive income Baht</b>
Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	4,884,297,207	3,188,981
Total	4,884,297,207	3,188,981
	<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Fair value Baht</b>	<b>Expected credit loss recognised in other comprehensive income Baht</b>
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

**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:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Listed equity securities	736,191	1,257,236
Listed debt securities	312,990,000	-
Total	313,726,191	1,257,236

- b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Fair value gains/(losses) on equity investments at FVPL recognised in other gains/(losses)	(483,344)	1,253,841

*Significant acquisitions and disposals during the year*

During the year 2024, the Company acquired listed securities measured at FVPL in the amount of Baht 314.21 million (2023: Baht 19.82 million) and the Company disposed listed securities measured FVPL in the amount of Baht 0.30 million (2023: Baht 21.34 million).

**13.4 Disclosure on fair value of investments**

The fair value measurement of investments were as follows:

		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Opening</b>	<b>Changes in</b>	<b>Ending</b>
	<b>fair value</b>	<b>fair value</b>	<b>fair value</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
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	7,397,910,362	(25,050,461)	7,372,859,901
Financial assets defined as held-for-sell	1,257,236	312,468,955	313,726,191
Others	7,613,408,876	(195,438,295)	7,417,970,581

		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Opening fair value Baht</b>	<b>Changes in fair value Baht</b>	<b>Ending fair value Baht</b>
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

**14. Investment property, net**

	<b>Land Baht</b>	<b>Buildings and improvements Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2023</b>			
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
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2023</b>			
Opening net book amount	140,522,400	13,061,384	153,583,784
Transferred in (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
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>			
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

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	<b>Land Baht</b>	<b>Buildings and improvements Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2024</b>			
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
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024</b>			
Opening net book amount	142,752,914	12,433,652	155,186,566
Transferred in (Note 15.1)	-	322,224	322,224
Depreciation	-	(2,098,820)	(2,098,820)
Closing net book amount	142,752,914	10,657,056	153,409,970
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>			
Cost	142,752,914	142,887,675	285,640,589
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(132,230,619)	(132,230,619)
Net book amount	142,752,914	10,657,056	153,409,970
Fair value (Note 7)	609,121,524	64,826,240	673,947,764

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

For the year 2024, the Company's investment properties were valued as at 11 August 2023 by independent professionally qualified valuers (2023: as at 11 August 2023), 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 673.95 million (2023: Baht 672.31 million).

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:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Rental and service income	25,661,740	24,322,766
Direct operating expense arise from investment property that generated rental and service income	7,984,247	8,023,078
Direct operating expense arise from investment property that did not generated rental and service income	576,870	802,620

**15. Property, plant and equipment, net**

**15.1 Property, plant and equipment**

	<b>Land Baht</b>	<b>Buildings and improvements Baht</b>	<b>Fixtures and equipment Baht</b>	<b>Vehicles Baht</b>	<b>Assets under construction Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>						
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
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2023</b>						
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 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
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>						
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

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Fixtures and equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Assets under construction Baht	Total Baht
<b>At 1 January 2024</b>						
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
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024</b>						
Opening net book amount	467,877,327	743,125,561	136,410,269	5,004,620	156,000	1,352,573,777
Additions	-	19,440	3,349,483	-	8,052,518	11,421,441
Disposals	-	-	-	(382,801)	-	(382,801)
Write-off	-	-	(36)	-	-	(36)
Transfers in/(out)	-	6,855,140	154,530	-	(7,009,670)	-
Transferred from (to) investment properties (Note 14)	-	(322,224)	-	-	-	(322,224)
Transferred from right-of-use assets (Note 15.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	(68,018,179)	(42,199,573)	(1,728,788)	-	(111,946,540)
Closing net book amount	467,877,327	681,659,738	97,714,673	2,893,031	1,198,848	1,251,343,617
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>						
Cost	467,877,327	1,331,820,830	742,467,043	114,713,679	1,198,848	2,658,077,727
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(650,161,092)	(644,752,370)	(111,820,648)	-	(1,406,734,110)
Net book amount	467,877,327	681,659,738	97,714,673	2,893,031	1,198,848	1,251,343,617



