

The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited  
Report and financial statements  
31 December 2015

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Shareholders of The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited, which comprise statements of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Thai Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### **Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2015 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Somjai Khunapasut  
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 4499

EY Office Limited  
Bangkok: 17 February 2016

**The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited**

**Statements of financial position**

**As at 31 December 2015**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2015	2014
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	62,147,522	108,140,996
Accrued investment income, net		9,796,185	11,036,937
Premium receivables, net	7	244,137,575	209,805,752
Reinsurance assets	8	544,980,224	815,964,480
Investment assets			
Investments in securities			
Available-for-sale investments	9.1	671,257,022	653,943,116
Held-to-maturity investments	9.2	681,599,698	600,521,294
Other investments	9.3	7,999,840	7,999,840
Loans	10	1,568,791	2,421,832
Property, buildings and equipment, net	11	23,608,267	25,051,610
Intangible assets, net	12	39,784,337	35,732,346
Deferred tax assets	13	135,216,898	108,847,908
Other assets			
Prepaid income tax		23,432,678	23,432,678
Other receivable, net		32,157,384	19,885,968
Claim receivables from litigants		26,192,214	41,927,467
Others		21,493,798	23,110,067
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,525,372,433</b>	<b>2,687,822,291</b>

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

**The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Statements of financial position (continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2015**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2015	2014
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Income tax payable		605,194	-
Due to reinsurers	14	187,056,519	568,423,215
Insurance contract liabilities			
Loss reserves and outstanding claims	15	740,190,805	503,385,186
Premium reserves	16	926,416,410	918,573,323
Employee benefit obligations	17	26,072,011	44,125,989
Other liabilities			
Premium received in advance		9,585,859	10,283,066
Accrued commission		32,502,480	22,981,927
Other accounts payable		33,979,059	29,528,519
Others		45,423,541	49,809,276
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,001,831,878</b>	<b>2,147,110,501</b>

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

**The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Statements of financial position (Continued)**  
**As at 31 December 2015**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2015	2014
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital			
Registered			
717 non-cumulative preference shares of Baht 10 each		7,170	7,170
23,499,283 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		234,992,830	234,992,830
		<u>235,000,000</u>	<u>235,000,000</u>
Issued and paid up			
717 non-cumulative preference shares of Baht 10 each	18	7,170	7,170
23,499,283 ordinary shares of Baht 10 each		234,992,830	234,992,830
		<u>235,000,000</u>	<u>235,000,000</u>
Premium on share capital		103,600,111	103,600,111
Other components of equity			
- Deficit on changes in value of investments	9.5	(46,950,389)	(20,000,920)
Retained earnings			
Appropriated			
Statutory reserve	19	23,500,000	23,500,000
Other reserve		20,000,000	20,000,000
Unappropriated		188,390,833	178,612,599
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>523,540,555</u>	<u>540,711,790</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<u>2,525,372,433</u>	<u>2,687,822,291</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Directors  
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**The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Statements of comprehensive income**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2015**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2015	2014
<b>Profit or loss:</b>			
<b>Income</b>			
Net earned premium		1,285,942,763	1,307,678,291
Fees and commissions income		110,333,366	164,071,471
<b>Total income</b>		<u>1,396,276,129</u>	<u>1,471,749,762</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Underwriting			
Claims and losses adjustments expenses		723,519,818	695,077,776
Commissions and brokerages expenses		272,333,180	276,746,771
Other underwriting expenses		154,902,532	159,978,499
Contribution to Road Accident Victims Protection Company Limited		20,589,078	19,318,404
Operating expenses	20	269,974,738	347,367,232
<b>Total underwriting expenses</b>		<u>1,441,319,346</u>	<u>1,498,488,682</u>
<b>Loss from underwriting</b>		(45,043,217)	(26,738,920)
Net investment income		46,451,799	46,124,940
Gain on investments		1,437,894	34,319,060
Other income		32,893,199	12,800,880
<b>Profit from operations</b>		<u>35,739,675</u>	<u>66,505,960</u>
Contribution to the Office of Insurance Commission		4,938,055	5,106,269
Contribution to General Insurance Fund		4,438,055	4,577,900
Contribution to Victims Compensation Fund		1,680,492	1,577,004
<b>Profit before income tax expenses</b>		<u>24,683,073</u>	<u>55,244,787</u>
Income tax expenses	13.2	(7,669,892)	(8,540,796)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>17,013,181</u>	<u>46,703,991</u>

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

**The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited**  
**Statements of comprehensive income (Continued)**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2015**

		(Unit: Baht)	
	Note	2015	2014
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified			
to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Loss on changes in value of			
available-for-sale investments	9.5	(33,686,836)	(6,727,064)
Less: Income tax effect		6,737,367	1,345,414
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified			
to profit or loss in subsequent periods (loss)		(26,949,469)	(5,381,650)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified			
to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Actuarial gain	17	14,456,316	-
Less: Income tax effect		(2,891,263)	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified			
to profit or loss in subsequent periods		11,565,053	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax (loss)</b>		<b>(15,384,416)</b>	<b>(5,381,650)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,628,765</b>	<b>41,322,341</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>	23		
Basic earnings per share		0.72	1.99
Weighted average number of ordinary shares			
and preference shares (shares)		23,500,000	23,500,000

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



**The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited**

**Statements of changes in equity**

**For the year ended 31 December 2015**

(Unit: Baht)

