



**Disclosure Form (Attached to the OIC Commissioner Order No.72/2563)  
Information Disclosure of Non-Life Insurance Companies**

Part 1: To certify correctness of disclosure

The Company has reviewed the information disclosure with caution and certifies that it is complete, true and not misleading or lack of significant information. The Company certifies the correctness of all information disclosure.

Signature.....

Name.....Nikhil Ashvani Advani...

Position.....Chief Executive Officer.....

Date...30...Month...May...Year..2023....

Information for the Year.....2022.....



## **1.1 Company profile**

## **1.2 Company policies, objectives and strategies**

## **1.3 Nature of business**

### **AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance)**

AIA Non-Life was established in year 2000 by AIA Group (100% shareholder). Since AIA Non-Life start the business, we offer the best Accident and Health (A&H) products to our customer both Individual and Group policyholder. We aim to serve customer's need with innovative product and services. We are offering our product through Agency Force and Telemarketing Representative.



## 1.4 Products and Services and Proportion of premium written by insurance category

### AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance)

There are 2 types of products.

- Accident
  - Group Accident
- Health
  - Individual Cancer
  - Group Cancer

Insured

- Insured age 1 month to 60 years (depending on product specifications)
- Healthy (depending on product specifications)

Supporting Documents

- Application Form (depending on product specifications)
- Certified Copy of ID Card
- Health Declaration Form (depending on product specifications)

For more information, please contact our Agency Force or Hotline services Number 0 2783 488

**Table: Proportion of premium written by insurance category for the year-ended 2022**

Unit: Million Baht

Description	Fire	Marine & Transportation		Automobile		Miscellaneous						Total
		Hull	Cargo	Compulsory	Voluntary	Industrial All Risk	Public Liability	Engineering	Personal Accident	Health	Other	
Direct premium written	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Proportion of premium written (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	100

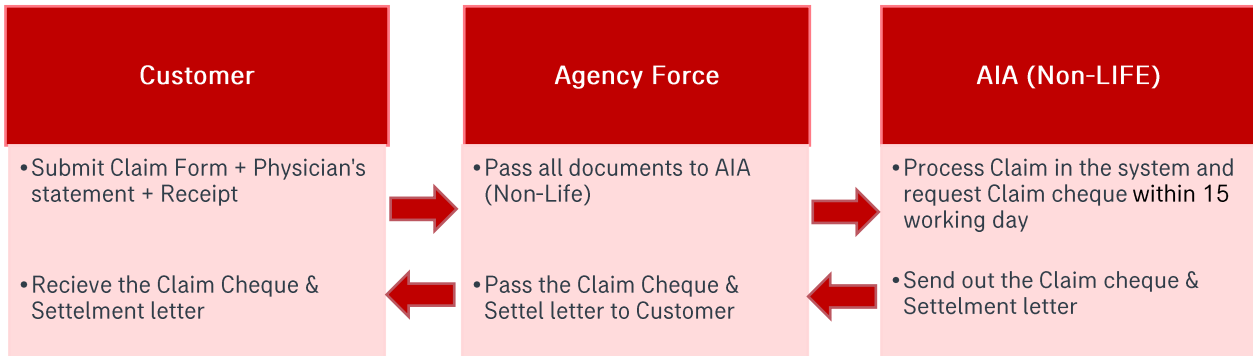


## 1.5.1 Claim Process

### Supporting Documents

1. Claim Form ([Click to download](#) from company's website)
2. Physician's statement ([Click to download](#) from company's website)
3. Receipt and Detail
4. Other supporting documents as per requirement

### Process





## 1.5.2 Contact us for query and complaint

For more information AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance)

- Company's address  
AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch  
8th Floor AIA Tower 1, 181 Surawong Rd., Bangrak, Bangkok 10500  
or P.O. Box 5 Bangrak, Bangkok 10500
- Telephone Number: +662 783 4888
- FAX Number: +662 783 4889
- Call Center: +662 783 4884

# Corporate Governance Framework

Incorporating

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AIA COMPANY LIMITED (NON-LIFE INSURANCE) THAILAND BRANCH



# Document Details

<b>Document Name</b>	Corporate Governance Framework
<b>Document Version</b>	6.0
<b>Originating Business Function</b>	AIA Thailand, Risk Function.
<b>Framework Owner</b>	Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”)
<b>Primary Framework Contact Person</b>	Head of Compliance
<b>Secondary Framework Contact Person</b>	Compliance Department
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<b>Approved by</b>	Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”)
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<b>Related Policies and Standards</b>	Code of Conduct AIA Group Anti-Corruption Policy AIA Group Anti-Fraud Policy AIA Group Whistle blower Protection Policy

## VERSION CONTROL

Version	Amendments	Approval Date	Approved by
1.0	First release	19 September 2019	EXCO
2.0	Second release	1 April 2020	CRO
3.0	Third release	20 April 2021	EXCO
4.0	Forth release <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Minor revise on department name</li><li>- Add Legal and External Affairs Department in AIA Thailand Structure</li></ul>	24 March 2022	CRO
5.0	Fifth release Minor revise on senior management according to revised TORs	23 May 2022	CRO
6.0	Sixth release <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Minor revise on the frequency of EXCO meeting</li><li>- Minor revise on senior management according to revised corporate structure</li><li>- Minor revise on the member of Intermediary Appeal Board according to the revised TOR</li></ul>	2 May 2023	CRO

## DISTRIBUTION LIST

TITLES
All members of EXCO



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## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1. Purpose and Background

According to the Notification of the Insurance Commission Re: Non-Life Insurance Company's Corporate Governance B.E.2562 effective on August 25, 2019 (the "Notification"), this Corporate Governance Framework is mandated to be established to assist a company's Board to realize and understand their roles, duties and responsibilities as the leaders of the organization who must oversee that the company has a sound management system.

The Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and the Executive Committee (the "EXCO") of AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch ("AIA Thailand" or the "Company") believe that strong corporate governance is essential for delivering sustainable value, enhancing a culture of business integrity and maintaining stakeholder confidence. As such, the CEO and the EXCO are committed to high standards of corporate governance and the implementation of good practices across all functions in the Company.

## 2. Scope

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### 2.1. Scope

This document describes the Corporate Governance Framework (the “Framework”) applicable to AIA Thailand. This Framework covers practical guidelines for EXCO members.

### 2.2. Interpretation and Application

In this Framework, the following rules of interpretation apply unless otherwise specified:

- (a) Headings are for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this Framework
- (b) The singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (c) Words “such as”, “including”, “particularly” and similar expressions are not used as, nor are intended to be interpreted as, words of limitation;
- (d) When the day on which something must be done is not a business day, it must be done on the following business day; and
- (e) If there is any conflict between the body of this Framework and its appendices, schedules, attachments, and other documents, the terms of the main body of this Framework will prevail.

### 2.3. Consultation

This Framework has been consulted with the following parties as per the Group Corporate Policy Governance Standard (“CPG Standard”)

- General Counsel<sup>1</sup>
- Chief Risk Officer
- Director of Compliance
- Director of Enterprise Risk Management

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<sup>1</sup> The General Counsel responsibilities currently is conducted by Director of Legal

### 3. Main Provisions

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#### 3.1. Mandatory and Minimum Requirements

This Framework is developed to provide practical guidelines to assist EXCO members in understanding their roles and responsibilities to oversee AIA Thailand's sound management system and good corporate governance to attain long-term operational performance, credibility and sustainability which comprises of:

- 1) Formulating directions, policies and strategies of AIA Thailand;
- 2) Overseeing to ensure that AIA Thailand has in place effective procedures and system to control, monitor and audit; and
- 3) Following up and supervising the operations of AIA Thailand.

#### 3.2. Roles and Responsibilities

##### 3.2.1 The EXCO of AIA Thailand

AIA Thailand is a branch office of AIA Company Limited ("AIA"), which is incorporated in Hong Kong. AIA's ultimate holding company is AIA Group Limited ("AIA Group"), a company incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. The Board of Directors of AIA ("the Board"), has delegated the general operations of AIA Thailand to the CEO of AIA Thailand, who in turn has sub-delegated his authority to the EXCO of which he is the Chairman. According to the definition of "Company's Board" in the Notification, the EXCO is considered as the Company's Board in the case of AIA Thailand.

##### 3.2.2 Responsibilities of the EXCO

The key responsibilities of the EXCO are:

- a) Providing direction on the governance and management of AIA Thailand operations, staff, performance, risk and controls;
- b) Developing business plans, budgets and company strategies, and ensure their smooth implementation; and
- c) Ensuring fair treatment of customers throughout the life-cycle of AIA Thailand products.

The EXCO shall carry out the following:

- a) Providing oversight of AIA Thailand corporate governance arrangements to ensure they remain robust and appropriate;
- b) Reviewing overall business planning and performance and their contribution to the delivery of AIA Thailand objectives and targets;
- c) Supervising the execution of AIA Thailand strategies;

- d) Ensuring the effective and efficient delivery of AIA Thailand business;
- e) Coordinating the work of the various committees and departments in AIA Thailand;
- f) Determining the allocation of resources to ensure that business performance and risk, compliance and audit controls are addressed effectively;
- g) Communicating AIA Thailand objectives and priorities to staff and other stakeholders;
- h) Leading and promoting change to secure improved performance, including successful delivery of major programmes and projects;
- i) Establishing operational policies and plans consistent with AIA Group;
- j) Ensuring that applicable legislations, regulations and statutory standards are complied with;
- k) Ensuring the appropriate state of business continuity preparedness in AIA Thailand, and that policies and strategies are in place for the continuation of critical business functions;
- l) Overseeing AIA Thailand information disclosures to the public relating to corporate governance in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- m) Ensuring financial statements are prepared accurately, reliably and disclosed adequately and promptly to the public and regulators in accordance with applicable accounting standards and regulations; and
- n) Performing such other functions as may be delegated from time to time by the CEO or the Board.

An EXCO member must not work full time for another company, unless the EXCO views that the full-time work for the other company does not impact to the work at AIA Thailand.

### **3.2.3 The EXCO's Conduct of Meeting**

The EXCO has meeting at six times per year. The meeting agenda covers monitoring and evaluating of operations to ensure compliance with regulations as well as relevant governance policies. Other than in exceptional circumstances, an agenda and accompanying meeting papers should be sent in full to all members of the EXCO in a timely manner before the intended date of a meeting of the EXCO.

Meetings of the EXCO may be in person or held through electronic means and all contemplated actions of the EXCO, whether in person or held through electronic means, may be taken by the EXCO through a simple majority vote of those members present or voting through electronic means and forming a quorum in each case, provided in each case notice is provided to each member of the EXCO.

The procedures and processes of the EXCO shall be determined by its members and overseen by the EXCO's secretariat. The secretariat shall be responsible for assisting the Chairman in administering the business of the EXCO.

Full minutes of the EXCO's meetings shall be kept by the secretariat, and such minutes shall be available for inspection at any reasonable time on reasonable notice by the EXCO or the Board.

The secretariat shall be responsible for recording and maintaining the minutes of all meetings of the EXCO. Minutes of meetings of the EXCO shall record in sufficient detail the matters considered and recommendations reached during meetings of the EXCO. Draft and final versions of minutes of such meetings should be sent to all members of the EXCO by the Secretariat for their comment and records respectively, in both cases within a reasonable time after such meetings.

### 3.2.4 Performance Evaluation of Members of the EXCO

AIA Thailand undertakes performance evaluation of its members of the EXCO on an ongoing basis according to Performance Development Dialogue (“PDD”) throughout the year.