**15.2 Right-of-use asset**

	<b>Land Baht</b>	<b>Buildings Baht</b>	<b>Vehicles Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>				
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	24,430,088	6,451,677	37,643,021	68,524,786
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2023</b>				
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	<u>(7,136,411)</u>	<u>(6,349,722)</u>	<u>(20,952,580)</u>	<u>(34,438,713)</u>
Closing net book amount	17,293,677	6,288,285	48,254,491	71,836,453
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>				
Cost	45,247,823	32,293,510	113,542,777	191,084,110
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(27,954,146)</u>	<u>(26,005,225)</u>	<u>(65,288,286)</u>	<u>(119,247,657)</u>
Net book amount	17,293,677	6,288,285	48,254,491	71,836,453

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	<b>Land Baht</b>	<b>Buildings Baht</b>	<b>Vehicles Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>At 1 January 2024</b>				
Cost	45,247,823	32,293,510	113,542,777	191,084,110
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(27,954,146)</u>	<u>(26,005,225)</u>	<u>(65,288,286)</u>	<u>(119,247,657)</u>
Net book amount	17,293,677	6,288,285	48,254,491	71,836,453
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
Opening net book amount	17,293,677	6,288,285	48,254,491	71,836,453
Additions	417,859	9,512,708	58,597,868	68,528,435
Transferred to property, plant and equipment (Note 15.1)	-	-	-	-
<u>Amortisation charge</u>	<u>(7,123,200)</u>	<u>(6,711,089)</u>	<u>(22,751,509)</u>	<u>(36,585,798)</u>
Closing net book amount	10,588,336	9,089,904	84,100,850	103,779,090
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
Cost	40,674,421	23,069,053	170,590,714	234,334,188
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(30,086,085)</u>	<u>(13,979,149)</u>	<u>(86,489,864)</u>	<u>(130,555,098)</u>
Net book amount	10,588,336	9,089,904	84,100,850	103,779,090

Related lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 21.

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the lease payments resulting from lease and service contracts which are not capitalised comprised of variable lease payments amounting to Baht 2.18 million (2023: Baht 2.15 million), short-term leases amounting to Baht 0.86 million (2023: Baht 0.81 million), and low-value leases amounting to Baht 30.64 million (2023: Baht 31.77 million). Total cash outflow for leases repayment during the year ended 31 December 2024 was Baht 75.67 million (2023: Baht 74.96 million).

**16. Intangible assets, net**

	<b>Computer software Baht</b>	<b>Computer software under installation Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>			
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
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2023</b>			
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
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>			
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

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

---

	<b>Computer software Baht</b>	<b>Computer software under installation Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b>At 1 January 2024</b>			
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
<b>For the year ended 31 December 2024</b>			
Opening net book amount	37,424,482	22,461,000	59,885,482
Additions	21,426,600	36,332,640	57,759,240
Write off	-	-	-
Transfers in/(out)	42,354,800	(42,354,800)	-
Amortisation charge	(22,003,134)	-	(22,003,134)
Closing net book amount	79,202,748	16,438,840	95,641,588
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>			
Cost	403,641,988	16,438,840	420,080,828
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(324,439,240)	-	(324,439,240)
Net book amount	79,202,748	16,438,840	95,641,588

**17. Deferred tax assets, net**

The Company has deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as follows:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Deferred tax assets	1,479,469,678	1,494,590,778
Deferred tax liabilities	(20,755,818)	(14,960,100)
Deferred tax assets, net	1,458,713,860	1,479,630,678

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences using a principal tax rate of 20% (2023: 20%).

The movement on the net deferred tax assets for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Beginning balance as at 1 January	1,479,630,678	1,120,426,963
Change in net deferred tax per Statement of Income (Note 29)	(83,514,128)	13,390,514
Change in net deferred tax per Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	62,597,310	345,813,201
Closing balance as at 31 December	1,458,713,860	1,479,630,678

