

DHIPAYA GROUP HOLDINGS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Dhipaya Group Holdings Public Company Limited

My opinion

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

What I have audited

The consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements comprise:

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

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Valuation of insurance contract liabilities - Refer to Note of the consolidated and separate financial statements 4.4 (Accounting policies - Loss reserve and outstanding claims) Note 21 (Insurance contract liabilities) and Note 8.6 (Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements - Valuation of Insurance contract liabilities)</i></p> <p>Insurance contract liabilities of Baht 27,410.69 million composed of two key components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Claim liabilities includes reported claim reserves not yet settled, claim payable, and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR), as well as claims handling reserve and payable2. Premium liabilities which are also called unearned premium reserve.	<p>My key audit procedures in relation to the claim liabilities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtained an understanding of the controls used when identifying and approving the qualifications of the surveyors and also obtained evidence of approval for the new surveyor as an audit evidence.• Evaluated and tested the internal control environment relating to the core insurance system used to process the technical data and integrate that data into the accounting system.• Evaluated and tested the design effectiveness and implementation of key controls around the claims handling and claim liabilities setting processes. I examined evidence of the key accounting controls over the valuation of claim liabilities incurred and claim handling reserve by examining related supporting documentation and the approval by an authorised person of the Group.

Key audit matter	How my audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>I focussed on the valuation of the claim liabilities as this involved a high level of judgement and expertise to evaluate claims liabilities as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Claim liabilities are provided upon receipt of claim advices from the insured for the amount reported. The Group uses external surveyors or internal claim specialist for certain claim cases to assess the claim payments and management records the claim liabilities based on the surveyor's reports. 2) Claim incurred but not reported ("IBNR"), I focussed on the balance because of the complexity involved in the estimation process, and the significant judgements that management needed to make to estimate the related balance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checked samples of claim reserves from the core insurance system by comparing the estimated amount of the claim reserve to the appropriate. Moreover, I checked samples documentation, such as reports from the surveyor of claim handling reserve by checking with invoices from surveyors. • Tested the claim payables and claim reserves which are significant in profit and loss of the Group. Also, by checking settled claims with the surveyor's report and supporting documents showing claim payments, and checking claim reserves with the latest surveyor's reports. In addition, we tested the reserve related to claim handling reserve by checking with invoices from surveyors. • Applied the fluctuation analytical review procedures (including monitoring the change in loss ratios) to analyse the significant changes that took place over the reporting period. • Assessed the sufficiency of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter

How my audit addressed the key audit matter

Estimating IBNR involves significant judgement because of the size of the liability and inherent uncertainty when assessing the expected future payments for the claims incurred. In particular, judgement is needed to estimate payments for claims that have been incurred as of the end of the year but have not yet been reported to the Group at the reporting date. In addition, certain types of insurance contracts where there is a greater length of time between the initial claim event and the agreed settlement also may tend to incur greater variability between initial estimates and the final settlement.

The valuation of IBNR relies on the quality of the underlying data and assumptions. It involves complex and subjective judgements about future events, both internal and external to the business, for which small changes in assumptions can have a material effect on the estimate.

The key assumptions that underpin the reserve calculations include the expected ultimate loss ratio and the loss development factor by types of insurances. The valuation of insurance liabilities depends on complete and accurate data about the number of claims, claim amounts and the pattern of historical claims since these are often used to form expectations about future claims. If the data used to calculate insurance liabilities, or to form judgements over key assumptions, is not complete and accurate then, material impacts on the valuation of insurance liabilities may arise. As a result of the above factors, insurance liabilities represent a significant risk.

My key audit procedures in relation to claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) included gaining an understanding of the process used to estimate the claims incurred but not reported and actuarial reserve methods. I also tested the control over claims handling and case reserve setting processes and performed the following detailed tests:

- Evaluated the design effectiveness and implementation of key controls around the claims handling and claim liabilities setting processes because historical claims data was a key input to the actuarial estimates. I examined evidence of the key accounting controls over the valuation of claim liabilities which are recorded in consolidated financial statements by examining related supporting documentation and approval by an authorised person of the Group.
- Checked samples of claim reserves in the claim module in the core insurance system of the Group by comparing the estimated amount of the claim reserves to appropriate documentation, such as reports from the surveyors.

Moreover, I performed detailed testing of claims case estimates and settlements. These included the procedures below.

- Tested significant claim expenses in profit and loss of the Group (including claims settled, claims reserved, claims handling fee reserved and claims handling fee settled) and checked these against the surveyor report.

Key audit matter

How my audit addressed the key audit matter

- Tested reconciliations between the claims data recorded in the claim module in the core insurance system and the data used in the actuarial reserving calculations as at the reporting date to ensure accuracy and completeness of data.
- Evaluated whether the Group's actuarial methodologies were consistent with those used in the industry and prior year. Obtained an understanding of the assumptions involved when determining the valuation of insurance liabilities. I evaluated the reasonableness of management's significant assumptions by comparing weighted average ultimate loss ratios in the past with the expected loss ratio used by the Group's actuary and investigated any significant differences. I also tested the calculation of the loss development factor based on the Group's historical claim data.
- Evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the actuary, who is management's expert.
- Engaged my actuarial specialists to carry out independent modelling to assess if the Group's best estimate of gross and net claims reserves fell into my estimated reasonable ranges for selected types of insurance. My actuarial specialists' estimates of outstanding claims reserves are based on a statistical model of the claims process.

Based on all of the above procedures, I found that the key management assumptions are reasonable and the valuation of insurance contract liabilities are reliable.

Other information

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the audit committee, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Paiboon Tunkoon
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4298
Bangkok
27 February 2024

Dhipaya Group Holdings Public Company Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,607,629,149	3,110,863,748	291,171,065	71,302,688
Premium receivables, net	10	7,323,262,048	6,148,118,526	-	-
Accrued investment income		44,976,973	52,414,478	1,199,271	594,282,336
Reinsurance assets, net	11, 21	20,781,471,620	21,093,609,954	-	-
Amount due from reinsurance, net	12	3,862,882,947	3,694,299,123	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	13	3,934,059	8,750,188	2,682,888	-
Invested assets					
Investment in securities, net	14	15,041,765,954	14,930,815,695	-	-
Investment in associates	15	319,814,413	304,266,179	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	15	-	-	9,889,387,320	9,889,387,290
Investment property, net	16	151,863,901	150,203,042	-	-
Property, plant and equipment, net	17	1,471,649,077	1,457,511,966	3,496,707	943,146
Goodwill	18	248,455,379	248,455,379	-	-
Intangible assets, net	19	79,580,765	64,749,770	840,806	-
Income tax receivables		49,335,645	-	12,372	-
Deferred tax assets	20	1,477,283,909	1,106,680,934	-	-
Prepaid reinsurance premiums, net		2,077,062,793	1,203,422,143	-	-
Prepaid commissions		997,764,185	951,931,307	-	-
Loan to related company	37	-	-	90,000,000	-
Other assets		720,791,967	1,309,029,533	1,145,337	751,545
Total assets		57,259,524,784	55,835,121,965	10,279,935,766	10,556,667,005

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

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

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Liabilities and equity					
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	21	27,410,686,551	27,415,711,168	-	-
Due to reinsurers	22	9,148,742,173	8,401,152,825	-	-
Accrued commission expenses		969,845,935	978,808,777	-	-
Borrowings from financial institution	23	-	240,000,000	-	240,000,000
Borrowings from related party	23, 37	-	532,000,000	-	532,000,000
Debenture, net	24	998,201,165	-	998,201,165	-
Premium received in advance		7,821,602,652	6,697,292,561	-	-
Premium suspense accounts		39,453,353	56,362,015	-	-
Income tax payables		-	59,612,164	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	25	502,571,272	484,067,686	6,038,358	5,136,321
Other liabilities	26	1,374,676,194	1,619,147,126	31,660,900	13,208,383
Total liabilities		48,265,779,295	46,484,154,322	1,035,900,423	790,344,704

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

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

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Revenues					
Premium written		34,787,284,220	32,567,903,985	-	-
<u>Less</u> Ceded premium		(25,232,481,341)	(24,440,340,004)	-	-
Net premium written		9,554,802,879	8,127,563,981	-	-
<u>Add(Less)</u> (Increase) decrease in unearned premium reserves from previous year		(662,188,795)	312,704,091	-	-
Net premium earned		8,892,614,084	8,440,268,072	-	-
Fee and commission income		5,557,436,891	5,713,882,969	-	-
Income on investments, net		729,837,129	632,497,263	313,268,898	1,783,155,761
Gains on investments		106,815,095	61,169,737	-	-
Gains(Losses) on the revaluation of investments		1,246,414	(3,248)	-	-
Share of profit (loss) of associates		15,548,234	(5,733,821)	-	-
Other service income		16,791,891	13,395,696	2,507,372	-
Other income		139,908,126	319,219,414	30	-
Total revenues		15,460,197,864	15,174,696,082	315,776,300	1,783,155,761
Expenses					
Gross insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses		15,111,585,023	16,790,089,307	-	-
<u>Less</u> Insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses recovery		(9,107,885,690)	(9,716,463,877)	-	-
Commission and brokerage expenses		3,065,104,635	2,838,735,518	-	-
Other underwriting expenses		1,676,392,360	1,545,289,945	-	-
Finance costs		24,514,711	11,259,331	24,514,711	11,259,331
Service cost		314,504,834	169,493,827	-	-
Operating expenses	31	2,172,698,235	2,068,352,214	71,499,412	57,216,661
(Reversal) expected credit losses	35	801,699	(2,014,346)	-	-
Total expenses		13,257,715,807	13,704,741,919	96,014,123	68,475,992
Profit before income tax		2,202,482,057	1,469,954,163	219,762,177	1,714,679,769
Income tax expense	34	(419,892,599)	(286,934,713)	-	-
Profit for the year		1,782,589,458	1,183,019,450	219,762,177	1,714,679,769

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

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

	Notes	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Other comprehensive income (expense)					
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Unrealised actuarial gains	25	965,766	61,587,709	804,510	247,816
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	20	(32,251)	(12,267,979)	-	-
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		933,515	49,319,730	804,510	247,816
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>					
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,792,700,024)	(794,846,804)	-	-
Realised losses from sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and impairment loss transferred to profit or loss		32,496,588	142,500,370	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	20	352,035,817	130,484,602	-	-
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(1,408,167,619)	(521,861,832)	-	-
Other comprehensive income (expense) for the year, net of income tax		(1,407,234,104)	(472,542,102)	804,510	247,816
Total comprehensive income for the year		375,355,354	710,477,348	220,566,687	1,714,927,585

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

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

	Note	Consolidated		Separate	
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2023	2022	2023	2022
		Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		1,759,440,740	1,165,921,096	219,762,177	1,714,679,769
Non-controlling interests		23,148,718	17,098,354	-	-
		<u>1,782,589,458</u>	<u>1,183,019,450</u>	<u>219,762,177</u>	<u>1,714,679,769</u>
Total comprehensive income					
attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		370,133,128	696,101,584	220,566,687	1,714,927,585
Non-controlling interests		5,222,226	14,375,764	-	-
		<u>375,355,354</u>	<u>710,477,348</u>	<u>220,566,687</u>	<u>1,714,927,585</u>
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	36	2.96	1.96	0.37	2.89

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

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

Consolidated financial statements													
Attributable to owners of the parent													
Other components of equity													
Unrealised gains (losses) on change in value of investments													
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Share premium Baht	Surplus from changes in interests in subsidiaries Baht	measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax Baht	Unrealised actuarial gains and losses - net of tax Baht	Total other components of equity Baht	Retained earnings			Total owners of the parent Baht	Non-controlling interests Baht	Total Baht
								Appropriated		Unappropriated Baht			
							Legal reserve Baht	General reserve Baht					
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2022		594,292,336	895,385,444	-	(1,376,693,766)	(32,354,469)	(1,409,048,235)	59,428,234	1,044,987,282	8,397,587,462	9,582,632,523	92,335,562	9,674,968,085
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,165,921,096	1,165,921,096	17,098,354	1,183,019,450
Dividend paid	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,069,589,305)	(1,069,589,305)	(17,152,992)	(1,086,742,297)
Issue shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
Change in the ownership interests in subsidiaries		-	-	1,354,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,354,834	(2,354,834)	(1,000,000)
Non-controlling interest arising from business combinations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,264,447	53,264,447
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,290,168	(91,290,168)	-	-	-
Legal reserve	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,429,234	-	(59,429,234)	-	-	-
Unrealised actuarial gains and losses - net of tax	27	-	-	-	-	48,852,103	48,852,103	-	-	-	48,852,103	467,627	49,319,730
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax	27	-	-	-	(631,585,552)	-	(631,585,552)	-	-	-	(631,585,552)	(4,276,576)	(635,862,128)
Realised losses from sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and impairment loss transferred to profit or loss - net of tax	27	-	-	-	112,913,937	-	112,913,937	-	-	-	112,913,937	1,086,359	114,000,296
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022		594,292,336	895,385,444	1,354,834	(1,895,365,381)	16,497,634	(1,878,867,747)	118,857,468	1,136,277,450	8,343,199,851	9,210,499,636	140,468,007	9,350,967,643