	Issued and paid-up		Premium on share capital	Other components of equity -	Retained earnings			Total
	Preference shares	Ordinary shares		Deficit on changes in value of investments	Appropriated		Unappropriated	
					Statutory reserve	Other reserve		
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2014</b>	50,800	234,949,200	103,600,111	(14,619,270)	23,500,000	20,000,000	155,878,608	523,359,449
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,703,991	46,703,991
Other comprehensive income for the year (loss)	-	-	-	(5,381,650)	-	-	-	(5,381,650)
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)	-	-	-	(5,381,650)	-	-	46,703,991	41,322,341
Dividend paid (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,970,000)	(23,970,000)
Conversion of preference shares to ordinary shares (Note 18)	(43,630)	43,630	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2014</b>	<u>7,170</u>	<u>234,992,830</u>	<u>103,600,111</u>	<u>(20,000,920)</u>	<u>23,500,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>178,612,599</u>	<u>540,711,790</u>
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2015</b>	7,170	234,992,830	103,600,111	(20,000,920)	23,500,000	20,000,000	178,612,599	540,711,790
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,013,181	17,013,181
Other comprehensive income for the year (loss)	-	-	-	(26,949,469)	-	-	11,565,053	(15,384,416)
Total comprehensive income for the year (loss)	-	-	-	(26,949,469)	-	-	28,578,234	1,628,765
Dividend paid (Note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,800,000)	(18,800,000)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2015</b>	<u>7,170</u>	<u>234,992,830</u>	<u>103,600,111</u>	<u>(46,950,389)</u>	<u>23,500,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>188,390,833</u>	<u>523,540,555</u>
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

**The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited**

**Cash flows statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2015**

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Direct premium written	1,737,265,089	1,859,222,022
Cash received (paid) for reinsurance	(123,643,208)	91,865,403
Losses incurred on direct insurance	(821,312,365)	(1,065,399,893)
Losses adjustments expenses on direct insurance	(36,672,483)	(52,201,111)
Commissions and brokerages on direct insurance	(268,384,701)	(289,710,481)
Other underwriting expenses	(98,961,997)	(126,115,259)
Net investment income	49,416,634	48,943,795
Other income	13,191,563	18,834,958
Operating expenses	(331,084,416)	(290,320,171)
Income tax expenses	(27,513,694)	(25,449,298)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>92,300,422</b>	<b>169,669,965</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Cash flows from		
Investments in securities	79,402,041	330,537,831
Loans	853,041	1,023,796
Deposits at financial institutions	511,011,078	245,011,078
Net cash from investing activities	591,266,160	576,572,705
Cash flows used in		
Investments in securities	(136,273,302)	(424,112,080)
Deposits at financial institutions	(566,011,078)	(300,011,078)
Property, buildings and equipment	(3,251,215)	(5,463,166)
Intangible assets	(5,224,461)	(7,210,956)
Net cash used in investing activities	(710,760,056)	(736,797,280)
<b>Net used in investing activities</b>	<b>(119,493,896)</b>	<b>(160,224,575)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Dividend paid	(18,800,000)	(23,970,000)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(18,800,000)</b>	<b>(23,970,000)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(45,993,474)</b>	<b>(14,524,610)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	108,140,996	122,665,606
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>62,147,522</b>	<b>108,140,996</b>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

## **The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited**

### **Notes to financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2015**

#### **1. General information**

The Thai Insurance Public Company Limited (“the Company”) is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in the non-life insurance business. The Company has a total of 16 branches located in Bangkok and other provinces. The Company’s registered office is at 34/3 Soi Lungsuwan, Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Patumwan, Bangkok.

#### **2. Basis for preparation of the financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Professions Act B.E. 2547, and in accordance with Thai accounting practices related to insurance, and the accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by the Office of Insurance Commission (“OIC”). The presentation of the financial statements has been made in compliance with the Declaration of the Office of Insurance Commission dated 27 May 2010.

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

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

#### **3. New financial reporting standards**

##### **3.1 Financial reporting standard that became effective in the current period**

The Company has adopted the revised (revised 2014) and new financial reporting standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions which become effective for fiscal year beginning on or after 1 January 2015. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, with most of the changes directed towards revision of wording and terminology, and provision of interpretations and accounting guidance to users of standards. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company’s financial statements. In addition, some of these standards involve changes to key principles, the standards that directly relevant to the Company are as follows:

### **TAS 19 (revised 2014) Employee Benefits**

This revised standard requires the entity to recognise actuarial gain and loss immediately in other comprehensive income while the former standard allows the entity to recognise such gain and loss either immediately in profit or loss, or in other comprehensive income, or to recognise them gradually in profit or loss.

The Company has changed the recognition of actuarial gain and loss in the current period from an immediate recognition in profit or loss to an immediate recognition in other comprehensive income, and adjusted the current period's transactions. However, the Company has not restated the financial statements of prior periods presented for comparative information as if the Company had always applied the standard, because there is no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

### **TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement**

This standard provides guidance on how to measure fair value and stipulates disclosures related to fair value measurements. Entities are to apply the guidance under this standard if they are required by other financial reporting standards to measure their assets or liabilities at fair value. The effect of the change resulting from the adoption of this standard is to be recognised prospectively.

