

Tune Insurance Public Company Limited
Report and financial statements
31 December 2025



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Tune Insurance Public Company Limited

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bongkot Kriangphanamorn'.

Bongkot Kriangphanamorn
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 6777

EY Office Limited
Bangkok: 6 March 2026

Tune Insurance Public Company Limited

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (Restated)	1 January 2024
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	13	47,870,028	81,785,563	42,752,500
Accrued investment income		1,529,955	568,187	901,210
Insurance contract assets	7	3,183,116	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	7	66,281,034	10,262,936	95,101,322
Debt financial assets	14	237,575,385	217,329,198	209,737,412
Equity financial assets	15	90,359,039	77,288,596	70,254,481
Equipments	17	2,262,110	3,411,691	6,645,834
Right-of-use assets	19.1	8,551,491	2,430,009	5,110,590
Intangible assets	18	10,574,202	12,348,349	11,982,747
Deferred tax assets	20.1	13,096,991	12,206,221	41,137,316
Other assets	21	26,786,817	28,138,824	39,930,455
Total assets		508,070,168	445,769,574	523,553,867

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

Tune Insurance Public Company Limited
Statement of financial position (Continued)
As at 31 December 2025

(Unit: Baht)

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (Restated)	1 January 2024
Liabilities and owners' equity				
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	7	188,594,302	143,087,339	102,160,826
Reinsurance contract liabilities	7	89,287,997	46,242,727	1,763,422
Lease liabilities	19.2	7,176,596	2,295,389	4,885,402
Provision for employee benefits	22	6,746,541	9,447,119	12,811,567
Other liabilities	23	58,778,326	60,805,957	129,147,669
Total liabilities		350,583,762	261,878,531	250,768,886
Owners' equity				
Share capital				
Registered, issued and fully paid-up				
30,000,000 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Retained earnings (deficits)				
Appropriated - statutory reserve	25	16,997,780	16,997,780	16,997,780
Unappropriated		(190,831,706)	(153,970,714)	(59,449,484)
Other components of equity	16	31,320,332	20,863,977	15,236,685
Total owners' equity		157,486,406	183,891,043	272,784,981
Total liabilities and owner's equity		508,070,168	445,769,574	523,553,867

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

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Tune Insurance Public Company Limited

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2025	2024 (Restated)
Profit or loss:			
Insurance revenue	8	441,716,810	478,277,423
Insurance service expenses	8	(407,282,012)	(419,023,804)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	8	(80,883,693)	(143,094,255)
Insurance service result		<u>(46,448,895)</u>	<u>(83,840,636)</u>
Net investment income	26	5,203,487	5,754,080
Gain on financial instruments	27	3,677,023	34,353
Fair value gain (loss) on financial instruments	28	(355,378)	3,860,815
Reversal of expected credit loss	29	558	119,219
Net investment income		<u>8,525,690</u>	<u>9,768,467</u>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	30	(4,462,145)	(590,884)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	30	3,034,927	6,973,115
Net insurance finance income (expenses)		<u>(1,427,218)</u>	<u>6,382,231</u>
Net investment income and insurance finance income (expenses)		<u>7,098,472</u>	<u>16,150,698</u>
Other operating expenses	31	(2,002,043)	(5,980,005)
Other income		323,107	1,036,541
Loss before income tax expenses		<u>(41,029,359)</u>	<u>(72,633,402)</u>
Income tax revenues (expenses)	20.2	3,637,560	(26,396,984)
Loss for the year		<u>(37,391,799)</u>	<u>(99,030,386)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year			
Actuarial gain		663,509	5,636,445
(Less) Income tax effect		(132,702)	(1,127,289)
Gain on investments in equity designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		13,070,443	7,034,115
(Less) Income tax effect		(2,614,088)	(1,406,823)
Total items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year		<u>10,987,162</u>	<u>10,136,448</u>
- net of income tax		<u>(26,404,637)</u>	<u>(88,893,938)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)		<u><u>(26,404,637)</u></u>	<u><u>(88,893,938)</u></u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share	34		
Loss per share		<u>(1.25)</u>	<u>(3.30)</u>

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

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

(Unit: Baht)

	Issued and fully paid-up share capital		Retained earnings (deficits)		Other component of owners' equity		Total
			Unappropriated		Equity instruments		
					designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of income tax		
	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Appropriated	Unappropriated			
Balance as at 1 January 2024 - as previously reported	300,000,000	16,997,780	(60,431,923)		15,236,685		271,802,542
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policy (Note 4)	-	-	982,439		-		982,439
Balance as at 1 January 2024 - restated	300,000,000	16,997,780	(59,449,484)		15,236,685		272,784,981
Loss for the year	-	-	(99,030,386)		-		(99,030,386)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,509,156		5,627,292		10,136,448
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)	-	-	(94,521,230)		5,627,292		(88,893,938)
Balance as at 31 December 2024 - restated	300,000,000	16,997,780	(153,970,714)		20,863,977		183,891,043
Balance as at 1 January 2025 - as previously reported	300,000,000	16,997,780	(169,912,847)		20,863,977		167,948,910
Cumulative effect of change in accounting policy (Note 4)	-	-	15,942,133		-		15,942,133
Balance as at 1 January 2025 - restated	300,000,000	16,997,780	(153,970,714)		20,863,977		183,891,043
Loss for the year	-	-	(37,391,799)		-		(37,391,799)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	530,807		10,456,355		10,987,162
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)	-	-	(36,860,992)		10,456,355		(26,404,637)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	300,000,000	16,997,780	(190,831,706)		31,320,332		157,486,406

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

Tune Insurance Public Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
		(Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Premium received	401,742,461	563,141,282
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(129,138,488)	(123,509,179)
Recoveries from reinsurance	38,316,894	116,705,730
Dividend income	383,315	1,249,679
Interest income	3,727,207	5,749,859
Other income	5,016	1,034,649
Claim and other directly attributable expenses paid	(195,843,398)	(255,386,099)
Insurance acquisition cash flow	(133,602,563)	(208,165,935)
Other operating expenses	(566,648)	(53,976,645)
Income tax expenses	579,966	1,295,460
Cash received on financial assets	233,203,223	246,600,008
Cash paid for financial assets	(249,953,542)	(251,241,239)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	(31,146,557)	43,497,570
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of equipments	(195,090)	(740,847)
Purchase of intangible assets	(40,000)	(1,151,900)
Net cash used in investing activities	(235,090)	(1,892,747)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(2,536,704)	(2,574,904)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,536,704)	(2,574,904)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(33,918,351)	39,029,919
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	81,785,563	42,752,500
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss decreased	2,816	3,144
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	47,870,028	81,785,563

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

Tune Insurance Public Company Limited

Notes to financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

Tune Insurance Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. Tune Protect Group Berhad, a company is incorporated in Malaysia, is the major shareholder of the Company and holds 49 percent of its issued and paid-up share capital. The Company is principally engaged in providing non-life insurance. The registered office of the Company is at 3199 Maleenont Tower 14th Floor, Rama IV Road, Klongton Sub-district, Klongtoey District, Bangkok.

2. Basis for preparation of the financial statements

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

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

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

3. New financial reporting standards

3.1 Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

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

The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements, except for the impact of TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, which will supersede TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The key changes in principles can be summarised as follows:

TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

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

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

As mentioned above, the Company has chosen to apply using the simplified approach known as the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) to measure all insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, as most insurance contracts have a coverage period of one year or less. For contracts with a coverage period over one year, the Company has performed PAA eligibility and concluded that its insurance contracts meet the criteria for using the Premium Allocation Approach, as the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage using Premium Allocation Approach would not differ materially from the measurement produced by applying the General Measurement Model.

The key differences between the measurement principles of the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) under TFRS17 and the earned premium approach previously applied by the Company under TFRS 4 are summarised as follows.

- The liability for remaining coverage reflects the amount of insurance premiums received, net of deferred insurance acquisition cash flows and the amounts recognised in profit or loss for providing insurance services over the coverage period of the insurance contract.
- The measurement of the liability for remaining coverage involves an explicit evaluation of risk adjustment for non-financial risk when a group of insurance contracts is onerous in order to calculate a loss component. Under the previous standard (TFRS 4), these may have formed part of the unexpired risk reserve provision.
- The measurement of the liability for incurred claims (under TFRS 4 refers to outstanding claims and incurred but not reported (IBNR)) is determined on a discounted probability-weighted expected value basis and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The liability includes the Company's obligation to pay other incurred insurance expenses.
- The measurement of the asset for remaining coverage (reflecting reinsurance premiums paid under reinsurance contract held) is adjusted to include the expected recovery of losses from onerous underlying insurance contracts, in order to reflect the expected value recoverable from the reinsure contracts.
- The measurement of the asset for incurred claims (under TFRS 4 refers to reserve for claims recoverable from reinsurance companies and the outstanding claims receivable from reinsurance) will consider the present value of expected recoveries, including the impact of the risk of non-performance by the reinsurer in fulfilling its contractual obligations.

The Company has applied this standard in the current period and has retrospectively adjusted the financial statements for transactions occurring on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. The cumulative effect of such changes is presented as a separate line item in the statement of changes in owners' equity, as disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

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

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

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

4. Cumulative effect of the change in accounting policies due to the adoption of TFRS17 Insurance Contracts

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has adopted Thai Financial Reporting Standards: TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. The cumulative effect of the change in accounting policies has been presented under the heading "Cumulative effect of change in accounting policy" as a separate item in the statement of changes in owners' equity. The impact of adopting these standards on the statement of financial position and the statement of comprehensive income can be summarised as follows:

In adopting TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, the transition date has been determined as 1 January 2024. The change in accounting policy resulting from the adoption of this standard is applied using the Full Retrospective Approach (FRA) for insurance contracts issued before the transition date, as if the standard had been applied since the inception of the insurance contracts. However, if this is not practicable, the Company can elect to use the Modified Retrospective Approach (MRA) or the Fair Value Approach (FVA) to identify, recognise, and measure the value of each group of insurance contracts as of 1 January 2024. The Company applied the Full Retrospective Approach to all insurance contracts still in force as of the transition date, as sufficient historical data is available to support this method.