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements													
	Attributable to owners of the parent													
	Other components of equity													
	Unrealised gains (losses) on change in value of investments													
		Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Share premium Baht	Surplus from changes in interests in subsidiaries Baht	measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax Baht	Unrealised actuarial gains and losses - net of tax Baht	Total other components of equity Baht	Retained earnings			Total owners of the parent Baht	Non-controlling interests Baht	Total Baht
									Appropriated		Unappropriated Baht			
							Legal reserve Baht	General reserve Baht						
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2023		594,292,336	895,385,444	1,354,834	(1,895,365,381)	16,497,634	(1,878,867,747)	118,857,468	1,136,277,450	8,343,199,851	9,210,499,636	140,468,007	9,350,967,643	
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,759,440,740	1,759,440,740	23,148,718	1,782,589,458	
Dividend paid	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(742,853,645)	(742,853,645)	(9,723,833)	(752,577,478)	
Issue shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	
Change in the ownership interests in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)	(30)	
Transfer of unappropriated retained earnings	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,324,691	(61,324,691)	-	-	-	
Transfer to retained earnings		-	-	-	-	(4,198,223)	(4,198,223)	-	-	4,198,223	-	-	-	
Legal reserve	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,062,856	-	(1,062,856)	-	-	-	
Unrealised actuarial gains - net of tax	27	-	-	-	-	901,264	901,264	-	-	-	901,264	32,251	933,515	
Unrealised losses in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - net of tax	27	-	-	-	(1,415,958,408)	-	(1,415,958,408)	-	-	-	(1,415,958,408)	(18,206,481)	(1,434,164,889)	
Realised losses from sale of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and impairment loss transferred to profit or loss - net of tax	27	-	-	-	25,749,531	-	25,749,531	-	-	-	25,749,531	247,739	25,997,270	
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023		594,292,336	895,385,444	1,354,834	(3,285,574,258)	13,200,675	(3,272,373,583)	119,920,324	1,197,602,141	9,301,597,622	8,837,779,118	155,966,371	8,993,745,489	

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

Dhipaya Group Holdings Public Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity (Cont'd)

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Separate financial statements						Total Baht	
	Notes	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Share premium Baht	Other components of equity		Total		
				Unrealised actuarial gains and losses - net of tax Baht	Retained earnings (deficits)			
					Appropriated legal reserve Baht			Unappropriated Baht
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022		594,292,336	8,541,105,044	-	-	(14,413,359)	9,120,984,021	
Net profit		-	-	-	-	1,714,679,769	1,714,679,769	
Dividend paid	30	-	-	-	-	(1,069,589,305)	(1,069,589,305)	
Lagal reserve	29	-	-	-	59,429,234	(59,429,234)	-	
Unrealised actuarial gains - net of tax		-	-	247,816	-	-	247,816	
Closing balance as at 31 December 2022		<u>594,292,336</u>	<u>8,541,105,044</u>	<u>247,816</u>	<u>59,429,234</u>	<u>571,247,871</u>	<u>9,766,322,301</u>	
Opening balance as at 1 January 2023		594,292,336	8,541,105,044	247,816	59,429,234	571,247,871	9,766,322,301	
Net profit		-	-	-	-	219,762,177	219,762,177	
Dividend paid	30	-	-	-	-	(742,853,645)	(742,853,645)	
Unrealised actuarial gains - net of tax		-	-	804,510	-	-	804,510	
Closing balance as at 31 December 2023		<u>594,292,336</u>	<u>8,541,105,044</u>	<u>1,052,326</u>	<u>59,429,234</u>	<u>48,156,403</u>	<u>9,244,035,343</u>	

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

Dhipaya Group Holdings Public Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Consolidated		Separate	
	financial statements		financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Notes	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities				
Net direct premium written	34,119,435,591	31,639,295,817	-	-
Cash received (paid) for reinsurance	(9,699,344,279)	(8,184,701,836)	-	-
Losses incurred of direct insurance	(15,323,999,114)	(14,448,602,528)	-	-
Loss adjustment expenses of direct insurance	(542,035,757)	(486,088,613)	-	-
Commissions and brokerages of direct insurance	(3,075,275,988)	(2,961,220,022)	-	-
Other underwriting expenses	(1,445,820,891)	(1,523,914,125)	-	-
Cash received (paid) for other service income	(316,704,233)	48,411,933	-	-
Interest income	185,937,925	99,050,404	928,460	308,753
Dividend received	568,496,261	542,775,712	905,423,503	1,188,564,672
Other income	146,310,480	350,391,674	-	-
Operating expenses	(2,536,820,046)	(2,171,370,497)	(65,861,412)	(43,065,887)
Income tax paid	(531,944,996)	(161,942,580)	(9,285)	-
Cash received from financial assets	5,448,685,013	7,427,126,509	-	-
Cash used in financial assets	(7,106,704,388)	(8,127,105,334)	-	-
Others	332,947,702	(300,855,343)	748,570	(23,681)
Net cash from operating activities	223,163,280	1,741,251,171	841,229,836	1,145,783,857
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities				
<u>Cash provided from</u>				
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	602,028	2,970,521	-	-
Proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries	-	38,740,345	-	-
Cash provided from investing activities	602,028	41,710,866	-	-
<u>Cash used in</u>				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(124,231,301)	(61,837,164)	(41,273)	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(34,725,444)	(11,346,036)	(840,806)	-
Acquisition of investment in associate	15	(310,000,000)	-	-
Acquisition of investment in subsidiaries	15	(402,714,132)	-	(752,999,940)
Loan to related company	37	-	(90,000,000)	-
Cash used in investing activities	(158,956,745)	(785,897,332)	(90,882,079)	(752,999,940)
Net cash used in investing activities	(158,354,717)	(744,186,466)	(90,882,079)	(752,999,940)

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

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

	Notes	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
		2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares		20,000,000	60	-	-
Repayments on employee cash advances		-	(766)	-	(766)
Proceeds from advances from related company		-	-	-	(14,763,054)
Proceeds from advance to related company	37	-	-	16,000,000	-
Repayments for advance to related company	37	-	-	(16,000,000)	-
Proceeds from borrowings from financial institution	23	380,000,000	240,000,000	380,000,000	240,000,000
Repayments on borrowings from financial institution	23	(620,000,000)	-	(620,000,000)	-
Proceeds from borrowings from related party	23	385,000,000	532,000,000	385,000,000	532,000,000
Repayments on borrowings from related party	23	(917,000,000)	-	(917,000,000)	-
Proceeds from issuance of debenture	24	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000	-
Payments for deferred financing fee for debenture		(2,042,536)	-	(2,042,536)	-
Finance costs		(13,069,599)	(9,548,960)	(13,069,599)	(9,548,960)
Repayment on lease liabilities		(42,635,885)	(42,756,643)	(513,600)	(39,804)
Dividend paid	30	(758,295,142)	(1,081,024,633)	(742,853,645)	(1,069,589,305)
Net cash used in financing activities		(568,043,162)	(361,330,942)	(530,479,380)	(321,941,889)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents					
		(503,234,599)	635,733,763	219,868,377	70,842,028
Cash and cash equivalents					
as at the beginning of the year		3,110,863,748	2,475,129,985	71,302,688	460,660
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year					
		2,607,629,149	3,110,863,748	291,171,065	71,302,688
Significant non-cash transactions comprised of:					
Accounts payable - purchase of property, plant and equipment					
		18,776,797	18,306,116	-	-
Accounts payable - purchase of intangible assets					
		892,035	1,256,900	-	-
Acquisition of right-of-use assets					
	17	46,942,319	19,726,757	2,999,958	-
Transfers from land and buildings to investment property					
	16	3,673,969	-	-	-
Transfers from right-of-use asset to vehicles					
	17	3,598,507	-	-	-
Reclassify investments in securities with maturity not over 3 months from acquisition date from investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income to cash and cash equivalents					
		401,680,515	-	-	-

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

1. General information

Dhipaya Group Holdings Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public limited company which listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Thailand on 31 July 2020. The address of the Company’s registered office is as follows:

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

The principal business operations of the Company is holding investment in other companies.

The Company and its subsidiaries are subsequently referred as “the Group”.

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

2. Basis of preparation

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

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 8.

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

3. New and amended financial reporting standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) **IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts** IFRS 17 has replaced IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts that are effective for the accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Accounting policies

4.1 Principles of consolidation accounting

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using cost method.

(b) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interest in the subsidiary and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group loses control, joint control or significant influence over investments, any retained interest in the investment is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value becomes the initial carrying amount of the retained interest which is reclassified to investment in an associate, or a joint venture or a financial asset accordingly.

(c) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

(d) Equity method

The investment is initially recognised at cost which is consideration paid and directly attributable costs.

The Group's subsequently recognises shares of its associates' profits or losses and other comprehensive income in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. The subsequent cumulative movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in associates equals or exceeds its interest in the associates, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates.

(e) Intercompany transactions on consolidation

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

4.2 Business combination

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations with an exception on business combination under common control. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises.

- fair value of the assets transferred,
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree
- equity interests issued by the Group

Identifiable assets and liabilities acquired and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group initially recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree (for business combination achieved in stages) over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. In the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Acquisition-related cost

Acquisition-related cost are recognised as expenses in consolidated financial statements.

Step-up acquisition

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measured are recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in fair value of contingent consideration paid/received

Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured.

4.3 Revenue recognition

(a) Net premium earned

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

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

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

(b) Fee and commission income

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

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

(c) Interest income and dividends

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

(d) Gains (losses) on securities trading

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

(e) Other service income

Other service income are recognised on an accrual basis.

(f) Other income

Other income is recognised on the accrual basis.

4.4 Premium reserve

(a) Unearned premium reserve

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

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

(b) Unexpired risks reserve

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

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

4.5 Loss reserve and outstanding claims

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

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

4.6 Product classification

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

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

4.7 Liabilities adequacy testing

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

4.8 Commissions, brokerages and other expenses

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

Other expenses are recognised on the accrual basis.

4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

4.10 Premium due and uncollected

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

4.11 Reinsurance assets and due to reinsurers

(a) Reinsurance assets, net

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

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

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

(b) Amount due from reinsurance, net

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

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

(c) Due to reinsurers

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

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

4.12 Accounts receivable, net

Accounts receivable are stated at the net realisable value less allowance for doubtful account (if any). The Group provides allowance for doubtful accounts equal to the amount expected to be uncollectible approximately based on collection experience.

4.13 Financial asset

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

(a) Classification

The Group classifies its investments in securities as follows:

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

(b) Recognition and derecognition

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

(c) Measurement

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

(d) Debt instruments

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

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

(e) Equity instruments

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Impairment

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

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

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

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

4.14 Investment property

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

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

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

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

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

Building and improvements	20 years
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4.15 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.16 Goodwill

The measurement of goodwill at initial recognition is measured at the fair value of the acquisition, less the net recognized amount (fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less allowance for impairment. The Group assesses an impairment of goodwill annually, without consideration of indication that such goodwill may be impaired.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination.

4.17 Intangible assets

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

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

Computer software	5 - 7 years
Customer relationships	9.6 years

4.18 Leasehold rights

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

4.19 Impairment of assets

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

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

4.20 Leases

Leases - where the Group is the lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leases - where the Group is the lessor

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

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

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

4.21 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances

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

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

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

4.22 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective yield method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The Group derecognises borrowings from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

Finance costs are recognised by using the effective interest method.