This standard does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

## **3.2 Financial reporting standard issued during the period and not yet effective**

During the year, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of the revised financial reporting standards (revised 2015), new financial reporting standards and accounting treatment guidance which is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards. The Company's management believes that the revised and new financial reporting standards and accounting treatment guidance will not have any significant impact on the financial statements when it is initially applied, except

### **TFRS 4 (revised 2015) Insurance Contracts**

The objective of TFRS 4 is to provide guidance on financial reporting for the insurance contracts that an entity issues (including reinsurance contracts) and the reinsurance contracts that it holds, and to require limited improvements to accounting by insurers for insurance contracts until the second phase of the project on financial reporting standards for insurance contracts is completed. This TFRS requires disclosure that identifies and explains the amounts in an insurer's financial statements arising from insurance contracts and prohibits provisions for claims that have not occurred at the end of the reporting period, and requires a test for the adequacy of recognised insurance liabilities and an impairment test for reinsurance assets. It temporarily exempts insurers from some requirements of other TFRSs, including the requirement for insurers to consider the framework in selecting accounting policies for insurance contracts.

At present, the Company's management is still evaluating the first-year impact to the financial statements.

## **4. Significant accounting policies**

### **4.1 Revenue recognition**

#### **(a) Premium income**

Premium income consists of direct premium and reinsurance premium less premium of canceled policies and premiums refunded to policy holders and adjust with unearned premium reserve.

Direct premium income is recognised on the date the insurance policy comes into effect. For long-term insurance policies with coverage periods of longer than 1 year, related revenues are recorded as unearned items, and recognised as income over the coverage period.

Reinsurance premium income is recognised as income when the reinsurer places the reinsurance application or the statement of accounts with the Company.

#### **(b) Commission and brokerage fee income**

Commission and brokerage fee from ceded premium are recognised as income when services have been rendered to the reinsurers.

Commission and brokerage fees from ceded premium with coverage periods longer than 1 year are recorded as unearned items and recognised as income over the coverage period.

#### **(c) Interest income and dividend on investments**

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis based on the effective interest rate. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

#### **(d) Interest income on loans**

Interest on loan is recognised as income on an accrual basis, based on the amount of principal outstanding.

#### **(e) Gain (loss) on investments**

Gain (loss) on investments is recognised as income or expenses on the transaction date.

## **4.2 Expenses recognition**

### **(a) Ceded premium**

Ceded premium is recognised as expenses when the insurance risk is transferred to another insurer.

For long-term reinsurance policies with coverage periods longer than 1 year, ceded premium is recorded as prepaid expenses and recognised as expenses over the coverage period.

### **(b) Commission and brokerage fees expenses**

Commissions and brokerage fees are expended when incurred.

Commission and brokerage fees paid for policies with coverage periods of longer than 1 year are recorded as prepaid items and recognised as expenses over the coverage period.

### **(c) Claims and losses adjustment expenses**

Claims and losses adjustment expenses consist of claims and losses adjustment expenses of direct insurance and reinsurance, and include the amounts of the claims, related expenses, and loss adjustments of the current and prior periods incurred during the year, less residual value, other recoveries (if any), and claims refundable from reinsurers.

Claims and losses adjustment expenses of direct insurance are recognised upon the receipt of the claims advice from the insured, based on the claims notified by the insured, and estimates made by the Company's management. The maximum value of claims estimated is not exceed the sum-insured under the relevant policy.

Claims and losses adjustment expenses of reinsurance are recognised as expenses when the reinsurer places the loss advice with the Company.

## **4.3 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

## **4.4 Premium receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts**

Premium receivable from both direct and reinsurance are stated at the net realisable value. The Company set up an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the estimated loss that may incur in collection of the premium due, on the basis of collection experiences, analysis of debtor aging and a review of current status of the premium receivables as at the end of reporting period.

Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts is recognised as expenses during the year.

#### **4.5 Reinsurance assets and due to reinsurers**

- (a) Reinsurance assets are stated at the outstanding balance of amount due from reinsurers, amounts deposit on reinsurance, and insurance reserve refundable from reinsurers.

Amounts due from reinsurers consist of accrued commission and brokerage income, claims and various other items receivable from reinsurers, excluding reinsurance premium receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company records allowance for doubtful accounts for the estimated loss that may be incurred due to inability to make collection, taking into account collection experience and the status of receivables from reinsurers as at the end of the reporting period.

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

- (b) Amounts due to reinsurers are stated at the outstanding balance payable from reinsurance and amounts withheld on reinsurance.

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

The Company presents net of reinsurance to the same entity (reinsurance assets 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.

#### **4.6 Investments in securities**

Investments in available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these securities are recorded in other comprehensive income, and will be recorded in profit or loss when the securities are sold.

Investments in debt securities, both due within one year and expected to be held to maturity, are recorded at amortised cost. The premium/discount on debt securities is amortised/accreted by the effective rate method with the amortised/accreted amount presented as an adjustment to the interest income. The debt securities are classified as held to maturity when the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity.

Investments in non-marketable equity securities, which the Company classifies as other investments, are stated at cost net of allowance for impairment (if any).

The fair value of marketable securities is based on the latest bid price of the last working day of the year. The fair value of debt instruments is determined based on yield rates quoted by the Thai Bond Market Association. The fair value of unit trusts is determined from their net asset value.

The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investments.

In the event the Company reclassifies investments from one type to another, such investments will be readjusted to their fair value as at reclassification date. The difference between the carrying amount of the investments and the fair value on the date of reclassification are recorded in profit or loss or recorded in other comprehensive income, depending on the type of investments that is reclassified.

On disposal of investments, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investments is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **4.7 Loans and allowance for doubtful accounts**

Loans are stated at net realisable value. Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided for the estimated loss that may be incurred in collection of loans based on the basis of collection experiences, evaluation of the current status of the debtors, taking into consideration the recovery risk.

Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts is recognised as expenses during the year.