The impact on the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024, after restatement from the adoption of TFRS 17, can be summarised as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	31 December 2024		
	As previously reported	Restated	After restated
Assets			
Premium receivables	43,769,975	(43,769,975)	-
Reinsurance contract assets	44,286,397	(34,023,461)	10,262,936
Reinsurance receivables	27,663,105	(27,663,105)	-
Deferred tax assets	16,191,754	(3,985,533)	12,206,221
Other assets	31,795,529	(3,656,705)	28,138,824
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	163,464,301	(20,376,962)	143,087,339
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	46,242,727	46,242,727
Due to reinsurers	101,572,523	(101,572,523)	-
Premiums received in advance	26,374,932	(26,374,932)	-
Other liabilities	87,765,179	(26,959,222)	60,805,957
Owners' equity			
Retained earnings - unappropriated	(169,912,847)	15,942,133	(153,970,714)

The impact on the statement of financial position as of 1 January 2024, after restatement from the adoption of TFRS 17, can be summarised as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	1 January 2024		
	As previously reported	Restated	After restated
Assets			
Premium receivables	82,027,035	(82,027,035)	-
Reinsurance contract assets	69,444,878	25,656,444	95,101,322
Reinsurance receivables	206,883,801	(206,883,801)	-
Deferred tax assets	41,382,926	(245,610)	41,137,316
Other assets	24,214,636	15,715,819	39,930,455
Liabilities and owners' equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	190,468,045	(88,307,219)	102,160,826
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	1,763,422	1,763,422
Due to reinsurers	185,083,657	(185,083,657)	-
Premiums received in advance	4,245,812	(4,245,812)	-
Other liabilities	102,041,025	27,106,644	129,147,669
Owners' equity			
Retained earnings - unappropriated	(60,431,923)	982,439	(59,449,484)

The amount of the adjustment entries that impact the statement of comprehensive income, presented as comparative financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2024		
	As previously reported	Restated	After restated
Profit or loss:			
Revenues			
Gross premium written	415,429,073	(415,429,073)	-
Premium ceded to reinsurers	(152,638,998)	152,638,998	-
Unearned premium reserves decreased from prior year	26,538,206	(26,538,206)	-
Fee and commission income	56,438,299	(56,438,299)	-
Insurance revenue	-	478,277,423	478,277,423
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	-	6,973,115	6,973,115
Expenses			
Claim expenses	95,554,283	(95,554,283)	-
Claim recovery received from reinsurers	(23,169,626)	23,169,626	-
Commissions and brokerages expenses	65,714,505	(65,714,505)	-
Other underwriting expenses	123,625,818	(123,625,818)	-
Other operating expenses	186,077,911	(180,097,906)	5,980,005
Other finance costs	101,717	(101,717)	-
Insurance service expenses	-	419,023,804	419,023,804
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	-	143,094,255	143,094,255
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	590,884	590,884
Income tax expenses	(22,657,060)	(3,739,924)	(26,396,984)

5. Accounting policies

5.1 Insurance Contracts

5.1.1 Classification of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held

The Company classifies insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held based on the characteristics of the insurance contract. An insurance contract is defined as a contract that involves the transfer of significant insurance risk at the inception of the contract. The insurance risk is transferred when the insurer agrees to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) occurs, which results in harm to the policyholder. To determine whether there is a significant insurance risk, the assessment is based on the present value of the Company's amounts to pay in significant additional benefits to the policyholder in the event of an insured occurrence compared to the amount that would be paid if no insured event occurs, excluding events that no commercial substance. If an event occurs that does not meet the criteria, the Company will classify the insurance contract as an investment contract. An investment contract is a contract that has a legal form of an insurance contract and exposes the insurer to financial risk but does not expose the insurer to significant insurance risk. Financial risks include risks arising from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, or the prices of financial instruments. Additionally, insurance contracts can also transfer financial risks.

The Company classifies contracts by assessing the significance of insurance risk on a contract-by-contract basis at the inception of the contract. If a contract is classified as an insurance contract, it will remain classified as such until all rights and obligations are terminated or cease to be enforceable, unless it meets the contract modification criteria that results in the derecognition of the contracts and recognition of the modified contract as a new contract.

The Company does not issue any insurance contracts with direct participating features.

5.1.2 Separation of components from insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held

At the inception of the contract, the Company will assess the insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held to determine whether there are any components that differ from the primary insurance contract, which must be recognised under the scope of other financial reporting standards. If such components exist, the Company will separate them and apply the remaining components in accordance with TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. However, as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company's products do not contain any components that require to be separated from the insurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts that include agreements for the reinsurer to pay profit commissions and sliding scale commissions to the ceding insurer, and under such agreements, there is a minimum amount that the ceding insurer will always receive, whether in the form of commissions or claims recoverable from the reinsurance, regardless of whether the insured event occurs. This minimum amount is considered an investment component that is highly interrelated with the insurance components of the reinsurance contract and cannot be separated. Therefore, the Company applies TFRS 17 for the combined investment and insurance components.

5.1.3 Level of aggregation of insurance contract

(a) Insurance contracts issued

For the purposes of recognition and measurement, the Company defines groups of insurance contracts by dividing them into portfolios based on types of insurance products. Each portfolio comprises insurance contracts that share similar risks and are managed together. Additionally, each portfolio is divided into annual cohorts based on the year the policies are issued, and each annual cohort is further divided into two groups according to the profitability of those contracts, as follows:

- A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, and
- The remaining group of contracts within the portfolio

The Company assesses the profitability of groups of insurance contracts using actuarial valuation models, which consider both insurance contracts that are in-force and those that are newly recognised during the current reporting period.

As the Company measures all issued insurance contracts using the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), it assumes that no contracts within each portfolio are onerous at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate that the total cash flows from the group of contracts are expected to result in a net cash outflow.

For groups of contracts that are not onerous, the Company performs an assessment at the date of initial recognition. The results of this assessment conclude that there is no significant possibility that these contracts will become onerous subsequently. This assessment involves evaluating the likelihood of possible future changes under various scenarios, taking into consideration facts and circumstances such as pricing data, the Company's historical experience, and external factors that may have an impact, such as market changes or regulatory developments issued by supervisory authorities.

(b) Reinsurance contracts held

The Company groups portfolios of reinsurance contracts held using the same principles applied to the underlying insurance contracts, as described above. The approach to identifying onerous contracts is applied in reverse. That is, reinsurance contracts held that relate to underlying onerous insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held that are net beneficial at the date of initial recognition.

5.1.4 Recognition of insurance contracts

(a) Insurance contracts issued

The Company recognises a group of insurance contracts issued from the earliest of the following dates:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of insurance contracts
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due (if there is no due date for payment under the contract)
- In the case of a group of onerous contracts, the date on which the group becomes onerous.

(b) Reinsurance contracts held

The Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held from the earliest of the following dates:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. However, if the reinsurance contract held provides proportionate coverage, the Company must delay recognition until the date any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held; and
- The date the Company recognises a group of underlying onerous insurance contracts, provided the Company entered into the reinsurance contract held on or before that date.

When the Company recognises an insurance contract issued or a reinsurance contract held, it adds the contract to an existing group of contracts, if the new contract meets the criteria for inclusion in that group. If not, the Company establishes a new group. Once a group is determined at the date of initial recognition, the composition of that group shall not be changed subsequently.

5.1.5 Contract boundaries

(a) Insurance contracts issued

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts issued includes all future cash flows that fall within the contract boundary of each insurance contract within the group. Cash flows are considered to fall within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period-specifically, if the Company has the practical ability to compel the policyholder to pay premiums, or if the Company has an obligation to provide insurance coverage or other services under the contract.

The Company considers that the obligation to provide services under an insurance contract issued ends when:

- 1) The Company has the practical ability to reassess the policyholder's risk and set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects that reassessed risk; or
- 2) Both of the following conditions are met:
 - The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risk of the portfolio that includes the contract, and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio; and
 - The pricing of the insurance premiums up to the date of reassessment does not reflect risks related to periods after that reassessment date.

(b) Reinsurance contracts held

Cash flows are considered to fall within the boundary of reinsurance contracts held if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period -specifically, if the reinsurer can require the Company to pay premiums, or if the reinsurer has an obligation to provide reinsurance coverage or other services to the Company.

The Company's substantive right to receive services under a reinsurance contract ends when the reinsurer has the practical ability to reassess the risk of the reinsured contracts and reprice the contract to fully reflect the reassessed risk, or when the reinsurer holds a substantive right to terminate the coverage under the reinsurance contract.

As of the reporting date, the Company reassesses the contract boundary to reflect any changes in circumstances that affect the substantive rights and obligations of both the Company or the reinsurer, which may lead to changes in the contract boundary over time.

The Company does not recognise assets or liabilities related to expected premiums or claims that are not included within the contract boundary in the financial statements, as such transactions pertain to future insurance contracts.

5.1.6 Measurement of insurance contracts - Premium Allocation Approach

(a) Insurance contracts issued - initial measurement

The Company measures groups of insurance contracts issued using the simplified approach known as the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA). At the inception date, each group of insurance contracts meets one of the following criteria:

- The group of insurance contracts has a coverage period of no more than one year; or
- The group of insurance contracts has a coverage period longer than one year, and the Company has performed a reasonable and supportable expectation through scenario-based analysis that measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the Premium Allocation Approach would not result in a materially different outcome compared to the General Measurement Model (GMM). In assessing whether the difference between the Premium Allocation Approach and the General Measurement Model is material, the Company also considers qualitative factors such as the nature of the risks and the types of insurance products involved.

However, the Company does not apply the Premium Allocation Approach to measure a group of insurance contracts if, at the inception of the group, the Company expects significant variability in the cash flows needed to fulfill the contracts that would materially affect the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage prior to the occurrence of incurred claims. Such variability may arise from factors including, but not limited to, expected future cash flows related to any embedded derivatives within the contracts or the length of the coverage period of the group of insurance contracts.

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)

At the initial recognition of each group of insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is equal to the premiums received on that date, net of insurance acquisition cash flows that are allocated to the group on that date.

The Company has assessed that its insurance contracts do not contain any significant financing component and/or the period between the provision of services and the premium due date does not exceed one year. Therefore, the Company does not adjust the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effects of financial risk.

If facts and circumstances indicate that an insurance contract issued is onerous at initial recognition, the Company performs further analysis to assess whether the total cash flows arising from the contract as of the initial recognition date result in a net outflow. If so, the Company classifies the contract separately as part of a group of onerous contracts, distinct from groups of non-onerous contracts, and recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow. As a result, the carrying amount of the liability for the group of onerous contracts equals the fulfillment cash flows.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from selling, underwriting, and initiating a group of insurance contracts (whether issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. These cash flows include those not directly attributable to individual contracts or groups of contracts within the portfolio.

The Company allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method. These amounts are amortised and recognised as expenses over the coverage period of the related insurance contracts.

The Company recognises the insurance acquisition cash flows of a group of insurance contracts as a deduction from the liability for remaining coverage.

(b) Reinsurance contracts held - initial measurement

The Company measures the reinsurance asset for a group of reinsurance contracts held using the Premium Allocation Approach, in the same manner as for insurance contracts issued. However, the measurement is adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions specific to reinsurance contracts held, which differ from those of insurance contracts issued, such as presenting ceded premium discounts are presented as deductions from expenses instead of recognising them as revenue.

In addition, the Company incorporates the impact of the risk of non-performance by the reinsurer into the estimation of the value of the group of reinsurance contracts held.

If the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of a group of onerous underlying insurance contracts, or if onerous underlying contracts are subsequently added to a group of reinsurance contracts held, the Company recognises a loss-recovery component of the reinsurance asset for the group of reinsurance contracts held, to reflect the expected recovery of the loss.

The Company calculates the loss-recovery component by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims from those contracts that the Company expects to recover under the group of reinsurance contracts held. The Company applies a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of the loss recognised on the group of insurance contracts that is covered by the reinsurance contracts held. The loss-recovery component is used to adjust the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset for the liability for remaining coverage.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk in reinsurance contracts held reflects the value of risk transferred from the Company to the reinsurer.

(c) Insurance contracts issued - subsequent measurement

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)

The Company measures the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the end of the reporting period based on the carrying amount at the beginning of the period, adjusted for the following:

- Increased by premiums received during the period and the amount of amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as expenses in the period; and
- Decreased by insurance acquisition cash flows and the amount of insurance revenue recognised for services provided during the period.

If, during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts has become onerous, the Company calculates the difference between the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage and the fulfillment cash flows related to the remaining coverage. If the fulfillment cash flows exceed the carrying amount, the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss and increases the liability for remaining coverage. The calculation of the fulfillment cash flows includes a risk adjustment for non-financial risk and an adjustment to reflect the time value of money.