### 3.2.5 AIA Thailand Structure



- a) Chief Executive Officer  
Responsible for the successful leadership and management of the AIA Thailand.
- b) Chief Financial Officer  
Responsible for overseeing financial strategies as well as strategic business plans and projects of the company for future business growth. This includes financial reporting, business analysis, and budgeting.

- c) Chief Investment Officer  
Responsible for formulating and recommending the overall investment plan to maximize investment portfolio with proper risk management to support insurance products & asset liability management.
  
- d) Chief Risk Officer  
Responsible for the development of relevant risk and compliance framework, policies and procedures and overseeing the implementation of an effective risk assessment and compliance program.
  
- e) Chief Agency Officer  
Responsible for driving the sustainable growth of the agency business and developing short-term and long-term business objectives and targets.
  
- f) Chief Marketing Officer  
Responsible for overseeing the planning, development and execution of an organization's product strategy, marketing, branding and advertising initiatives.
  
- g) Chief Human Resources Officer  
Responsible for driving the development and execution of AIA Thailand's people strategy to support the company's business growth, focusing on talent and leadership development, succession planning, as well as organizational and performance management.
  
- h) Chief Strategic Bancassurance Alliance Officer  
Responsible for managing the relationship with AIA's Thailand's strategic bancassurance partnership including formulating and executing strategic plans to support the growth, profitability and operational objectives within the regulatory framework.
  
- i) Chief Strategy and Digital Officer  
Responsible for developing and implementing strategy and digital initiatives, including overseeing the technology delivery for AIA Thailand.

j) Chief Corporate Solutions Officer

Responsible for synergizing Corporate Solutions teams' capacity to build the growth of Corporate Solutions' business for AIA Thailand

k) Chief Partnership Distribution Officer

Responsible for synergizing Partnership Distribution teams' capacity to leverage the relationship management with partners of AIA Thailand

l) Chief Life Officer

Responsible for managing and leading the implementation of appropriate operational processes and initiatives to achieve the company's objectives and business growth targets.

### 3.2.6 Management Committees

The EXCO, as deemed necessary, is empowered to form management committees to execute some of its responsibilities or steering committees, taskforces, workgroups to provide oversight on or carry out specific task or projects.

The main management committees are:

a) Investment Committee ("IC")

The IC provides oversight on the management, performance and governance of AIA Thailand's investment portfolios. The members of IC are:

1. Chief Executive Officer
2. Chief Investment Officer
3. Chief Financial Officer
4. Chief Risk Officer
5. Chief Actuary

b) Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO")

The purpose of the ALCO is to provide oversight of Asset Liability Management (ALM) policies, processes and controls and the implementation of ALM decisions and Strategic Asset Allocation processes. The ALCO shall ensure that the Company holds sufficient assets of appropriate nature, term and liquidity to enable such entities to meet its liabilities as they become due. The members of ALCO shall be appointed by the CEO, which are:

1. Chief Financial Officer
2. Chief Risk Officer



3. Chief Investment Officer
4. Chief Actuary.

c) Operational Risk Committee (“ORC”)

The ORC provides oversight on non-financial risk management activities within AIA Thailand in order to ensure operational risk management policies and programmes are in place and are appropriately and consistently followed. The members of ORC are:

1. Chief Financial Officer
2. Chief Risk Officer
3. Chief Agency Officer
4. Chief Human Resource Officer
5. Chief Strategy and Digital Officer
6. Chief Life Officer
7. Director of Compliance
8. Director of Legal
9. Head of Information Technology

d) Financial Risk Committee (“FRC”)

The FRC provides oversight and reviews financial and insurance risks for AIA Thailand. These include assessing market and insurance risks, AIA Thailand balance sheets, liquidity and the adequacy of capital position. The FRC also ensures that appropriate financial risk policies are in place. The members of FRC are:

1. Chief Executive Officer
2. Chief Financial Officer
3. Chief Risk Officer
4. Chief Investment Officer
5. Chief Actuary

e) Serious Complaint Committee (“SCC”)

The purpose of the SCC is to make decision on how to handle serious complaints, develop policies to manage serious complaints, and to monitor communication and results. The members of SCC are:

1. Chief Marketing Officer
2. Chief Actuary

3. Chief Life Officer
4. Director of Legal
5. Chief Agency Officer
6. Chief Risk Officer
7. Director of Compliance

f) Claims Committee (“CC”)

The Purpose of the CC is to approve claims assessor limit, including ex-gratia payments. The members of CC are:

1. Chief Life Officer
2. Chief Financial Officer
3. Chief Risk Officer
4. Chief Actuary
5. Senior Advisor (taking care of Life Operations 1)

g) Anti-Money Laundering Committee (“AMLC”)

The objective of the AMLC is to consider matters relating to AML/CTF and to make appropriate decisions in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering Act, the Counter-Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapon of Mass Destruction Financing Act or any subsequent related legislation and regulation as well as with the AIA Group Policy and Guidelines on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing and Economic Sanctions. The members of AMLC are:

1. Chief Risk Officer
2. Chief Life Officer
3. Director of Legal

h) Intermediary Disciplinary Committee (“DC”)

The Objective of the DC is to provide oversight of the effectiveness of the investigation, including identifications of root cause and control weakness, portfolio analysis and execution of penalty and remedial actions relating to intermediaries’ misconduct within AIA Thailand. This is to ensure the investigation and disciplinary action relating to intermediaries’ misconduct are properly executed and handled to avoid non-compliance with laws / company’s policies and procedures and to avoid any adverse impact on company’s reputation. The members of DC are:

1. Senior Advisor (taking care of Life Operations 1)
2. Director of Financial Controller

3. Director of Enterprise Risk Management
4. Director of Compliance
5. Senior Manager of Legal

i) Intermediary Appeal Board (“AB”)

The Objective of the AB is to provide for appeal by an Intermediary against a penalty imposed by the Intermediary Disciplinary Committee. The members of AB are:

1. Chief Financial Officer
2. Chief Risk Officer
3. Chief Life Officer
4. Director of Legal

j) Employee Disciplinary Committee (“EDC”)

The Objective of the EDC is to provide oversight of the handling incident relating to violation of code of conduct and whistleblowing relating to AIA Thailand staff. This is to ensure the investigation and disciplinary action relating to misconduct are properly executed and handled to avoid non-compliance with laws / company’s policies and procedures and to avoid any adverse impact on the company’s reputation. The members of EDC are:

1. Chief Financial Officer
2. Chief Risk Officer
3. Chief Human Resource Officer

### 3.2.7 The Audit Committee

The Board has established the AIA Company Audit Committee (“Audit Committee”) to review and monitor audited financial statements, reports from Group Internal Audit, report on litigation updates and other matters escalated to the chairman of the audit committee of AIA Group.

Within the context of AIA Group’s control framework, the Internal Audit function is an independent risk assessment function and responsible for providing assurance on risk management, governance and internal control systems to the Board. The Audit Committee ensures that the Internal Audit function has adequate follow-up processes in place to make sure that recommendations raised in internal audit reports are dealt with in a timely manner.

The Audit Committee normally meets privately with the external auditor and AIA Group Internal Audit without management being present at least twice a year.

The members of Audit Committee are Independent Non-Executive Directors, Executive Director and Group Chief Financial Officer

### **Financial Oversight Committee**

The Financial Oversight Committee (“FOC”) is established by the Board and authorized by the Audit Committee to provide an independent review of the effectiveness of the financial reporting process and the internal control system of AIA Thailand. The duties of the FOC include review of financial information, oversight of the Company’s financial reporting system and internal control procedures, and management of external auditor relationship.

The members of the Thailand FOC are appointed by the AIA Group Audit Committee. The members of FOC are:

1. Group Chief Financial Officer
2. Group Head of Tax
3. Group Senior Regional Counsel

### **3.2.8 Risk Management and Internal Control**

The core of AIA Thailand’s business is accepting, pooling and managing risk for the benefit of policyholders and shareholders. Effective risk management is a key driver of value. Accordingly, AIA Thailand does not seek to eliminate all risks but rather to identify, understand and manage them within acceptable limits to create long-term value.

AIA Thailand manages risk by adopting a “Three lines of defence” governance mode. The objectives are to ensure that an independent system of checks and balances is in place to provide assurance that risks are governed properly. The EXCO retains overall responsibility for oversight of the AIA Thailand’s risk management activities. All business unit managers and executives are accountable for ensuring their business functions always operate within the Risk Appetite set by the EXCO. This is done by identifying the risks associated with their activities, understanding and seeking to manage and mitigate them effectively and achieving appropriate returns for the risk taken.

AIA Thailand’s Risk Management Framework provides the structure for identifying, quantifying, mitigating and reporting risk across the company. The Risk Management and Compliance function provides assurance to the EXCO that this framework is appropriate and effective.

All risks that are undertaken by the Company are backed by appropriate levels of capital to support the ongoing business and to protect policyholders. While the Company seeks capital efficiency, AIA Thailand does so within acceptable levels of risk without compromising either financial strength or the requirement for appropriate returns.

AIA Thailand maintains a robust risk management and compliance framework which includes an independent system of checks and balances to provide assurance that risks are identified, assessed, analysed, prioritized, managed and governed properly. The framework clearly defines the respective roles and responsibilities of the EXCO, the Risk and Compliance function and the Internal Audit function. The Risk and Compliance and Internal Audit functions report functionally to AIA Group Risk and Compliance and AIA Group Internal Audit respectively. Both functions administratively report to CEO (Please refer to AIA Thailand Structure under clause 3.2.5 for reference).

In additional, AIA Thailand has the following policies in place.

#### **Conflict of Interest**

A position at AIA Thailand cannot be used for inappropriate personal gain or advantage to anyone or a member of family. Any situation that creates, or even appears to create, a conflict of interest between personal interests and the interests of AIA Thailand must be appropriately managed.

Conflicts of interest whether potential or actual conflicts must be reported to the channel arranged by AIA Thailand.

#### **Whistle Blower Protection Policy**

AIA Thailand maintains a comprehensive Whistle-blower Program, which is designed to handle reports of misconduct and inappropriate behaviour. Employees who are aware of possible wrongdoing within AIA Thailand have a responsibility to disclose that information to management. Reports are taken seriously and investigated confidentially. Employees or other individuals will not suffer retaliation for reporting any suspected wrongdoing in good faith.

#### **Anti-Corruption Policy**

During the course of doing business, employees and other persons representing AIA Thailand are prohibited from offering, paying, promising or authorizing (directly or indirectly) any bribe, kickback or other payment or benefit with corrupt intent or in violation of relevant anti-corruption laws.

### **Anti-Fraud Policy**

AIA Thailand adopts a zero-tolerance approach towards fraud and expects all employees, insurance intermediaries, business partners and vendor to act with honesty and integrity. All suspected cases of fraud will be investigated, and disciplinary procedures enforced, including prosecution and termination.

### **Remuneration Policy**

Any compensation proposal for an employee should take into consideration external competitiveness and internal equity and should be prepared and approved as per AIA Thailand procedures before any verbal or written offer can be made.

### **Code of Conduct and Business Ethics**

The AIA Code of Conduct is the main guideline for AIA Thailand staff. The code of conduct emphasizes integrity and responsibility to stakeholders including customers, partnership, shareholders, regulators and communities in which AIA Thailand operates.

## **3.3. Exemptions**

Exemptions to the Framework should be requested only in special circumstances, for example whereby it is required to meet legal or regulatory requirements. The exemption must be escalated to the CRO and the EXCO accordingly and be supported by a rationale from the Executives as appropriate.

Approval for the proposed exemption should be received explicitly from the EXCO before the exemption is treated as authorized.