#### **4.8 Property, buildings and equipment and depreciation**

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

Depreciation of buildings and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	-	20 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	-	5 years
Motor vehicles	-	5 years



Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on land and work in progress.

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

#### **4.9 Intangible assets and amortisation**

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

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

The useful lives of intangible assets with finite useful lives which are computer software are 5 years and 10 years.

#### **4.10 Loss reserves and outstanding claims**

Outstanding claims are recorded at the amount to be actually paid. Loss reserves is provided upon receipt of claim advices from the insured based on the claims notified by the insured and estimates made by the Company's management. The maximum value of claims estimate is not exceed the sum-insured under the relevant policy.

In addition, the Company set up additional provision for loss incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) using an actuarial method based on a best estimate of claims which are expected to be paid in respect of loss occurring before or as at the reporting date. The IBNR is calculated for both reported and not reported loss, and net of recorded claims.

#### **4.11 Premium reserves**

Premium reserves consist of unearned premium reserve and unexpired risk reserve.

##### **(a) Unearned premium reserve**

Unearned premium reserve is calculated based on direct premium before deducting premium ceded as follows:

Transportation (cargo), travelling accident with coverage periods of not over six-months	-	100% of premium as from the date policy is effective, throughout the period of insurance coverage
Others	-	A daily average basis

(b) Unexpired risk reserve

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

As at the end of reporting period, the Company compares the amounts of unexpired risk reserve with unearned premium reserve, and if unexpired risk reserve is higher than unearned premium reserve, the difference is recognised and the unexpired risk reserve is presented in the financial statements.

#### **4.12 Impairment of assets**

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

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

#### **4.13 Employee benefits**

(a) Short-term employee benefits

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

(b) Post-employment benefits

**Defined contribution plans**

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

### **Defined benefit plans**

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

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

Actuarial gain and loss arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

### **4.14 Income tax**

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

#### **Current tax**

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

#### **Deferred tax**

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

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

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

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

#### **4.15 Long-term leases**

Leases of vehicles which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The outstanding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other payables, while the interest element is charged to profit or loss over the lease period. The asset acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Leases of buildings and equipment which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as expense in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

#### **4.16 Related party transactions**

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

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

#### **4.17 Fair value of financial instruments**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4.18 Provisions**

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

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

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

#### **5.1 Allowance for doubtful accounts**

In determining an allowance for doubtful accounts, the management needs to make judgement and estimates based upon, among other things, past collection history, aging profile of outstanding debts and the prevailing economic condition.

#### **5.2 Fair value of financial instruments**

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

#### **5.3 Property, buildings and equipment and depreciation**

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

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

#### **5.4 Deferred tax assets**

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

#### **5.5 Loss reserves and outstanding claims**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company has to estimate loss reserves and outstanding claims taking into account two factors. These are the claims incurred and reported, and the claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). The ultimate loss of outstanding claims is established using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques. The main assumptions underlying these techniques relate to historical experience, including the development of claims estimates, paid and incurred loss, average costs per claim and claim numbers etc. The Company calculates the ultimate loss by outsourcing to independence actuary for analysis the ultimate loss by insurance categories. Nevertheless, the estimation requires the management's judgement reflecting the best estimates available at that time. Such estimates are forecasts of future outcomes, and actual results could differ.

#### **5.6 Unexpired risk reserve**

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

#### **5.7 Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans**

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

#### **5.8 Litigation**

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

## 6. Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
Cash	395,000	280,000
Deposits at banks with no fixed maturity date	61,752,522	107,860,996
Deposits at banks with fixed maturity date	433,011,078	348,011,078
Total cash and deposits at financial institutions	495,158,600	456,152,074
Less: Deposits at banks and financial institutions which amounts maturing in over 3 months	(403,000,000)	(316,000,000)
Deposits at banks which subject to restrictions	(30,011,078)	(32,011,078)
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>62,147,522</u>	<u>108,140,996</u>

As at 31 December 2015, bank deposits in saving accounts and fixed accounts carried interests between 0.10 and 0.75 percent per annum (2014: between 0.13 and 0.63 percent per annum).

## 7. Premium receivables

The balances as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 of premium receivables are classified by aging from the maturity date, under the stipulated law of the premium collection, as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)		
	2015		
	Due from agents		
	Due from insured	and brokers	Total
Not yet due	28,359,952	146,269,183	174,629,135
Under 30 days	6,655,366	25,193,653	31,849,019
Over 31 days to 60 days	7,814,462	10,374,972	18,189,434
Over 61 days to 90 days	2,515,628	3,631,186	6,146,814
Over 91 days to 1 year	4,802,534	9,004,042	13,806,576
Over 1 year	17,438	5,411,044	5,428,482
Total premium receivables	50,165,380	199,884,080	250,049,460
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,459)	(5,910,426)	(5,911,885)
Total premium receivables, net	<u>50,163,921</u>	<u>193,973,654</u>	<u>244,137,575</u>

(Unit: Baht)

	2014		
	Due from agents		Total
	Due from insured	and brokers	
Not yet due	32,210,224	115,415,760	147,625,984
Under 30 days	8,630,423	19,441,580	28,072,003
Over 31 days to 60 days	8,368,042	8,700,504	17,068,546
Over 61 days to 90 days	1,784,606	7,125,573	8,910,179
Over 91 days to 1 year	2,830,167	7,182,361	10,012,528
Over 1 year	13,050	952,151	965,201
Total premium receivables	53,836,512	158,817,929	212,654,441
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(29,730)	(2,818,959)	(2,848,689)
Total premium receivables, net	<u>53,806,782</u>	<u>155,998,970</u>	<u>209,805,752</u>

For premium receivables due from agents and brokers, the Company has stipulated the collection guideline in accordance with the law of the premium collection. For overdue premium receivables, the Company has the legal process with such agents and brokers.