Liability for incurred claims (LIC)

The Company measures the liability for incurred claims for a group of insurance contracts based on the fulfillment cash flows related to those incurred claims. The fulfillment cash flows comprise:

- Estimates of future cash flows for claims that have been incurred and reported, as well as those incurred but not reported (IBNR), including related expenses in directly attributable administrative and claim handling cost that fall within the scope of the insurance contract. In making these estimates, the Company applies actuarial techniques combined with management judgment to estimate the amounts expected to be paid within the boundary of existing contracts using claim development models derived from historical data on reported claims and other relevant and external sources. Historical data is regularly updated to reflect current conditions
- An adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future.

The Company adjusts the estimated future cash flows for incurred claims to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks.

The Company adopted a bottom-up approach to derive the discount rates applied to its insurance contracts based on the risk-free rates with an illiquidity adjustment to reflect the illiquid nature of insurance contract liabilities, if such adjustment has a significant impact.

- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The Company adjusts present value of the future cash flows with the risk adjustment to reflect an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount. The Company assesses the risk adjustment for non-financial risks separately from other estimates using a confidence level of 75%, according to the Risk-Based Capital Report.

(d) Reinsurance contracts held - subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held is based on the same principles as the measurement of issued insurance contracts, adjusted to reflect the specific terms, conditions, and characteristics of the reinsurance contracts held.

After the Company has determined the components of the expected loss recovery, the Company must adjust these components to reflect any changes in the loss components of the group of onerous underlying insurance contracts. The carrying amount of the recoverable loss component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the group of onerous underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

5.1.7 Loss component

(a) Insurance contracts issued - loss component

At initial recognition, the Company assumes that no contracts are onerous unless there are facts and circumstances indicating otherwise. However, if during the coverage period there are facts and circumstances indicating that a group of contracts has become onerous, the Company shall recognise a loss component equal to the excess of the fulfilment cash flows related to the remaining coverage of that group over the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. Accordingly, at the end of the coverage period of the contract group, this loss component will be reduced to zero.

(b) Reinsurance contracts held - loss-recovery component

In cases where the Company recognises a loss at the initial recognition of a group of onerous underlying insurance contracts-or when onerous underlying contracts are added to a group of reinsurance contracts held-the Company recognises a recoverable loss component of the asset for remaining coverage in the group of reinsurance contracts held, to reflect the portion of the loss expected to be recovered.

The loss-recovery component is reduced to zero in proportion to the reduction in the underlying onerous group, ensuring that the amount does not exceed the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous underlying insurance group that the Company expects to recover through the reinsurance contracts held.

5.1.8 Derecognition and contract modification

The Company derecognises an insurance contract when:

- The insurance contract is terminated, meaning the obligations specified in the contract have been fulfilled, the contract has expired, or has been cancelled; or
- The insurance contract is modified resulting in a change to the measurement model or the applicable financial reporting standard. In such cases, the Company will derecognise the original contract and recognise the modified contract as a new contract. However, if the modification does not meet the criteria for derecognition, the Company will treat the resulting change in estimated cash flows as a change in the fulfilment cash flows under the existing contract.

5.1.9 Presentation

The Company separately presents the carrying amounts of portfolios of (a) insurance contracts issued that are assets and insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, and (b) reinsurance contracts held that are assets and reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

The Company also separately presents: (a) the insurance service result, which comprises insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held; and (b) insurance finance income or expenses, presented in profit or loss.

The Company disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

The insurance revenue and insurance service expenses presented in profit or loss exclude any investment components.

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held are presented on a net basis and separately from income and expenses from insurance contracts issued.

5.1.10 Recognition and presentation of income and expenses related to insurance contracts

Insurance revenue

Insurance revenue recognised during the reporting period represents the portion of expected premiums (excluding any investment component) allocated to that period. The Company allocates expected premiums to each reporting period based on the passage of time. However, if the expected pattern of risk release over the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, the Company will instead allocate premiums based on the timing of expected insurance service expenses.

The Company will change between the two allocation methods above only when necessary, if facts and circumstances change. Such a change is considered a change in accounting estimate.

Insurance service expenses

The Company recognises insurance service expenses in profit or loss when incurred. These include:

- Claims incurred and other directly attributable insurance service expenses
- Changes related to past service resulting from changes in fulfilment cash flows (FCF) associated with the liability for incurred claims
- Losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses
- Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows.

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held includes the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid, less amounts recovered from reinsurers.

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held comprises the following items:

- Reinsurance expenses
- The impact of changes in the risk of default by reinsurers on fulfilling their contractual obligations
- Reinsurance recoveries of incurred claims
- Changes related to past service arising from changes in fulfilment cash flows associated with reinsurance recoveries of incurred claims
- Losses recoverable from reinsurance contracts held and their subsequent reversals.

The Company recognises the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in profit or loss when services are received under the group of reinsurance contracts held. The allocation of reinsurance premiums for each reporting period is the expected amount to be paid for services received during that period.

The commission income from reinsurance that is not dependent on the incurred claims amount from the underlying contract will be deducted from the premium ceded to reinsurers and recognised as part of the reinsurance expenses. In contrast, the commission income from reinsurance that is dependent on the incurred claims amount from the underlying contract will deduct the expected claim recovery amount.

Finance Income or Expenses from Insurance Contracts

Finance income or expenses from insurance contracts include changes in the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts resulting from:

- The effect of the time value of money and changes therein; and
- The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

The Company has elected not to recognise the effects of changes in discount rates in the statements of comprehensive income, but elected to recognise all effects arising from the time value of money and financial risks in profit or loss as part of financial income or expenses from insurance/reinsurance.

5.2 Revenue and expenses recognition

(a) Income and expenses related to insurance contracts

The Company recognised insurance revenue based on the services provided and recognises insurance service expenses when incurred as stated in Note 5.1.10 to the financial statements.

(b) Net investment income

Net investment income is presented net of direct investment expenses, which include investment management fees and related bank charges.

Investment revenue consists of interest and dividend income

Interest income

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

Dividends

Dividends is recognised as revenue when the right to receive the dividends is established.

(c) Gain (loss) on financial instruments

Gain (loss) on disposal or derecognition of debt instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company recognises in profit or loss on the transaction date.

(d) Fair value gain (loss) on financial instruments

Fair value gain (loss) on financial instruments includes gain (loss) from the fair value measurement of investments in equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company will recognise this as profit or loss at the date of fair value measurement.

(e) Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses are operating expenses, that not directly attributed to insurance contracts, are recognised as expenses on accrual basis.

5.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and at banks, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and not subject to withdrawal restrictions.

5.4 Financial instruments

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets - debt instruments

The Company classified its financial assets - debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value in accordance with the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets, on the basis of the facts and circumstances in existence on the date of acquisition, with classifications as follows:

(a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

If both of the following conditions are met: the Company holds financial assets - debt instruments within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. They are initially recognised at fair value as at transaction date.

At the end of reporting period, investments in debt instruments measured at amortised cost are presented in the statement of financial position net of allowance for expected credit loss (if any).

Gain and loss from derecognition, change or impairment from such assets will be recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Debt instruments following business model, which the objective is not achieved collecting contractual cash flows or the contractual terms of the financial assets represent contractual cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. These financial assets are initially recognised at fair value.

After initial recognition, unrealised gain or loss on change in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets - equity instruments

All equity instruments are financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Investment in equity instruments that not held for trading but held for strategic purposes or for securities with potential for low market volatility. The Company has classified the financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where a classification cannot subsequently change. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

After initial recognition, gain or loss arising from changes in fair value of investment in equity instruments is separately presented in other comprehensive income.

At the end of the reporting period, investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in the statement of financial position at fair value.

In addition, Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income is not been required impairment assessment.

Fair value

The fair value of marketable securities is calculated based on the latest bid price of the last working day of the period as quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The fair value of non-marketable securities is calculated using discounted future cash flow techniques. The fair value of government bonds, state enterprise securities and private debt securities is calculated using the formula determined by the Thai Bond Market Association.

Investment income and disposal of investments

Gain or loss arising from disposal of investments are recognised in profit or loss in statement of comprehensive income on the transaction date, except for gain or loss from disposal of investments in equity instruments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognised in retained earnings. The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investments.

Dividends on these investments are recognised in statement of comprehensive income, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investments.

Changes in classification of investments in debt instruments

When there are changes in the Company's business model for management of financial assets, the Company has to reclassify investments in debt instruments and adjust the value of these investments to their fair value on the reclassification date. Differences between the book value and fair value of investments in debt instruments on the reclassification date are recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, depending on the classification of the investments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises expected credit loss on its financial assets that are debt instruments by applying the general approach are as follow:

Measurement of expected credit loss on financial assets

An expected credit loss (ECL) represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the residual term of a financial asset. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument and the cash flows that are expected to be received over the contractual life of the instrument.

Estimates of expected cash shortfalls of investments in debt instruments are determined by multiplying the probability of default (PD) with the loss given default (LGD) and the expected exposure at the time of default (EAD). The estimates calculate the probability of default and potential loss when a counterparty defaults, based on information from the Thai Bond Market Association (In case of investment in debt instruments), adjusted for current observable data and forecasts of future events that are supportable and reasonable. The Company reviews and revises of the methods, assumptions and forecasts of future events on a regular basis.

For ECL recognition, financial assets are classified in any of the below 3 stages. A financial asset can move between stages during its lifetime. The stages are based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition and defined as follows:

Stage 1 Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk

Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (i.e. no stage 2 or 3 triggers apply) or debt instrument that considered to have low credit risk at each reporting date. An allowance for expected credit losses are recognised at the amount equivalent to the expected credit losses in the next 12 months.

The Company identifies government and state enterprise securities and private debt instruments with a credit rating not lower than BBB- as low credit risk and classified them as investment grade. Debt instruments with a credit rating lower than BBB- and/or subject to any event which negatively affects their credit quality are classified as non-investment grade, and investment officer is to closely monitor and review the quality of these assets to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly.

Stage 2 Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk

When financial assets have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired, expected credit losses are recognised for possible default events over the lifetime of the financial assets. A significant increase in credit risk is assessed by using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors that are significant to the increase in credit risk.

Quantitative factors include an assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in the probability of default (PD) since origination, such as downgrade of counterparty credit rating. If the changes exceed the thresholds, the financial assets are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative factor assessments are part of current credit risk management processes, such as an assessment of significant deterioration in the counterparties' or debt instrument issuers' ability to repay. Qualitative indicators include operating results, financial liquidity and other reliable indicators.

Financial assets can be transferred to stage 1 in case they have proven that their ability to repay are back to normal.

Stage 3 Credit impairment financial assets

Financial assets are considered to be credit-impaired where the counterparties or debt instrument issuers are unlikely to pay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable information such as significant financial difficulty of counterparties or debt instrument issuers, a breach of contract or past due event and probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and so on.

For other financial assets or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company applies a simplified approach to determine the lifetime expected credit loss. It is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Increase (decrease) in allowance for expected credit loss is recognised as expenses during the year in profit or loss in statement of comprehensive income. The Company has a policy to write off any financial assets when it is believed that they will not be collected from the debtor.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

At initial recognition the Company's financial liabilities are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs and classified as liabilities to be subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

5.5 Equipment and depreciation

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Depreciation of equipment is calculated by reference to its cost on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 years.

Depreciations is recorded as expenses in profit or loss.

No depreciation is provided on assets under installation.

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

5.6 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a systematic basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method of such intangible asset are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

The useful life of intangible assets, computer software, with finite useful lives is 5 years.

No amortisation is provided on program computer under installation.

5.7 Leases

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

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

Right-of-use assets

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

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

Building	3 years
Vehicle	4 years

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

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments are only fixed payments.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

5.8 Related party transactions

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

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

5.9 Foreign currency

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rates ruling at the end of reporting period.