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

The movement in deferred tax for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Balance as of 1 January 2024 Baht	Charges to profit or loss Baht	Charges to other comprehensive income Baht	Balance as of 31 December 2024 Baht
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Provision for losses incurred but not reported (IBNR)	86,042,171	(11,251,717)	-	74,790,454
Allowance for doubtful accounts	114,208,398	(2,703,849)	-	111,504,549
Allowance for impairment of investments	26,207,509	-	-	26,207,509
Loss reserves	185,205,901	(24,298,533)	-	160,907,368
Employee benefit obligations	94,373,294	2,692,835	(12,510,187)	84,555,942
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	826,108,301	-	75,107,497	901,215,798
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	96,669	-	96,669
Unearned premium reserves	126,967,951	(49,585,781)	-	77,382,170
Accumulated depreciation of intangible assets	9,363,236	377,064	-	9,740,300
Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve (ULAE)	11,404,685	158,989	-	11,563,674
Lease liabilities	14,709,332	6,795,913	-	21,505,245
	<u>1,494,590,778</u>	<u>(77,718,410)</u>	<u>62,597,310</u>	<u>1,479,469,678</u>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Unrealised gains in value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(250,768)	250,768	-	-
Right-of-use assets	(14,709,332)	(6,046,486)	-	(20,755,818)
	<u>(14,960,100)</u>	<u>(5,795,718)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,755,818)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>1,479,630,678</u>	<u>(83,514,128)</u>	<u>62,597,310</u>	<u>1,458,713,860</u>

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	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
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Provision for losses incurred but not 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
Lease liabilities	13,951,275	758,057	-	14,709,332
	<b>1,134,379,723</b>	<b>14,397,854</b>	<b>345,813,201</b>	<b>1,494,590,778</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Unrealised gains in value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,485)	(249,283)	-	(250,768)
Right-of-use assets	(13,951,275)	(758,057)	-	(14,709,332)
	<b>(13,952,760)</b>	<b>(1,007,340)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14,960,100)</b>
Deferred tax assets, net	<b>1,120,426,963</b>	<b>13,390,514</b>	<b>345,813,201</b>	<b>1,479,630,678</b>

18. Insurance contract liabilities

	2024			2023		
	Insurance contract liabilities Baht	Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht	Net Baht	Insurance contract liabilities Baht	Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht	Net Baht
Claim liabilities						
- Reported claims	6,160,554,150	(4,350,933,214)	1,809,620,936	7,719,743,356	(5,963,594,429)	1,756,148,927
- Claims incurred but not reported	1,597,887,363	(1,166,116,726)	431,770,637	1,299,046,593	(811,812,318)	487,234,275
Premium liabilities						
- Unearned premium reserve	16,857,327,145	(13,443,119,398)	3,414,207,747	18,466,438,072	(14,006,006,035)	4,460,432,037
Total	24,615,768,658	(18,960,169,338)	5,655,599,320	27,485,228,021	(20,781,412,782)	6,703,815,239



**18.1 Claim liabilities**

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Beginning balance for the year	9,018,789,949	10,120,461,981
Claims and loss adjustment expenses incurred during the year	16,398,731,790	14,779,750,630
Change in claim reserve of claim incurred in previous year	2,025,939,770	1,376,821,852
Change in claim reserve from change in assumptions during the year	298,840,770	65,294,356
Claims and loss adjustment expenses paid during the year	<u>(19,983,860,766)</u>	<u>(17,323,538,870)</u>
Closing balance for the year	<u>7,758,441,513</u>	<u>9,018,789,949</u>

**18.2 Unearned premium reserve**

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Beginning balance for the year	18,466,438,072	17,336,095,808
Premium written for the year	32,827,340,248	34,796,709,028
Premium earned in the year	<u>(34,436,451,175)</u>	<u>(33,666,366,764)</u>
Closing balance for the year	<u>16,857,327,145</u>	<u>18,466,438,072</u>

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had not provided for unexpired risk reserve for the amount of Baht 7,505.40 million (2023: Baht 9,136.73 million) since unexpired risk reserve was lower than unearned premium reserve.

**18.3 Gross claim development table**

<b>Accident Year / Reporting Year</b>	<b>prior 2020 Baht</b>	<b>2020 Baht</b>	<b>2021 Baht</b>	<b>2022 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
Gross estimate of cumulative claim cost							
- As at accident year		12,357,554,807	15,823,956,386	16,909,518,524	14,123,155,192	15,999,078,838	
- One year later		12,082,684,526	16,653,204,794	18,858,168,652	15,838,841,240		
- Two years later		11,982,080,715	16,791,020,906	18,961,842,296			
- Three years later		11,955,311,840	17,566,760,961				
- Four years later		12,061,284,379					
Current estimate of ultimate loss	117,007,467,691	12,062,327,831	17,568,015,360	18,962,805,939	15,843,003,021	16,047,652,290	
Cumulative payments	(116,668,294,348)	(11,906,994,996)	(16,837,498,275)	(18,732,418,750)	(14,801,916,060)	(10,754,762,302)	
Total	339,173,343	155,332,835	730,517,085	230,387,189	1,041,086,961	5,292,889,988	7,789,387,401
Foreign exchange impact							(30,945,888)
Total gross claim liabilities as at 31 December 2024							7,758,441,513