## 8. Reinsurance assets

(Unit: Baht)

	2015	2014
Amounts deposit on reinsurance	2,460	1,269
Amounts due from reinsurers, net	12,625,319	394,680,755
Insurance reserve refundable from reinsurers	523,208,016	394,602,084
Other amounts due from reinsurers	9,144,429	26,680,372
Reinsurance assets	<u>544,980,224</u>	<u>815,964,480</u>

The balances as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 of the amounts due from reinsurers are classified by aging as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2015	2014
Not yet due	12,062,894	212,997,217
Not over 12 months	562,425	119,139,200
During 1 - 2 years	-	50,386,385
Over 2 years	-	15,386,918
Total	12,625,319	397,909,720
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(3,228,965)
Amounts due from reinsurers, net	<u>12,625,319</u>	<u>394,680,755</u>



## 9. Investments in securities

### 9.1 Available-for-sale investments

(Unit: Baht)

	2015				Percentage of investments to total assets
	Cost	Unrealised gain	Unrealised loss	Fair Value	
	<b>Government and state enterprise securities</b>				
Thai government bonds	55,642,179	3,457,636	-	59,099,815	2.34
Debentures - convertible debentures	27,766,975	2,814,219	-	30,581,194	1.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,409,154</b>	<b>6,271,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89,681,009</b>	<b>3.55</b>
<b>Private enterprises securities</b>					
Debentures - convertible debentures	205,071,544	11,902,775	-	216,974,319	8.59
Equity securities	349,110,718	17,303,894	(104,591,990)	261,822,622	10.37
Unit trusts	100,421,626	11,968,136	(1,873,533)	110,516,229	4.38
Warrants	-	330,877	-	330,877	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>654,603,888</b>	<b>41,505,682</b>	<b>(106,465,523)</b>	<b>589,644,047</b>	<b>23.35</b>
Less: Allowance for impairment	-	-	(8,068,034)	(8,068,034)	(0.32)
<b>Total</b>	<b>654,603,888</b>	<b>41,505,682</b>	<b>(114,533,557)</b>	<b>581,576,013</b>	<b>23.03</b>
<b>Total available-for-sale investments</b>	<b>738,013,042</b>	<b>47,777,537</b>	<b>(114,533,557)</b>	<b>671,257,022</b>	<b>26.58</b>

(Unit: Baht)

	2014				Percentage of investments to total assets
	Cost	Unrealised gain	Unrealised loss	Fair Value	
	<b>Government and state enterprise securities</b>				
Thai government bonds	55,883,036	2,827,209	-	58,710,245	2.18
Debentures - convertible debentures	38,298,570	2,882,111	-	41,180,681	1.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,181,606</b>	<b>5,709,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99,890,926</b>	<b>3.71</b>
<b>Private enterprises securities</b>					
Debentures - convertible debentures	195,101,576	9,199,625	-	204,301,201	7.60
Equity securities	298,428,260	21,614,001	(67,940,327)	252,101,934	9.38
Unit trusts	91,232,824	7,892,576	(2,798,433)	96,326,967	3.58
Warrants	-	1,322,088	-	1,322,088	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>584,762,660</b>	<b>40,028,290</b>	<b>(70,738,760)</b>	<b>554,052,190</b>	<b>20.61</b>
<b>Total available-for-sale investments</b>	<b>678,944,266</b>	<b>45,737,610</b>	<b>(70,738,760)</b>	<b>653,943,116</b>	<b>24.32</b>

## 9.2 Held-to-maturity investments

(Unit: Baht)

	2015		2014	
	Cost/ Amortised cost	Percentage of investments to total assets	Cost/ Amortised cost	Percentage of investments to total assets
<b>Government and state enterprise securities</b>				
Thai government bonds	248,588,620	9.84	252,510,216	9.39
Saving lottery	1,000,000	0.04	1,000,000	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>249,588,620</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>253,510,216</b>	<b>9.43</b>
<b>Deposits at banks which amounts maturing in over 3 months</b>				
Deposits at commercial banks	317,011,078	12.55	277,011,078	10.31
Deposits at other financial institutions	115,000,000	4.56	70,000,000	2.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>432,011,078</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>347,011,078</b>	<b>12.91</b>
<b>Total held-to-maturity investments</b>	<b>681,599,698</b>	<b>26.99</b>	<b>600,521,294</b>	<b>22.34</b>

## 9.3 Other investments

(Unit: Baht)

	2015		2014	
	Cost	Percentage of investments to total assets	Cost	Percentage of investments to total assets
Investments in non-listed companies in Thailand	8,834,211	0.35	8,834,211	0.33
Less: Allowance for impairment	(834,371)	(0.03)	(834,371)	(0.03)
<b>Total other investments</b>	<b>7,999,840</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>7,999,840</b>	<b>0.30</b>

## 9.4 Maturity of debt securities

(Unit: Baht)