Gains and losses on exchange are included in profit or loss.

5.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

5.11 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Defined benefit plans

The Company has obligations in respect of the severance payments it must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Company treats these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gain and loss arising from defined benefit plans are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Company recognises restructuring-related costs.

5.12 Provisions

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

5.13 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

The Company records deferred tax directly to owners' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to owners' equity.

5.14 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

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

6.1 Insurance contracts

The Company applies the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) to measure liabilities for remaining coverage, which similar to the Company's previous accounting treatment under TFRS 4. However, when measuring liabilities for incurred claims, the Company now discounts cash flows that are expected to occur more than one year after the date on which the claims are incurred and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

6.1.1 Liability for remaining coverage

Loss component

Under the use of the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), management must exercise judgment in assessing which groups of insurance contracts may result in onerous contracts. This assessment is based on historical experience, current trends, and future expectations. If a group of contracts is identified as onerous, the Company will recognize a loss component within the liability for remaining coverage. Additionally, the determination of the amount of this loss component requires the use of management's judgment in estimating the fulfillment cash flows as well.

6.1.2 Liability for incurred claims

The Company estimates the ultimate cost of outstanding claims by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder. The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs, average costs per claim, and claim numbers.

These methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, using the average Loss Development Factor and selecting appropriate development factors, adjusted for accident years in which there were unusual events. For motor compulsory of the last 3 accident years, the Company also applied the Expected Loss Ratio Method.

Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development.

Additionally, the Company used qualitative judgement to assess the extent to which past trends can be used to project the future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates and delays in settlement.

Discount rates

The discount rate used in the estimation of future cash flows is a rate that reflects the time value of money, the nature of the cash flows, and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts.

The Company adopted a bottom-up approach to derive the discount rates applied to its insurance contracts based on the risk-free rates with an illiquidity adjustment to reflect the illiquid nature of insurance contract liabilities. Risk free rates are determined by reference to observable market rates (Thai BMA). The Company does not apply illiquidity adjustment, considering the nature of the coverage period and the duration of claim payments.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires to cover the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows arising from groups of insurance contracts related to non-financial risks, as the Company must fulfill its contractual obligations.

The Company adjusts present value of the future cash flows with the risk adjustment to reflect an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount.

The Company determines the non-financial risk adjustment using a Confidence Level Approach, employing Provisions for Adverse Deviations (PADs) calculated from the distribution of non-financial risks and the correlation assumptions among these risks. The Company will adjust the best estimate with the provisions for adverse deviations, and this risk adjustment will be calculated on portfolio basis.

The Company establishes a confidence level for the probability distribution of the present value estimates of future cash flows from insurance contracts used in calculating the non-financial risk adjustment. This assessment is conducted at the corporate level, considering the value of risks at a confidence level at the 75th percentile (target confidence level) above the estimated present value of future cash flows. Furthermore, the Company calculates the confidence level based on potential losses that may occur within one year.

6.2 Classification of reinsurance contracts

In assessing the classification of reinsurance contracts in accordance with the definitions under the financial reporting standards, the Company is required to evaluate whether each reinsurance contract transfers significant insurance risk from the counterparty. This assessment is performed using actuarial techniques that incorporate assumptions based on historical claims data and other relevant factors. Management is required to exercise judgment in selecting and applying these assumptions.

6.3 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercises judgment, 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 and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

6.4 Allowances for expected credit loss of financial assets

The management is required to use judgement in estimating allowance for expected credit loss of financial assets. The Company's calculation of allowance for expected credit loss depends on the criteria used for assessment of a significant increase in credit risk, the debtors status analysis, the probability of debt collection. This estimation has various relevant factors; therefore, the actual results may differ from estimates.

6.5 Equipment and depreciation

In determining depreciation of equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and residual values of the Company's equipment and to review estimate useful lives and residual values when there are any changes.

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

6.6 Deferred tax assets

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

6.7 Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

The obligation under the defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plans is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

6.8 Leases

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

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

6.9 Litigation

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

7. Composition of the statement of financial position related to insurance contracts

An analysis of the amounts presented in the statement of financial position relating to insurance contracts is presented in the table below.

	(Unit: Baht)		
	2025		
	Travel	Others	Total
Insurance contract assets	-	3,183,116	3,183,116
Insurance contract liabilities	8,353,089	180,241,213	188,594,302
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	66,281,034
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	89,287,997

	(Unit: Baht)		
	2024		
	Travel	Others	Total
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	18,349,498	124,737,841	143,087,339
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	10,262,936
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	46,242,727

8. Insurance revenues and expenses

8.1 Insurance revenues and insurance service result

The analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expenses, and net expenses from reinsurance contracts held for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, categorised by product group, along with additional information regarding the amounts recognised in profit or loss, is presented as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)		
	2025		
	Travel	Others	Total
Insurance revenue			
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	266,909,021	174,807,789	441,716,810
Total insurance revenue	<u>266,909,021</u>	<u>174,807,789</u>	<u>441,716,810</u>
Insurance service expenses			
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(73,925,399)	(168,501,878)	(242,427,277)
Changes related to past service - Changes in FCF relating to LIC	5,054,194	16,826,864	21,881,058
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of such losses	-	(34,589,254)	(34,589,254)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(75,945,769)	(76,200,770)	(152,146,539)
Total insurance service expenses	<u>(144,816,974)</u>	<u>(262,465,038)</u>	<u>(407,282,012)</u>
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held			
Reinsurance expenses - Contracts measured under the PAA			(173,061,006)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance			(14,206)
Reinsurance recoveries of incurred claims			82,487,772
Changes related to past service - Changes in FCF relating to reinsurance recoveries of incurred claims			(11,126,231)
Other changes			<u>20,829,978</u>
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held			<u>(80,883,693)</u>
Total insurance service result			<u>(46,448,895)</u>

(Unit: Baht)

	2024		Total
	Travel	Others	
Insurance revenue			
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	164,333,702	313,943,721	478,277,423
Total insurance revenue	164,333,702	313,943,721	478,277,423
Insurance service expenses			
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses	(50,342,893)	(198,422,529)	(248,765,422)
Changes related to past service - Changes in FCF relating to LIC	707,497	(5,015,114)	(4,307,617)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of such losses	-	(24,222,683)	(24,222,683)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(53,408,104)	(88,319,978)	(141,728,082)
Total insurance service expenses	(103,043,500)	(315,980,304)	(419,023,804)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held			
Reinsurance expenses - Contracts measured under the PAA			(117,947,134)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance			132,229,237
Reinsurance recoveries of incurred claims			19,536,546
Changes related to past service - Changes in FCF relating to reinsurance recoveries of incurred claims			(178,317,239)
Other changes			1,404,335
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held			(143,094,255)
Total insurance service result			(83,840,636)

9. Insurance contracts issued

9.1 Travel

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

(Unit: Baht)

Insurance contracts issued	2025				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	
Insurance contract liabilities - beginning balance	12,375,395	-	5,293,572	680,531	
Insurance contract assets - beginning balance	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	12,375,395	-	5,293,572	680,531	18,349,498
Insurance revenue	(266,909,021)	-	-	-	(266,909,021)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and directly attributable expenses	-	-	72,758,594	1,166,805	73,925,399
Changes related to past service - Changes in FCF related to LIC	-	-	(4,340,587)	(713,607)	(5,054,194)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	75,945,769	-	-	-	75,945,769
Insurance service expenses	75,945,769	-	68,418,007	453,198	144,816,974
Insurance service result	(190,963,252)	-	68,418,007	453,198	(122,092,047)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	131,231	48,413	179,644
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(190,963,252)	-	68,549,238	501,611	(121,912,403)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	250,219,893	-	-	-	250,219,893
Claims and directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(63,996,905)	-	(63,996,905)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(74,306,994)	-	-	-	(74,306,994)
Total cash flows	175,912,899	-	(63,996,905)	-	111,915,994
Net ending balance	(2,674,958)	-	9,845,905	1,182,142	8,353,089
Insurance contract liabilities - ending balance	(2,674,958)	-	9,845,905	1,182,142	8,353,089
Insurance contract assets - ending balance	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	(2,674,958)	-	9,845,905	1,182,142	8,353,089

(Unit: Baht)

Insurance contracts issued	2024				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	
Insurance contract liabilities - beginning balance	(16,814,340)	-	4,536,231	645,869	
Insurance contract assets - beginning balance	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	(16,814,340)	-	4,536,231	645,869	(11,632,240)
Insurance revenue	(164,333,702)	-	-	-	(164,333,702)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurring claims and directly attributable expenses	-	-	49,749,839	593,054	50,342,893
Changes related to past service - Changes in FCF related to LIC	-	-	(149,105)	(558,392)	(707,497)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	53,408,104	-	-	-	53,408,104
Insurance service expenses	53,408,104	-	49,600,734	34,662	103,043,500
Insurance service result	(110,925,598)	-	49,600,734	34,662	(61,290,202)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	43,303	-	43,303
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(110,925,598)	-	49,644,037	34,662	(61,246,899)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	191,256,419	-	-	-	191,256,419
Claims and directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(48,886,696)	-	(48,886,696)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(51,141,086)	-	-	-	(51,141,086)
Total cash flows	140,115,333	-	(48,886,696)	-	91,228,637
Net ending balance	12,375,395	-	5,293,572	680,531	18,349,498
Insurance contract liabilities - ending balance	12,375,395	-	5,293,572	680,531	18,349,498
Insurance contract assets - ending balance	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	12,375,395	-	5,293,572	680,531	18,349,498

9.2 Others

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

(Unit: Baht)

	2025				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	
Insurance contracts issued					
Insurance contract liabilities - beginning balance	34,793,326	9,455,559	72,419,492	8,069,464	124,737,841
Insurance contract assets - beginning balance	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	34,793,326	9,455,559	72,419,492	8,069,464	124,737,841
Insurance revenue	(174,807,789)	-	-	-	(174,807,789)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and directly attributable expenses	-	(28,276,080)	180,843,983	15,933,975	168,501,878
Changes related to past service - Changes in FCF related to LIC	-	-	10,974,835	(5,852,029)	(16,826,864)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	34,589,254	-	-	34,589,254
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	76,200,770	-	-	-	76,200,770
Insurance service expenses	76,200,770	6,313,174	169,869,148	10,081,946	262,465,038
Insurance service result	(98,607,019)	6,313,174	169,869,148	10,081,946	87,657,249
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	3,066,367	1,216,134	4,282,501
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(98,607,019)	6,313,174	172,935,515	11,298,080	91,939,750
Cash flows					
Premiums received	151,522,568	-	-	-	151,522,568
Claims and directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(131,846,493)	-	(131,846,493)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(59,295,569)	-	-	-	(59,295,569)
Total cash flows	92,226,999	-	(131,846,493)	-	(39,619,494)
Net ending balance	28,413,306	15,768,733	113,508,514	19,367,544	177,058,097
Insurance contract liabilities - ending balance	31,924,927	15,768,733	113,416,089	19,131,464	180,241,213
Insurance contract assets - ending balance	(3,511,621)	-	92,425	236,080	(3,183,116)
Net ending balance	28,413,306	15,768,733	113,508,514	19,367,544	177,058,097

(Unit: Baht)