**18.4 Net claim development table**

<b>Accident Year / Reporting Year</b>	<b>prior 2020 Baht</b>	<b>2020 Baht</b>	<b>2021 Baht</b>	<b>2022 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
Net estimate of cumulative claim cost							
- As at accident year		4,349,616,215	4,419,457,261	6,018,894,954	6,028,474,433	6,478,279,727	
- One year later		4,476,938,284	5,385,973,587	6,935,185,594	7,094,377,935		
- Two years later		4,393,221,016	5,152,627,016	7,031,351,629			
- Three years later		4,394,888,351	5,512,585,761				
- Four years later		4,509,494,614					
Current estimate of ultimate loss	31,469,028,322	4,510,538,066	5,513,840,160	7,032,315,272	7,098,539,715	6,526,853,179	
Cumulative payments	(31,410,736,708)	(4,497,698,184)	(5,072,072,328)	(6,980,135,683)	(6,984,048,125)	(4,987,601,246)	
Total	58,291,614	12,839,882	441,767,832	52,179,589	114,491,590	1,539,251,933	2,218,822,440
Foreign exchange impact							(270,882)
Allowance for doubtful accounts - loss reserve to be called from reinsurance companies							22,840,015
Total net claim liabilities as at 31 December 2024							2,241,391,573

**18.5 Maturity analysis of claim liabilities expected to be paid**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Claim liabilities expected to be paid within 12 months	5,941,386,357	7,266,665,178
Claim liabilities expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	1,240,530,725	1,315,634,980
Claim liabilities expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	539,781,957	401,900,092
Claim liabilities expected to be paid in more than 5 years	36,742,474	34,589,699
Total claim liabilities expected to be paid	<u>7,758,441,513</u>	<u>9,018,789,949</u>

**18.6 Sensitivity analysis**

<b>2024</b>					
	<b>Change in key assumption</b>	<b>Effect to Reinsurance Assets</b>	<b>Effect to Claim liabilities and unallocated loss adjustment expenses</b>	<b>Effect to Profit or loss</b>	<b>Effect to Owners' Equity</b>
Loss development factor	+10%	1,097,470,635	1,430,407,995	(332,937,360)	(266,349,888)
	-10%	(1,233,388,215)	(1,634,983,636)	401,595,421	321,276,337
Expected ultimate loss ratio	+10%	(115,664,008)	152,865,657	(268,529,665)	(214,823,732)
	-10%	115,664,008	(152,865,657)	268,529,665	214,823,732

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	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

**19. Due to reinsurers**

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Amounts withheld on reinsurance treaties	3,863,982,198	3,767,477,144
Due to reinsurers	4,383,989,808	5,381,233,871
Total due to reinsurers	8,247,972,006	9,148,711,015

**20. Employee benefit obligations**

	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
<b>Statement of Financial Position:</b>		
Post-employment benefit	354,081,944	420,867,892
Other benefit	68,697,775	50,998,586
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income:</b>		
Post-employment benefit	41,801,643	40,009,122
Other benefit	6,495,064	5,249,207
<b>Remeasurement for:</b>		
Post-employment benefit	(62,550,935)	-
Other benefit	22,665,826	-

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

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

	<b>2024</b>		
	<b>Post-employment benefit Baht</b>	<b>Other benefit Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
Beginning balance for the year	420,867,892	50,998,586	471,866,478
Current service cost	30,683,240	5,306,659	35,989,899
Interest cost	11,118,403	1,188,405	12,306,808
Remeasurements :			
Actuarial (gains) losses due to experience adjustments	(19,232,971)	3,772,710	(15,460,261)
Actuarial (gains) losses - demographic assumptions	(50,188,265)	20,355,934	(29,832,331)
Actuarial (gains) losses - financial assumptions	6,870,301	(1,462,818)	5,407,483
<u>Less</u> Benefits paid	(28,915,867)	(10,205,200)	(39,121,067)
Transfer liabilities due to staff relocation	(17,120,789)	(1,256,501)	(18,377,290)
Closing balance for the year	354,081,944	68,697,775	422,779,719
	<b>2023</b>		
	<b>Post-employment benefit Baht</b>	<b>Other benefit Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
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
Remeasurements :			
Actuarial (gains) losses due to experience adjustments	-	-	-
actuarial (gains) losses - demographic Assumptions	-	-	-
actuarial (gains) losses - financial Assumptions	-	-	-
<u>Less</u> Benefits paid	(22,366,471)	(6,505,481)	(28,871,952)
Transfer liabilities due to staff relocation	-	-	-
Closing balance for the year	420,867,892	50,998,586	471,866,478