## **3.4. Breach Management and Escalation**

Where AIA Thailand fails to observe a requirement in the Corporate Governance Framework without prior authorization, this will be deemed as a breach. Breaches should be escalated to the who will further notify any parties as deemed appropriate. Anyone breaching this Framework may render himself/herself liable to disciplinary action. Breaches to the Framework should be notified and reported via incident reporting.

## **3.5. Monitoring, Review and Amendments**

Compliance Department is responsible for monitoring compliance with this Framework on an ongoing basis and documenting the results of monitoring activity for their respective business

on at least an annual basis. Instances of non-compliance should be reported to the CRO. This Framework should be reviewed at least on an annual basis in line with regulatory requirements.

### **3.6. Delegation of Authority (if applicable) and Other Administrative Matters**

Compliance Department is responsible for the administration and revision of this Framework. This Framework shall be reviewed annually. The Head of Compliance is responsible for communicating the Framework to the EXCO's members.

## **4. Approvals**

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This Framework is approved by the EXCO. Where changes not significantly affecting the provisions of the Framework (e.g. minor wording changes, etc.), the approval for such changes from EXCO is not required and can be undertaken unilaterally by the CRO.

## **5. Appendix – Relevant Policies and Regulation**

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Code of Conduct

AIA Group Anti-Corruption Policy

AIA Group Anti-Fraud Policy

AIA Group Whistle blower Protection Policy

AIA COMPANY LIMITED (NON-LIFE INSURANCE) THAILAND BRANCH

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**Corporate Governance Framework**

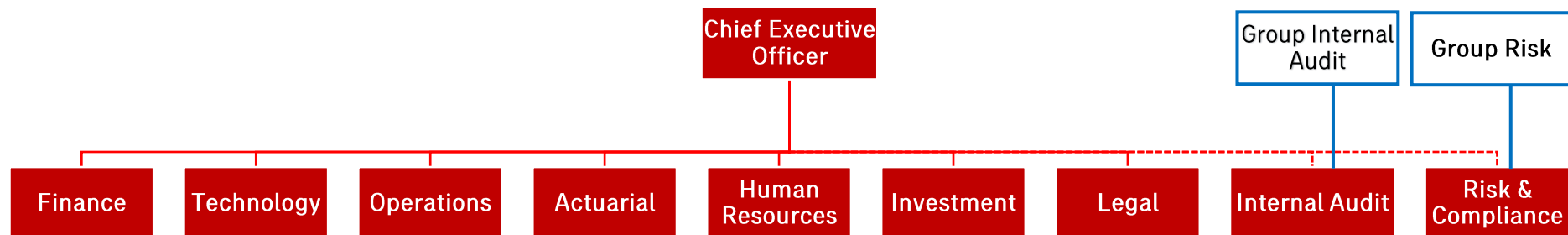
Version 6.0





## 2.2 Company Structure

AIA Co., Ltd. (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch (“the Branch”) is a branch of AIA Company Limited (“AIA”) whose ultimate holding company is AIA Group Limited (“AIA Group”). The Branch has the same key management personnel as AIA Co., Ltd. Thailand Branch (“AIA Thailand”). Moreover, the Branch is supported on business operations in Thailand under the same framework and standard as AIA Thailand.










## 2.3 Board and Management Structure

### Board and Management

Management	Description
 <p data-bbox="293 1016 541 1077">Nikhil Ashvani Advani Chief Executive Officer</p>	<p data-bbox="663 680 1445 804">Responsible for leading AIA Thailand to be success in business and management strategies to harmonize with AIA Group's vision of being a pre-eminent life insurance provider in Asia Pacific and its purpose of driving social and economic development across the region.</p>
 <p data-bbox="293 1447 541 1507">Hiew Tet Chian Chief Financial Officer</p>	<p data-bbox="663 1111 1445 1335">Responsible for overseeing financial strategies as well as strategic business plans and corporate projects for future business growth. This includes financial reporting, business analysis, and budgeting. Also, to provide consultative support for initiatives planning through financial and management information analysis. In addition, to manage departments of Actuarial, Real Estate, Distribution Administration &amp; Management Information, and Project Management Office to support the business.</p>
 <p data-bbox="293 1877 541 1937">Aekkaratt Thitimon Chief Marketing Officer</p>	<p data-bbox="663 1541 1445 1731">Responsible for overseeing the planning, development and execution of product strategy, marketing, corporate communications and branding initiatives. The primary responsibility is to generate revenue by increasing sales through efficient marketing strategy for the entire organization, using market research, pricing, product marketing, marketing communications, advertising and public relations.</p>






## Board and Management (Cont'd)

Management	Description
 <p data-bbox="284 927 552 990">Knattapisit Krutkrongchai Chief Agency Officer</p>	<p data-bbox="663 591 1445 779">Responsible for driving the sustainable growth of the agency business and developing short-term and long-term business objectives and targets. Driving agency transformation and enhancing agency force's engagement through enhanced service levels and ongoing sales initiatives. Managing, Coaching, and supporting Agency Distribution Management on production management and another field management.</p>
 <p data-bbox="252 1357 584 1447">Jane Tay Chief Strategic Bancassurance Alliance Officer</p>	<p data-bbox="663 1021 1445 1178">Responsible for managing the relationship with an exclusive bank partner (BBL) including formulating and executing the short to long term strategic plans to support the growth, profitability and operational objectives within the regulatory framework. Providing leadership, directions to the team to meet short, medium and long-term financial goals and ambitions.</p>
 <p data-bbox="252 1814 584 1877">Sarunya Tienthavorn Chief Human Resources Officer</p>	<p data-bbox="663 1478 1445 1666">Responsible for driving the development and execution of AIA Thailand's People Strategy to support the company's business growth, focusing on talent and leadership development, succession planning, as well as organizational and performance management. Managing overall HR activities to ensure that all AIA policies / procedures properly adopted and executed efficiently and effectively.</p>



## Board and Management (Cont'd)

Management	Description
 <p>Johann Dutoit Chief Investment Officer</p>	Responsible for formulating and directing the overall investment plan and asset allocation strategy and implementation of the asset allocation and yield enhancement strategies to maximize investment portfolio with proper risk management to support insurance products & asset liability management.
 <p>Alisa Simaroj Chief Life Officer</p>	Responsible for ensuring AIA's products, services and internal operations / business processes meet the required quality standards.
 <p>Loo Boon Teik Chief Risk Officer</p>	Responsible for the development of relevant risk and compliance framework, policies and procedures and overseeing the implementation of an effective risk assessment and compliance program. Engaging with key business stakeholders to ensure key regulatory, ethical, financial and operation risks (including emerging risks) are identified and properly managed and ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements.



## Board and Management (Cont'd)

Management	Description
 <p>Chiraporn Kanistarath Chief Corporate Solutions Officer</p>	Responsible for synergizing Corporate Solutions teams' capacity to build the growth of Corporate Solutions' business for AIA Thailand.
 <p>Auraratana Jutimitti Chief Partnership Distribution Officer</p>	Responsible for synergizing Partnership Distribution teams' capacity to leverage the relationship management with partners of AIA Thailand
 <p>Dr. Christian Roland Chief Strategy &amp; Digital Officer</p>	Responsible for leading the development and execution of corporate strategy as well as digital strategy to drive the digital transformation roadmap for successful adoption of digital technologies across the entire business.



## 2.4 Sub-committee Members

### a) Investment Committee (“IC”)

The members of IC are:

- 1) Nikhil Ashvani Advani (Chief Executive Officer)
- 2) Johann Dutoit (Chief Investment Officer)
- 3) Hiew Tet Chian (Chief Financial Officer)
- 4) Loo Boon Teik (Chief Risk Officer)
- 5) Eric Lu (Director & Chief Actuary)

### b) Pension Investment Committee (“Pension IC”)

The members of Pension IC are:

- 1) Johann Dutoit (Chief Investment Officer)
- 2) Chanakan Hangsasuta (Fund Manager from Life Fund)
- 3) Vilasinee Limprana (Head of Pension Business)
- 4) Kawisa Hemwej (Fund Manager from Pension Business)
- 5) Pongthep Somprasong (Fund Manager from Pension Business)
- 6) Titti Tungpanitansook (Director of Enterprise Risk Management)

### c) Operational Risk Committee (“ORC”)

The members of ORC are:

- 1) Hiew Tet Chian (Chief Financial Officer)
- 2) Loo Boon Teik (Chief Risk Officer)
- 3) Knattapisit Krutkrongchai (Chief Agency Officer)
- 4) Dr.Christian Roland (Chief Strategy and Digital Officer)
- 5) Sarunya Tienthavorn (Chief Human Resources Officer)
- 6) Alisa Simaroj (Chief Life Officer)
- 7) Supirut Pothavorn (Director of Compliance)
- 8) Jutamas Suttisirikul (Director of Legal)
- 9) Amaraporn Runsewa (Head of Information Technology)



#### **d) Financial Risk Committee (“FRC”)**

The members of FRC are:

- 1) Nikhil Ashvani Advani (Chief Executive Officer)
- 2) Hiew Tet Chian (Chief Financial Officer)
- 3) Loo Boon Teik (Chief Risk Officer)
- 4) Johann Dutoit (Chief Investment Officer)
- 5) Eric Lu (Director & Chief Actuary)

#### **The Audit Committee**

The members of AIA Group’s Audit Committee are:

- 1) Ricky Choi-Cheung Fung (Independent Non-Executive Director)
- 2) Stuart John Valentine (Independent Non-Executive Director)
- 3) Shulamite N K Khoo (Independent Non-Executive Director)
- 4) Garth Brian Jones (Group Chief Financial Officer)

#### **Financial Oversight Committee**

The members of FOC are:

- 1) Garth Brian Jones (Group Chief Financial Officer)
- 2) Richard Sumner (Head of Group Tax)
- 3) Clive Vincent Anderson (Group Senior Regional Counsel)





## 2.5 Appointment of management

The appointment process for Managements generally covers:

- Candidates' CV screening should cover personal information, education background and work experience.
- Interviews must be conducted by at least the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Human Resource Officer. Specific feedback and comments on candidates must be systematically captured in all interviews for future reference.
- Management appointment must undergo employment screening per the Company employment screening procedures.
- The employment screening must be complied with the background check policy which should be covered Professional Qualification/ Membership Check, Civil Litigation Check, Credit Check, Financial Regulator Check and Conflict of Interest/ Company Directorship Check.



## 2.6 Remuneration policy for management

### AIA Guideline:

- A Compensation proposal should take into consideration of external competitiveness and internal equity.
- A Compensation proposal should be prepared and approved, following the approval governance, for all compensation and benefits items. The following information is required in preparing the proposed package:
  1. Candidates' current package
  2. Package of peers within AIA
  3. Market reference data.
- The Compensation proposal should be approved per the Company procedures before any verbal or written offer can be made.



## 3.2 Asset-Liability Management

Asset-Liability Management (ALM) is a vital component of the Company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that focuses on risks arising from interdependencies between the Company's assets and liabilities. Through the management of investment strategies, product design, product development and product pricing, the ALM framework aims to achieve the Company's goals whilst operating under applicable constraints and within acceptable risk boundaries. The Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is a management committee to which the local Executive Committee (EXCO) has delegated the authority to provide oversight and governance of the company's ALM policies; this includes the adoption and the implementation of the Strategic Asset Allocation that the Company has selected. Management of assets and liabilities are in compliance with the established guidelines and policies from AIA Group and AIA Thailand.

The risk arising from interest rate sensitivity between assets and liabilities is mitigated by holding a capital to cover the Interest Rate Risk Charge in the regulatory reporting, where the rules are as prescribed in the OIC's Risk-Based Capital Framework and Regulations.