Insurance contracts issued	2024				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	Total
Insurance contract liabilities - beginning balance	45,557,055	17,282,474	44,249,253	6,704,284	113,793,066
Insurance contract assets - beginning balance	-	-	-	-	-
Net beginning balance	45,557,055	17,282,474	44,249,253	6,704,284	113,793,066
Insurance revenue	(313,943,721)	-	-	-	(313,943,721)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurring claims and directly attributable expenses	-	(32,049,598)	223,392,594	7,079,533	198,422,529
Changes related to past service - Changes in FCF related to LIC	-	-	10,729,467	(5,714,353)	5,015,114
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	24,222,683	-	-	24,222,683
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	88,319,978	-	-	-	88,319,978
Insurance service expenses	88,319,978	(7,826,915)	234,122,061	1,365,180	315,980,304
Insurance service result	(225,623,743)	(7,826,915)	234,122,061	1,365,180	2,036,583
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	547,581	-	547,581
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(225,623,743)	(7,826,915)	234,669,642	1,365,180	2,584,164
Cash flows					
Premiums received	371,884,863	-	-	-	371,884,863
Claims and directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(206,499,403)	-	(206,499,403)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(157,024,849)	-	-	-	(157,024,849)
Total cash flows	214,860,014	-	(206,499,403)	-	8,360,611
Net ending balance	34,793,326	9,455,559	72,419,492	8,069,464	124,737,841
Insurance contract liabilities - ending balance	34,793,326	9,455,559	72,419,492	8,069,464	124,737,841
Insurance contract assets - ending balance	-	-	-	-	-
Net ending balance	34,793,326	9,455,559	72,419,492	8,069,464	124,737,841

10. Reinsurance contracts held

Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and the incurred claims

(Unit: Baht)

Reinsurance contracts held	2025				
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding the recoverable loss component	Recoverable loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	
Reinsurance contract assets - beginning balance	(14,316,093)	955,919	23,066,426	556,684	
Reinsurance contract liabilities - beginning balance	(57,183,346)	1,160,731	9,289,863	490,025	(46,242,727)
Net beginning balance	(71,499,439)	2,116,650	32,356,289	1,046,709	(35,979,791)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held					
Reinsurance expenses	(173,061,006)	-	-	-	(173,061,006)
Incurred claims recovery from reinsurance	-	(11,193,087)	81,674,259	12,006,600	82,487,772
Changes related to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(10,536,141)	(590,090)	(11,126,231)
Other changes	-	20,829,978	-	-	20,829,978
Impact of change in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	(14,206)	-	(14,206)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(173,061,006)	9,636,891	71,123,912	11,416,510	(80,883,693)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	-	2,164,867	870,060	3,034,927
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(173,061,006)	9,636,891	73,288,779	12,286,570	(77,848,765)
Investment components	(2,870,101)	-	2,870,101	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums paid net of other directly attributable expenses paid	129,138,488	-	-	-	129,138,488
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(38,316,894)	-	(38,316,894)
Total cash flows	129,138,488	-	(38,316,894)	-	90,821,594
Net ending balance	(118,292,058)	11,753,541	70,198,275	13,333,279	(23,006,963)
Reinsurance contract assets - ending balance	(24,768,371)	11,753,541	66,782,105	12,513,759	66,281,034
Reinsurance contract liabilities - ending balance	(93,523,687)	-	3,416,170	819,520	(89,287,997)
Net ending balance	(118,292,058)	11,753,541	70,198,275	13,333,279	(23,006,963)

(Unit: Baht)

	2024				
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding the recoverable loss component	Recoverable loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risks	
Reinsurance contracts held					
Reinsurance contract assets - beginning balance	(73,251,571)	622,981	164,892,311	2,837,601	95,101,322
Reinsurance contract liabilities - beginning balance	(1,922,700)	46,661	96,737	15,880	(1,763,422)
Net beginning balance	(75,174,271)	669,642	164,989,048	2,853,481	93,337,900
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held					
Reinsurance expenses	(117,947,134)	-	-	-	(117,947,134)
Incurred claims recovery from reinsurance	-	-	18,785,601	750,945	19,536,546
Changes related to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery	-	-	(175,759,522)	(2,557,717)	(178,317,239)
Other changes	(42,673)	1,447,008	-	-	1,404,335
Impact of change in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	132,229,237	-	132,229,237
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(117,989,807)	1,447,008	(24,744,684)	(1,806,772)	(143,094,255)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	54,621	-	6,918,494	-	6,973,115
Total amounts recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(117,935,186)	1,447,008	(17,826,190)	(1,806,772)	(136,121,140)
Investment components	(1,899,161)	-	1,899,161	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums paid net of other directly attributable expenses paid	123,509,179	-	-	-	123,509,179
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(116,705,730)	-	(116,705,730)
Total cash flows	123,509,179	-	(116,705,730)	-	6,803,449
Net ending balance	(71,499,439)	2,116,650	32,356,289	1,046,709	(35,979,791)
Reinsurance contract assets - ending balance	(14,316,093)	955,919	23,066,426	556,684	10,262,936
Reinsurance contract liabilities - ending balance	(57,183,346)	1,160,731	9,289,863	490,025	(46,242,727)
Net ending balance	(71,499,939)	2,116,650	32,356,289	1,046,709	(35,979,791)

11. Loss development table

The following table presents the cumulative estimated claims incurred, comprising both reported claims and claims incurred but not reported, for each accident year within the reporting periods, together with the cumulative claim payments made up to the current year.

In establishing the claims liabilities, the Company considers both the likelihood and the magnitude of potential outcomes, including possible future developments that may differ from expectations. These uncertainties are reflected in the risk adjustment. Generally, the level of uncertainty associated with claim settlement costs is higher in the early stages of claim development. As claims develop over time, the ultimate settlement cost becomes more certain.

11.1 Gross claim development

Report Year / Accident Year	Report Year / Accident Year					Total		
	Before 2019	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
(Unit: Baht)								
Claims estimates:								
- At as accident year	2,028,864,102	146,782,693	181,299,093	435,429,833	482,365,250	66,988,851	90,837,468	148,246,536
- Next one year	1,727,666,498	142,657,548	182,722,193	388,194,099	425,716,643	55,455,333	89,924,261	
- Next Two years	1,614,729,687	97,177,842	181,952,983	390,160,951	425,102,949	50,879,202		
- Next Three years	1,533,055,519	55,948,664	182,190,377	393,393,627	423,542,403			
- Next Four years	1,441,376,416	55,881,862	182,395,579	393,472,333				
- Next Five years	1,445,512,917	55,694,117	182,475,841					
Ultimate claims incurred	1,445,934,218	55,694,117	182,475,841	393,472,333	423,542,403	50,879,202	89,924,261	148,246,536
Cumulative payments to date and directly attributable expenses								
	1,445,934,218	55,079,654	182,157,718	392,148,664	423,485,515	49,817,920	77,923,975	51,380,317
Total loss reserves and outstanding claims	-	614,463	318,123	1,323,669	56,888	1,061,282	12,000,286	96,866,219
Discount impact								
Risk adjustment for non-financial risks								(576,122)
Reserve for unallocated claims handling expenses								20,549,686
Liability for incurred claims								11,789,611
								143,904,105

11.2 Net claim development

	Report Year / Accident Year						(Unit: Baht)		
	Before 2019	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Claims estimates:									
- At as accident year	3,114,274,012	38,278,265	32,794,618	162,351,190	302,656,879	44,181,609	72,561,455	77,351,290	
- Next one year	447,359,827	35,954,464	35,953,097	163,319,799	266,425,802	39,132,968	76,922,932		
- Next Two years	418,881,240	34,371,072	35,072,916	161,852,301	266,020,790	35,475,561			
- Next Three years	411,224,427	34,213,677	34,687,134	163,886,298	264,629,375				
- Next Four years	402,690,691	33,768,474	34,865,659	163,564,021					
- Next Five years	401,967,922	33,775,929	34,966,051						
Ultimate claims incurred	432,150,178	33,775,929	34,966,051	163,564,021	264,629,375	35,475,561	76,922,932	77,351,290	
Cumulative payments to date and directly attributable									
expenses	432,150,178	33,181,758	34,647,928	162,597,549	264,596,490	34,614,557	66,504,836	42,716,385	
Total loss reserves and outstanding claims	-	594,171	318,123	866,472	32,885	861,004	10,418,096	34,634,905	47,725,656
Discount impact									(239,770)
Impact of change in non-performance risk of reinsurers									119,745
Risk adjustment for non-financial risks									7,216,407
Reserve for unallocated claims handling expenses									11,789,611
Claim recoverable from reinsurance									(6,239,098)
Liability for incurred claims - net									60,372,551

12. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as follows:

				(Unit: Baht)
				2025
	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Equity instruments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	47,870,028	47,870,028
Accrued investment income	-	-	1,529,955	1,529,955
Debt financial assets	151,048,543	-	86,526,842	237,575,385
Equity financial assets	-	90,359,039	-	90,359,039
Other assets - financial assets	-	-	10,100,549	10,100,549
Financial liabilities				
Other liabilities - financial liabilities	-	-	50,625,645	50,625,645
Lease liabilities	-	-	7,176,596	7,176,596
				(Unit: Baht)
				2024
	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	Equity instruments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	81,785,563	81,785,563
Accrued investment income	-	-	568,187	568,187
Debt financial assets	160,993,425	-	56,335,773	217,329,198
Equity financial assets	-	77,288,596	-	77,288,596
Other assets - financial assets	-	-	14,343,118	14,343,118
Financial liabilities				
Other liabilities - financial liabilities	-	-	43,033,830	43,033,830
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,295,389	2,295,389

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Cash	62,763	62,763
Deposits at banks with no fixed maturity date	47,478,594	81,399,226
Deposits at banks with fixed maturity date and certificates deposits at bank	332,709	330,429
Total	47,874,066	81,792,418
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(4,038)	(6,855)
Cash and cash equivalents	47,870,028	81,785,563

14. Debt financial assets

14.1 Classified by type of financial assets

	(Unit: Baht)			
	2025		2024	
	Cost/ Amortised cost	Fair Value	Cost/ Amortised cost	Fair Value
Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Government and state enterprise securities	83,843,292	85,363,697	107,904,108	111,620,606
Private enterprise	63,248,463	65,684,846	48,777,151	49,372,819
Total	147,091,755	151,048,543	156,681,259	160,993,425
Add: Unrealised gain	3,956,788	-	4,312,166	-
Total	151,048,543	151,048,543	160,993,425	160,993,425
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Government and state enterprise securities	56,365,873		56,174,059	
Fixed deposits and certificates of deposits	30,163,915		162,463	
Total	86,529,788		56,336,522	
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(2,946)		(749)	
Total	86,526,842		56,335,773	
Total debt financial assets - net	237,575,385		217,329,198	

14.2 Classified by stage of credit risk

(Unit: Baht)

	2025			2024		
	Carrying value - gross	Allowance for	Carrying value - net	Carrying value - gross	Allowance for	Carrying value - net
		expected credit loss			expected credit loss	
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost						
Stage 1 - Debt securities without a significant increase in credit risk	86,529,788	(2,946)	86,526,842	56,336,522	(749)	56,335,773
Total	86,529,788	(2,946)	86,526,842	56,336,522	(749)	56,335,773

14.3 Investments subject to restrictions

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has placed government securities at amortised cost as pledged securities and reserves with the Registrar of the Office of Insurance Commission under the Non-life Insurance Act as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2025		2024	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Securities pledged				
Government bonds	17.3	18.7	17.1	17.6
Securities reserve				
Government bonds	29.1	30.1	29.1	28.7
Total	46.4	48.8	46.2	46.3

15. Equity financial assets

15.1 Classified by type financial assets

	(Unit: Baht)			
	2025		2024	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Non-listed domestic equity instruments	728,830	29,023,804	728,830	16,648,734
Non-listed foreign equity instruments	50,479,792	61,335,235	50,479,792	60,639,862
Total	51,208,622	90,359,039	51,208,622	77,288,596
Add: Unrealised gain	39,150,417	-	26,079,974	-
Total equity financial assets - net	90,359,039	90,359,039	77,288,596	77,288,596

15.2 Derecognition of equity securities

During the year, the Company does not sell investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income from the account.