	2015			
	Period to maturity			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b><u>Available-for-sale investments</u></b>				
<b>Government and state enterprise securities</b>				
Thai government bonds	-	15,513,918	40,128,261	55,642,179
Debentures - convertible debentures	17,766,975	-	10,000,000	27,766,975
Total	17,766,975	15,513,918	50,128,261	83,409,154
Add : Unrealised gain	272,792	622,703	5,376,360	6,271,855
Total	18,039,767	16,136,621	55,504,621	89,681,009
<b>Private enterprises securities</b>				
Debentures - convertible debentures	20,000,000	105,040,726	80,030,818	205,071,544
Add : Unrealised gain	209,959	5,310,130	6,382,686	11,902,775
Total	20,209,959	110,350,856	86,413,504	216,974,319
<b>Total available-for-sale investments</b>	<b>38,249,726</b>	<b>126,487,477</b>	<b>141,918,125</b>	<b>306,655,328</b>
<b><u>Held-to-maturity investments</u></b>				
<b>Government and state enterprise securities</b>				
Thai government bonds	-	139,522,063	109,066,557	248,588,620
Saving lottery	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Total	-	140,522,063	109,066,557	249,588,620
<b>Deposits at banks which amounts maturing in over 3 months</b>				
Deposits at commercial banks	317,011,078	-	-	317,011,078
Deposits at other financial institutions	115,000,000	-	-	115,000,000
Total	432,011,078	-	-	432,011,078
<b>Total held-to-maturity investments</b>	<b>432,011,078</b>	<b>140,522,063</b>	<b>109,066,557</b>	<b>681,599,698</b>

(Unit: Baht)

	2014			
	Period to maturity			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b><u>Available-for-sale investments</u></b>				
<b>Government and state enterprise securities</b>				
Thai government bonds	-	15,735,486	40,147,550	55,883,036
Debentures - convertible debentures	10,296,047	18,002,523	10,000,000	38,298,570
Total	10,296,047	33,738,009	50,147,550	94,181,606
Add : Unrealised gain	134,901	987,497	4,586,922	5,709,320
Total	10,430,948	34,725,506	54,734,472	99,890,926
<b>Private enterprises securities</b>				
Debentures - convertible debentures	15,000,000	100,066,130	80,035,446	195,101,576
Add : Unrealised gain	144,942	3,673,062	5,381,621	9,199,625
Total	15,144,942	103,739,192	85,417,067	204,301,201
<b>Total available-for-sale investments</b>	<b>25,575,890</b>	<b>138,464,698</b>	<b>140,151,539</b>	<b>304,192,127</b>
<b><u>Held-to-maturity investments</u></b>				
<b>Government and state enterprise securities</b>				
Thai government bonds	3,002,146	140,546,767	108,961,303	252,510,216
Saving lottery	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Total	4,002,146	140,546,767	108,961,303	253,510,216
<b>Deposits at banks which amounts maturing in over 3 months</b>				
Deposits at commercial banks	255,011,078	22,000,000	-	277,011,078
Deposits at other financial institutions	50,000,000	20,000,000	-	70,000,000
Total	305,011,078	42,000,000	-	347,011,078
<b>Total held-to-maturity investments</b>	<b>309,013,224</b>	<b>182,546,767</b>	<b>108,961,303</b>	<b>600,521,294</b>

## 9.5 Other components of equity - deficit on changes in value of investments

(Unit: Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Balance - beginning of the year	(20,000,920)	(14,619,270)
Changes during the year		
Unrealised gain (loss) during the year	(24,180,909)	27,591,996
Realised gain that included in profit or loss	(9,505,927)	(34,319,060)
	(33,686,836)	(6,727,064)
Related income tax	6,737,367	1,345,414
	(26,949,469)	(5,381,650)
Balance - end of the year	(46,950,389)	(20,000,920)

9.6 As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company has placed securities as collateral as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2015	2014
Securities placed with Insurance Registrar (Note 26)	14,000,000	14,000,000
Bonds, deposit at banks and bill of exchange placed as reserve with the Insurance Registrar (Note 27)	170,000,000	172,000,000
Bonds placed as required in the normal course of business of the Company	400,000	850,000
Deposit at banks and bill of exchange placed for guarantee of loans	10,011,078	10,011,078
Total	194,411,078	196,861,078

## 10. Loans

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the balances of loans to employees through staff welfare project are aged, based on due date, as follows:

(Unit: Baht)

	2015		2014	
	Principal	Interest rate	Principal	Interest rate
Outstanding period				
Not yet due	1,568,791	1.15% - 2.15%	2,421,832	1.50% - 2.50%
Total	1,568,791		2,421,832	

## 11. Property, building and equipment

(Unit: Baht)

	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fixture and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Work in progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
1 January 2014	10,163,636	4,789,000	73,219,198	4,921,300	3,187,163	96,280,297
Additions	-	-	3,011,970	-	2,451,197	5,463,167
Transfers in (out)	-	-	5,638,360	-	(5,638,360)	-
31 December 2014	10,163,636	4,789,000	81,869,528	4,921,300	-	101,743,464
Additions	-	-	953,550	-	2,553,425	3,506,975
Write - off	-	-	-	(1,752,000)	-	(1,752,000)
31 December 2015	10,163,636	4,789,000	82,823,078	3,169,300	2,553,425	103,498,439
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
1 January 2014	-	4,214,976	64,077,669	3,259,924	-	71,552,569
Depreciation for the year	-	239,788	4,275,412	624,085	-	5,139,285
31 December 2014	-	4,454,764	68,353,081	3,884,009	-	76,691,854
Depreciation on write - off	-	-	-	(1,751,998)	-	(1,751,998)
Depreciation for the year	-	223,525	4,102,705	624,086	-	4,950,316
31 December 2015	-	4,678,289	72,455,786	2,756,097	-	79,890,172
<b>Net book value</b>						
31 December 2014	10,163,636	334,236	13,516,447	1,037,291	-	25,051,610
31 December 2015	10,163,636	110,711	10,367,292	413,203	2,553,425	23,608,267
<b>Depreciation for the year</b>						
2014						5,139,285
2015						4,950,316

As at 31 December 2015, certain equipment items have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount (before deducting accumulated depreciation) of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 64.57 million (2014: Baht 62.98 million).