The Invested Assets to Policy Reserve ratio is regularly monitored under the OIC's Early Warning System Indicators (EWS) framework. The ratio must always be well above 100% to ensure that assets are adequate to cover policy liabilities.

Unit: Million Baht

Items	2022		2021	
	Book value	Appraisal value	Book value	Appraisal value
Total Investment Assets	463	463	469	469
Total Liquid Assets	463	463	469	469
Total Liabilities	12	12	18	18
Policy Liabilities	1	1	1	1

### Remarks:

- Book Value refers to assets and liabilities valued according to the accounting standards.
- Fair Value refers to assets and liabilities valued according to the OIC Notification on the Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of Non-Life Insurance Companies which the main objective is to ensure the company's financial security and ability to pay policy benefit to policyholders.



## 4. insurance risk, concentration risk and reinsurance

As an insurer, the Company is exposed to a range of financial risks. The following section summarizes the Company's financial risk management.

### Insurance Risk

Insurance risk is the potential losses resulting from mortality, morbidity, persistency, longevity, and adverse expense experiences. These include the potential impacts from catastrophic events such as pandemics and natural disasters.

Management of insurance risk starts with the management of product design. Ensuring that products meet customer needs, are fairly priced and are clearly understood by customers, are the best way to ensure good persistency and customer satisfaction.

The Company manages product design risk through its Product Approval Process, where products are reviewed against pricing, design and risk benchmarks agreed by the Financial Risk Committee (FRC). The Company works closely with a number of Company functions including product management, actuarial, legal, risk & compliance and underwriting. The Company monitors the performance of new products and focuses on actively managing each part of the actuarial control cycle to minimize the risk of the in-force book as well as for new products.

### Concentration Risk and Reinsurance

Concentration of risk may arise when there are specific related events that may significantly impact the Company's liabilities. The Company is exposed to a geographical concentration of risk, as most of the business is in Thailand. The Company manages its economic sectoral concentration by diversifying its insurance portfolio across the Thai population, covering different working classes and different levels of society.

Reinsurance helps to reduce concentration and volatility risk, especially on policies with large sums assured or lines of business with new risks. It also serves to protect against catastrophic events such as pandemics or natural disasters.

Unit: Million Baht

Items	2022
1. Reserve for the part recoverable from reinsurers	0.03
2. Due from reinsurer	0.08
3. Deposit on reinsurance treaties	0.05



## 5. Value, procedures, and assumptions for Insurance Reserve

The Non-Life products are all short-term insurance contracts. The policy reserves consist of premium liabilities and claims liabilities. Premium liabilities are Unearned Premium Reserves and are calculated on a pro-rata basis. Claims liabilities are comprised of outstanding claims and Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) reserves.

Unit: Million Baht

Items	2022		2021	
	Book value	Appraisal value	Book value	Appraisal value
Policy Liabilities - Long-term Insurance Contract	-	-	-	-
Policy Liabilities - Short-term Insurance Contract				
- Premium Liabilities	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
- Claim Liabilities	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

### Remarks:

- Book Value refers to Insurance liabilities valued according to the Thai Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (THGAAP). The main objective is to support the investors' understanding of the economic value of policy liabilities according to THGAAP. The policy liabilities are audited and certified by an external auditor.
- Fair Value refers to insurance liabilities valued according to the OIC's notification on the Valuation of Assets and Liabilities for Non-Life Insurance Companies to ensure that the Company has the ability to pay policy benefits to policyholders. The fair value of insurance liabilities must be calculated by a certified actuary according to accepted actuarial principles. The assumptions used in the fair value must be consistent with the actual experience, or, in the event of insufficient data, may be based on industry experience and tailored to the specific nature of the insurer's portfolio. In addition, the insurance contract liabilities must include a Provision for Adverse Deviation (PAD) as prescribed by the OIC

**Notes:** In some reporting periods, there could be a material difference between insurance liabilities valued under a book value approach and a fair value approach due to the different methodologies used for each valuation basis. Investors are advised to gain an understanding of insurance liabilities across both valuation bases before making investment decisions



## 6. Investment

### Investment Objective

To prudently manage Company's investment assets to preserve capital and to generate optimal return to policyholders and shareholders over the long-term as well as in full compliance with both applicable regulations and internal policies. The Company's investment is only Fixed Income. The investment process is as following:

### Fixed Income

The fixed income is managed principally in a "Buy and Maintain" style. The investment objective is to optimize returns with capital preservation. However, the Company may have discretion to sell the assets according to the views of market, credit trends and credit risk management.

The appraisal value of the Company's investment assets will be determined by referring to the Notification of the Office of Insurance Company Re: The appraisal value of Assets and Liabilities of Non-Life Insurance Company B.E.2554.

### Investment assets Table

Unit: Million Baht

Investment assets	As of December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Book value	Appraisal value	Book value	Appraisal value
Deposits with financial institutions and Certificate of Deposit	6	6	7	7
Debt Securities (Bonds, debentures, promissory notes, bill of exchange)	457	457	462	462
Equity securities excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	-	-
Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-
Loans, car leasing, and other leasing	-	-	-	-
Warrants	-	-	-	-
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Investment Assets</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>469</b>

### Remarks:

- Book Value refers to assets and liabilities valued according to accounting standards.
- Fair Value refers to assets and liabilities valued according to the OIC Notification on the Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of Non-Life Insurance Companies for CAR calculation under RBC Framework



## 7. Financial results, analysis and ratios

### Operating Results

Unit: Million Baht

Description	As at December 31,	
	2022	2021
Gross written premiums	4	5
Net earned premiums	4	5
Net investment income and other income	17	31
Net Profit	11	26

The 2022 operating results and significant financial ratio of AIA Co., Ltd., (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch (the Company) compared with the 2021 operating results are as follows:

- Net profit decreased by THB 15 million mainly from Net investment income and other income. These were a result of lower gain on selling debt securities.
- Combined ratio increased due to higher claim in the year 2022.
- Liquidity ratio of year 2022 decreased from year 2021 however, it is still significantly higher than standard level.
- Return on equity ratio decreased to 2% is mainly due to decrease of Net profit of year 2022.

### Significant Financial Ratios (%)

Ratios	2022	2021
Loss Ratio	102%	48%
Expense Ratio	71%	69%
Combined Ratio	173%	117%
Liquidity Ratio	62412%	191740%
Return on equity	2%	6%



## 8. Capital Adequacy

The Company monitors the solvency capital in compliance with the requirements from the OIC.

Thailand has implemented RBC regulation since September 2011. In December 2019 the RBC regulation was updated with the implementation of RBC II, which updates and enhances the capital standards to be more comprehensive.

The key metric used by the regulator is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), defined as Total Capital Available (TCA) divided by Total Capital Required (TCR), which needs to remain above the supervisory CAR to maintain financial strength and avoid potential regulatory intervention.

The table below illustrates that throughout the year, the Company has a strong capital position, that is significantly above the minimum CAR of 140%.

Unit: Million Baht

Capital Items	As at December 31,	
	2022	2021
Total Assets	466	473
Total Liabilities	12	18
- Policy Liabilities	1	1
- Other Liabilities	11	17
Shareholder's Equity	454	455
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (%)	1,150	1,022
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	1,150	1,022
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	1,150	1,022
Total Capital Available	454	455
Total Capital Required	39	44

### Remarks:

- According to the OIC's RBC capital valuation of Non-Life Insurance Companies, the Registrar may determine the necessary procedures to manage companies with a CAR below the supervisory CAR
- The above items use a Fair Value approach according to the OIC's Notification on the Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of Non-Life Insurance Companies and RBC capital is valued according to the OIC's Notification on the Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of Non-Life Insurance Companies
- Quarter 2 is 6-month accumulated operating results and Quarter 3 is 9-month accumulated operating results.



**AIA COMPANY LIMITED (NON-LIFE INSURANCE) THAILAND BRANCH**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2022**



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Executive Committee of AIA Company Limited

### **My opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements of AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch (the Branch) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Branch as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS).

### **What I have audited**

The Branch's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in Head Office's equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### **Basis for opinion**

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

### **Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements**

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intends to liquidate the Branch 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 Branch's financial reporting process.



### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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

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

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paiboon Tunkoon', with a horizontal line underneath.

**Paiboon Tunkoon**  
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4298  
Bangkok  
8 March 2023

**AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 31 December 2022**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2022 Baht</u>	<u>2021 Baht</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,294,886	7,082,587
Accrued income on investments		1,824,085	1,946,718
Reinsurance assets	7, 13	44,029	49,924
Amount due from reinsurance	8	22,657	-
Invested assets			
Investments in securities	9	456,614,826	461,868,406
Amount due from related parties	24	159,635	161,670
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10	230	230
Intangible assets	11	-	29
Other assets	12, 24	1,099,062	1,379,006
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>466,059,410</u></u>	<u><u>472,488,570</u></u>

Authorised signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

The accompanying notes are an integral of the financial statements.

**AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch**  
**Statement of Financial Position (Cont'd)**  
**As at 31 December 2022**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2022</b> <b>Baht</b>	<b>2021</b> <b>Baht</b>
<b>Liabilities and Head Office's Equity</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Insurance liabilities	13	882,489	1,000,328
Amount due to reinsurance	14	-	32,149
Amount due to related parties	24	92,110	97,500
Income tax payable		316,467	4,943,311
Employee benefit liabilities	15	5,285,961	5,402,821
Deferred tax liabilities	16	-	113,673
Other liabilities	17, 24	5,677,815	6,167,666
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>12,254,842</b>	<b>17,757,448</b>
<b>Head Office's Equity</b>			
Funds from Head Office	18	140,307,753	140,307,753
Remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		(11,807,680)	454,691
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax		(2,223,842)	(2,393,515)
Branch's retained earnings Unappropriated		327,528,337	316,362,193
<b>Total Head Office's Equity</b>		<b>453,804,568</b>	<b>454,731,122</b>
<b>Total liabilities and Head Office's Equity</b>		<b>466,059,410</b>	<b>472,488,570</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral of the financial statements.

AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch  
Statement of Comprehensive Income  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
<b>Revenues</b>			
Gross written premiums		3,982,846	4,795,832
<u>Less</u> Premiums ceded to reinsurers		(196,642)	(242,354)
Net written premiums		3,786,204	4,553,478
<u>Add</u> Net change in unearned premium reserve		84,212	109,505
Net earned premiums		3,870,416	4,662,983
Fee and commission income		82,707	99,897
Net investment income	24	18,127,748	10,573,904
Gains (losses) on investment		(1,389,229)	20,122,840
<b>Total revenues</b>		<b>20,691,642</b>	<b>35,459,624</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Gross claim paid		4,077,770	2,272,410
<u>Less</u> Claim paid recovered from reinsurers		(123,807)	(32,988)
Commissions and brokerages		388,494	490,380
Other underwriting expenses		275,413	502,923
Operating expenses	19, 24	2,172,306	2,352,405
Finance cost	17, 24	28,231	43,006
Expected credit loss	21	(110,762)	(1,801,329)
Other expense		29	3
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>6,707,674</b>	<b>3,826,810</b>
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>13,983,968</b>	<b>31,632,814</b>
Income tax expenses	22	2,817,824	5,991,082
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>11,166,144</b>	<b>25,641,732</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral of the financial statements.

AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch  
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Cont'd)  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2022 Baht</u>	<u>2021 Baht</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>			
<u>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	15, 23	169,673	222,077
<b>Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<u>169,673</u>	<u>222,077</u>
<u>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</u>			
Losses on remeasuring investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(13,654,511)	(50,441,954)
Items in other comprehensive income transferred to profit or loss		1,278,467	21,924,612
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	16, 23	113,673	5,703,468
<b>Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<u>(12,262,371)</u>	<u>(22,813,874)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax</b>		<u>(12,092,698)</u>	<u>(22,591,797)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year</b>		<u>(926,554)</u>	<u>3,049,935</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral of the financial statements.

AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch  
Statement of Changes in Head Office's Equity  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Funds from Head Office	Remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations, net of tax	Branch's retained earnings	Total Head Office's Equity
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
<b>Beginning balance as at 1 January 2022</b>	140,307,753	454,691	(2,393,515)	316,362,193	454,731,122
Net profit	-	-	-	11,166,144	11,166,144
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	169,673	-	169,673
Losses on remeasuring investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(13,285,145)	-	-	(13,285,145)
Items in other comprehensive income transferred to profit or loss	-	1,022,774	-	-	1,022,774
<b>Ending balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>140,307,753</b>	<b>(11,807,680)</b>	<b>(2,223,842)</b>	<b>327,528,337</b>	<b>453,804,568</b>
<b>Beginning balance as at 1 January 2021</b>	140,307,753	23,268,565	(2,615,592)	290,720,461	451,681,187
Net profit	-	-	-	25,641,732	25,641,732
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	222,077	-	222,077
Losses on remeasuring investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(40,353,564)	-	-	(40,353,564)
Items in other comprehensive income transferred to profit or loss	-	17,539,690	-	-	17,539,690
<b>Ending balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>140,307,753</b>	<b>454,691</b>	<b>(2,393,515)</b>	<b>316,362,193</b>	<b>454,731,122</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral of the financial statements.



**AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2022**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<b>Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities</b>		
Written premium received from direct insurance	3,995,446	4,806,004
Cash paid for reinsurance	(43,472)	(135,449)
Net investment income	5,932,274	6,152,161
Claim paid from direct insurance	(2,505,382)	(699,117)
Commission and brokerage paid to direct insurance	(396,412)	(511,784)
Other underwriting expenses	(245,606)	(191,340)
Operating expenses	(3,674,580)	(3,594,256)
Income tax expenses	(7,444,668)	(2,020,724)
Cash received from investment in securities	62,778,445	467,097,479
Cash paid for investment in securities	(58,861,269)	(471,352,267)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(465,224)</b>	<b>(449,293)</b>
<b>Cash flows used in financing activities</b>		
Lease Liabilities	(322,477)	(322,968)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(322,477)</b>	<b>(322,968)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(787,701)</b>	<b>(772,261)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,082,587	7,854,848
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>6,294,886</b>	<b>7,082,587</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral of the financial statements.

**1. General information**

AIA Company Limited (Non-Life Insurance) Thailand Branch ("the Branch") is a branch in Thailand of AIA Company Limited ("AIA") whose ultimate holding company is AIA Group Limited ("AIA Group"), a company incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The address of the Branch's registered office is AIA Tower 1, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, 181 Surawongse Road, Suriyawongse District, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500.

The principal business operation of the Branch is to provide non-life insurance, personal accident and health insurance.

These financial statements have been approved by the Branch's management on 8 March 2023.

**2. Significant Accounting Policies**

**2.1 Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS"). In addition, the presentation of financial statements is based on the formats of non-life insurance financial statements attached in an Office of Insurance Commission's notification "Principle, methodology, condition and timing for preparation, submission and reporting of financial statements and operation performance for non-life insurance company (No.3) B.E. 2563" dated on 13 May 2020 'OIC Notification'.

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to use certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise its judgement in applying the Branch's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement, or areas that are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 5.

An English version of the financial statements have been prepared from the statutory financial statements that are 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.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation (Cont'd)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except as described as follows:

- (a) Financial reporting standards that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2022, but the Branch has elected to apply the temporary exemption described further below:

- **The financial standards related to financial instruments are as follows:**

TAS 32	Financial instruments: Presentation
TFRS 7	Financial instruments: Disclosures
TFRS 9	Financial instruments
TFRIC 16	Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation
TFRIC 19	Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments

The financial reporting standards and TFAC Accounting Guidance related to financial instruments address the classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments as well as provide derecognition guidance on financial assets and financial liabilities. The guidance also provides an option for the Branch to apply hedge accounting to reduce accounting mismatch between hedged item and hedging instrument. In addition, the rule provides detailed guidance on financial instruments issued by the Branch whether it is a liability or an equity. Among other things, they require extensive disclosure on financial instruments and related risks.

The classification requirements of financial assets require the Branch to assess both i) business model for holding the financial assets; and ii) cash flow characteristics of the asset whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). The classification affects the financial assets' measurement. The guidance requires assessment of impairment of financial assets as well as contract assets and recognition of expected credit loss from initial recognition.

The Branch performed an initial eligibility assessment and passed the criteria of temporary exemption from TFRS 9 Financial Instruments and TFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures under TFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. The Branch is eligible to apply the 'financial instruments and disclosure for insurance companies' accounting guidance' ('The Accounting Guidance') After the date of eligibility assessment, there has been no change in the Branch's activities that requires a reassessment of the eligibility assessment. Additional information on financial assets in relation to the election of the temporary option is illustrated as follows:

Financial assets of the Branch are separated into (i) financial assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI) in accordance with TFRS 9 and are not held for trading or managed on fair value basis and (ii) all financial assets other than those specified in (i).

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation (Cont'd)

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except as described as follows: (Cont'd)

- a) Financial reporting standards that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2022, but the Branch has elected to apply the temporary exemption described further below: (Cont'd)

The following table shows the fair value and change in fair value of these two groups of financial assets:

	Fair value as at 31 December 2022		Change in fair value for the year ended 31 December 2022	
	Financial assets that met SPPI criteria and not held for trading or managed on fair value basis Baht	Total Baht	Financial assets that met SPPI criteria and not held for trading or managed on fair value basis Baht	Total Baht
Debt securities	456,614,826	456,614,826	(10,721,384)	(10,721,384)
Other financial assets	7,406,433	7,406,433	(3,596)	(3,596)
<b>Total</b>	<b>464,021,259</b>	<b>464,021,259</b>	<b>(10,724,980)</b>	<b>(10,724,980)</b>

	Fair value as at 31 December 2021		Change in fair value for the year ended 31 December 2021	
	Financial assets that met SPPI criteria and not held for trading or managed on fair value basis Baht	Total Baht	Financial assets that met SPPI criteria and not held for trading or managed on fair value basis Baht	Total Baht
Debt securities	461,868,406	461,868,406	(49,563,065)	(49,563,065)
Other financial assets	9,200,975	9,200,975	(4,074)	(4,074)
<b>Total</b>	<b>471,069,381</b>	<b>471,069,381</b>	<b>(49,567,139)</b>	<b>(49,567,139)</b>

**Notes:**

- Significant balance of other financial assets qualifying as SPPI includes accrued investment income and cash and cash equivalents.
- Certain financial assets included within the financial statements, including interest receivables, and amount due from reinsurance amounting to Baht 22,657 are not included above since they will be accounted for under TFRS 17 when its adoption is in parallel with TFRS 9.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation (Cont'd)

- b) Amended financial reporting standards that are effective for accounting year beginning on or after 1 January 2023 might have impacts to the Branch. However, certain amended TFRSs have been issued that are not mandatory for the current reporting year and have not been early adopted by the Branch.
- **Amendment to TAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment** clarified to prohibit entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling any items produced while the entity is preparing that asset for its intended use.
  - **Amendment to TAS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets** clarified that, in considering whether a contract is onerous, the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling the contract. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity must recognise any impairment losses that have occurred on the assets used in fulfilling the contract.

### 2.2 Foreign currency translation

#### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Branch operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Baht, which is the Branch's functional currency and the Branch's 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 or valuation where items are re-measured. 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.

### 2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with maturity at acquisition of three months or less.

### 2.4 Premium receivable

Premium receivable arising from insurance contracts are carried at carrying value less allowance for impairment which is established when there is objective evidence that the Branch will not be able to receive all amounts due according to term and condition specified in policy.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

### 2.5 Reinsurance assets

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

Insurance reserve refundable from reinsurers is estimated based on the related reinsurance contract of premium reserve and loss reserve and outstanding claims in accordance with the law regarding insurance reserve calculation.

### 2.6 Amount due from reinsurance and amount due to reinsurance

- (a) Amount due from reinsurance is stated at the outstanding balance of amount due from reinsurers and amount of deposit on reinsurance.

Amount due from reinsurers consist of reinsurance commission receivables, reinsurance outstanding claim and other items receivable from reinsurers. The Branch recognises an allowance for doubtful accounts which may incur from uncollection being based on consideration of historical collection experience and current status of due from reinsurers at the end of reporting year.

- (b) Amounts due to reinsurance is stated at the outstanding balance of amount due to reinsurers and amounts withheld on reinsurance.

Amounts due to reinsurers consist of reinsurance premiums and other items payable to reinsurers, excluding claims.

The Branch presents as net balance of reinsurance to the same entity (amounts due from reinsurers or amounts due to reinsurers) when the following criteria for offsetting are met.

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

### 2.7 Investment in securities

#### a) Classification

The Branch classifies its financial assets 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 (AMC)
- Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVO)

On the adoption of TAS 32 and the Accounting Guidance, the Branch shall classify financial instruments as equity instruments or debt instruments follow definition in paragraph 11 of TAS 32.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

### 2.7 Investment in securities (Cont'd)

#### b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases, acquisitions and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Branch commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Branch has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

#### c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Branch measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

#### d) Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Branch's classification of the financial assets. There are four measurement categories into which the Branch classifies its debt instruments:

- **FVPL:** Financial assets that are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price, includes those do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI, are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on investments that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within fair value gains or losses in the period in which it arises.
- **FVOCI:** Financial assets intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to liquidity needs or changes in interest rates. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income using the effective interest method, and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in gains or losses on investment. Interest income is included in net investment income. Impairment expenses are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.
- **AMC:** Financial assets with fixed maturity that the management has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. Interest income from these financial assets is included in net investment income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in gains or losses on investment together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of comprehensive income.
- **FVO:** Financial assets irrevocably designated at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains or losses on them on different bases. A gain or loss on these investments is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within fair value gains or losses in the period in which it arises.

The classification is dependent on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of the purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

### 2.7 Investment in securities (Cont'd)

#### e) Impairment

##### *Debt instruments*

The Branch applies the Accounting Guidance general approach in measuring the financial assets carried at AMC and FVOCI. Under the general approach, the 12-month or the lifetime expected credit loss is applied depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition.

The Branch always accounts for expected credit losses which involves a three-stage expected credit loss impairment model. The stage dictates how the entity 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 significant increase in credit risk (from initial recognition) assessment is performed every end of reporting period by comparing i) expected risk of default as of the reporting date and ii) estimated risk of default on the date of initial recognition.

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

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

The expected credit losses are recognised in profit or loss as a separate line item.

### 2.8 Furniture, fixtures and equipment

Furniture, fixtures 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 Branch.

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



## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

### 2.8 Furniture, fixtures and equipment (Cont'd)

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years
Computer hardware	3 years

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

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

### 2.9 Intangible assets

#### Computer software

Acquired specific computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their useful lives of 3 years.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Branch and will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant costs.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programmes beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line over their estimated useful lives, not exceeding a period of 15 years.