4.23 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

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

(b) Defined contribution plan

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

(c) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

(d) Other long-term benefits

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

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

4.24 Current and deferred income taxes

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

Current tax

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

Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

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

4.25 Provisions

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

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

4.26 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

4.27 Dividend distribution

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

5. Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk

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

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

5.1.1 Market risk

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

a) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity analysis

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

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

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

* Holding all other variables constant

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements								
	2023								
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non- Interest bearing Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht			
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	402	-	-	2,147	-	-	59	2,608	0.15-0.60
Accrued investment income	21	20	4	-	-	-	-	45	0.06-4.94
Investment in securities	3,089	3,818	472	-	-	-	7,663	15,042	0.06-4.94
	3,512	3,838	476	2,147	-	-	7,722	17,695	
Financial liabilities									
Debenture, net	-	998	-	-	-	-	-	998	3.44
Lease liabilities	34	67	-	-	-	-	-	101	2.22-12.00
	34	1,065	-	-	-	-	-	1,099	

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Consolidated financial statements									
2022									
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 year Million Baht			
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	3,024	-	-	87	3,111	0.05-0.45
Accrued investment income	34	13	6	-	-	-	-	53	0.06-4.94
Investment in securities	2,800	2,483	891	-	-	-	8,757	14,931	0.06-4.94
	2,834	2,496	897	3,024	-	-	8,844	18,095	
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings from financial institution	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	3.18
Borrowings from related company	-	-	-	532	-	-	-	532	3.12-3.82
Lease liabilities	33	44	-	-	-	-	-	77	2.25-12.00
	273	44	-	532	-	-	-	849	
Separate financial statements									
2023									
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 year Million Baht			
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	291	-	-	-	291	0.30-0.55
Accrued investment income	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.94
Loan to related company	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	3.94
	-	91	-	291	-	-	-	382	
Financial liabilities									
Debenture, net	-	998	-	-	-	-	-	998	3.44
Lease liabilities	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	5.00-7.50
	1	1,001	-	-	-	-	-	1,002	

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	Separate financial statements								
	2022								
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rates			Non-Interest bearing Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 year Million Baht			
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	71	0.13-0.35
Accrued investment income	-	-	-	-	-	-	594	594	-
	-	-	-	71	-	-	594	665	
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings from financial institution	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	3.18
Borrowings from related company	-	-	-	532	-	-	-	532	3.12-3.82
Lease liabilities	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.50
	240	1	-	532	-	-	-	773	

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Impact to net profit		Impact to other components of equity	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Interest rate - increase 1%*	21,470,059	25,059,246	(112,038,099)	(104,701,788)
Interest rate - decrease 1%*	(5,277,533)	(2,296,327)	116,990,195	111,643,367

	Separate financial statements	
	Impact to net profit	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Interest rate - increase 1%*	2,911,611	712,927
Interest rate - decrease 1%*	(873,518)	(178,296)

* Holding all other variables constant

c) Price risk

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

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

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

Equity price risk sensitivity analysis

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

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Impact to net profit		Impact to other components of equity	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Equity prices				
- increase 1%*	22,111	172	44,273,943	47,420,213
Equity prices				
- decrease 1%*	(22,111)	(172)	(44,273,943)	(47,420,213)

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

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

5.1.2 Credit risk

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

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

a) Risk management

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

Risk assessment

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

Risk reporting

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

Risk management

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

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

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

b) **Impairment of financial assets**

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment in debt instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum credit risk exposure

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

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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a) **Financing arrangements**

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year		
- Bank overdraft	10,000,000	10,000,000
Expiring beyond one year		
- Bank loans	1,270,000,000	98,000,000
	1,280,000,000	108,000,000
	Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Floating rate		
Expiring beyond one year		
- Bank loans	1,270,000,000	98,000,000
	1,270,000,000	98,000,000

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b) Maturity of financial liabilities

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

Consolidated financial statements						
2023						
	On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities						
Debenture, net	-	-	1,002	-	1,002	998
Lease liabilities	-	34	67	-	101	101
	-	34	1,069	-	1,103	1,099
Consolidated financial statements						
2022						
	On demand	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht	Million Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institution	-	240	-	-	240	240
Borrowings from related company	-	532	-	-	532	532
Lease liabilities	-	33	44	-	77	77
	-	805	44	-	849	849

	Separate financial statements					
	2023					
	On demand Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Carrying amount Million Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities						
Debenture, net	-	-	1,002	-	1,002	998
Lease liabilities	-	1	3	-	4	4
	-	1	1,005	-	1,006	1,002
	Separate financial statements					
	2022					
	On demand Million Baht	Within 1 year Million Baht	1 - 5 years Million Baht	Over 5 years Million Baht	Total Million Baht	Carrying amount Million Baht
Maturity of financial liabilities						
Borrowings from financial institution	-	240	-	-	240	240
Borrowings from related company	-	532	-	-	532	532
Lease liabilities	-	-	1	-	1	1
	-	772	1	-	773	773

5.2 Capital management

5.2.1 Risk management

The objectives when managing capital are to:

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

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

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

6. Insurance risk

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

6.1 Underwriting risk

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

6.2 Reinsurance risk

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

6.3 Concentration of risks

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

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

Categories of products	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Fire	2,755,529,888	2,675,210,938
Marine and transportation	621,596,063	682,339,671
Motor	7,415,076,599	7,281,902,533
Personal accident	8,047,746,523	7,592,539,796
Miscellaneous	15,947,335,147	14,335,911,047
Total	34,787,284,220	32,567,903,985

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

Categories of products	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Fire	1,135,831,161	1,212,437,826
Marine and transportation	48,088,283	61,360,551
Motor	2,856,489,228	3,282,808,603
Personal accident	4,208,048,062	2,260,058,003
Miscellaneous	1,306,346,145	1,310,898,998
Total	9,554,802,879	8,127,563,981

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7. Fair value

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

	Consolidated financial statements				
	2023				
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets at FVPL	1,257,236	-	-	1,257,236	1,257,236
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	12,702,575,841	-	12,702,575,841	12,702,575,841
	1,257,236	12,702,575,841	-	12,703,833,077	12,703,833,077
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	2,337,932,877	2,337,932,877	2,335,572,145
	-	-	2,337,932,877	2,337,932,877	2,335,572,145
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Debenture, net	-	-	998,201,165	998,201,165	1,002,409,020
	-	-	998,201,165	998,201,165	1,002,409,020

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Consolidated financial statements					
2022					
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Financial assets at FVPL	10,821	-	-	10,821	10,821
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	12,204,090,083	-	12,204,090,083	12,204,090,083
	10,821	12,204,090,083	-	12,204,100,904	12,204,100,904
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	2,726,714,791	2,726,714,791	2,728,513,464
	-	-	2,726,714,791	2,726,714,791	2,728,513,464
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings from financial institution	-	-	240,000,000	240,000,000	240,000,000
Borrowings from related party	-	-	532,000,000	532,000,000	532,000,000
	-	-	772,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000
Separate financial statements					
2023					
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Loan to related company	-	-	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
	-	-	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Debenture, net	-	-	998,201,165	998,201,165	1,002,409,020
	-	-	998,201,165	998,201,165	1,002,409,020

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	Separate financial statements				
	2022				
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) Baht	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Borrowings from financial institution	-	-	240,000,000	240,000,000	240,000,000
Borrowings from related party	-	-	532,000,000	532,000,000	532,000,000
	-	-	772,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 %	2022 %
Financial institutions	24.96	32.63
Government and state enterprise	9.62	7.24
Other parties	65.42	60.13
Total	100.00	100.00

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

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2023			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Equity securities	1,257,236	-	-	1,257,236
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Government and state enterprise securities	-	1,020,167,308	-	1,020,167,308
Private enterprise debt securities	-	4,042,549,375	-	4,042,549,375
Equity securities	7,092,713,298	-	547,145,860	7,639,859,158
Total	7,093,970,534	5,062,716,683	547,145,860	12,703,833,077
	Consolidated financial statements			
	2022			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Equity securities	10,821	-	-	10,821
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
<u>Investment in securities</u>				
Government and state enterprise securities	-	753,818,339	-	753,818,339
Private enterprise debt securities	-	2,713,920,285	-	2,713,920,285
Equity securities	8,089,780,492	-	646,570,967	8,736,351,459
Total	8,089,791,313	3,467,738,624	646,570,967	12,204,100,904

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

	Consolidated financial statements			
	2023			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Assets				
Investment property (Note 16)	-	657,848,324	-	657,848,324
Total assets	-	657,848,324	-	657,848,324
	Consolidated financial statements			
	2022			
	Level 1 Baht	Level 2 Baht	Level 3 Baht	Total Baht
Assets				
Investment property (Note 16)	-	627,756,647	-	627,756,647
Total assets	-	627,756,647	-	627,756,647

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

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

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Financial instruments in level 1

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

Financial instruments in level 2

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

Investment property in level 2

Level 2 investment property including land and building. Land is determine using the market approach. Building and improvement are determine using the replacement cost approach as stated in Note 16.

Financial instruments in level 3

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

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

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

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Transfer between fair value hierarchy

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

Financial assets measured in level 3

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance of the year	646,570,967	807,213,255
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	47,634,012
Purchase	1,818,182	1,636,529
Gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(101,243,289)	(209,912,829)
Closing balance of the year	547,145,860	646,570,967

As at 31 December 2023, the discount rate used to compute the fair value is between 20.21% to 187.82% per annum (2022: 18.42% to 89.86% per annum), depending on risk premium of each security. Based on the sensitivity analysis, should the discount rate shifted up by +1%, the other comprehensive income would decrease by Baht 15.57 million (2022: Baht 18.34 million). On the other hand, should the discount rate shifted down by -1%, the other comprehensive income would increase by Baht 16.06 million (2022: Baht 19.94 million).

8. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

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

8.1 Impairment of premium receivable

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

8.2 Impairment on amount due from reinsurance

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

8.3 Buildings and equipment and intangible assets

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

8.4 Goodwill impairment

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budget approved by management covering a five-year to ten-year period.

Cash flows beyond the five-year and ten-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated in Note 18. These growth rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the industry in which each CGU operates.

8.5 Deferred tax

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

8.6 Valuation of Insurance contract liabilities

Claim liabilities

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

Claims incurred but not yet reported by insured (“IBNR”)

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

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

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

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

Unallocated loss adjustment expense (“ULAE”)

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

8.7 Unexpired risk reserve

Unexpired risks reserve has two components, the claims that may be incurred in respect of in-force policies which is calculated based on ultimate loss ratio described in Note 8.6, and other claim processing expenses detailed below.

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

8.8 Employee benefits obligations

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

8.9 Fair value of financial instruments

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

8.10 Impairment of financial assets

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

8.11 Determination of lease terms

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

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

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

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

8.12 Determination of discount rate applied to leases

The Group determines the incremental borrowing rate as follows:

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

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9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Cash on hand	1,404,767	1,380,915	10,000	10,000
Bank deposits held at call	2,204,543,867	3,109,482,833	291,161,065	71,292,688
Bank deposits with fixed maturity and certificate of deposits	1,832,428,466	1,832,418,332	-	-
Investment in securities with maturity not over 3 months from acquisition date	401,680,515	-	-	-
Total cash and deposits at financial institutions	4,440,057,615	4,943,282,080	291,171,065	71,302,688
<u>Less</u> Deposits at banks and other institutions with maturity over 3 months from acquisition date (Note 14)	(1,764,178,466)	(1,764,289,232)	-	-
Restricted deposit at banks	(68,250,000)	(68,129,100)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,607,629,149	3,110,863,748	291,171,065	71,302,688

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had placed fixed deposits totalling Baht 68.25 million (2022: Baht 68.13 million) as collaterals against bank overdrafts and as bail bond in cases where insured drivers have been charged with criminal offence and pledged with the registrar, in accordance with Section 19 of the Insurance Act B.E. 2535 (as stated in Notes 38 and 42).