## 12. Intangible assets - computer software

(Unit: Baht)

	Computer software	Work in process	Total
<b>Cost</b>			
1 January 2014	59,458,114	6,668,635	66,126,749
Additions	1,098,091	6,112,865	7,210,956
Transfer in (out)	4,327,210	(4,327,210)	-
31 December 2014	64,883,415	8,454,290	73,337,705
Additions	5,020,301	3,720,260	8,740,561
Transfer in (out)	1,218,435	(1,218,435)	-
31 December 2015	71,122,151	10,956,115	82,078,266
<b>Amortisation</b>			
1 January 2014	33,673,508	-	33,673,508
Amortisation for the year	3,931,851	-	3,931,851
31 December 2014	37,605,359	-	37,605,359
Amortisation for the year	4,688,570	-	4,688,570
31 December 2015	42,293,929	-	42,293,929
<b>Net book value</b>			
31 December 2014	27,278,056	8,454,290	35,732,346
31 December 2015	28,828,222	10,956,115	39,784,337
Remaining amortisation period as at			
31 December 2015			6.52 years

As at 31 December 2015, the Company has computer software which has been fully amortised but are still in use, with the gross carrying amount before deducting accumulated amortisation, amounting to approximately Baht 15.63 million (2014: 15.63 million).

### 13. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities / Income tax expenses

#### 13.1 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	6,994,584	7,515,988
Post-employment benefit obligation	3,471,490	5,669,890
Unearned premium reserves	37,270,560	29,856,849
Provision for loss incurred but not reported (IBNR)	10,802,573	12,115,845
Loss reserves	64,773,220	48,522,232
Allowance for impairment of investments in securities	166,874	166,874
Loss on changes in values of investments		
- available-for-sale securities	11,737,597	5,000,230
Total	<u>135,216,898</u>	<u>108,847,908</u>

#### 13.2 Income tax expenses

Corporate income tax for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 has been calculated at the rate of 20% of profit before income tax, after adding back certain provisions and expenses which are disallowable for tax computation purposes, and deducting dividend income which is exempted from tax.

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 comprise the following:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Income tax for the year in accordance with Revenue Code	30,192,778	16,468,759
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Relating origination and reversal of temporary differences	<u>(22,522,886)</u>	<u>(7,927,963)</u>
Income tax expenses reported in the statements of comprehensive income	<u>7,669,892</u>	<u>8,540,796</u>



The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
Deferred tax relating to		
Loss on re-measuring available-for-sale investments	6,737,367	1,345,414
Actuarial gain	(2,891,263)	-
Total	<u>3,846,104</u>	<u>1,345,414</u>

The reconciliation between income tax expenses and the product of accounting profit multiplied with applicable tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follow:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
Accounting profit before income tax	<u>24,683,073</u>	<u>55,244,787</u>
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%
Accounting profit before income tax multiplied by applicable tax rate	4,936,614	11,048,957
Tax effect of		
Non-deductible expenses	5,578,352	105,565
Exempted income	(2,845,074)	(2,613,726)
Income tax expenses reported in the statements of comprehensive income	<u>7,669,892</u>	<u>8,540,796</u>

#### 14. Due to reinsurers

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
Outward premium payable	15,315,809	21,006,294
Amounts withheld on reinsurance	98,084,802	111,361,011
Others reinsurance payable	73,655,908	436,055,910
Total due to reinsurers	<u>187,056,519</u>	<u>568,423,215</u>

## 15. Loss reserves and outstanding claims

(Unit: Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Balance - beginning of the year	503,385,186	893,706,800
Claims and losses adjustments expenses for the year	1,130,106,044	805,119,223
Changes in claims and losses adjustment expenses		
paid of prior year	(39,629,007)	(15,448,909)
Claims and losses adjustments expenses paid during the year	(853,671,418)	(1,179,991,928)
Balance - end of the year	<u>740,190,805</u>	<u>503,385,186</u>

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company has loss reserve and outstanding claims under the reinsurance contracts of Baht 7.02 million and Baht 10.57 million, respectively.

## 16. Premium reserves

Premium reserves are the liability under insurance contracts, and are the higher of unearned premium reserves and unexpired risk reserves.

### 16.1 Unearned premium reserves

(Unit: Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Balance - beginning of the year	918,573,323	867,906,571
Premium written for the year	1,774,642,482	1,837,027,521
Premium earned during the current year	(1,766,799,395)	(1,786,360,769)
Balance - end of the year	<u>926,416,410</u>	<u>918,573,323</u>

### 16.2 Unexpired risk reserves

(Unit: Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Balance - beginning of the year	520,474,749	493,021,709
Estimated claims for the year	1,010,685,408	887,308,537
Risk expired during the year	(965,128,275)	(859,855,497)
Balance - end of the year	<u>566,031,882</u>	<u>520,474,749</u>

## 17. Employee benefit obligations

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
Short-term employee benefit	8,714,561	15,776,539
Long-term employee benefit	17,357,450	28,349,450
Total employee benefit obligations	<u>26,072,011</u>	<u>44,125,989</u>