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	2.6% per year	3.2% per year
Salary increase rate	6.0 - 7.0% per year	7.0% per year
Average turnover rate	4.6% 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	42,900 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	
	2024	2023	2024 Baht	2023 Baht	2024 Baht	2023 Baht
Discount rate	1%	1%	(38,734,303)	(40,237,390)	45,328,184	46,842,012
Expected rate of salary increase	1%	1%	37,023,469	44,756,424	(32,338,773)	(39,104,489)
Turnover rate	20%	20%	(26,920,094)	(19,199,328)	29,817,217	20,967,857
Mortality rate improvement	1%	1%	1,416,782	1,535,405	(1,647,478)	(1,757,768)
Gold prices	20%	20%	13,739,558	10,511,834	(13,739,556)	(10,511,829)

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.

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 16.2 years (2023: 16.7 years).

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid		
Benefits expected to be paid within 12 months	35,362,033	41,424,261
Benefits expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	40,059,525	36,590,912
Benefits expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	78,273,802	123,286,290
Benefits expected to be paid in more than 5 years	1,206,403,691	1,327,378,341

**21. Other liabilities**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Subrogation payables	46,306,855	3,211,219
Suspense accounts	349,985,371	345,861,310
Lease liabilities	107,526,222	75,256,867
Accrued expenses	192,811,905	240,567,897
Others	653,924,739	559,265,367
Total other liabilities	<u>1,350,555,092</u>	<u>1,224,162,660</u>



## **21.1 Lease liabilities**

Maturity of lease liabilities are as follows:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
<b>Minimum lease liabilities payments</b>		
Not later than one year	38,360,125	30,614,384
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	82,052,208	52,077,393
Later than 5 years	-	-
	120,412,333	82,691,777
<u>Less</u> Future finance charges on leases	(12,886,111)	(7,434,910)
Present value of lease liabilities	107,526,222	75,256,867
<b>Present value of lease liabilities:</b>		
Not later than one year	32,799,159	27,300,596
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	74,727,063	47,956,271
Later than 5 years	-	-
	107,526,222	75,256,867

For the year ended 31 December 2024, interest expense on lease liabilities amounted to Baht 5.73 million (2023: Baht 3.15 million) is recorded as "Operating expenses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

	2024			2023		
	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	62,550,935	(12,510,187)	50,040,748	-	-	-
Changes in value of investments measured at fair value through FVOCI	(381,329,017)	76,265,803	(305,063,214)	(1,761,562,596)	352,312,519	(1,409,250,077)
Loss on sales of investments measured at fair value through FVOCI	5,791,530	(1,158,306)	4,633,224	32,496,589	(6,499,318)	25,997,271
Total	(312,986,552)	62,597,310	(250,389,242)	(1,729,066,007)	345,813,201	(1,383,252,806)

**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 2023	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
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	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 (2023: 600,000,000 shares) with a par value of Baht 1 per share (2023: Baht 1 per share). All issued shares are fully paid.

**24. Legal reserve and general reserve**

	<b>Legal reserve</b>		<b>General reserve</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
At 1 January	60,000,000	60,000,000	1,209,124,420	1,147,209,716
Appropriation during the year	-	-	92,755,211	61,914,704
At 31 December	60,000,000	60,000,000	1,301,879,631	1,209,124,420

On 26 March 2024, the Company's shareholders passed a resolution at the Annual General Meeting to allocate its unappropriated retained earnings amounting to Baht 92.76 million to appropriated general reserve for the Company's business expansion consecutively (28 March 2023: Baht 61.91 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 2024, the Company had sufficient statutory reserve of Baht 60.00 million (2023: Baht 60.00 million).

**25. Dividend paid**

At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 8 held on 27 August 2024, the directors approved an interim dividend from net profit for period ended 30 June 2024 at Baht 0.50 per share, totalling Baht 300,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 19 September 2024.