10. Premium receivables, net

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Undue	5,927,840,462	4,606,242,253
Overdue		
Less than 30 days	465,417,564	487,462,330
31 - 60 days	201,065,666	216,303,652
61 - 90 days	137,775,296	191,684,112
91 days - 1 year	430,818,697	436,340,562
More than 1 year	346,723,404	378,352,164
Total premium receivables	7,509,641,089	6,316,385,073
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(186,379,041)	(168,266,547)
Premium receivables, net	7,323,262,048	6,148,118,526

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

11. Reinsurance assets, net

The Group has assets from reinsurance as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
<u>Insurance reserve to be called from reinsurance companies</u>		
Loss reserve	6,798,246,762	7,577,313,540
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(22,840,015)	(22,840,015)
<u>Premium reserve</u>		
- Unearned premium reserve (UPR)	14,006,064,873	13,539,136,429
- Unexpired risk reserve (URR)	-	-
Reinsurance assets, net	20,781,471,620	21,093,609,954

11.1 Loss reserve to be called from reinsurance companies

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	7,577,313,540	6,897,749,138
Claims and loss adjustment recovery and incurred during the year	8,730,185,972	11,579,807,327
Change in claim reserve of claim recovery and incurred in previous year	1,011,470,176	(272,091,414)
Change in claim reserve recovery from change in assumptions during the year	(56,182,534)	(21,471,360)
Claims and loss adjustment recovery settled during the year	(10,464,540,392)	(10,606,717,092)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	36,941
Closing balance for the year	6,798,246,762	7,577,313,540

11.2 Unearned premium reserve

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	13,539,136,429	11,429,855,529
Ceded premium written for the year	25,232,506,873	24,440,340,004
Ceded premium earned in the year	(24,765,578,429)	(22,331,495,093)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	435,989
Closing balance for the year	14,006,064,873	13,539,136,429

12. Amount due from reinsurance, net

The Group has amount due from reinsurance as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Amounts deposited on reinsurance	-	3,183
Due from reinsurers	4,752,818,088	4,600,925,363
	4,752,818,088	4,600,928,546
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(889,935,141)	(906,629,423)
Amount due from reinsurance, net	3,862,882,947	3,694,299,123

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Undue	34,422,064	20,527,651
Overdue		
Less than 12 months	1,546,771,695	2,329,920,513
1 - 2 years	942,806,300	1,017,126,693
More than 2 years	2,228,818,029	1,233,350,506
Total due from reinsurers	4,752,818,088	4,600,925,363

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

13. Accounts receivable, net

The Group has trade receivables, included in trade and other receivables in statements of financial position, can analyse aging as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Within 3 months	1,142,665	6,002,405	2,682,888	-
3 - 6 months	23,922	48,073	-	-
6 - 12 months	38,958	118,352	-	-
Over 12 months	4,723,833	4,572,765	-	-
Total accounts receivable	5,929,378	10,741,595	2,682,888	-
<u>Less</u> Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,995,319)	(1,991,407)	-	-
Accounts receivable, net	3,934,059	8,750,188	2,682,888	-

14. Investment in securities, net

The Group has investment in securities as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023	
	Cost/ Amortised cost Baht	Fair Value Baht
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	3,395	1,257,236
Total	3,395	1,257,236
<u>Add</u> Unrealised gains	1,253,841	-
Total investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,257,236	1,257,236
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprise securities	1,035,304,326	1,020,167,308
Private enterprise debt securities	4,072,988,194	4,042,549,375
Equity securities	11,704,059,591	7,639,859,158
Total	16,812,352,111	12,702,575,841
<u>Less</u> Unrealised losses	(4,109,776,270)	-
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,702,575,841	12,702,575,841
Investment measured at amortised cost		
Government and state enterprise securities	383,860,823	
Private enterprise debt securities	180,000,000	
Deposit at banks (Note 9)	1,764,178,466	
Savings lottery	10,000,000	
Total	2,338,039,289	
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	(106,412)	
Total investment measured at amortised cost	2,337,932,877	
Total investments in securities, net	15,041,765,954	

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	Consolidated financial statements	
	2022	
	Cost/ Amortised cost Baht	Fair Value Baht
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	3,395	10,821
Total	3,395	10,821
<u>Add</u> Unrealised gains	7,426	-
Total investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,821	10,821
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government and state enterprise securities	761,747,670	753,818,339
Private enterprise debt securities	2,742,413,386	2,713,920,285
Equity securities	11,048,658,876	8,736,351,459
Total	14,552,819,932	12,204,090,083
<u>Less</u> Unrealised losses	(2,348,729,849)	-
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,204,090,083	12,204,090,083
Investment measured at amortised cost		
Government and state enterprise securities	772,582,301	
Private enterprise debt securities	180,000,000	
Deposit at banks (Note 9)	1,764,289,232	
Savings lottery	10,000,000	
Total	2,726,871,533	
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	(156,742)	
Total investment measured at amortised cost	2,726,714,791	
Total investments in securities, net	14,930,815,695	

14.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

Consolidated financial statements				
2023				
Period to maturity				
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Government and state enterprise securities	182,106,607	201,754,216	-	383,860,823
Private enterprise debt securities	-	180,000,000	-	180,000,000
Deposit at banks	1,764,178,466	-	-	1,764,178,466
Savings lottery	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	-	(106,412)	-	(106,412)
Total	1,946,285,073	391,647,804	-	2,337,932,877

Consolidated financial statements				
2022				
Period to maturity				
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
Government and state enterprise securities	501,656,521	270,925,780	-	772,582,301
Private enterprise debt securities	-	180,000,000	-	180,000,000
Deposit at banks	1,764,289,232	-	-	1,764,289,232
Savings lottery	-	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
<u>Less</u> Expected credit loss	-	(156,742)	-	(156,742)
Total	2,265,945,753	460,769,038	-	2,726,714,791

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group received interest income from financial assets at amortised cost amounts of Baht 43.94 million (2022: Baht 24.86 million).

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b) **Fair values of financial assets at amortised cost**

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

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

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

c) **Financial assets pledged as security**

As at 31 December 2023, the Group pledge bonds, debenture, savings lottery and fixed deposit at the carrying amounts of Baht 369.69 million (2022: Baht 717.57 million) as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar, collateral for underwriting policies and collateral in case of the insured driver is an alleged offender (as stated in Notes 39 and 42).

d) **Loss allowance**

Debt securities that are measured at amortised cost

	Consolidated financial statements		
	2023		
	Gross carrying value Baht	Expected credit loss Baht	Carrying value Baht
Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	2,338,039,289	(106,412)	2,337,932,877
Total	2,338,039,289	(106,412)	2,337,932,877

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	Consolidated financial statements		
	2022		
	Gross carrying value Baht	Expected credit loss Baht	Carrying value Baht
Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	2,726,871,533	(156,742)	2,726,714,791
Total	2,726,871,533	(156,742)	2,726,714,791

14.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Financial assets at FVOCI comprise the following investments:

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Investments in equity investments		
- Listed securities	7,092,713,298	8,093,613,013
- Unlisted securities	547,145,860	642,738,446
Investments in debt securities		
- Listed bonds	5,062,716,683	3,467,738,624
Total	12,702,575,841	12,204,090,083

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

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

Disposals of equity and debt investments

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

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

Investment income from debt investments

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

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,793,552,053)	(792,668,736)
(Gains)/losses reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss on the sale of investments at FVOCI (reclassified FVOCI reserve in other comprehensive income to profit or loss)	32,496,588	142,500,370
Dividends from equity investments at FVOCI recognised as income on investments in profit or loss		
- Related to investments derecognised during the year	29,799,082	31,600,640
- Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	539,304,063	511,175,073
Expected credit losses for debt investments at FVOCI recognised in profit or loss (12 months expected credit losses / Lifetime expected credit losses) (Reversal)	852,029	(2,178,068)

Significant acquisitions and disposals during the year

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

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

c) **Financial assets pledged as security**

As at 31 December 2023, the Group pledged debenture at the carrying amounts of Baht 851.30 million (2022: Baht 636.59 million) as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar (as stated in Notes 39).

d) **Loss allowance**

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

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

14.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial assets measured at FVPL include the following:

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

b) **Amounts recognised in profit or loss**

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

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

Significant acquisitions and disposals during the year

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

14.4 Disclosure on fair value of investments

The fair value measurement of investments were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		
	2023		
	Opening fair value Baht	Changes in fair value Baht	Ending fair value Baht
Financial assets only give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates except for financial assets for trading as defined by TFRS9 (when announced) or financial assets managed by the Group and performance evaluated on a fair value basis	6,196,252,088	1,202,036,740	7,398,288,828
Financial assets defined as held-for-sell	10,821	1,246,415	1,257,236
Others	8,736,351,459	(1,096,492,301)	7,639,859,158

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	Consolidated financial statements		
	2022		
	Opening fair value Baht	Changes in fair value Baht	Ending fair value Baht
Financial assets only give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates except for financial assets for trading as defined by TFRS9 (when announced) or financial assets managed by the Group and performance evaluated on a fair value basis	6,704,999,583	(508,747,495)	6,196,252,088
Financial assets defined as held-for-sell	14,069	(3,248)	10,821
Others	8,218,671,099	517,680,360	8,736,351,459

15. Investment in associate and subsidiaries

15.1 Investments in associate

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, investment in an associate was as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Consolidated financial information			
			Investment portion held by the Group		Investment at equity method	
			2023 %	2022 %	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Associate						
Mee Tee Mee Ngern Company Limited	Thailand	Land loan and consignment business	30.99	30.99	319,814,413	304,266,179

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a) **Movements of investments in an associate are as follows:**

	Consolidated financial information	
	Investment in equity method	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening net book value	304,266,179	-
Increase in investment	-	310,000,000
Share of net gain (loss)	15,548,234	(5,733,821)
Closing net book value	319,814,413	304,266,179

On 31 May 2022, the Board of Director passed a resolution at the Board of Directors' meeting No. 5/2565 to approve TIP Exponential Co., Ltd. ("TIP X"), a subsidiary in which the Company holds 99.99%, of acquiring Mee Tee Mee Ngern Co., Ltd. with ordinary shares of 31,000,000 at Baht 10 per share, totaling Baht 310,000,000 and the Group paid for the paid-up share capital of 31,000,000 at Baht 10 per share, totaling Baht 310,000,000 on 12 July 2022 and 30 September 2022.

b) **Summarised financial information for associates**

The table below is summarised of financial information for associates that are material to the Group. The financial information is included in associates own financial statements which has been adjusted with the adjustments necessary for the equity method including, adjusting fair value and differences in accounting policy.

	Mee Tee Mee Ngern Company Limited	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
<i>Summarised of performance</i>		
Revenue	190,559,088	510,191
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	50,155,593	(18,472,983)
Total comprehensive income	50,155,593	(18,472,983)
<i>Summarised of statement of financial position</i>		
Current assets	953,681,698	924,624,965
Non-current assets	4,041,413,349	77,148,821
Total assets	4,995,095,047	1,001,773,786
Current liabilities	38,944,731	6,662,782
Non-current liabilities	3,924,467,834	13,574,291
Total liabilities	3,963,412,565	20,237,073
Net assets	1,031,682,482	981,536,713
Group's share in associates (%)	30.99	30.99
Group's share in associates (Baht)	319,814,413	304,266,179
Goodwill	-	-
Associates carrying amount	319,814,413	304,266,179

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15.2 Investments in subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the subsidiaries included in consolidated financial statement are listed below.

	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Relationship	Investment portion held by the Group		Separate financial statements	
				2023	2022	Investment at cost	
				%	%	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Subsidiary company							
Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited (“Dhipaya Insurance”)	Non-life insurance	Thailand	Direct shareholding	99.05	99.05	9,135,387,380	9,135,387,380
TIP ISB Company Limited (“TIP ISB”)	Investment	Thailand	Direct shareholding	99.99	99.99	199,999,980	199,999,970
TIP IB Company Limited (“TIP IB”)	Investment	Thailand	Direct shareholding	99.99	99.99	240,999,980	240,999,970
TIP Exponential Company Limited (“TIP X st ”)	Investment	Thailand	Direct shareholding	99.99	99.99	312,999,980	312,999,970
Amity Insurance Broker Company Limited (“Amity”)	Non-life insurance broker	Thailand	Indirect shareholding via TIP ISB	74.99	74.99	-	-
DP Survey & Law Company Limited (“DP Survey”)	Surveyor	Thailand	Indirect shareholding via TIP ISB	74.99	74.99	-	-
Dhipaya Training Centre Company Limited (“Dhipaya Training Centre”)	Training center	Thailand	Indirect shareholding via Dhipaya Insurance, Amity, DP Survey	69.90	69.90	-	-
Insurverse Public Company Limited (“Insurverse”)	Non-life insurance	Thailand	Indirect shareholding via TIP IB	79.99	79.99	-	-

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Movements of investments in subsidiaries are as follows:

	Separate	
	financial statements	
	Investment at cost method	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Opening net book value	9,889,387,290	9,136,387,350
Increase in investment	30	752,999,940
Closing net book value	9,889,387,320	9,889,387,290

On 25 January 2022, the Board of Directors' Meeting No.1/2565 passed a resolution to invest in TIP ISB Company Limited in 15,000,000 additional ordinary shares at Baht 10 per share, totaling Baht 150,000,000.

On 23 February 2022, the Board of Directors' Meeting No.2/2565 passed a resolution to invest in TIP ISB Company Limited in 4,900,000 additional ordinary shares at Baht 10 per share, totaling Baht 49,000,000.

On 29 March 2022, the Board of Directors' Meeting No.3/2565 passed a resolution to invest in TIP IB Company Limited which is a newly incorporated company, with ordinary shares of 99,997 at Baht 10 per share, totaling Baht 999,970. TIP IB Company Limited was registered with Department of Business Development on 11 May 2022.

On 28 April 2022, the Board of Directors' Meeting No.4/2565 passed a resolution to invest in TIP IB Company Limited in 24,000,000 additional ordinary shares at Baht 10 per share, totaling Baht 240,000,000.

On 31 May 2022, the Board of Directors' Meeting No.5/2565 passed a resolution to invest in TIP Exponential Company Limited which is a newly incorporated company, with ordinary shares of 999,997 at Baht 10 per share, totaling Baht 9,999,970. TIP Exponential Company Limited was registered with Department of Business Development on 27 June 2022.