### 2.10 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.

## **2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

### **2.11 Leases**

#### **Accounting for leases - where the Branch 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 Branch. 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.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Branch allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

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.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

### 2.12 Insurance liabilities

#### a) Loss reserve and outstanding claims

Outstanding claims are recorded at the amount to be actually paid. Loss reserve is fully made for the estimated cost of all losses notified (less reinsurance recoveries) but not settled at the statement of financial position date.

The Branch estimates claims incurred but not yet reported by the insured (IBNR) based on the Branch's experience and historical data.

#### b) Unearned premium reserve

Unearned premium reserve is the proportion of the net premium written during the year that relates to the unexpired periods of risk from the statement of financial position date to the subsequent expiry dates of the policies. It is calculated on the following basis:

Type of Insurance	Method
- Personal accident and health	- monthly pro-rata basis (1/24th) basis for yearly policies. - fifty percent of net premium written of the last 30 days for monthly policies.

#### Unexpired risks reserve and premium deficiency reserve

Unexpired risks reserve is the reserve for the claims and related expenses 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 year of coverage, based on historical claims data.

As at the end of reporting year, the Branch compares the amounts of unexpired risks reserve with unearned premium reserve, and if unexpired risks reserve is higher than unearned premium reserve, the different is recognised as premium deficiency reserve in the financial statements.

### 2.13 Employee benefits

#### Annual leave

A provision is made for the estimated liability for unused leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the date in statement of financial position.

#### Post-retirement benefit obligations

The Branch has established a provident fund that is a defined contribution plan, the assets of which are held in a separate trust fund. The provident fund is funded by payments from employees and the Branch. Contributions to the provident fund are charged to profit or loss.

The Branch provides for post-employment benefits under the Thai Labour Law and under an additional defined benefit plans. Such employee benefit provisions are calculated by an independent actuary on a regular basis.

Gains or losses on remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations are recognised in other comprehensive income (loss).

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

The management assesses the appropriate estimated of such provision on a regular basis.

## **2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

### **2.14 Provisions**

Provisions, excluding provisions for employee benefits, are recognised when the Branch 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 a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Branch expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. 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 recognized as interest expense.

### **2.15 Current and deferred income taxes**

The income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred income 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 Head Office's equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income 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 income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

### **2.16 Revenues and expenses recognition**

Premium income is recognised on the basis of the effective dates of insurance policies after deducting premium ceded and cancelled.

Reinsurance premium income is recognised as income when the reinsurer places the reinsurance application or the statement of accounts with the Branch. Ceded premium is recognised as expenses when the insurance risk is transferred to another reinsurer.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the year to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue.

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Losses are recorded upon receipt of claims advice from the insured.

**2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

**2.16 Revenues and expenses recognition (Cont'd)**

Policy acquisition costs, such as commissions, are charged as expenses when incurred.

All other expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

**2.17 Financial instruments**

Financial assets carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, accrued income on investments, investments in securities, amount due from related parties and certain balances included in other assets. Financial liabilities carried on the statement of financial position include amount due to related parties and certain balances included in other liabilities. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

**3. Risk management**

The Branch recognises the importance of sound risk management in every aspect of our business and for all our stakeholders. The Risk Management Framework (RMF) provides the structure for identifying, quantifying and mitigating risk which is following AIA Group's policies. An effective RMF is the key to avoiding the financial and reputational damage that arises from inadequate or ineffective control of the risks in the business. In addition, the Branch has established the enterprise risk management function for managing and monitoring the enterprise wide risks and also has established sub-committee among the Branch to manage specific risks which are Financial Risk Committee (FRC), Product Development Committee (PDC) and Operational Risk Committee (ORC) which directly report to the Branch's key management.

**Insurance risk**

Insurance risk is the risk arising from changes in claims experience as well as more general exposure relating to the acquisition and persistency of insurance business. This also includes changes to assumptions regarding future experience for these risks.

**Lapse**

Lapse risk is the risk policies lapse, on average, earlier than assumed in the pricing.

Ensuring customers buy products that meet their needs is central to the AIA Group's Operating Philosophy. Through effective implementation of the Business Quality Framework, comprehensive sales training programmes and active monitoring of sales activities and persistency, the Branch seeks to ensure that appropriate products are sold by qualified sales representatives and that standards of service consistently meet our customers' needs.

**3. Risk management (Cont'd)**

**Expenses**

Expense risk is the risk of greater than expected trends in, or sudden shocks to, the amount or timing of expenses incurred by the business.

Daily operations follow a disciplined budgeting and control process that allows for the management of expenses based on the Branch's very substantial experience within the markets in which we operate.

**Morbidity and mortality**

Morbidity and mortality risk are the risk that the incidence and/or amounts of medical/death claims are higher than the assumptions made in pricing.

The Branch adheres to well-defined market-oriented underwriting and claims guidelines and practices that have been developed based on extensive historical experience.

The Branch's actuarial teams conduct regular experience studies of all the insurance risk factors in its in-force book. These internal studies together with external data are used to identify emerging trends which can then be used to inform product design, pricing, underwriting, claims management and reinsurance needs.

Through monitoring the development of both local and global trends in medical technology, health and wellness, the impact of legislation and general social, political and economic conditions the Branch seeks to anticipate and respond promptly to potential adverse experience impacts on its products.

Reinsurance is used to reduce concentration and volatility risk, especially with the large policies or new risks, and as protection against catastrophic events such as pandemics or natural disasters.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that third parties fail to meet their obligations to the Branch when they fall due. Although the primary source of credit risk is the Branch's investment portfolio, such risk can also arise through reinsurance, procurement, and treasury activities.

The Branch credit risk is oversight by the Group's credit risk management and accountability by the Branch lines of defence. A key to AIA's credit risk management is adherence to a well-controlled underwriting process. The credit risk management starts with the assignment of an internal rating to all counterparties. A detailed analysis of each counterparty is performed, and a rating determined by the investment teams.

The Branch's Risk Management function manages the internal ratings framework and conducts periodic rating reviews. Measuring and monitoring of credit risk is an ongoing process and is designed to enable early identification of emerging risk.

3. Risk management (Cont'd)

Credit risk (Cont'd)

Proportion of the significant financial instruments' stated at fair value grouped by rating are as follows:

	<u>2022</u> Baht	<u>2021</u> Baht
<b>Debt securities</b>		
BBB	400,823,537	405,464,473
Below investment grade	<u>55,791,289</u>	<u>56,403,933</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>456,614,826</u>	<u>461,868,406</u>

The reported rating is mapped as follow:

<u>External</u>			
<u>Standard and Poor's and Fitch</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Internal ratings</u>	<u>Reported as</u>
AAA	Aaa	1	AAA
AA+ to AA-	Aa1 to Aa3	2+ to 2-	AA
A+ to A-	A1 to A3	3+ to 3-	A
BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	4+ to 4-	BBB
BB+ and below	Ba+ and below	5+ and below	Below investment grade

Interest rate risk

The Branch's exposure to interest rate risk predominantly arises from any differences between the duration of the Branch's liabilities and assets.

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**3. Risk management (Cont'd)**

**Interest rate risk (Cont'd)**

AIA manages interest rate risk primarily on an economic basis to determine the durations of both assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk on solvency basis is also taken into consideration for business units where solvency regimes deviate from economic basis. Furthermore, for products with discretionary benefits, additional modelling of interest rate risk is performed to guide determination of appropriate management actions. Management also takes into consideration the asymmetrical impact of interest rate movements when evaluating products guarantees.

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

	Variable interest rate			Fixed interest rate			Non-interest bearing Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a)
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht			
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>									
<u>Financial assets</u>									
Cash and cash equivalents	3,721,272	-	-	2,517,499	-	-	56,115	6,294,886	0.01%-0.20%
Accrued income on investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,824,085	1,824,085	-
Investment in securities	-	-	-	32,004,189	63,378,654	361,231,983	-	456,614,826	0.99%-3.95%
Amount due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,635	159,635	-
Other assets (partial)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>3,721,272</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,521,688</b>	<b>63,378,654</b>	<b>361,231,983</b>	<b>2,049,835</b>	<b>464,903,432</b>	<b>-</b>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>									
Amount due to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,110	92,110	-
Other liabilities (partial)	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,481	34,481	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126,591</b>	<b>126,591</b>	<b>-</b>



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3. Risk management (Cont'd)

Interest rate risk (Cont'd)

Significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rates are summarized in the table below (Cont'd)

	Variable interest rate		Fixed interest rate			Non-interest bearing Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate (% p.a)
	1 - 5 years		1 - 5 years		Over 5 years			
	Within 1 year Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Within 1 year Baht	Over 5 years Baht				
As at 31 December 2021								
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	6,582,952	-	-	-	-	499,635	7,082,587	0.10%
Accrued income on investments	-	-	-	-	-	1,946,718	1,946,718	-
Investment in securities	-	-	-	69,494,068	392,374,338	-	461,868,406	1.25%-4.08%
Amount due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	161,670	161,670	-
Other assets (partial)	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>6,582,952</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,494,068</b>	<b>392,374,338</b>	<b>2,618,023</b>	<b>471,069,381</b>	<b>-</b>
Financial liabilities								
Amount due to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	97,500	97,500	-
Other liabilities (partial)	-	-	-	-	-	173,635	173,635	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>271,135</b>	<b>271,135</b>	<b>-</b>

### 3. Risk management (Cont'd)

#### *Sensitivity*

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher or lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents, investment in securities and part of other assets and other liabilities 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 investment in securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As at 31 December 2022, when the interest rate increases or decreases 50 basis point shift in yield curve given that all other variable remains constant, the impact to other components of equity decrease by Baht 5,288,291 and increase by Baht 5,501,321 respectively (31 December 2021: decrease by Baht 11,113,793 and increase by Baht 11,378,150, respectively). (No impact towards net profit and loss).

#### **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is financing risk or the risk of difficulty in raising funds sufficiently and in time to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

Most part of the Branch financial assets is including cash, deposit at bank and investment in securities which are highly liquid and able to be sold quickly at close to their fair value when the Branch wishes to raise fund. The Branch also maintains the investment ratio of high liquidity assets.

The tables below analyse the maturity of financial liabilities grouping based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The time-to-maturity of significant financial assets is disclosed in Note 9.2.

	Within 1 month Baht	1 - 3 months Baht	3 - 12 months Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>						
Other liabilities (partial)	4,862,999	-	-	-	-	4,862,999
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>4,862,999</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,862,999</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>						
Other liabilities (partial)	4,777,969	-	-	-	-	4,777,969
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>4,777,969</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,777,969</b>

#### **Capital management**

The Branch's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern in order to meet policyholder liabilities whilst providing a return for Head Office and other stakeholders.

The Branch monitors its solvency capital in compliance with related regulations as announced by the Office of Insurance Commission under the Risk-Based Capital framework under Life Insurance Act B.E 2535 and amended by Non Life Insurance Act No.2 B.E 2551, No.3 B.E 2558 and No.4 B.E 2562 for the purpose of assessing the solvency capital requirement.