16. Other components of equity

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Balance - beginning of the year	26,079,972	19,045,857
Unrealised gain during the year	13,070,443	7,034,115
Total	39,150,415	26,079,972
Related income taxes	(7,830,084)	(5,215,995)
Balance - ending of the year	31,320,332	20,863,977

17. Equipment

	(Unit: Baht)			
	Leasehold improvement	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Cost				
1 January 2024	10,598,600	609,559	20,064,061	31,272,220
Additions	-	-	742,247	742,247
Adjustment during the year	-	-	(1,400)	(1,400)
31 December 2024	10,598,600	609,559	20,804,908	32,013,067
Additions	-	-	195,090	195,090
31 December 2025	10,598,600	609,559	20,999,998	32,208,157
Accumulated depreciation				
1 January 2024	8,555,483	487,441	15,583,462	24,626,386
Depreciation for the year	1,953,438	112,102	1,909,450	3,974,990
31 December 2024	10,508,921	599,543	17,492,912	28,601,376
Depreciation for the year	47,060	10,009	1,287,602	1,344,671
31 December 2025	10,555,981	609,552	18,780,514	29,946,047
Net book value				
31 December 2024	89,679	10,016	3,311,996	3,411,691
31 December 2025	42,619	7	2,219,484	2,262,110
Depreciation included in profit or loss for the year ended				
31 December 2024				3,974,990
31 December 2025				1,344,671

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, certain equipment items have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The original costs, before deducting accumulated depreciation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 26.2 million and Baht 24.6 million, respectively.

18. Intangible assets

The net book values of intangible assets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are presented below.

	(Unit: Baht)		
	Program Computer	Program Computer under installation	Total
Cost			
1 January 2024	8,185,368	8,351,589	16,536,957
Additions	133,500	282,500	416,000
Adjustment during the year	-	705,900	705,900
31 December 2024	8,318,868	9,339,989	17,658,857
Additions	40,000	-	40,000
Transfer in (out)	3,718,100	(3,718,100)	-
write-off	-	(282,500)	(282,500)
31 December 2025	12,076,968	5,339,389	17,416,357
Accumulated amortisation:			
1 January 2024	4,554,210	-	4,554,210
Amortisation for the year	756,298	-	756,298
31 December 2024	5,310,508	-	5,310,508
Amortisation for the year	1,531,647	-	1,531,647
31 December 2025	6,842,155	-	6,842,155
Net book value:			
31 December 2024	3,008,360	9,339,989	12,348,349
31 December 2025	5,234,813	5,339,389	10,574,202
Amortisation included in profit or loss for the year ended			
31 December 2024			756,298
31 December 2025			1,531,647

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, certain computer software items were fully amortised but are still in use. The gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated amortisation of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 4.4 million.

19. Lease

The Company has entered into lease agreement of office building space and vehicle. The term of agreement is 3 years and 4 years, respectively.

19.1 Right-of-use assets

Movement for right-of-use assets during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Baht)		
	Building	Vehicle	Total
Right-of-use assets as at 1 January 2024	4,965,672	144,918	5,110,590
Contract termination during the year	-	(107,440)	(107,440)
Depreciation for the year	(2,535,663)	(37,478)	(2,573,141)
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	2,430,009	-	2,430,009
Additions during the year	8,795,820	-	8,795,820
Depreciation for the year	(2,674,338)	-	(2,674,338)
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	8,551,491	-	8,551,491

19.2 Lease liabilities

Movement of lease liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Baht)		
	Building	Vehicle	Total
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2024	4,737,991	147,411	4,885,402
Contract termination during the year	-	(109,332)	(109,332)
Financial cost	94,102	121	94,223
Lease payments	(2,536,704)	(38,200)	(2,574,904)
Lease liabilities as at 31 December 2024	2,295,389	-	2,295,389
Additions during the year	7,387,988	-	7,387,988
Financial cost	29,923	-	29,923
Lease payments	(2,536,704)	-	(2,536,704)
Lease liabilities as at 31 December 2025	7,176,596	-	7,176,596

	(Unit: Baht)					
	2025			2024		
	Building	Vehicle	Total	Building	Vehicle	Total
Undiscounted lease liabilities						
Payable within 1 year	2,536,704	-	2,536,704	2,325,300	-	2,325,300
Payable more than 1 year	4,862,016	-	4,862,016	-	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	7,398,720	-	7,398,720	2,325,300	-	2,325,300
Less: Financial cost	(222,124)	-	(222,124)	(29,911)	-	(29,911)
Total lease liabilities	7,176,596	-	7,176,596	2,295,389	-	2,295,389

19.3 Expenses relating to leases that are recognised in profit or loss

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,674,338	2,573,141
Interest expense on lease liabilities	29,923	94,223
Expenses related short-term contracts	385,786	416,664

The Company had total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 of Baht 3.0 million, including the cash outflow related to short-term lease, leases of low-value assets.

20. Deferred tax assets/liabilities and income tax expenses

20.1 Deferred tax assets/liabilities

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)			
	Change in Deferred tax assets and liabilities			
	For the year ended 31 December			
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets				
Insurance contracts	15,961,092	10,369,843	5,591,249	(27,060,653)
Employee benefit obligations	1,349,308	1,889,424	(540,116)	(672,889)
Allowance for impairment of investments	2,772,042	2,772,042	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	1,634,342	3,251,693	(1,617,351)	981,394
Total	21,716,784	18,283,002		
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised gains on changes in value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	791,843	862,918	(71,075)	772,125
Unrealised gains on changes in value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,827,950	5,213,863	2,614,087	1,406,823
Total	8,619,793	6,076,781		
Deferred tax assets - net	13,096,991	12,206,221		
Total changes			890,770	(28,931,096)
Changes were recognised in:				
- Profit or loss			3,637,560	(26,396,984)
- Other comprehensive income			(2,746,790)	(2,534,112)
			890,770	(28,931,096)

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has unused tax losses totaling Baht 539.76 million, which will gradually expire within 2031. The Company has not recognised as deferred tax asset since it believes that future taxable profits may not be sufficient to allow for the utilization of unused tax losses.

20.2 Income tax revenue (expenses)

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

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge for the year	-	-
Deferred income tax:		
Deferred income tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,637,560	(26,396,984)
Income tax revenues (expenses) reported in the profit or loss	<u>3,637,560</u>	<u>(26,396,984)</u>

Reconciliation between income tax expenses and product of accounting losses multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are shown below.

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Accounting losses before income tax	<u>(41,029,359)</u>	<u>(72,633,402)</u>
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Income tax at the applicable tax rate	8,205,871	14,526,680
Tax losses incurred during the period which is not recognised as deferred tax assets	(4,422,539)	(40,000,961)
Tax effect of:		
Net effect of exempted income and non-deductible expenses	<u>(145,772)</u>	<u>(922,703)</u>
Income tax expenses as reported in profit or loss	<u>3,637,560</u>	<u>(26,396,984)</u>

21. Other assets

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
		(Restated)
Other assets - financial assets		
Other account receivables	11,364,540	27,251,074
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(7,272,598)	(15,358,793)
Other account receivables - net	4,091,942	11,892,281
Deposits	5,786,852	2,193,860
Advance payment	221,755	256,977
Total	10,100,549	14,343,118
Other assets - other		
Prepaid expenses	4,149,760	1,543,698
Undued input tax	4,913,004	4,856,971
Others	7,623,504	7,395,037
Total	16,686,268	13,795,706
Total other assets	26,786,817	28,138,824

22. Employee benefit obligations

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Provision for long-term employee benefits at beginning of year	9,447,119	12,811,567
To be recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	1,894,658	1,974,800
Interest cost	225,599	297,197
To be recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from		
- Financial assumption changes	233,107	99,659
- Experience adjustments	(896,616)	(5,736,104)
Benefits paid during the year	(4,157,326)	-
Provision for long-term employee benefits at end of year	6,746,541	9,447,119

The Company expects that the payment of long-term employee benefits is not been incurred during the next year.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 14 years and 13 years, respectively.

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised as follows:

	2025	2024
	Percent per annum	Percent per annum
Discount rate	2.03	2.54
Future salary increasing rate	5.0	5.0
Staff turnover rate	3.8 - 25.8	3.8 - 25.8
Mortality rate	Mortality rate of 2017	Mortality rate of 2017

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are summarised below:

		2025			
		Amount			Amount
		increase	Assumption	increase	increase
		(decrease)	decrease	(decrease)	(decrease)
		Baht			Baht
Discount rate	+1%	(467,907)	-1%	535,252	
Salary increase rate	+1%	511,264	-1%	(457,429)	
Staff turnover rate	+20%	(466,406)	-20%	549,586	
	of the assumption used		of the assumption used		
		2024			
		Amount			Amount
		increase	Assumption	increase	increase
		(decrease)	decrease	(decrease)	(decrease)
		Baht			Baht
Discount rate	+1%	(517,965)	-1%	584,422	
Salary increase rate	+1%	558,293	-1%	(505,664)	
Staff turnover rate	+20%	(515,299)	-20%	608,249	
	of the assumption used		of the assumption used		

23. Other liabilities

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
		(Restated)
Other liabilities - financial liabilities		
Accrued expenses	46,864,730	40,437,067
Other account payables	3,760,915	2,596,763
Total	<u>50,625,645</u>	<u>43,033,830</u>
Other liabilities - other		
Deposits for insurance premium	351,004	1,099,938
Other payables - Revenue department	3,557,295	5,134,625
Other payables	2,834,153	10,944,929
Others	1,410,229	592,635
Total	<u>8,152,681</u>	<u>17,772,127</u>
Total other liabilities	<u><u>58,778,326</u></u>	<u><u>60,805,957</u></u>

24. Share capital

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has registered share capital consisting of 30 million ordinary shares of Baht 10 each and has issued and fully paid-up share capital consisting of 30 million ordinary shares of Baht 10 each, totalling Baht 300 million.

25. Statutory reserve

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

26. Net investment income

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Interest income	5,791,345	5,144,192
Dividend income	383,315	1,249,679
Investment expenses	(971,173)	(639,791)
Total	<u><u>5,203,487</u></u>	<u><u>5,754,080</u></u>

27. Gain on financial instruments

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Debt instruments classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,677,023	34,353
Total	<u>3,677,023</u>	<u>34,353</u>

28. Fair value gain (loss) from financial instruments

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Fair value gain (loss) from financial instruments		
Debt instruments measure at fair value through profit or loss	(355,378)	3,860,815
Total	<u>(355,378)</u>	<u>3,860,815</u>

29. Expected credit loss (reversal)

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Expected credit loss (reversal) from		
Cash and cash equivalents	(2,817)	3,144
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,197	(2,240)
Accrued investment incomes	62	(123)
Other financial assets	-	(120,000)
Total	<u>(558)</u>	<u>(119,219)</u>

30. Net investment income and insurance finance expenses

The analysis of investment income and insurance finance expenses separated by each type of products are presented in table below.