On 26 July 2022, the Board of Directors' Meeting No.7/2565 passed a resolution to invest in TIP Exponential Company Limited in 30,300,000 additional ordinary shares at Baht 10 per share, totaling Baht 303,000,000.

On 23 May 2023, the Board of Directors' Meeting No.2 of TIP IB Company Limited passed a resolution to invest in Insurverse in the original proportions in 800,000 additional ordinary shares at Baht 100 per share, totalling Baht 80,000,000.

On 8 August 2023, the shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 1 of Insurverse Public Company Limited ('Insurverse') passed a resolution to approve increase the authorised share capital from 5,700,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 100 per share to 6,700,000 ordinary shares with a par value of Baht 100 per share.

16. Investment property, net

	Consolidated financial statements		
	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2022			
Cost	136,804,876	105,883,496	242,688,372
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(93,189,118)	(93,189,118)
Net book amount	136,804,876	12,694,378	149,499,254
For the year ended 31 December 2022			
Opening net book amount	136,804,876	12,694,378	149,499,254
Transferred in/(out) (Note 17.1)	743,505	1,935,257	2,678,762
Depreciation	-	(1,974,974)	(1,974,974)
Closing net book amount	137,548,381	12,654,661	150,203,042
As at 31 December 2022			
Cost	137,548,381	121,512,455	259,060,836
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(108,857,794)	(108,857,794)
Net book amount	137,548,381	12,654,661	150,203,042
Fair value (Note 7)	569,130,476	58,626,171	627,756,647

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	Consolidated financial statements		
	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Total Baht
As at 1 January 2023			
Cost	137,548,381	121,512,455	259,060,836
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(108,857,794)	(108,857,794)
Net book amount	137,548,381	12,654,661	150,203,042
For the year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book amount	137,548,381	12,654,661	150,203,042
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 17.1)	2,230,514	1,443,455	3,673,969
Depreciation	-	(2,013,110)	(2,013,110)
Closing net book amount	139,778,895	12,085,006	151,863,901
As at 31 December 2023			
Cost	139,778,895	135,372,781	275,151,676
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(123,287,775)	(123,287,775)
Net book amount	139,778,895	12,085,006	151,863,901
Fair value (Note 7)	596,431,492	61,416,832	657,848,324

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

For the year 2023, the Group's investment properties were valued as at 11 August 2023 by independent professionally qualified valuers (2022: as at 11 August 2020), who hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and segments of the investment properties valued. For all investment properties, their current use equates to the highest and best use. Management have considered and believed that there is no factor which will significantly affect the latest valuation amount of Baht 658 million (2022: Baht 628 million).

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

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

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Rental and service income	23,673,566	21,104,011
Direct operating expense arise from investment property that generated rental and service income	7,798,107	6,653,197
Direct operating expense arise from investment property that did not generated rental and service income	1,027,591	1,735,622

17. Property, plant and equipment, net

17.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated financial statements					Total Baht
	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Fixtures and equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Assets under construction Baht	
At 1 January 2022						
Cost	473,825,365	1,215,540,724	652,741,144	129,015,942	41,388,663	2,512,511,838
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(487,891,561)	(518,458,843)	(116,786,593)	-	(1,123,136,997)
Net book amount	473,825,365	727,649,163	134,282,301	12,229,349	41,388,663	1,389,374,841
For the year ended 31 December 2022						
Opening net book amount	473,825,365	727,649,163	134,282,301	12,229,349	41,388,663	1,389,374,841
Acquisition of subsidiaries	15,694,000	13,077,454	3,407,355	1,613,215	-	33,792,024
Additions	-	479,105	19,870,128	1,550,471	55,851,598	77,751,302
Disposals	-	-	(7,221)	(3,735,897)	-	(3,743,118)
Write-off	-	-	(16,220)	-	-	(16,220)
Transfers in/(out)	-	57,757,257	14,502,484	-	(72,259,741)	-
Transferred from (to) investment properties (Note 16)	(743,505)	(1,935,257)	-	-	-	(2,678,762)
Transferred from right-of-use assets (Note 17.2)	-	-	-	898,228	-	898,228
Depreciation charge	-	(63,570,170)	(42,482,307)	(5,857,787)	-	(111,910,264)
Closing net book amount	488,775,860	733,457,552	129,556,520	6,697,579	24,980,520	1,383,468,031
At 31 December 2022						
Cost	488,775,860	1,281,444,718	742,822,723	114,976,552	24,980,520	2,653,000,373
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(547,987,166)	(613,266,203)	(108,278,973)	-	(1,269,532,342)
Net book amount	488,775,860	733,457,552	129,556,520	6,697,579	24,980,520	1,383,468,031

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	Consolidated financial statements					Total Baht
	Land Baht	Buildings and improvements Baht	Fixtures and equipment Baht	Vehicles Baht	Assets under construction Baht	
At 1 January 2023						
Cost	488,775,860	1,281,444,718	742,822,723	114,976,552	24,980,520	2,653,000,373
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(547,987,166)	(613,266,203)	(108,278,973)	-	(1,269,532,342)
Net book amount	488,775,860	733,457,552	129,556,520	6,697,579	24,980,520	1,383,468,031
For the year ended 31 December 2023						
Opening net book amount	488,775,860	733,457,552	129,556,520	6,697,579	24,980,520	1,383,468,031
Additions	-	3,184,041	40,400,919	1,706,593	79,410,429	124,701,982
Disposals	-	-	(20,301)	(1,990,941)	-	(2,011,242)
Write-off	-	(48,048)	(107)	(6,542)	-	(54,697)
Transfers in/(out)	-	86,334,661	17,900,288	-	(104,234,949)	-
Transferred from (to) investment properties (Note 16)	(2,230,514)	(1,443,455)	-	-	-	(3,673,969)
Transferred from right-of-use assets (Note 17.2)	-	-	-	3,598,507	-	3,598,507
Depreciation charge	-	(65,675,323)	(45,231,829)	(4,140,921)	-	(115,048,073)
Closing net book amount	486,545,346	755,809,428	142,605,490	5,864,275	156,000	1,390,980,539
At 31 December 2023						
Cost	486,545,346	1,356,953,562	763,886,175	121,334,023	156,000	2,728,875,106
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-	(601,144,134)	(621,280,685)	(115,469,748)	-	(1,337,894,567)
Net book amount	486,545,346	755,809,428	142,605,490	5,864,275	156,000	1,390,980,539

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Notes to consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Separate financial statements
	Fixtures and equipment Baht
At 1 January 2023	
Cost	-
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	-
Net book amount	-
For the year ended 31 December 2023	
Opening net book amount	-
Additions	41,273
Depreciation charge	(68)
Closing net book amount	41,205
At 31 December 2023	
Cost	41,273
<u>Less</u> Accumulated depreciation	(68)
Net book amount	41,205

17.2 Right-of-use asset

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Land Baht	Buildings Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022				
Cost	37,221,512	18,539,536	83,551,325	139,312,373
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(13,690,579)</u>	<u>(13,839,844)</u>	<u>(30,359,367)</u>	<u>(57,889,790)</u>
Net book amount	23,530,933	4,699,692	53,191,958	81,422,583
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book amount	23,530,933	4,699,692	53,191,958	81,422,583
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	2,155,747	2,606,987	4,762,734
Additions	8,026,311	7,663,962	5,665,884	21,356,157
Transferred to property, plant and equipment (Note 17.1)	-	-	(898,228)	(898,228)
Amortisation charge	<u>(7,127,156)</u>	<u>(6,428,210)</u>	<u>(19,043,945)</u>	<u>(32,599,311)</u>
Closing net book amount	24,430,088	8,091,191	41,522,656	74,043,935
At 31 December 2022				
Cost	45,247,823	28,359,246	89,966,195	163,573,264
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(20,817,735)</u>	<u>(20,268,055)</u>	<u>(48,443,539)</u>	<u>(89,529,329)</u>
Net book amount	24,430,088	8,091,191	41,522,656	74,043,935

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	Consolidated financial statements			
	Land Baht	Buildings Baht	Vehicles Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2023				
Cost	45,247,823	28,359,246	89,966,195	163,573,264
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(20,817,735)	(20,268,055)	(48,443,539)	(89,529,329)
Net book amount	24,430,088	8,091,191	41,522,656	74,043,935
For the year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book amount	24,430,088	8,091,191	41,522,656	74,043,935
Additions	-	8,779,804	38,162,515	46,942,319
Transferred to property, plant and equipment (Note 17.1)	-	-	(3,598,507)	(3,598,507)
Amortisation charge	(7,136,411)	(7,513,245)	(22,069,553)	(36,719,209)
Closing net book amount	17,293,677	9,357,750	54,017,111	80,668,538
At 31 December 2023				
Cost	45,247,823	37,139,050	120,682,803	203,069,676
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(27,954,146)	(27,781,300)	(66,665,692)	(122,401,138)
Net book amount	17,293,677	9,357,750	54,017,111	80,668,538

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	<u>Separate financial statements</u>
	<u>Vehicles</u>
	<u>Baht</u>
At 1 January 2022	
Cost	-
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>-</u>
Net book amount	<u>-</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2022	
Opening net book amount	-
Additions	993,215
Amortisation charge	<u>(50,069)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>943,146</u>
At 31 December 2022	
Cost	993,215
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(50,069)</u>
Net book amount	<u>943,146</u>

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	Separate financial statements
	Vehicles
	Baht
At 1 January 2023	
Cost	993,215
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(50,069)</u>
Net book amount	943,146
For the year ended 31 December 2023	
Opening net book amount	943,146
Additions	2,999,958
Amortisation charge	<u>(487,602)</u>
Closing net book amount	3,455,502
At 31 December 2023	
Cost	3,993,173
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	<u>(537,671)</u>
Net book amount	3,455,502

Related lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 26.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the lease payments resulting from lease and service contracts which are not capitalised comprised of variable lease payments amounting to Baht 5.74 million (2022: Baht 2.54 million), short-term leases amounting to Baht 4.48 million (2022: 0.81 million), and low-value leases amounting to Baht 31.77 million (2022: Baht 29.34 million). Total cash outflow for leases repayment during the year ended 31 December 2023 was Baht 84.62 million (2022: Baht 69.44 million).

18. Goodwill

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
At 1 January		
Cost	248,455,379	-
<u>Less</u> Accumulated impairment	-	-
Net book amount	248,455,379	-
For the year ended 31 December		
Opening net book amount	248,455,379	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	248,455,379
Impairment charge	-	-
Closing net book amount	248,455,379	248,455,379
At 31 December		
Cost	248,455,379	248,455,379
<u>Less</u> Accumulated impairment	-	-
Net book amount	248,455,379	248,455,379

Goodwill is allocated to a cash generating unit (CGU) identified according to business segment.

A segment-level summary of the goodwill allocation is presented below;

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023	2022
	Baht	Baht
Goodwill allocation to;		
Non-life insurance business	194,952,524	194,952,524
Insurance supported business	53,502,855	53,502,855
Total	248,455,379	248,455,379

Impairment assessment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 8.4. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group tested impairment of the goodwill and considered that there is no impairment for the goodwill.

Management determined growth rate from budget based on past performance and its expectations of market development.

The recoverable amount goodwill is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year to ten-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year and ten-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates which does not exceed the long-term average market growth rate for the business in which the Group operates.

The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations are as follows:

	Non-life insurance business	Insurance supported business
Revenue growth rate (%)	5.00 - 139.07	9.85 - 65.08
Pre-tax discount rate (%)	10.58	11.41 - 11.55

Management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the forecasts included in industry reports. The discount rates used are pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant segments.

The key assumption that will affect the value in use is discount rate. The management has considered the sensitivity of the change in the discount rate. If the pre-tax discount had been 1% per annum higher than management's estimate, the value in use is still higher than the carrying value and no impairment recognised.