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**4. Fair value**

**4.1 Fair value estimation**

The following table shows fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) Baht	Amortised cost (AMC) Baht	Total carrying amount Baht	Fair value Baht
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>				
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	456,614,826	-	456,614,826	456,614,826
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6,294,886	6,294,886	6,294,886
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>456,614,826</b>	<b>6,294,886</b>	<b>462,909,712</b>	<b>462,909,712</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>				
Lease liabilities	-	1,111,837	1,111,837	1,111,837
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,111,837</b>	<b>1,111,837</b>	<b>1,111,837</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value</i>				
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	461,868,406	-	461,868,406	461,868,406
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,082,587	7,082,587	7,082,587
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>461,868,406</b>	<b>7,082,587</b>	<b>468,950,993</b>	<b>468,950,993</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>				
Lease liabilities	-	1,389,697	1,389,697	1,389,697
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,389,697</b>	<b>1,389,697</b>	<b>1,389,697</b>

**4. Fair value (Cont'd)**

**4.1 Fair value estimation (Cont'd)**

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

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, and the Branch is able to access that market on valuation date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following table presents the Branch's assets and liabilities that are measured and recognised at fair value as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

	<u>Level 1</u> <u>Baht</u>	<u>Level 2</u> <u>Baht</u>	<u>Level 3</u> <u>Baht</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Baht</u>
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>				
<b>Asset</b>				
Investment in securities				
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	-	456,614,826	-	456,614,826
<b>Total asset</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>456,614,826</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>456,614,826</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>				
<b>Asset</b>				
Investment in securities				
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	-	461,868,406	-	461,868,406
<b>Total asset</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>461,868,406</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>461,868,406</b>

Other financial instruments not carried at fair value are typically short-term in nature and reprice to current market rate frequently. Accordingly, their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. This includes cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, amount due from related parties, other assets, amount due to related parties, and other liabilities.

The Branch had no transfers between levels during the year.

**4.2 Valuation techniques used to derive Level 2 fair values**

Level 2 marketable debt securities are fair valued based on quoted by reference to the yield curve of the Thai Bond Market Association at the statements of financial position date.

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

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

The Branch makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future events. The resulting of accounting estimates may differ from the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that are significant causing a risk of material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below.

### **5.1 Reinsurance assets**

Reinsurance assets are calculated by using the same method of estimated reserve of claim incurred but not reported (Note 5.4) and unearned premium reserve. Reinsurance assets are assessed at the end of reporting year to reflect the refundable amount which is established from creditability of reinsurer and condition of reinsurance.

### **5.2 Furniture, fixtures and equipment and computer software**

The Branch determines the estimated useful lives and residual values for the Branch's furniture, fixtures and equipment and computer software. Management will revise the depreciation charge where useful lives are different to previously estimated, or it will write off or write down technically obsolete or assets that have been abandoned or sold.

### **5.3 Impairment of investments**

The expected credit losses for investment in debt securities are based on assumptions about default risk, credit rating and expected loss rates. The Branch uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs used in the impairment calculation, based on the Branch's past history and existing market conditions at the end of each reporting period.

### **5.4 Loss reserve**

The Branch determines the estimated reserve of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") at the statement of financial positions date using actuarial method by simplified approach, as a percentage of premium. The Branch uses the services of an actuary who has expertise, experience and an understanding of the insurance business and products to perform calculation.

### **5.5 Unexpired risks reserve**

Unexpired risks reserve is calculated using an actuarial method, based on a best estimate of the claims expected to incur over the remaining term of the insurance. Estimating the reserve requires the management to exercise judgment, with reference to historical data and the best estimates available at the time.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd)

5.6 Liabilities adequacy testing

The Branch evaluates the adequacy of its insurance contract liabilities. Significant judgement is exercised in determining the level of aggregation at which liability adequacy testing is performed and in selecting best estimate assumptions. Liability adequacy is assessed by portfolio of contracts in accordance with the Branch's manner of acquiring, servicing and measuring the profitability of its insurance contracts. The Branch performs liability adequacy testing at entity level.

5.7 Employee benefits

The Branch has a legal and constructive commitment to pay post-retirement benefits to employees when they reach retirement age. The present value of employee benefit liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position is determined on an actuarial basis utilising various demographical and economic assumptions, for example, discount rate, salary increment rate, employee turnover rate and probability of each employee working with the Branch until termination.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Deposits with banks without fixed maturity date	6,294,886	7,082,587
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>6,294,886</u>	<u>7,082,587</u>

7. Reinsurance assets

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<u>Reserve of recovery from reinsurers</u>		
Short-term insurance contract reserve		
Loss reserve (IBNR) (Note 13)	6,300	7,762
Premium reserve		
- Unearned premium reserve (UPR) (Note 13)	37,729	42,162
Total reinsurance assets	<u>44,029</u>	<u>49,924</u>

7.1 Loss reserve recovery from reinsurers

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Beginning balance for the year	7,762	9,677
Changes in assumptions for claim reserve recovery	(1,462)	(1,915)
Closing balance at the end of year	<u>6,300</u>	<u>7,762</u>

7. Reinsurance assets (Cont'd)

7.2 Premium reserve recovery from reinsurers

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	42,162	47,925
Premium ceded for the year	196,642	242,354
Premium ceded recognised as expense for the year	(201,075)	(248,117)
Closing balance at the end of year	37,729	42,162

8. Amount due from reinsurance

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Due from reinsurance	22,657	-
Total amount due from reinsurance	22,657	-

The balance of due from reinsurers is classified by aging as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Not over 12 months	22,657	-
Total due from reinsurance	22,657	-

9. Investments in securities

9.1 Investment in securities

	2022		2021	
	Cost/ amortised cost Baht	Fair value Baht	Cost/ amortised cost Baht	Fair value Baht
<u>Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>				
Government and state enterprise securities	296,430,193	289,564,120	262,272,218	262,001,321
Private enterprise debt securities	172,101,380	167,050,706	199,247,653	199,867,085
Total	468,531,573	456,614,826	461,519,871	461,868,406
<u>Add</u> Unrealised gains (losses) on the changes in value of investments	(11,916,747)	-	348,535	-
Total investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	456,614,826	456,614,826	461,868,406	461,868,406
Total investments in securities	456,614,826	456,614,826	461,868,406	461,868,406

9. Investments in securities (Cont'd)

9.1 Investment in securities (Cont'd)

The Branch had revenue recognised relating to investment during the year as follows:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Interest income from investments	21,574,379	13,822,845
Consideration received from selling investments	59,778,445	427,097,479
Gains from selling investments	(1,389,229)	20,122,840

As at 31 December 2022, Investments in securities include debts securities with a fair value of Baht 9.02 million (31 December 2021: with a fair value of Baht 9.41 million) which have been placed with the Office of Insurance Commissioner, under the Ministry of Finance, as required by the Non-life Insurance Act B.E. 2535, amended by the Non-life Insurance Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551.



9. Investments in securities (Cont'd)

9.2 The maturity of debt securities

The details of debt securities classified as investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are aged as follows:

	2022				2021			
	Maturing within (years)				Maturing within (years)			
	1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht	1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
<u>Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>								
Government and state enterprise securities	32,011,875	8,846,965	255,571,353	296,430,193	-	8,959,409	253,312,809	262,272,218
Private enterprise debt securities	-	55,000,000	117,101,380	172,101,380	-	60,000,000	139,247,653	199,247,653
Total	32,011,875	63,846,965	372,672,733	468,531,573	-	68,959,409	392,560,462	461,519,871
<u>Add</u> Unrealised gains (losses) on the changes in value of investments	(7,686)	(468,311)	(11,440,750)	(11,916,747)	-	534,659	(186,124)	348,535
Total Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,004,189	63,378,654	361,231,983	456,614,826	-	69,494,068	392,374,338	461,868,406
Total investment in debt securities	32,004,189	63,378,654	361,231,983	456,614,826	-	69,494,068	392,374,338	461,868,406

9. Investments in securities (Cont'd)

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

	<b>2022</b>	
	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Expected credit loss</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>recognised in other</b>
		<b>comprehensive</b>
		<b>income</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	456,614,826	109,068
Total	456,614,826	109,068
	<b>2021</b>	
	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Expected credit loss</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>recognised in other</b>
		<b>comprehensive</b>
		<b>income</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Investments in debt securities which credit risk has not significantly increased (Stage 1)	461,868,406	219,830
Total	461,868,406	219,830

9. Investments in securities (Cont'd)

9.3 Debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Cont'd)

*Expected credit loss*

The reconciliations of expected credit loss for debt securities that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Expected credit loss measured at amount equal to			Total Baht
	12 months expected credit losses Baht	Lifetime Expected credit losses Baht	Lifetime expected credit losses (credit- impaired investments) Baht	
<b>As of 1 January 2022</b>	219,830	-	-	219,830
Movement from stage change	-	-	-	-
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	(93,979)	-	-	(93,979)
Disposed and matured during the year	(16,783)	-	-	(16,783)
<b>As of 31 December 2022</b>	<b>109,068</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109,068</b>
<b>As of 1 January 2021</b>	61,913	1,959,246	-	2,021,159
Movement from stage change	-	-	-	-
Increase in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	187,339	-	-	187,339
Disposed and matured during the year	(29,422)	(1,959,246)	-	(1,988,668)
<b>As of 31 December 2021</b>	<b>219,830</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>219,830</b>

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10. Furniture, fixtures and equipment

	2022									
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation				
	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Depreciation Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Furniture, fixtures and equipment Baht	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,098,917	-	-	3,098,917	3,098,765	-	-	3,098,765	152	
Computers	4,409,769	-	-	4,409,769	4,409,691	-	-	4,409,691	78	
Total	7,508,686	-	-	7,508,686	7,508,456	-	-	7,508,456	230	

	2021									
	Cost					Accumulated depreciation				
	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Depreciation Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Furniture, fixtures and equipment Baht	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,098,917	-	-	3,098,917	3,098,765	-	-	3,098,765	152	
Computers	4,409,769	-	-	4,409,769	4,409,691	-	-	4,409,691	78	
Total	7,508,686	-	-	7,508,686	7,508,456	-	-	7,508,456	230	

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11. Intangible assets

	2022										2021											
	Cost					Accumulated amortisation					Cost					Accumulated amortisation						
	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Amortisation charge Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Amortisation charge Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Amortisation charge Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Intangible assets Baht	
Computer software	341,709	-	(341,709)	-	341,680	-	(341,680)	-	-	-	(341,680)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	341,709	-	(341,709)	-	341,680	-	(341,680)	-	-	-	(341,680)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2021																					
	Cost					Accumulated amortisation					Cost					Accumulated amortisation						
	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Amortisation charge Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Amortisation charge Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Additions Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Beginning balance Baht	Amortisation charge Baht	Disposals/ Write-offs Baht	Ending balance Baht	Intangible assets Baht	
Computer software	5,775,153	-	(5,433,444)	341,709	5,775,121	-	(5,433,441)	341,680	5,775,121	-	(5,433,441)	341,680	5,775,121	-	(5,433,441)	341,680	5,775,121	-	(5,433,441)	341,680	29	
Total	5,775,153	-	(5,433,444)	341,709	5,775,121	-	(5,433,441)	341,680	5,775,121	-	(5,433,441)	341,680	5,775,121	-	(5,433,441)	341,680	5,775,121	-	(5,433,441)	341,680	29	

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12. Other assets

	<u>2022</u> <u>Baht</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>Baht</u>
Deposits	10,000	10,000
Right-of-use assets (Note 24 (b))	1,076,011	1,356,485
Other assets	13,051	12,521
Total	<u>1,099,062</u>	<u>1,379,006</u>

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12. Other assets (Cont'd)

12.1 Right-of-use assets

	2022						2021						
	Cost			Accumulated amortisation			Cost			Accumulated amortisation			
	Beginning balance 1 January 2022 Baht	For the year Addition Baht	Change in contract 2022 Baht	Ending balance 31 December 2022 Baht	Beginning balance 1 January 2022 Baht	For the year Amortisation charge Baht	Beginning balance 1 January 2021 Baht	For the year Amortisation charge Baht	Change in contract 2021 Baht	Ending balance 31 December 2021 Baht	Beginning balance 1 January 2021 Baht	For the year Amortisation charge Baht	Ending balance 31 December 2021 Baht
Buildings and improvements	1,950,433	16,386	-	1,966,819	593,948	296,860	593,948	890,808	-	1,950,433	300,398	293,550	593,948
Total	1,950,433	16,386	-	1,966,819	593,948	296,860	593,948	890,808	-	1,950,433	300,398	293,550	593,948
Buildings and improvements	1,950,450	-	(17)	1,950,433	300,398	293,550	300,398	593,948	(17)	1,950,433	300,398	293,550	593,948
Total	1,950,450	-	(17)	1,950,433	300,398	293,550	300,398	593,948	(17)	1,950,433	300,398	293,550	593,948

The related lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 17.