	(Unit: Baht)
	2025
Net investment income	
Interest income from debt financial assets	5,608,535
Dividend income from equity financial assets	383,315
Other investment income	182,810
Gain from disposal and derecognition of debt instruments classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,677,023
Fair value gain (loss) from financial instruments	
Debt instruments classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss	(355,378)
Equity instruments classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss	-
Equity instruments classified and designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,070,443
Reversal of expected credit loss	558
Less: investment cost	(971,173)
Total net investment income	21,596,133
Total net investment income	
Amount recognised in profit or loss	8,525,690
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	13,070,443
Total	21,596,133

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025		
	Travel	Others	Total
Insurance finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued			
Interest accreted	(104,532)	(2,658,360)	(2,762,892)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(75,112)	(1,624,141)	(1,699,253)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rates	-	-	-
Total insurance finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(179,644)	(4,282,501)	(4,462,145)
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held			
Interest accreted			1,920,651
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions			1,114,276
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rates			-
Total insurance finance income from reinsurance contracts held			3,034,927
Net insurance finance expenses			(1,427,218)
Net insurance finance expenses			
Amount recognised in profit or loss			(1,427,218)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income			-
Total net insurance finance expenses			(1,427,218)

	(Unit: Baht)
	2024
Net investment income	
Interest income from debt financial assets	5,144,192
Dividend income from equity financial assets	1,249,679
Other investment income	-
Gain from disposal and derecognition of debt instruments classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss	34,353
Fair value gain (loss) from financial instruments	
Debt instruments classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,860,815
Equity instruments classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss	-
Equity instruments classified and designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,034,115
Reversal of expected credit loss	119,219
Less: investment cost	(639,791)
Total net investment income	16,802,582
Total net investment income	
Amount recognised in profit or loss	9,768,467
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	7,034,115
Total	16,802,582

	(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	2024		
	Travel	Others	Total
Insurance finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued			
Interest accreted	(37,032)	(468,277)	(505,309)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(6,271)	(79,304)	(85,575)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rates	-	-	-
Total insurance finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(43,303)	(547,581)	(590,884)
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held			
Interest accreted			6,890,960
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions			82,155
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked-in rates			-
Total insurance finance income from reinsurance contracts held			6,973,115
Net insurance finance expenses			6,382,231
Net insurance finance income			
Amount recognised in profit or loss			6,382,231
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income			-
Total net insurance finance expenses			6,382,231

31. Other operating expenses

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Consulting fee	2,002,043	5,980,005
Total	2,002,043	5,980,005

32. Expenses by nature

Expense by nature are comprised significant expense as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Gross claim and claims handling expenses	136,951,988	149,355,382
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	6,313,174	(7,826,915)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	10,535,144	1,399,842
Commissions and brokerage expenses	67,670,166	65,714,505
Other underwriting expenses	59,373,892	119,805,814
Personnel expenses	71,170,385	92,141,627
Premises and equipment expenses	29,707,510	28,238,810
Finance costs	39,686	101,717
Other operating expenses	16,295,628	30,744,833
Total expenses by nature	398,057,573	479,675,615
Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	(140,920,057)	(196,399,888)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	152,146,539	141,728,082
Total expense	409,284,055	425,003,809
Represented by:		
Insurance service expenses	407,282,012	419,023,804
Other operating expenses	2,002,043	5,980,005
Total	409,284,055	425,003,809

33. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Company contribute to the fund monthly at the rate of 5% of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by TISCO Asset Management Co., Ltd. will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. During the year 2025 and 2024, the Company contributed Baht 2.5 million and Baht 1.8 million, respectively to the fund.

34. Basic earnings (loss) per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing loss for the year (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

35. Related party transactions

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

The relationships between the Company and its related parties are summarised below.

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Tune Protect Group Berhad	Related by way of common directors and shareholding
Tune Protect Group Malaysia	Related by way of common directors
White Label Sdn. Bhd	Related by way of common directors
Thai Air Asia Co., Ltd.	Related by way of common directors
Thai Air Asia X Co., Ltd.	Related by way of common directors

During the years, the Company had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions, which are summarised below, arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and those related parties.

	2025	2024	Pricing policy
(Unit: Million Baht)			
Transactions with its related companies			
Premium written			
Thai Air Asia Co., Ltd.	116.1	43.7	According to term of underwriting agreements
Thai Air Asia X Co., Ltd.	7.0	4.3	According to term of underwriting agreements
Operating expenses - service expenses			
Tune Protect Group Berhad	1.7	2.0	As actually paid
Tune Protect Group Malaysia	1.0	0.7	As actually paid
White Label Sdn. Bhd	0.7	2.9	As actually paid

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balances of the accounts between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2025	2024
Premium receivables		
Thai Air Asia Co., Ltd.	21,947,518	1,900,839
Thai Air Asia X Co., Ltd.	4,226,569	408,332
Deposits		
Thai Air Asia Co., Ltd.	20,000,000	20,000,000
Other liabilities - Accrued expenses		
Tune Protect Group Berhad	5,231,655	3,487,986
Tune Protect Group Malaysia	1,655,774	653,609
White Label Sdn. Bhd	10,359,054	9,431,653

Directors and key management's remuneration

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

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2025	2024
Short-term benefits	23.6	32.4
Post-employment benefits	0.3	1.1
Total	23.9	33.5

36. Contributions

	(Unit: Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Expenses recognised in statement of comprehensive income:		
Contribution to Road Accident Victims Protection		
Company Limited	5,491,601	5,500,278
Contribution to OIC	1,279,396	1,239,218
Contribution to Non-Life Insurance Fund	2,121,204	2,065,214
Contribution to Victim Compensation Fund	915,267	916,956
Total	9,807,468	9,721,665

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had accumulated contributions to the Non-Life Insurance Fund amounting to Baht 16.9 million and Baht 14.8 million, respectively.

37. Commitments and contingent liabilities

37.1 Operating lease and service commitments

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has entered into several lease agreements in respect of office equipment and other services. The lease agreements consist of short-term lease and leases of low-value assets, lease term of 1 to 4 years. The future minimum payments required under these agreements were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)	
	2025	2024
Payable within:		
Within 1 year	6.7	7.4
Over 1 years	5.2	4.2

The Company has entered into a service agreement to obtain notification claims services for travel insurance policy at the rate 0.7% of insurance premium per month.

37.2 Litigation

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has been sued for damages as an insurer. The total exposure of a couple of litigation cases amounts to Baht 19.2 million (2024: Baht 10.0 million). However, the Company is only obligated under the insurance liabilities totaling Baht 5.1 million (2024: Baht 4.1 million). The outcomes of the cases have not yet been finalized, since the case is in the process of further proceedings. Therefore, the Company has set aside a provision for potential losses in the financial statement amounting to Baht 1.3 million (2024: Baht 1.2 million) and the Company's management believes that upon the conclusion from litigation, the remaining amount will not be material to the Company's financial position and operating results.

37.3 Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had capital commitments of approximately Baht 5.3 million and Baht 9.1 million, respectively, relating to computer software development.

38. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that it preserves ability to continue its business as a going concern and to maintain risk-based capital reserve in accordance with Notification of Office of Insurance Commission.

39. Non-life insurance risk

39.1 Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that the frequency, severity and timing of losses may deviate from the assumptions used in determining the premium rates, reserve calculations, insurance underwriting and reinsurance, particularly losses arising from unusual external factors such as substantial geographical, social and cultural changes. These may put the Company in a situation where it has to pay a large amount of claims, which could negatively impact on both the Company's performance and financial position.

The Company systematically manages the risk, starting with the underwriting process which gives priority to low-risk insurance by taking into account the nature of the insured persons, properties, and business operations, as well as geographical areas that may be affected by natural disasters. The Company considers these factors based on historical data, and determines premium rates that reflect the level of risk. In addition, the Company manages high-risk insurance by transferring the risks through reinsurance with foreign and local reinsurers that are financially stable, in various forms, such as treaty reinsurance, facultative reinsurance and excess of loss reinsurance, taking in account its risk capacity and risk tolerance for each type of insurance. Moreover, the Company rigorously manages the claims process in a way that corresponds to actual risks.

Details of insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 by type of insurance are as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2025			2024		
	Liabilities for remaining coverage			Liabilities for remaining coverage		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Travel	(2,674,958)	(84,379,980)	81,705,022	12,375,395	(41,888,798)	54,264,193
Others	47,693,660	(9,143,707)	56,837,367	44,248,885	(14,133,817)	58,382,702
Total	45,018,702	(93,523,687)	138,542,389	56,624,280	(56,022,615)	112,646,895

(Unit: Baht)

	2025			2024		
	Liability for incurred claims			Liability for incurred claims		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Travel	11,028,047	2,969,363	8,058,684	5,974,103	3,947,394	2,026,709
Others	132,547,553	1,266,327	131,281,226	80,488,956	5,832,494	74,656,462
Total	143,575,600	4,235,690	139,339,910	86,463,059	9,779,888	76,683,171

The Company performed analysis of the sensitivity of insurance liabilities to fluctuate based on fluctuation of the assumptions used in the calculation, which will affect the claims obligation, both before and after reinsurance. This is a risk that the frequency and severity of loss events on the related claims management expenses may differ from expectation.

The impact of changes to assumptions that are significant to the claims obligations recorded as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

		2025			
		Claim liabilities		Profit before tax decrease	Owners' equity decrease
Change in assumptions	Increase on gross	Increase on net			
Ultimate loss ratio for the					
most recent accident year	+10% (additive)	18.5	11.3	(11.3)	(9.1)
Discount rate	+10% (multiplicative)	(0.7)	-	-	-
Ultimate loss ratio for the					
most recent accident year	-10% (additive)	(11.7)	(7.9)	7.9	6.3
Discount rate	-10% (multiplicative)	0.7	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)

(Unit: Million Baht)

		2024			
		Claim liabilities		Profit before tax decrease	Owners' equity decrease
Change in assumptions	Increase on gross	Increase on net			
Ultimate loss ratio for the					
most recent accident year	+10% (additive)	14.5	7.4	(7.4)	(5.9)
Discount rate	+10% (multiplicative)	(0.5)	(0.3)	0.3	0.3
Ultimate loss ratio for the					
most recent accident year	-10% (additive)	(10.3)	(8.7)	8.7	7.0
Discount rate	-10% (multiplicative)	0.5	0.3	(0.3)	(0.3)

39.2 Financial risks

The Company's financial instruments principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, premium receivables, investments, reinsurance assets and reinsurance receivables. The financial risk associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company may suffer a financial loss as a result of a counterparty's inability to comply with the terms of a financial instrument. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to premium receivables, reinsurance assets, reinsurance receivables, debt instruments and other financial assets. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the book value less allowance for expected credit losses as presented in the statement of financial position. The Company separates the credit risk as follows:

Credit risk from insurance contracts

Credit risk for underwriting and reinsurance relating to premium receivables, reinsurance assets and receivables on reinsurance contracts is managed by adopting appropriate underwriting policies and procedures that meet the needs and income level of customers, following up on collection of premium receivables, and considering reinsurance with overseas reinsurers that are financially stable and have good credit ratings through constant update of their credit rating, and arranging reinsurance with local reinsures that have an acceptable capital adequacy ratio. In addition, the credit concentration risk arising from the premium receivables is insignificant as the Company's insured are distributed across different industries and regions in Thailand.