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19. Intangible assets, net

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Computer software Baht	Computer software under installation Baht	Customer relationships Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2022				
Cost	311,912,078	9,839,660	-	321,751,738
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(271,882,236)	-	-	(271,882,236)
Net book amount	40,029,842	9,839,660	-	49,869,502
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Opening net book amount	40,029,842	9,839,660	-	49,869,502
Acquisition of subsidiaries	29,456	1,040,000	17,900,000	18,969,456
Additions	7,105,236	5,114,700	-	12,219,936
Transfers in/(out)	6,881,882	(6,744,500)	-	137,382
Amortisation charge	(15,351,736)	-	(1,094,770)	(16,446,506)
Closing net book amount	38,694,680	9,249,860	16,805,230	64,749,770
At 31 December 2022				
Cost	326,901,889	9,249,860	17,900,000	354,051,749
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(288,207,209)	-	(1,094,770)	(289,301,979)
Net book amount	38,694,680	9,249,860	16,805,230	64,749,770

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	Consolidated financial statements			
	Computer software Baht	Computer software under installation Baht	Customer relationships Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2023				
Cost	326,901,889	9,249,860	17,900,000	354,051,749
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(288,207,209)	-	(1,094,770)	(289,301,979)
Net book amount	38,694,680	9,249,860	16,805,230	64,749,770
For the year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net book amount	38,694,680	9,249,860	16,805,230	64,749,770
Additions	6,629,910	27,730,669	-	34,360,579
Write off	(6,124)	(2,272,360)	-	(2,278,484)
Transfers in/(out)	10,100,083	(10,100,083)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(15,383,852)	-	(1,867,248)	(17,251,100)
Closing net book amount	40,034,697	24,608,086	14,937,982	79,580,765
At 31 December 2023				
Cost	343,131,882	24,608,086	17,900,000	385,639,968
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	(303,097,185)	-	(2,962,018)	(306,059,203)
Net book amount	40,034,697	24,608,086	14,937,982	79,580,765

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	Separate financial statements
	Computer software under installation Baht
At 1 January 2023	
Cost	-
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	-
Net book amount	-
For the year ended 31 December 2023	
Opening net book amount	-
Additions	840,806
Amortisation charge	-
Closing net book amount	840,806
At 31 December 2023	
Cost	840,806
<u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	-
Net book amount	840,806

20. Deferred income tax

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Deferred tax assets	1,477,534,676	1,106,682,418
Deferred tax liabilities	(250,767)	(1,484)
Deferred tax assets, net	1,477,283,909	1,106,680,934

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance as at 1 January	1,106,680,934	1,028,318,403
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	(7,065,312)
Change in net deferred tax per Statement of Income (Note 34)	18,599,409	(32,788,780)
Change in net deferred tax per Statement of Comprehensive Income	352,003,566	118,216,623
Closing balance as at 31 December	1,477,283,909	1,106,680,934

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

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Balance as of 1 January 2023 Baht	Charges to profit or loss Baht	Charges to other comprehensive income Baht	Balance as of 31 December 2023 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for losses incurred but not yet reported (IBNR)	60,245,971	25,808,131	-	86,054,102
Allowance for doubtful accounts	105,377,733	5,294,690	-	110,672,423
Allowance for impairment of investments	26,207,509	-	-	26,207,509
Loss reserves	222,420,706	(37,203,938)	-	185,216,768
Employee benefit obligations	94,700,833	7,992,778	(32,251)	102,661,360
Unrealised losses on the change in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive Income	469,841,256	-	352,035,817	821,877,073
Unearned premium reserves	108,667,367	18,393,959	-	127,061,326
Accumulated Depreciation of intangible assets	6,301,291	75,318	-	6,376,609
Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve (ULAE)	12,919,752	(1,512,246)	-	11,407,506
	1,106,682,418	18,848,692	352,003,566	1,477,534,676
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised gain on the change in value of trading securities	(1,484)	(249,283)	-	(250,767)
	(1,484)	(249,283)	-	(250,767)
Deferred tax assets, net	1,106,680,934	18,599,409	352,003,566	1,477,283,909

Dhipaya Group Holdings Public Company Limited
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For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Consolidated financial statements				Balance as of 31 December 2022 Baht
	Balance as of 1 January 2022 Baht	Acquisition of subsidiaries Baht	Charges to profit or loss Baht	Charges to other comprehensive income Baht	
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for losses incurred but not yet reported (IBNR)	53,658,542	19,932	6,567,497	-	60,245,971
Allowance for doubtful accounts	106,316,219	927,262	(1,865,748)	-	105,377,733
Allowance for impairment of Investments	26,207,509	-	-	-	26,207,509
Loss reserves	193,273,882	4	29,146,820	-	222,420,706
Employee benefit obligations	102,453,194	3,695,017	820,601	(12,267,979)	94,700,833
Unrealised losses on the change in value of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive Income	347,484,777	(8,128,123)	-	130,484,602	469,841,256
Unearned premium reserves	166,684,182	596	(58,017,411)	-	108,667,367
Accumulated Depreciation of intangible assets	10,666,112	(3,580,000)	(784,821)	-	6,301,291
Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve (ULAE)	21,576,120	-	(8,656,368)	-	12,919,752
	<u>1,028,320,537</u>	<u>(7,065,312)</u>	<u>(32,789,430)</u>	<u>118,216,623</u>	<u>1,106,682,418</u>
Deferred tax liabilities					
Unrealised gain on the change in value of trading securities	(2,134)	-	650	-	(1,484)
	<u>(2,134)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,484)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net	<u>1,028,318,403</u>	<u>(7,065,312)</u>	<u>(32,788,780)</u>	<u>118,216,623</u>	<u>1,106,680,934</u>

As at 31 December 2023, the Group does not recognise deferred tax asset of Baht 48.40 million (2022: Baht 20.25 million), to carry forward against future taxable income; these cumulative tax losses of Baht 242.01 million (2022: Baht 101.27 million) will expire within 2028 and 2027, respectively. The Company does not recognise deferred tax asset of Baht 33.55 million (2022: Baht 15.49 million), to carry forward against future taxable income; these cumulative tax losses of Baht 167.75 million (2022: Baht 77.44 million) will expire within 2028 and 2027, respectively.

21. Insurance contract liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance contract liabilities Baht	Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht	Net Baht	Insurance contract liabilities Baht	Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht	Net Baht
Claim liabilities						
- Reported claims	7,662,166,237	(5,963,594,429)	1,698,571,808	8,850,032,461	(6,686,457,230)	2,163,575,231
- Claims incurred but not reported	1,287,288,947	(811,812,318)	475,476,629	1,233,844,910	(868,016,294)	365,828,616
Premium liabilities						
- Unearned premium reserve	18,461,231,367	(14,006,064,873)	4,455,166,494	17,331,833,797	(13,539,136,430)	3,792,697,367
Total	27,410,686,551	(20,781,471,620)	6,629,214,931	27,415,711,168	(21,093,609,954)	6,322,101,214

21.1 Claim liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	10,083,877,371	8,716,461,097
Claims and loss adjustment expenses incurred during the year	14,545,895,533	17,531,271,834
Change in claim reserve of claim incurred in previous year	1,376,821,853	(130,329,343)
Change in claim reserve from change in assumptions during the year	65,275,451	(31,913,616)
Claims and loss adjustment expenses paid during the year	(17,122,415,024)	(16,001,749,227)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	136,626
Closing balance for the year	8,949,455,184	10,083,877,371

21.2 Unearned premium reserve

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	17,331,833,797	15,536,946,215
Premium written for the year	34,787,284,220	32,567,903,985
Premium earned in the year	(33,657,886,650)	(30,773,541,710)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	525,307
Closing balance for the year	18,461,231,367	17,331,833,797

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had not provided for unexpired risk reserve for the amount of Baht 9,139.86 million (2022: Baht 8,849.98 million) since unexpired risk reserve was lower than unearned premium reserve.

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21.3 Gross claim development table

Accident Year / Reporting Year	Consolidated financial statements						Total Baht
	prior 2019 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	
Gross estimate of cumulative claim cost							
- As at accident year		10,495,577,458	12,357,914,233	15,824,079,345	16,909,594,731	14,123,317,368	
- One year later		12,124,981,202	12,082,864,335	16,653,210,037	18,858,215,933		
- Two years later		12,046,472,788	11,982,256,398	16,791,025,923			
- Three years later		11,920,045,799	11,955,487,523				
- Four years later		12,005,927,197					
Current estimate of ultimate loss	108,145,659,321	12,006,551,063	11,957,091,884	16,794,018,561	18,865,015,855	14,110,352,361	
Cumulative payments	(107,934,934,665)	(11,790,112,226)	(11,382,180,838)	(15,619,527,879)	(16,443,163,246)	(9,781,887,948)	
Total	210,724,656	216,438,837	574,911,046	1,174,490,682	2,421,852,609	4,328,464,413	8,926,882,243
Foreign exchange impact							17,412,614
Transferred portfolio							5,160,327
Total gross claim liabilities as at 31 December 2023							8,949,455,184

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21.4 Net claim development table

Accident Year / Reporting Year	Consolidated financial statements						Total Baht
	prior 2019 Baht	2019 Baht	2020 Baht	2021 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	
Net estimate of cumulative claim cost							
- As at accident year		3,181,801,413	4,349,894,668	4,419,540,211	6,018,949,726	6,028,279,008	
- One year later		3,955,300,640	4,477,111,092	5,385,978,822	6,935,213,668		
- Two years later		3,532,437,343	4,393,396,699	5,152,632,032			
- Three years later		3,611,243,111	4,395,064,034				
- Four years later		3,528,241,230					
Current estimate of ultimate loss	30,432,653,776	3,528,865,096	4,396,668,395	5,155,624,671	6,942,016,086	6,015,649,374	
Cumulative payments	(30,371,671,180)	(3,511,017,579)	(4,342,470,832)	(4,980,020,168)	(6,660,350,717)	(4,459,938,048)	
Total	60,982,596	17,847,517	54,197,563	175,604,503	281,665,369	1,555,711,326	2,146,008,874
Foreign exchange impact							39,222
Transferred portfolio							5,160,327
Allowance for doubtful accounts - loss reserve to be called from reinsurance companies							22,840,014
Total net claim liabilities as at 31 December 2023							2,174,048,437

21.5 Maturity analysis of claim liabilities expected to be paid

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Claim liabilities expected to be paid within 12 months	7,197,285,064	6,980,059,003
Claim liabilities expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	1,315,675,404	1,909,337,468
Claim liabilities expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	401,904,569	1,066,166,155
Claim liabilities expected to be paid in more than 5 years	34,590,147	128,314,745
Total claim liabilities expected to be paid	8,949,455,184	10,083,877,371

21.6 Sensitivity analysis

	Consolidated financial statements				
	2023				
Change in key assumption	Effect to Reinsurance Assets	Effect to Claim liabilities and unallocated loss adjustment expenses	Effect to Profit or loss	Effect to Owners' Equity	
Loss					
Development					
Factor (LDF)	+10%	812,045,616	1,123,902,652	(311,857,036)	(249,485,629)
	-10%	(926,518,325)	(1,260,095,228)	333,576,903	266,861,522
Expected					
Ultimate					
Loss Ratio	+10%	326,133,977	596,904,238	(270,770,261)	(216,616,209)
	-10%	(326,133,977)	(596,904,238)	270,770,261	216,616,209

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Consolidated financial statements					
2022					
	Change in key assumption	Effect to Reinsurance Assets	Effect to Claim liabilities and unallocated loss adjustment expenses	Effect to Profit or loss	Effect to Owners' Equity
Loss					
Development Factor (LDF)	+10%	722,630,489	980,478,620	(257,848,131)	(206,278,505)
	-10%	(883,214,087)	(1,198,359,007)	315,144,920	252,115,936
Expected Ultimate Loss Ratio	+10%	335,559,294	545,657,690	(210,098,396)	(168,078,717)
	-10%	(335,559,298)	(545,657,469)	210,098,171	168,078,537

22. Due to reinsurers

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Outward premium payables	5,381,265,029	4,688,838,515
Amounts withheld on reinsurance treaties	3,767,477,144	3,712,314,310
Total due to reinsurers	9,148,742,173	8,401,152,825

23. Borrowings

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Borrowings from financial institution	-	240,000,000
Borrowings from related company (Note 37)	-	532,000,000
Total borrowings	-	772,000,000

As at 31 December 2023, the Group and the Company had undrawn committed borrowing facilities for short-term borrowing from financial institution of Baht 700 million at BIBOR plus fixed rate 1.50% to 2.20% per year (2022: Baht 60 million at fixed rate 3.18%).

As at 31 December 2023, the Group and the Company had undrawn committed borrowing facilities for short-term borrowing from related company of Baht 570 million at BIBOR 6 months plus fixed rate 1.50% per year (2022: Baht 38 million at BIBOR 6 months plus fixed rate 2.20% per year).

24. Debenture, net

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Debenture	1,000,000,000	-
<u>Less</u> Deferred financing fee	(1,798,835)	-
Debenture, net	998,201,165	-

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The movement of debenture for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening net book value	-	-
Additions (Principal - net of borrowing cost)	997,957,464	-
Amortisation of debt issuance costs	243,701	-
Closing net book value	998,201,165	-

The debenture is name-registered, unsubordinated and unsecured debenture without a debentureholders' representative with a term of 3 years will be redeemed on 16 August 2026. The interest rate is 3.44% per annum in accordance with the condition of the debenture which is due on six months basis and the principal is due at the maturity date.