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on 26 March 2024, the shareholders approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2023 at Baht 1.10 per share, totalling Baht 660,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 23 April 2024.

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 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.

**26. Operating expenses**

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Personnel expenses which are not expenses for underwritings and claims	863,621,087	875,971,055
Premises and equipment expenses which are not expenses for underwriting and claims	411,079,942	434,559,070
(Reversal) Bad debts and doubtful accounts	(56,319,336)	6,020,907
Directors' remuneration	34,564,000	34,915,000
Other operating expenses	902,140,465	743,911,721
Total operating expenses	<u>2,155,086,158</u>	<u>2,095,377,753</u>

**27. Employee and company's committee expenses**

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Salary and wages	1,060,291,281	1,090,793,381
Social security fund	10,084,157	9,927,063
Contribution to provident fund	62,608,245	62,175,508
Other benefits	120,073,188	94,935,347
Total employee and company's committee expenses	<u>1,253,056,871</u>	<u>1,257,831,299</u>

**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%, 10% and 15% of the employees' basic salary, and the company at the monthly rate of 5% and 10% 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 2024, the Company contributed to the Fund approximately Baht 62.61 million (2023: Baht 62.18 million).

**29. Income tax expense**

Income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	264,704,465	424,385,029
Deferred tax:		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets (Note 17)	77,718,410	(13,639,797)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities (Note 17)	5,795,718	249,283
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<b>83,514,128</b>	<b>(13,390,514)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>348,218,593</b>	<b>410,994,515</b>

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:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Profit before tax	1,951,677,463	2,266,098,729
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	390,335,493	453,219,746
Tax effect of:		
Income not subject to tax	(35,402,704)	(39,749,126)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	(6,714,196)	(2,476,105)
Income tax expense	348,218,593	410,994,515

The weighted average applicable tax rate was 18% (2023: 18%).

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

**30. Expected credit losses**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Investments in securities	440,512	801,699
Total expected credit loss	440,512	801,699

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company recognised the allowance for expected credit loss amounting to Baht 440,512 (2023: Baht 801,699).

**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 computation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Net profit attributable to shareholders (Baht)	1,603,458,870	1,855,104,214
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Shares)	600,000,000	600,000,000
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	2.67	3.09

There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue for the years ended 2024 and 2023.

### **32. Related parties 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 holds 99.05% of the total shares and 0.95% of the shares held by other shareholders.

Related parties are as follows:

<b>Company's name</b>	<b>Nature of relationship</b>
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
Horixon T8 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

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

---

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.

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>	<b>Pricing policies</b>
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>			
<u>Ultimate parent company</u>			
Premium written	2,203	-	Normal course of business for non-life insurance
Operating expenses	76,989,572	-	Contract price
Other income			
Rental revenue	1,730,881	-	Contract price referencing to market rate
Service revenue	14,679,286	3,530,546	Contract price referencing to market rate
<u>Affiliated companies of the Group</u>			
Premium written	98,765,438	6,127,698	Normal course of business for non-life insurance
Net investment income			
Dividend received	350,000	300,000	According to the payment declaration
Other income			
Rental revenue	1,354,844	887,640	Contract price referencing to market rate
Service revenue	10,239,585	2,123,776	Contract price referencing to market rate
Gross insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses	400,662,111	225,720,880	As actually incurred
Commission and Brokerage expenses	289,759,738	243,825,218	Rate of commission terms for depending on types of insurance that not over the rate under the regulation
Operating expenses	114,718,219	97,989,874	Contract price referencing to market rate
<u>Associate company of the Group</u>			
Other income			
Rental revenue	1,680,357	1,209,720	Contract price referencing to market rate
Service revenue	2,707,530	1,349,748	Contract price referencing to market rate



**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

---

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>	<b>Pricing policies</b>
<b>Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>			
<u>Related parties</u>			
Premium written	1,504,686,245	1,364,846,383	Normal course of business for non-life insurance
Net investment income			
Interest income	25,098,897	18,749,575	Interest rate 0.35% - 2.00% per annum
Dividend received	77,488,268	12,705,000	According to the payment declaration
Other income			
Rental revenue	6,024,317	5,984,340	Contract price referencing to market rate
Service revenue	21,622,728	12,938,887	Contract price referencing to market rate
Gross insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses	(25,707,247)	(27,225,034)	As actually incurred
Commission and Brokerage expenses	685,733,123	603,400,024	Rate of commission terms for depending on types of insurance that not over the rate under the regulation
Operating expenses	13,582,517	15,714,538	Contract price referencing to market rate