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the lease payments resulting from lease and service contracts which are not capitalised comprised of short-term leases and low-value leases. These lease payments are not material.

13. Insurance liabilities

	Insurance liabilities Baht	Liabilities recovered from reinsurance Baht	Net Baht
<b>2022</b>			
Short-term insurance contract reserve			
Loss reserve			
- Claim incurred but not reported	127,900	(6,300)	121,600
Premium reserve			
- Unearned premium reserve	754,589	(37,729)	716,860
<b>Total</b>	<b>882,489</b>	<b>(44,029)</b>	<b>838,460</b>
<b>2021</b>			
Short-term insurance contract reserve			
Loss reserve			
- Claim incurred but not reported	157,094	(7,762)	149,332
Premium reserve			
- Unearned premium reserve	843,234	(42,162)	801,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,328</b>	<b>(49,924)</b>	<b>950,404</b>

No additional reserve for Unexpired Risk Reserve has been established as the Unexpired Risk Reserve estimated by the Company as at 31 December 2022 of Baht 0.64 million (2021: Baht 0.71 million) is lower than the Unearned Premium Reserve.



13. Insurance liabilities (Cont'd)

13.1 Short-term insurance contract reserve

13.1.1 Loss reserve

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Beginning balance for the year	157,094	196,746
Insurance claim incurred during the year	2,505,382	698,051
Changes in claim reserve from change in assumption during the year	(29,194)	(38,586)
Insurance claim paid during the year	(2,505,382)	(699,117)
Closing balance at the end of year	<u>127,900</u>	<u>157,094</u>

13.1.2 Aging analysis of loss reserve's repayment

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
Loss reserve repayment within 1 year	<u>127,900</u>	<u>157,094</u>
Total loss reserve's repayment	<u>127,900</u>	<u>157,094</u>

13.1.3 Sensitivity analysis on change in key assumptions

	<b>Change in assumption</b>	<b>Impact on reinsurance assets</b>	<b>Impact on loss reserve and unallocated loss adjustment expenses</b>	<b>Impact on profit and loss</b>	<b>Impact to Equity</b>
Estimated loss ratio	Increase by 10%	639	12,790	(12,151)	(12,151)
Estimated loss ratio	Decrease by 10%	(639)	(12,790)	12,151	12,151

13. Insurance liabilities (Cont'd)

13.1 Short-term insurance contract reserve (Cont'd)

13.1.4 Claim development table before reinsurance

Incident Year / Reported Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Estimated claim:						
- At the end of the year	1,363,315	1,214,791	469,760	572,039	1,852,866	5,472,771
- After 1 year	1,439,148	1,258,285	518,680	724,555	-	3,940,668
- After 2 year	1,439,148	1,285,378	518,680	-	-	3,243,206
- After 3 year	1,439,148	1,285,378	-	-	-	2,724,526
- After 4 year	1,439,148	-	-	-	-	1,439,148
Absolute estimated claim	1,439,148	1,285,378	518,680	735,761	2,212,361	6,191,328
Cumulative claim paid	1,439,148	1,285,378	518,680	724,555	1,852,866	5,820,627

As at 31 December 2022, the Branch had the ceded portion of short-term business 5% of claim incurred before reinsurance. The claim percentage of reinsurance recoveries development pattern are consistently at 5% before and after reinsurance.

13. Insurance liabilities (Cont'd)

13.1 Short-term insurance contract reserve (Cont'd)

13.1.5 Unearned premium reserve

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Beginning balance for the year	843,234	958,502
Premium written for the year	3,982,846	4,795,832
Premium earned in the year	(4,071,491)	(4,911,100)
Closing balance at the end of year	<u>754,589</u>	<u>843,234</u>

14. Amount due to reinsurance

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Reinsurance payable	-	32,149
Total amount due to reinsurance	<u>-</u>	<u>32,149</u>

15. Employee benefit liabilities

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Short-term employee benefits	601,948	792,784
Long-term employee benefits	4,684,013	4,610,037
	<u>5,285,961</u>	<u>5,402,821</u>

15.1 Long-term employee benefits

The long-term employee benefits comprise of provision for severances benefit under Thai Labour Protection Act. All of them are unfunded obligations. The amounts recognised in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Present value of employee benefits obligations	4,684,013	4,610,037
	<u>4,684,013</u>	<u>4,610,037</u>

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Current service costs	127,324	128,693
Interest costs	116,325	82,946
	<u>243,649</u>	<u>211,639</u>

15. Employee benefit liabilities (Cont'd)

15.1 Long-term employee benefits (Cont'd)

Changes in the present value of the long-term employee benefits are as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Beginning of the year	4,610,037	4,620,475
Current service costs	127,324	128,693
Interest costs	116,325	82,946
Remeasurements of long-term employee benefits	(169,673)	(222,077)
Ending of the year	<u>4,684,013</u>	<u>4,610,037</u>

Principal actuarial assumptions as at 31 December as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate as at 31 December	2.50% - 3.75%	2.00% - 3.00%
Future salary increases	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality assumption	80% of Thai Mortality 2017	80% of Thai Mortality 2017

	Impact on defined benefit obligation		
	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	0.25%	Decrease by 3%	Increase by 3%
Salary growth rate	0.25%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%

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 year) 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 did not change compared to the previous year.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 12 years.

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefits:

	Less than a year Baht	Between 1 - 5 years Baht	Over 5 years Baht	Total Baht
At 31 December 2022				
Retirement benefits	30,771	1,566,335	6,418,002	8,015,108
Total	<u>30,771</u>	<u>1,566,335</u>	<u>6,418,002</u>	<u>8,015,108</u>
At 31 December 2021				
Retirement benefits	29,552	1,392,819	5,919,962	7,342,333
Total	<u>29,552</u>	<u>1,392,819</u>	<u>5,919,962</u>	<u>7,342,333</u>

15. Employee benefit liabilities (Cont'd)

15.2 Provident fund

The Branch and its employees have jointly established a provident fund scheme under the Provident Fund Act B.E .2530 whereby contributions are made by both the employees and the Branch. The fund is managed by an authorised fund manager and will be paid to the employees upon retirement or cessation of employment in accordance with the rules of the fund. For the year ended 31 December 2022, Baht 306,976 (2021: Baht 296,320) has been contributed to the fund by the Branch which was presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

16. Deferred tax liabilities

The gross movement of deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
At 1 January	(113,673)	(5,817,141)
Tax charged to profit or loss (Note 22)	-	-
Tax credit (charged) directly to Head Office's Equity	113,673	5,703,468
At 31 December	-	(113,673)

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	Net deferred tax asset/ (liability) at 1 January Baht	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss Baht	Credited/ (charged) to Head Office's Equity Baht	Net deferred tax asset/ (liability) at 31 December Baht
<b>For the year ended 2022</b>				
Remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(113,673)	-	113,673	-
Total	(113,673)	-	113,673	-
<b>For the year ended 2021</b>				
Remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,817,141)	-	5,703,468	(113,673)
Total	(5,817,141)	-	5,703,468	(113,673)

As at 31 December 2022, the Branch had unrecognised deferred tax assets in amount of Baht 3.39 million (2021: Baht 0.98 million).

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17. Other liabilities

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Accrued expenses	216,051	60,993
Other payables	4,127,796	4,442,709
Sundry liabilities	87,425	74,825
Unpresented cheque payable	-	131,236
Account payable for agents	34,481	42,399
Withholding tax, VAT and SBT payable	93,639	21,740
Lease liabilities (Note 24 (b))	1,111,837	1,389,697
Others	6,586	4,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,677,815</b>	<b>6,167,666</b>

17.1 The maturity of lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are aged as follows:

Maturing	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Within 1 year	301,473	287,996
Between 1 to 5 years	810,364	1,101,701
Later than 5 years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,111,837</b>	<b>1,389,697</b>
<i>Including: - Principal</i>	1,155,389	1,480,196
<i>- Interest</i>	(43,552)	(90,499)

For the year ended 31 December 2022, interest expense on lease liabilities amounted to Baht 28,231 (31 December 2021 : Baht 43,006) is recorded as "Finance cost" in the statement of comprehensive income.

18. Funds from Head Office

Funds from Head Office represent financing provided by the Head Office. This financing was provided through the transfer of net assets from AIA Company Limited when the non-life branch was formed under the requirement of the Non-life Insurance Act B.E. 2535.

19. Operating expense

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Staff expenses	477,505	634,903
Premises and equipment expense	159,407	164,476
Tax and duties	17,040	16,837
Service fees	886,893	888,505
Other operating expenses	631,461	647,684
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,172,306</b>	<b>2,352,405</b>

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20. Employee benefit expenses

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Salary, overtime and bonus	3,555,340	3,682,430
Provident fund	306,976	296,320
Social security fund	19,620	18,196
Contribution to long-term employee benefits	243,649	211,639
Other employee benefit expenses	181,202	255,591
Total	<u>4,306,787</u>	<u>4,464,176</u>

21. Expected credit loss

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Investment in securities	(110,762)	(1,801,329)
Total	<u>(110,762)</u>	<u>(1,801,329)</u>

22. Income tax expense

	2022 Baht	2021 Baht
Current income tax on profits for the year	2,817,824	5,991,082
Deferred income tax on temporary differences (Note 16)	-	-
Total income tax expense	<u>2,817,824</u>	<u>5,991,082</u>

Income tax rate used for 2022 is 20% (2021: 20%)

The effective tax rate for 2022 is 20.59% (2021: 18.94%). The branch had transaction being unrecognised deferred tax assets.

23. Tax effect from other comprehensive income

	2022			2021		
	Before tax Baht	Tax benefit (expense) Baht	Net of tax Baht	Before tax Baht	Tax benefit (expense) Baht	Net of tax Baht
Remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12,376,044)	113,673	(12,262,371)	(28,517,342)	5,703,468	(22,813,874)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	169,673	-	169,673	222,077	-	222,077
Total	<u>(12,206,371)</u>	<u>113,673</u>	<u>(12,092,698)</u>	<u>(28,295,265)</u>	<u>5,703,468</u>	<u>(22,591,797)</u>

**24. Related party transactions**

Enterprises and individuals that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Branch, including holding companies and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Branch. Key management personnel including officers of the Branch and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

The following significant transactions were carried out with related parties and affiliated companies within AIA Group.

**a) Statements of comprehensive income**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<b>Affiliated companies</b>		
Net investment income (expense)	(943,436)	(931,587)
Operating expenses:		
Information system service and other expenses	258,358	254,053
Rental and utilities expenses	338,028	337,080
Service fees	886,893	888,505
Finance cost	28,231	43,006

**b) Statements of financial position**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Baht</b>	<b>Baht</b>
<b>Affiliated companies</b>		
Amount due from related parties	159,635	161,670
Other assets	1,076,011	1,356,485
Amount due to related parties	92,110	97,500
Other liabilities	1,111,837	1,389,697

**c) Key management compensation**

Key management personnel are those people having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Branch. There are no such personnel employed directly by the Branch. These activities are managed by Head Office.