The debenture agreement require the Group and the Company to maintain Interest Bearing Debt to Equity Ratio by computing from annual consolidated financial statements. The Group and the Company have complied with the conditions.

25. Employee benefit obligations

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Statement of Financial position:				
Post-employment benefit	450,949,367	431,579,556	5,415,039	4,903,051
Other benefit	51,621,905	52,488,130	623,319	233,270
Statement of Comprehensive income:				
Post-employment benefit	44,647,250	46,564,677	1,316,498	5,150,867
Other benefit	5,308,525	4,991,879	59,318	220,481
Remeasurement for:				
Post-employment benefit	(965,766)	(61,587,709)	(804,510)	(247,816)
Other benefit	330,731	(820,720)	330,731	12,789

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

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2023			2022		
	Post-employment benefit Baht	Other benefit Baht	Total Baht	Post-employment benefit Baht	Other benefit Baht	Total Baht
Beginning balance for the year	431,579,556	52,488,130	484,067,686	462,041,790	50,224,191	512,265,981
Current service cost	33,964,230	4,147,235	38,111,465	40,767,382	4,436,245	45,203,627
Interest cost	10,683,020	1,161,290	11,844,310	5,797,295	555,634	6,352,929
Remeasurements :						
Actuarial (gains) losses due to experience adjustments	(1,245,109)	255,312	(989,797)	12,411,691	2,697,593	15,109,284
Actuarial (gains) losses - demographic Assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses - financial Assumptions	279,343	75,419	354,762	(73,999,400)	(3,518,313)	(77,517,713)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	21,574,561	-	21,574,561
Less Benefits paid	(24,311,673)	(6,505,481)	(30,817,154)	(37,013,763)	(1,907,220)	(38,920,983)
Closing balance for the year	450,949,367	51,621,905	502,571,272	431,579,556	52,488,130	484,067,686

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	Separate financial statements					
	2023			2022		
	Post-employment benefit Baht	Other benefit Baht	Total Baht	Post-employment benefit Baht	Other benefit Baht	Total Baht
Beginning balance for the year	4,903,051	233,270	5,136,321	-	-	-
Current service cost	1,151,253	51,913	1,203,166	632,568	28,815	661,383
Interest cost	165,245	7,405	172,650	82,190	3,105	85,295
Remeasurements :						
Actuarial (gains) losses due to experience adjustments	(1,083,853)	255,312	(828,541)	1,513,125	57,868	1,570,993
Actuarial (gains) losses - demographic Assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses - financial Assumptions	279,343	75,419	354,762	(1,760,941)	(45,079)	(1,806,020)
Transfer liabilities due to staff relocation	-	-	-	4,436,109	188,561	4,624,670
<u>Less</u> Benefits paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance for the year	5,415,039	623,319	6,038,358	4,903,051	233,270	5,136,321

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The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Discount rate	3.2% - 3.7% per year	3.2% per year	3.3% per year	3.2% per year
Salary increase rate	5.0% - 7.0% per year	7.0% per year	7.0% per year	7.0% per year
Average turnover rate	4.5% - 5.1% per year	4.5% per year	5.1% per year	4.5% per year
Mortality rate	TMO 2017 with 3% improvement	TMO 2017 with 3% improvement	TMO 2017 with 3% improvement	TMO 2017 with 3% improvement
Retirement age	60 years	60 years	60 years	60 years
Gold prices	30,300 - 34,150 Baht	30,300 Baht	34,150 Baht	30,300 Baht
Gold Inflation rate	2.0% per year	2.0% per year	2.0% per year	2.0% per year

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Sensitivity analysis on key assumption changes are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2023	2022	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Discount rate	1%	1%	(41,703,513)	(40,108,220)	48,622,991	46,742,115
Expected rate of salary increase	1%	1%	46,443,097	40,464,080	(40,522,985)	(35,492,839)
Turnover rate	20%	20%	(20,201,385)	(16,959,256)	22,068,274	18,470,378
Mortality rate improvement	1%	1%	1,586,333	1,400,720	(1,817,261)	(1,599,072)
Gold prices	20%	20%	10,636,499	10,497,629	(10,636,490)	(10,497,645)

	Separate financial statements					
	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	2023	2022	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Discount rate	1%	1%	(981,772)	(781,052)	1,201,125	950,427
Expected rate of salary increase	1%	1%	1,054,655	873,639	(881,363)	(735,064)
Turnover rate	20%	20%	(537,199)	(408,796)	595,831	449,696
Mortality rate improvement	1%	1%	37,048	37,423	(44,055)	(43,797)
Gold prices	20%	20%	124,665	46,655	(124,661)	(46,652)

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

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

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

Changes in bond yields

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

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation of the Group is 18.8 years (2022: 16.7 years).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation of the Company is 22.2 years (2022: 16.7 years).

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	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid		
Benefits expected to be paid within 12 months	42,859,272	36,452,876
Benefits expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	36,590,912	41,424,261
Benefits expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	125,133,265	112,630,412
Benefits expected to be paid in more than 5 years	1,419,324,932	1,426,491,773
	Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Maturity analysis of benefits expected to be paid		
Benefits expected to be paid within 12 months	-	754,176
Benefits expected to be paid between 1 and 2 years	-	-
Benefits expected to be paid between 2 and 5 years	-	-
Benefits expected to be paid in more than 5 years	69,077,719	51,866,642

26. Other liabilities

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Subrogation payables	3,211,219	6,966,421	-	-
Suspense accounts	351,893,431	482,360,107	-	-
Lease liabilities	100,873,461	76,587,357	3,605,284	971,777
Accrued expenses	324,954,560	291,648,839	26,972,214	11,403,631
Amount withheld on insurance	-	29,928,068	-	-
Others	593,743,523	731,656,334	1,083,402	832,975
Total other liabilities	1,374,676,194	1,619,147,126	31,660,900	13,208,383

26.1 Lease liabilities

Maturity of lease liabilities are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Minimum lease liabilities payments				
Not later than one year	38,995,048	35,932,732	1,018,212	258,726
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	72,903,087	46,250,433	3,127,824	895,590
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-
	111,898,135	82,183,165	4,146,036	1,154,316
<u>Less</u> Future finance charges on leases	(11,024,674)	(5,595,808)	(540,752)	(182,539)
Present value of lease liabilities	100,873,461	76,587,357	3,605,284	971,777
Present value of lease liabilities:				
Not later than one year	34,010,814	33,142,890	807,427	193,213
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	66,862,647	43,444,467	2,797,857	778,564
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-
	100,873,461	76,587,357	3,605,284	971,777

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group has interest expense on lease liabilities amounted to Baht 4.06 million (2022: Baht 3.81 million) and the Company has interest expense on lease liabilities amounted to Baht 0.15 million (2022: Baht 0.02 million) which are recorded as "Operating expenses" in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2023			2022		
	Amount before tax Baht	Income (expense) tax Baht	Amount after tax Baht	Amount before tax Baht	Income (expense) tax Baht	Amount after tax Baht
Remeasurement of post-employee benefit obligations	965,766	(32,251)	933,515	61,587,709	(12,267,979)	49,319,730
Changes in value of investments measured at fair value through FVOCI	(1,792,700,024)	358,535,135	(1,434,164,889)	(794,846,804)	158,984,676	(635,862,128)
Loss on sales of investments measured at fair value through FVOCI	32,496,588	(6,499,318)	25,997,270	142,500,370	(28,500,074)	114,000,296
Total	(1,759,237,670)	352,003,566	(1,407,234,104)	(590,758,725)	118,216,623	(472,542,102)
	Separate financial statements					
	2023			2022		
	Amount before tax Baht	Income (expense) tax Baht	Amount after tax Baht	Amount before tax Baht	Income (expense) tax Baht	Amount after tax Baht
Remeasurement of post-employee benefit obligations	804,510	-	804,510	247,816	-	247,816
Total	804,510	-	804,510	247,816	-	247,816

28. Share capital

As at 31 December 2023, the Group and the Company have total authorised number of ordinary shares were 600.01 million shares (2022: 600.01 million shares) amounting to Baht 600.01 million (2022: Baht 600.01 million) with a par value of Baht 1 per share (2022: Baht 1 per share). The Group and the Company have total issued and paid-up number of ordinary shares is 594.29 million shares (2022: 594.29 million shares) amounting to Baht 594.29 million (2022: Baht 594.29 million).

29. Statutory reserve and general reserve

Statutory reserve

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

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, The Group, the Company, Amity Insurance Broker Company Limited and DP Survey & Law Company Limited's statutory reserve has reached 10% of the registered capital.

General reserve

The Group have appropriated a portion of retained earnings for the general reserve for their business activities in the future.

30. Dividend paid

Separate financial statements

At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 8 held on 29 August 2023, the directors approved an interim dividend from retained earnings for period ended 31 August 2023 at Baht 0.50 per share, totalling Baht 297,146,168. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 28 September 2023.

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on 26 April 2023, the shareholders approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 at Baht 0.75 per share, totalling Baht 445,719,252. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 22 May 2023.

At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 8 held on 30 August 2022, the directors approved an interim dividend from net profit for period ended 31 August 2022 at Baht 0.50 per share, totalling Baht 297,146,168. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 28 September 2022 and appropriate its net income to legal reserve amounting to Baht 15,087,938.

At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 5 held on 31 May 2022, the directors approved an interim dividend from net profit for period ended 31 March 2022 at Baht 1.30 per share, totalling Baht 772,580,037. Such dividend will be paid to the shareholders on 24 June 2022 and appropriate its net income to legal reserve amounting to Baht 44,341,296.

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At the Board of Directors' meeting no. 3 of TIP ISB Company Limited held on 25 September 2023, the directors approved an interim dividend from net profit for period ended 30 June 2023 at Baht 0.70 per share, totalling Baht 14,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 28 September 2023. and appropriate its retained earnings to legal reserve amounting to Baht 957,999.

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

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of DP Survey & Law Company Limited held on 19 April 2023, the shareholders approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 at Baht 80 per share, totalling Baht 17,360,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 21 April 2023.

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Amity Insurance Broker Company Limited held on 18 April 2023, the shareholders approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 at Baht 445 per share, totalling Baht 8,900,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 21 April 2023.

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Dhipaya Training Centre Company Limited held on 10 April 2023, the shareholders approved the payment of annual dividend from net profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 at Baht 60 per share, totalling Baht 3,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 25 April 2023 and appropriate its retained earnings to legal reserve amounting to Baht 150,000.

At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Dhipaya Insurance held on 28 March 2023, the Shareholders approved to appropriate its retained earnings to general reserve amounting to Baht 61,914,704.

At the Board of Directors' meeting no.12 of Dhipaya Insurance held on 21 December 2022, the directors approved an interim dividend from net profit for period ended 30 September 2022 at Baht 1 per share, totalling Baht 600,000,000. Such dividend was paid to the shareholders on 20 January 2023.

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

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

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31. Operating expenses

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Personnel expenses which are not expenses for underwritings and claims	960,501,294	929,079,910	43,314,833	26,205,465
Premises and equipment expenses which are not expenses for underwriting and claims	444,272,470	397,657,427	698,253	68,434
(Reversal) Bad debts and doubtful accounts	6,075,517	32,521,407	-	-
Directors' remuneration	56,338,385	47,718,750	10,122,000	10,733,000
Other operating expenses	705,510,569	661,374,720	17,364,326	20,209,762
Total operating expenses	2,172,698,235	2,068,352,214	71,499,412	57,216,661

32. Employee and company's committee expenses

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Salary and wages	1,192,569,295	1,188,500,581	48,677,601	30,594,396
Social security fund	10,827,095	9,327,688	289,370	48,750
Contribution to provident fund	63,747,954	63,770,300	1,403,390	625,402
Other benefits	106,563,061	194,033,252	3,066,472	5,669,917
Total employee and company's committee expenses	1,373,707,405	1,455,631,821	53,436,833	36,938,465

33. Provident fund

The Group and the Company and its employees have jointly registered a provident fund scheme under Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. The fund is contributed by employees at the monthly rate of 2 percent, 5 percent, 10 percent and 15 percent of the employees' basic salary, and the Group and the Company at the monthly rate of 2 percent, 5 percent and 10 percent based on the length of the employment and will be paid to the employees upon termination in accordance with the rules of the fund. The fund is managed by Tisco Asset Management Company Limited. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group contributed to the Fund approximately Baht 63.75 million (2022: Baht 63.77 million). The Company contributed to the Fund approximately Baht 1.40 million (2022: Baht 0.63 million).