Credit risk from financial instruments

Credit risk from financial instruments relates to investments in debt securities and other financial assets. Management of the Investment Department is responsible for monitoring, reviewing and managing counterparties credit risk and other environmental risks and reporting the investment situation to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. The Company manages and controls credit risk by determining an acceptable risk level for each counterparty and monitoring that risk does not exceed the acceptable level. The Company has a policy to invest in government and state enterprise bonds and debt securities issued by large private firms that are financially stable and high-quality financial instruments with credit rating not lower than BBB-. Therefore, the Company does not expect to have material exposure to credit risk.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets by credit rating of counterparty is carrying amount as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025			2024		
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade	Carrying amount	Investment grade	Non-investment grade	Carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalents	47,870	-	47,870	81,786	-	81,786
Accrued investment income	1,530	-	1,530	568	-	568
Debt securities measured at amortised cost	86,527	-	86,527	56,336	-	56,336

Credit impairment assessment of financial assets

The Company's measurement and valuation method of the expected credit losses relating to financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk

The Company continuously monitors and analyses the status of financial assets to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In making these assessments, the Company compares the risk of non-compliance of financial assets at the end of reporting period with the risk of non-compliance of financial assets at the initial recognition date.

Determination of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is based on consideration of counterparty's contractual payment past due and or being downgraded in the credit rating. Moreover, financial assets are considered credit impaired when one or more events occur affecting the counterparty's future cashflow estimates. Evidence of a financial asset being credit impaired other than the counterparty's contractual payment past due includes observable information such as the issuer of a financial instrument facing significant financial difficulty, a high probability that the counterparty will be entered bankruptcy or undergo financial restructuring, and a significantly change in the counterparty's credit rating. The Company monitors and reports these changes of credit rating to Investment Committee to manage the risk.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The staging for financial assets is based on changes in credit risk since initial recognition, recognition expected credit losses within the next 12 months, lifetime expected credit losses and credit impairment as discussed in Note 5.4 to the financial statements.

The credit quality of financial assets exposed to credit risk is as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025			
	Stage 1 Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Stage 2 Financial assets that have a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Stage 3 Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Total
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment grade	47,874	-	-	47,874
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	47,874	-	-	47,874
Allowance for expected credit losses	(4)	-	-	(4)
Net book value	47,870	-	-	47,870
Accrued investment income				
Investment grade	1,530	-	-	1,530
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	1,530	-	-	1,530
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net book value	1,530	-	-	1,530
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Investment grade	86,530	-	-	86,530
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	86,530	-	-	86,530
Allowance for expected credit losses	(3)	-	-	(3)
Net book value	86,527	-	-	86,527

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

2024

	Stage 1 Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Stage 2 Financial assets that have a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Stage 3 Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL - credit impaired)	Total
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investment grade	81,793	-	-	81,793
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	81,793	-	-	81,793
Allowance for expected credit losses	(7)	-	-	(7)
Net book value	81,786	-	-	81,786
Accrued investment income				
Investment grade	568	-	-	568
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	568	-	-	568
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net book value	568	-	-	568
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Investment grade	56,337	-	-	56,337
Non-investment grade	-	-	-	-
Total	56,337	-	-	56,337
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1)	-	-	(1)
Net book value	56,336	-	-	56,336

The significant movement in the allowance for expected credit losses for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as below

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2025			Total
	Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets that have a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL -credit impaired)	
Cash and cash equivalents				
Beginning balance	7	-	-	7
Amounts written off	(3)	-	-	(3)
Ending balance	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance	1	-	-	1
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	2	-	-	2
Ending balance	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	2024			Total
	Financial assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk (12-mth ECL)	Financial assets that have a significant increase in credit risk (Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired)	Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Lifetime ECL -credit impaired)	
Cash and cash equivalents				
Beginning balance	4	-	-	4
Newly purchased or acquired financial assets	3	-	-	3
Ending balance	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost				
Beginning balance	3	-	-	3
Amounts written off	(2)	-	-	(2)
Ending balance	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and security prices may affect the Company's financial position.

The Company has policy for management of market risk, which includes the risk management processes, its risk appetite in terms of market price volatility and a risk measurement index that is appropriate for the financial instruments held. The Company also carries out tests of the sensitivity, taking into account the impact of economic scenarios on the financial position, together with regular monitoring and reporting, in order to enable appropriate and adequate control and assessment of risk by the Company.

Risk and risk management policy are summarised below

- Foreign currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from business transactions with related parties that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company does not utilise forward foreign currency contracts to mitigate its exposure to foreign currency risk. However, the management believes that impact of such risk would not be material. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has insignificant balances of financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.

- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of assets and liabilities will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Company manages interest rate risk relating to investments in debt securities by engaging qualified private fund managers to manage the risk relating to changes in market prices.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, significant assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are summarised in the table below, with those assets and liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

2025

	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rate	None-interest bearing	Total	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Remaining periods to repricing date, or maturity date						
	Within 1 year	Over 1-5 years	Over 5 years				
<u>Financial assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalent	0.3	-	-	47.6	-	47.9	0.20 - 0.40
Accrued investment income	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	-
Debt financial assets							
Government and state							
enterprise securities	-	38.0	70.7	-	33.0	141.7	1.60 - 4.68
Private enterprises debt							
securities	0.6	45.1	17.8	-	2.2	65.7	1.90 - 4.12
Fixed deposits and							
certificates of deposits	30.2	-	-	-	-	30.2	1.00 - 2.25
Equity financial assets							
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	90.4	90.4	-
<u>Reinsurance contracts assets</u>							
Reinsurance contracts							
assets - liability for							
incurred claims	-	-	-	-	79.3	79.3	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Lease liabilities	2.5	4.7	-	-	-	7.2	2.04
<u>Insurance contract liabilities</u>							
Insurance contract liabilities							
- liability for incurred							
claims	-	-	-	-	143.6	143.6	-

	2024						Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rate	None-interest bearing	Total	
	Remaining periods to repricing date, or maturity date						
	Within 1 year	Over 1-5 years	Over 5 years				
<u>Financial assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalent	0.3	-	-	81.5	-	81.8	0.15 - 0.75
Accrued investment income	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	-
Debt financial assets							
Government and state enterprise securities	-	33.9	51.4	-	82.4	167.7	0.75 - 4.85
Private enterprises debt securities	2.9	23.7	22.8	-	-	49.4	1.83 - 4.12
Fixed deposits and certificates of deposits	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.08
Equity financial assets							
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	77.3	77.3	-
<u>Reinsurance contracts assets</u>							
Reinsurance contracts assets - liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	23.6	23.6	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
Lease liabilities	2.3	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.60
<u>Insurance contract liabilities</u>							
Insurance contract liabilities - liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	86.4	86.4	-

According to the table above, the Company has no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

The sensitivity analysis of the interest rate

Interest rate sensitivity analysis presents the effect of the change in interest rates which effect to the owner's equity in the condition that other variables held constant.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the owner's equity due to the change the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument, insurance contract issued or reinsurance contract held affected from the change in interest rate as at 31 December 2025.

	Increase (decrease)	Effect on owner's equity
	(%)	(Million Baht)
Debts securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1%	(9.5)
Debts securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1%)	9.5
Insurance contract liabilities - liability for incurred claims	10%	(9.1)
Insurance contract liabilities - liability for incurred claims	(10%)	6.3
Reinsurers contract assets - incurred claims	10%	(8.0)
Reinsurers contract assets - incurred claims	(10%)	5.6
- Equity position risk		

Equity position risk is the risk that changes in the market prices of equity securities may result in fluctuations in revenues and in the values of financial assets.

The Company manages the risk by requiring that the proportion of each type of investment comprising its investment portfolio does not exceed the proportions prescribed by the Office of Insurance Commission, defining criteria to be applied in selecting the fund managers, other equity investments, and stipulating the maximum acceptable level of risk when losses are incurred as a result of changes in the market prices of securities.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company had exposure to equity position risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet commitments at maturity dates due to its failure to liquidate assets, or obtain sufficient funds in a timely manner, which could result in the occurrence of a financial loss.

The Company manages liquidity risk by reserving some bank deposits that are highly liquid to pay for operating expenses, determining with maturity dates that correspond to cash spending requirements per the cash management plan, and investing in securities that are traded on active markets, such as the Securities Exchange of Thailand or active bond markets, and easily converted to cash.

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

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2025					Total
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Unspecified	
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	47.6	0.3	-	-	-	47.9
Accrued investment income	-	1.5	-	-	-	1.5
Debt financial assets	-	63.8	85.3	88.5	-	237.6
Equity financial assets	-	-	-	-	90.4	90.4
<u>Reinsurance contracts assets</u>						
Reinsurance contracts assets - liability for incurred claims	-	79.3	-	-	-	79.3
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Lease liabilities	-	2.5	4.7	-	-	7.2
<u>Insurance contract liabilities</u>						
Insurance contract liabilities - liability for incurred claims	-	143.6	-	-	-	143.6

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2024					Total
	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Unspecified	
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	81.5	0.3	-	-	-	81.8
Accrued investment income	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6
Debt financial assets	-	85.5	57.6	74.2	-	217.3
Equity financial assets	-	-	-	-	77.3	77.3
<u>Reinsurance contracts assets</u>						
Reinsurance contracts assets - liability for incurred claims	-	23.6	-	-	-	23.6
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Lease liabilities	-	2.3	-	-	-	2.3
<u>Insurance contract liabilities</u>						
Insurance contract liabilities - liability for incurred claims	-	86.4	-	-	-	86.4

40. Fair value of financial instruments

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, The Company had the following financial assets that were measured at fair value and financial assets and liabilities for which fair value are disclosed are classified by fair value level as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2025				Carrying amount
	Fair value			Total	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Government and state enterprise securities					
	-	85.4	-	85.4	85.4
Private enterprises debt securities					
	-	65.7	-	65.7	65.7
Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Non-listed domestic equity instruments					
	-	-	29.0	29.0	29.0
Non-listed foreign equity instruments					
	-	-	61.3	61.3	61.3
Financial assets for which fair value are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents					
	47.9	-	-	47.9	47.9
Accrued investment income					
	-	1.5	-	1.5	1.5
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost					
Government and state enterprise securities					
	-	59.2	-	59.2	56.4
Fixed deposits and certificates of deposits					
	30.2	-	-	30.2	30.2

(Unit: Million Baht)

	2024				Carrying amount
	Fair value			Total	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Government and state enterprise securities	-	111.6	-	111.6	111.6
Private enterprises debt securities	-	49.4	-	49.4	49.4
Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Non-listed domestic equity instruments	-	-	16.7	16.7	16.7
Non-listed foreign equity instruments	-	-	60.6	60.6	60.6
Financial assets for which fair value are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	81.8	-	-	81.8	81.8
Accrued investment income	-	0.6	-	0.6	0.6
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost					
Government and state enterprise securities	-	56.1	-	56.1	56.1
Fixed deposits and certificates of deposits	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2

The fair value hierarchy of financial assets presents according to Note 5.14 to the financial statements. The methods and assumptions used by the Company in estimating the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- a) Financial assets maturing in the short-term, which consist of cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits, their fair values are estimated based on the book value in the statement of financial position.
- b) Non-marketable securities, the fair values are determined by discounting expected future cash flow by rate of return and related risks.
- c) Investments in debt securities are presented at fair values based on prices determined using the yield curve as quoted by the Thai Bond Market Association.

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

	(Unit: Million Baht)
	2025
Balance as of the beginning	77
Gain from remeasurement fair value during the year	13
Balance as of the ending	90

During the current year, there were no transfers within fair value hierarchy.

41. Events after the reporting period

On 27 January 2026, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1/2026 passed a resolution approving the increase of the Company's registered capital from Baht 300 million to Baht 600 million by issuing no more than 30 million new ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 10 per share. The newly issued shares will be offered to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholding at a ratio of 1 existing share to 1 new share, at an offering price of Baht 4 per share. In the event that unsubscribed shares remain after the allocation to existing shareholders according to their rights and oversubscription requests, the Meeting resolved to authorise the Company's Board of Directors to allocate the remaining shares by offering them through a private placement.

42. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 6 March 2026.