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

---

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

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>		
<u>Ultimate parent company</u>		
Other assets	6,194,291	3,777,684
Other liabilities	120,753,660	592,797
<u>Affiliated companies of the Group</u>		
Premium receivables	439,249	333,610
Amount due from reinsurance	45,914,188	2,760,412
Investments in securities, net	3,034,550	2,452,900
Prepaid commissions	6,866,760	4,415,140
Other assets	1,638,512	1,122,648
Insurance contract liabilities	112,424,077	57,913,899
Accrued commission expenses	82,218,426	72,470,686
Other liabilities	13,924,120	25,845,606
<u>Associate company of the Group</u>		
Other assets	416,266	396,144
Other liabilities	1,059,986	1,059,986
<u>Related parties</u>		
Deposits at financial institutions	1,828,261,197	1,914,554,576
Premium receivables	90,731,650	85,078,020
Accrued investment income	8,857,573	8,784,334
Amount due from reinsurance	142,862,426	42,698,364
Investments in securities, net	675,957,300	912,050,091
Other assets	10,714,681	6,970,037
Insurance contract liabilities	163,592,990	365,561,464
Accrued commission expenses	252,629,487	207,797,213
Other liabilities	5,107,963	5,640,272

**Key management compensation**

The compensation paid or payable to key management for their services for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	<b>2024 Baht</b>	<b>2023 Baht</b>
Short-term employee benefits	115,816,156	109,416,262
Post-employment benefits	1,655,208	2,209,978
Other long-term employee benefits	33,068	31,995
Total	<u>117,504,432</u>	<u>111,658,235</u>

**33. Assets pledged with registrar**

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had placed bank deposit amount of Baht 14.00 million (2023: Baht 14.00 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 2024, bonds and debentures amount of Baht 961.81 million (2023: Baht 999.98 million) had been placed as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar (Note 13).

**35. Contribution to Non-life guarantee fund**

As at 31 December 2024, 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 988.26 million (2023: Baht 827.65 million).

### 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, assets and liabilities 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 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024					
	Fire Baht	Marine and transportation Baht	Motor Baht	Personal accident Baht	Miscellaneous Baht	Total Baht
<b><u>Underwriting revenues</u></b>						
Premium written	2,851,135,129	624,864,671	7,188,494,947	6,032,701,222	16,130,144,279	32,827,340,248
<u>Less</u> Ceded premium	(1,737,035,310)	(543,658,796)	(4,261,794,874)	(3,989,582,544)	(14,727,026,494)	(25,259,098,018)
<b>Net premium written</b>	1,114,099,819	81,205,875	2,926,700,073	2,043,118,678	1,403,117,785	7,568,242,230
<u>Add(Less)</u> (Increase) decrease in unearned premium reserves from previous year	32,743,505	(23,434,533)	8,353,778	1,080,267,212	(51,705,673)	1,046,224,289
Net premium earned	1,146,843,324	57,771,342	2,935,053,851	3,123,385,890	1,351,412,112	8,614,466,519
Fee and commission income	671,398,429	122,451,755	1,372,995,074	1,862,588,283	1,553,021,288	5,582,454,829
<b>Total underwriting revenues</b>	1,818,241,753	180,223,097	4,308,048,925	4,985,974,173	2,904,433,400	14,196,921,348

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	2024					
	Fire Baht	Marine and transportation Baht	Motor Baht	Personal accident Baht	Miscellaneous Baht	Total Baht
<b><u>Underwriting expenses</u></b>						
Gross Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses	933,468,737	517,212,474	5,321,294,846	5,803,677,515	5,006,293,314	17,581,946,886
<u>Less</u> Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovery	(495,596,217)	(475,701,047)	(3,198,164,895)	(2,939,917,843)	(4,176,869,960)	(11,286,249,962)
Commission and brokerage expenses	580,063,492	57,487,611	868,513,510	746,132,184	809,849,299	3,062,046,096
Other underwriting expenses	392,546,324	24,829,344	381,007,525	605,178,146	316,211,447	1,719,772,786
<b>Total underwriting expenses before operating expenses</b>	<b>1,410,482,336</b>	<b>123,828,382</b>	<b>3,372,650,986</b>	<b>4,215,070,002</b>	<b>1,955,484,100</b>	<b>11,077,515,806</b>
Operating expenses						2,155,086,158
<b>Total underwriting expenses</b>						<b>13,232,601,964</b>
Gains on underwriting						964,319,384
Income on investments, net						698,105,407
Gains on investments, net						126,164,373
Other income						163,528,811
Expected credit losses						(440,512)
Profit before income tax						1,951,677,463
Income tax expense						(348,218,593)
<b>Net profit</b>						<b>1,603,458,870</b>