34. Income tax expense

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	438,492,008	254,145,933
Deferred tax:		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets (Note 20)	(18,848,692)	32,789,430
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities (Note 20)	249,283	(650)
Total deferred tax	(18,599,409)	32,788,780
Income tax expense	419,892,599	286,934,713

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Profit before tax	2,202,482,057	1,469,954,163
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20%	440,496,411	293,990,833
Tax effect of:		
Income not subject to tax	(42,697,180)	(30,641,759)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	(6,055,943)	10,309,885
Unrecognised loss carry forward	28,149,311	13,275,754
Income tax expense	419,892,599	286,934,713

The weighted average applicable tax rate was 19% (2022: 20%).

More information relating to deferred tax is presented in Note 20.

35. (Reversal) expected credit losses

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Investments in securities	801,699	(2,014,346)
Total (reversal) expected credit losses	801,699	(2,014,346)

For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group recognised the allowance for expected credit losses amounting to Baht 801,699 (2022: the Group reversed the allowance for expected credit losses amounting to Baht 2,014,346).

36. Earnings per share

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

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net profit attributable to shareholders (Baht)	1,759,440,740	1,165,921,096	219,762,177	1,714,679,769
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Shares)	594,292,336	594,292,336	594,292,336	594,292,336
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	2.96	1.96	0.37	2.89

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

37. Related party transactions

Individuals and entities that directly or indirectly control or are controlled by or are under common control with the Company, including investment entities, associates, joint venture and individuals or entities having significant influence over the Company, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and entities associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

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

Related parties are as follows:

Company's name	Nature of relationship
Dhipaya Insurance Public Company Limited	Subsidiary company
TIP ISB Company Limited	Subsidiary company
TIP IB Company Limited	Subsidiary company
TIP Exponential Company Limited	Subsidiary company
Amity Insurance Broker Company Limited	Subsidiary company
DP Survey & Law Company Limited	Subsidiary company
Dhipaya Training Centre Company Limited	Subsidiary company
Insurverse Public Company Limited	Subsidiary company
Mee Tee Mee Ngern Company Limited	Associate company
PTT Public Company Limited	13.46 of shares held in the Company and common director
Government Saving Bank	11.31 of shares held in the Company and common director
Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	10.00 of shares held in the Company and common director
Dhipaya Life Assurance Public Company Limited	17.76 of shares held by the subsidiary and common director
Dhipaya Insurance Co., Ltd. (Lao PDR)	10.00 of shares held by the subsidiary and common director
Community and Estate Management Company Limited	10.00 of shares held by the subsidiary and common director
Vejthani Public Company Limited	1.54 of shares held by the subsidiary and common director

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Pricing policies
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	
Statement of comprehensive income			
<u>Related parties</u>			
Premium written	1,369,563,492	1,161,095,958	Normal commercial terms for major customers
Net investment income			
Interest income	19,677,709	12,459,180	Interest rate 0.25% - 2.00% per annum
Dividend received	13,717,500	18,759,000	According to the payment declaration
Gains(Losses) on investments	-	(204,680)	Offer price
Other income			
Rental revenue	5,984,340	6,019,161	Contract price referencing to market rate
Service revenue	12,938,887	8,800,500	Contract price referencing to market rate
Gross insurance claims and loss adjustment expenses	(32,420,593)	165,045,700	As actually incurred
Commission and brokerage expenses	603,400,024	493,120,961	Rate of commission terms for depending on types of insurance that not over the rate under the regulation
Finance costs	5,643,645	8,520,174	Interest rate 3.12% - 4.00% per annum
Operating expenses	15,714,538	33,908,168	Contract price referencing to market rate

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	Separate financial statements		Pricing policies
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	
Statement of comprehensive income			
<u>Affiliated companies</u>			
Net investment income			
Dividend received	311,141,167	1,782,847,008	According to the payment declaration
Interest income	1,199,271		- Interest rate 3.94% per annum
Other service income	2,507,372		- Contract price referencing to market rate
Operating expenses	4,084,441		- Contract price referencing to market rate
<u>Related parties</u>			
Income on investments, net			
Interest income	928,134		- Interest rate 3.94% per annum
Finance costs	5,643,645	8,520,174	Interest rate 3.12% - 4.00% per annum

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

	Consolidated financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Statement of financial position		
<u>Related parties</u>		
Deposits at financial institutions	2,205,715,068	1,814,839,782
Premium receivables	85,263,289	86,168,508
Accrued investment income	8,784,334	26,798,628
Amount due from reinsurance	42,698,364	41,341,892
Investments in securities, net	918,400,491	937,759,223
Other assets	6,970,037	1,677,934
Insurance contract liabilities	365,797,992	526,470,383
Accrued commission expenses	207,797,213	263,169,396
Borrowings from related parties	-	532,000,000
Debenture	130,000,000	-
Other liabilities	7,318,804	6,460,019

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	Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Statement of financial position		
<u>Affiliated companies</u>		
Accounts receivable, net	2,682,888	-
Accrued investment income	1,199,271	594,282,336
Loan to related company	90,000,000	-
Other asset	-	560,000
Other liabilities	3,770,062	-
<u>Related parties</u>		
Deposits at financial institutions	291,160,492	71,260,432
Borrowings from related parties	-	532,000,000
Debenture	130,000,000	-
Other liabilities	1,678,532	1,710,370

Advance to related company

The movements of advance to related company for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

	Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening book value, net	-	-
Addition of advance during the year	16,000,000	-
Repayment of advance during year	(16,000,000)	-
Closing book value, net	-	-

Advance to related company was provided interest-free and are due at call.

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Loan to related company

The movements of loan to related company for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

	Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening book value, net	-	-
Addition of loan during the year	90,000,000	-
Closing book value, net	90,000,000	-

As at 31 December 2023, the loans to related company were made on commercial terms and conditions. The loans are due in 2026 and interests are due in 2024, 2025 and 2026 respectively at fixed interest at the rates 3.94% per annum (2022: Nil). The Group has not established the provision in 2023 for the loans made to related company.

Borrowings from related parties

The movements of borrowings from related parties for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

	Consolidated and Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Opening book value, net	532,000,000	-
Loans received during the year	385,000,000	532,000,000
Loans repayment during the year	(917,000,000)	-
Closing book value, net	-	532,000,000

As at 31 December 2023, the Group and the Company had the undrawn committed borrowing facilities for short-term borrowing from Government Savings Bank of Baht 570 million at BIBOR 6 months plus fixed rate 1.50% per year (2022: Baht 38 million at BIBOR 6 months plus fixed rate 2.20% per year).

Key management compensation

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

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Short-term employee benefits	150,541,103	160,697,118	15,417,234	16,179,004
Post-employment benefits	2,605,499	2,439,819	-	-
Other long-term employee benefits	31,995	77,684	-	-
Total	153,178,597	163,214,621	15,417,234	16,179,004

38. Assets pledged with registrar

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had placed bank deposit amount of Baht 28 million (2022: Baht 28 million) as assets pledged with the registrar in accordance with the Section 19 of Insurance Act B.E. 2535 (Note 9).

39. Assets reserve pledged with registrar

As at 31 December 2023, bonds, debentures and fixed deposits amount of Baht 1,000.18 million (2022: Baht 1,156.28 million) had been placed as collateral against premium reserve with the registrar in accordance with the Section 24 of Insurance Act B.E. 2535 (Note 14).

40. Contribution to Non-life guarantee fund

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had cumulated contribution to Non-life guarantee fund in accordance with the OIC Notification subject: the Rates, Rules, Procedures, Conditions, and Period that the Group has to Submit Contribution to the Non-Life Insurance Fund B.E. 2552 of Baht 833.61 million (2022: Baht 712.80 million).

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41. Financial information by segment

The Group's operations involve in three business segments being of non-life insurance, investment business and insurance supported business, and are carried on in the single geographic area in Thailand. As a result, all of the revenues, operating profits and assets as reflected in this consolidated financial statements pertain to the aforementioned business segment and geographical area. For the purposes of administration, the Group has reported operating segments as segment income and profit for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements									
	Non-life insurance business		Investment business		Insurance supported business		Elimination of inter-segment		Total	
	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht	2023 Baht	2022 Baht
Underwriting revenues	14,461,275,143	14,145,201,428	-	-	303,469,835	199,123,354	(314,694,003)	(190,173,741)	14,450,050,975	14,154,151,041
Income on investments	836,859,819	693,230,050	333,185,224	1,783,280,710	2,589,033	-	(334,735,438)	(1,782,847,008)	837,898,638	693,663,752
Share of profit (loss) from investment in associates	-	-	15,548,234	(5,733,821)	-	-	-	-	15,548,234	(5,733,821)
Other service income	-	-	2,507,372	-	405,565,752	212,135,020	(391,281,233)	(198,739,324)	16,791,891	13,395,696
Other income	145,641,350	310,306,481	31	-	2,564,542	9,326,879	(8,297,797)	(413,946)	139,908,126	319,219,414
Total revenue	15,443,776,312	15,148,737,959	351,240,861	1,777,546,889	714,189,162	420,585,253	(1,049,008,471)	(2,172,174,019)	15,460,197,864	15,174,696,082
Insurance business expenses	11,080,526,941	11,610,803,827	-	-	259,085,723	175,454,104	(594,416,336)	(328,607,038)	10,745,196,328	11,457,650,893
Directors and key management personnel's remuneration	119,315,935	138,665,045	16,737,234	16,299,004	17,125,428	8,250,572	-	-	153,178,597	163,214,621
Other expenses	2,023,614,234	1,889,189,947	59,069,672	42,626,577	56,692,429	33,851,483	(119,856,697)	(60,530,414)	2,019,519,638	1,905,137,593
Expected credit losses	801,699	(2,014,346)	-	-	-	-	-	-	801,699	(2,014,346)
Finance cost	-	-	25,713,982	11,259,331	-	-	(1,199,271)	-	24,514,711	11,259,331
Service cost	-	-	-	-	314,504,834	169,683,387	-	(189,560)	314,504,834	169,493,827
Income tax expense	411,115,673	275,543,240	-	-	8,776,926	11,391,473	-	-	419,892,599	286,934,713
Total expenses	13,635,374,482	13,912,187,713	101,520,888	70,184,912	656,185,340	398,631,019	(715,472,304)	(389,327,012)	13,677,608,406	13,991,676,632
Profit (loss) for the year	1,808,401,830	1,236,550,246	249,719,973	1,707,361,977	58,003,822	21,954,234	(333,536,167)	(1,782,847,007)	1,782,589,458	1,183,019,450

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The assets and liabilities of the Group's operating segments are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements				Total Baht
	Non-life insurance business Baht	Investment business Baht	Insurance supported business Baht	Elimination of inter-segment Baht	
<u>Assets</u>					
As at 31 December 2023	56,184,424,861	11,135,205,628	392,748,748	(10,452,854,453)	57,259,524,784
As at 31 December 2022	54,998,099,661	11,304,130,672	309,300,367	(10,776,408,735)	55,835,121,965
<u>Liabilities</u>					
As at 31 December 2023	47,273,738,938	1,128,661,768	183,767,535	(320,388,946)	48,265,779,295
As at 31 December 2022	46,289,631,936	791,257,650	156,555,458	(753,290,722)	46,484,154,322

42. Restricted assets and commitment

As at 31 December 2023, bonds and debentures of Baht 210.81 million (2022: Baht 187.98 million) and savings lottery of Baht 10 million (2022: Baht 10 million) were used as collateral in case where the insured drivers are alleged offenders and as guarantees for underwriting business, and bank deposits of Baht 40.25 million (2022: Baht 40.13 million) were used as collateral in case where the insured drivers are alleged offenders and as guarantee for credit lines with banks (Notes 9 and 14).

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had the undrawn committed borrowing facilities for bank overdraft of Baht 10 million at the fixed term deposit interest rate plus 2% per year (2022: Baht 10 million with fixed term deposit interest rate plus 2% per year). The Group and the Company had the undrawn committed borrowing facilities for short-term borrowing from financial institution of Baht 700 million at BIBOR plus fixed rate 1.50% to 2.20% per year (2022: Baht 60 million at fixed rate 3.18% per year) and for short-term borrowing from related party of Baht 570 million at BIBOR 6 months plus fixed rate 1.50% per year (2022: Baht 38 million at BIBOR 6 months plus fixed rate 2.20% per year).

43. Contingent liabilities and commitment

Operating lease and building construction obligations

As at 31 December 2023, the Group had entered into the lease agreements with third parties for the building area, tools, constructions and other services over the period of 1-5 years in which the Group is to be liable for lease payment of Baht 148.96 million for 1 year (2022: Baht 153.75 million) and Baht 52.87 million for over 1 year respectively (2022: Baht 30.85 million).

As at 31 December 2023, two subsidiaries under the Group entered into the service contract for the information system with the service fee at the rate of 2% of premium written (2022: nil).

Litigation cases

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

Guarantees

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