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	2023					
	Fire Baht	Marine and transportation Baht	Motor Baht	Personal accident Baht	Miscellaneous Baht	Total Baht
<b><u>Underwriting revenues</u></b>						
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
<u>Less</u> 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)
<b>Net premium written</b>	1,135,773,981	48,088,283	2,856,449,939	4,209,528,315	1,314,140,177	9,563,980,695
<u>Add(Less)</u> (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
<b>Total underwriting revenues</b>	1,735,910,770	169,798,755	4,593,325,725	5,027,917,288	2,932,769,026	14,459,721,564

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

	<b>2023</b>					
	<b>Fire Baht</b>	<b>Marine and transportation Baht</b>	<b>Motor Baht</b>	<b>Personal accident Baht</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b><u>Underwriting expenses</u></b>						
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
<b><u>Less</u></b> 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
<b>Total underwriting expenses before operating expenses</b>	<b>1,322,907,504</b>	<b>122,010,940</b>	<b>3,739,800,476</b>	<b>4,059,389,471</b>	<b>1,835,298,570</b>	<b>11,079,406,961</b>
Operating expenses						<u>2,095,377,753</u>
<b>Total underwriting expenses</b>						<u>13,174,784,714</u>
Gains on underwriting						1,284,936,850
Income on investments, net						728,550,691
Gains on investments, net						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>
<b>Net profit</b>						<u>1,855,104,214</u>

**Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2024**

---

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

	<b>Fire Baht</b>	<b>Marine and transportation Baht</b>	<b>Motor Baht</b>	<b>Personal accident Baht</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Baht</b>	<b>Unallocated Baht</b>	<b>Total Baht</b>
<b><u>Assets</u></b>							
As at 31 December 2024	2,749,682,539	821,672,488	4,119,657,599	5,842,179,189	18,129,495,209	20,347,802,545	52,010,489,569
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
<b><u>Liabilities</u></b>							
As at 31 December 2024	6,545,217,054	897,010,710	7,106,816,280	7,213,972,652	19,307,705,648	1,729,218,590	42,799,940,934
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



### **37. Restricted assets and commitment**

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had placed bonds and debentures of Baht 179.57 million (2023: Baht 210.81 million) and savings lottery of Baht 10.00 million (2023: Baht 10.00 million) as guarantees for underwriting business, and bank deposits of Baht 90.25 million (2023: Baht 40.25 million) as collateral in case where the insured drivers are alleged offenders, as guarantee for credit lines with banks and as guarantees for underwriting business (Notes 9 and 13).

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had the undrawn committed borrowing facilities of Baht 10.00 million at the fixed term deposit interest rate plus 2.00% per year (2023: Baht 10.00 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 2024, the Company had entered into the lease agreements with third parties for the building area, tools and other services over the period of 1-5 years in which the Company is to be liable for lease payment of Baht 97.18 million for 1 year (2023: Baht 144.21 million) and Baht 36.14 million for over 1 year respectively (2023: Baht 51.20 million).

#### **Litigation cases**

As at 31 December 2024, 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 2,244.89 million (2023: Baht 2,287.63 million). However, the Company's value of contingent liabilities from outstanding litigation cases should not be more than the policy coverage amount of Baht 1,763.61 million (2023: Baht 1,676.74 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 141.39 million in the financial statements (2023: Baht 293.66 million).

#### **Guarantees**

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had unused letters of guarantee issued by banks under the name of the Company for underwriting business of Baht 22.60 million (2023: Baht 16.67 million).

### **39. Event after the Statement of Financial Position date**

At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 2 held on 25 February 2025, the directors approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2024 at Baht 1.10 per share, totalling Baht 660,000,000. A dividend payment will be further considered in the Annual General Meeting of shareholders.