Movement of long-term employee retirement benefit for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 consist of:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Employee benefit obligation at the beginning of year	28,349,450	26,039,095
Recognised in profit or loss		
Current service cost	4,284,369	5,326,651
Interest cost	347,388	967,104
Benefit paid during the year	(1,167,441)	(3,983,400)
Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gain		
Demographic assumptions changes	(1,157,175)	-
Financial assumptions changes	1,107,034	-
Experience adjustments	(14,406,175)	-
Employee benefit obligation at the end of year	<u>17,357,450</u>	<u>28,349,450</u>

Long-term employee benefit expenses included in the operating expenses in profit or loss was as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Claims and losses adjustments expenses	677,509	856,056
Other underwriting expenses	148,845	395,890
Operating expenses	<u>3,805,403</u>	<u>5,041,809</u>
Total expenses recognised in profit or loss	<u>4,631,757</u>	<u>6,293,755</u>

As at 31 December 2015, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee retirement benefit is 15.02 years, and the Company expects to pay Baht 0.42 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year.

Principal actuarial assumptions at the valuation date were as follows:

	2015	2014
	(% per annum)	(% per annum)
Discount rate	2.73	3.71
Future salary increasing rate	5.00	5.40
Employee turnover rate	0.00 - 29.00	0.00 - 28.00

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2015 are summarised below:

	(Unit: Baht)			
	Rate increase 1%		Rate decrease 1%	
Discount rate	Liability decreased	(1,734,927)	Liability increased	2,004,161
Salary increase rate	Liability increased	1,937,824	Liability decreased	(1,715,189)
Turnover rate	Liability decreased	(1,847,332)	Liability increased	559,546

## 18. Share capital

During the year 2014, the preference shareholders exercised their conversion rights, converting 4,363 shares at a rate of 1 preference share to 1 ordinary share. The Company registered the conversion of preference shares to ordinary shares with the Ministry of Commerce during the year. As a result, as at 31 December 2014, there are 717 preference shares remaining.

During the year 2015, no preference shareholders exercised their conversion rights.

## 19. Statutory reserve

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

## 20. Operating expenses

	(Unit: Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Personal expenses which are not expenses for underwriting and claims	132,191,396	113,796,762
Premises and equipment expenses which are not expense for underwriting	79,025,297	75,835,619
Taxes and duties	3,006,455	2,925,769
Bad debts and doubtful accounts	2,677,154	10,130,849
Rental expenses for building and equipment	43,808,183	42,367,821
Advertise and promotion expenses	71,418	82,820,231
Other operating expenses	9,194,835	19,490,181
Total operating expenses	<u>269,974,738</u>	<u>347,367,232</u>

## 21. Employee expenses

	(Unit: Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Salary and wages	153,827,327	152,208,188
Social security fund	3,402,140	2,860,548
Contribution to provident fund	4,485,125	4,954,739
Other benefits	9,087,164	8,588,029
Total employee expenses	<u>170,801,756</u>	<u>168,611,504</u>

## 22. Provident fund

The Company and its employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Employee contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 3% of their basic salaries, and the Company contributed at rates of 3% or 5%, based on the length of employment. The fund, which is managed by TISCO Asset Management Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules. During the year 2015, the Company contributed approximately Baht 4.49 million (2014: Baht 4.95 million) to the fund.

## 23. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and preference shares held by third parties in issue during the year.

## 24. Dividend

Dividend	Approved by	Total dividend (Million Baht)	Dividend per share
Final dividend from 2014 retained earnings	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders No. 1/2558 on 22 April 2015	18.80	Ordinary share at Baht 0.8 per share Preference share at Baht 0.8 per share
Final dividend from 2013 retained earnings	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders No. 1/2557 on 23 April 2014	23.97	Ordinary share at Baht 1.02 per share Preference share at Baht 1.02 per share

## 25. Related party transactions

During the years 2015 and 2014, the Company had significant business transactions with related parties. Such transactions, which are summarised below, arose in the ordinary course of business and were concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon between the Company and those related parties.

(Unit: Baht)

	For the years ended 31 December		Transfer pricing policy
	2015	2014	
<b>Transactions with related companies</b>			
Danu Thai Holding Co., Ltd.			
Premium written	340,393	340,808	Normal commercial terms for underwriting
Rental and service expenses	12,885,751	12,885,749	Charged at an average rate of Baht 432 per square meter per month (2014: Baht 432 per square meter per month)

The balance of the accounts as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 between the Company and those related companies are as follows:

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
<b>Balances with related parties</b>		
Danu Thai Holding Company Limited		
(Common directors and through mutual shareholdings)		
Investments in ordinary shares	6,000,000	6,000,000

#### **Directors and management's benefits**

During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company had employee benefit expenses payable to their directors and management as below.

	(Unit: Baht)	
	2015	2014
Short-term employee benefits	33,854,858	34,053,081
Employee retirement benefits	886,889	1,134,824
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,741,747</b>	<b>35,187,905</b>

#### **26. Assets pledged with registrar**

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the following assets have been pledged with the Registrar in accordance with the Non-Life Insurance Act.

	(Unit: Baht)			
	2015		2014	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Government securities	14,000,000	15,060,847	14,000,000	14,686,454

#### **27. Assets reserve with registrar**

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the following assets have been pledged as policy reserve with the Registrar in accordance with the Non-Life Insurance Act.

	(Unit: Baht)			
	2015		2014	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Deposits at banks	20,000,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000
Government bonds	150,000,000	159,356,688	150,000,000	153,646,270
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,000,000</b>	<b>179,356,688</b>	<b>172,000,000</b>	<b>175,646,270</b>

## 28. Contribution to General Insurance Fund

	(Unit: Baht)	
	For the years ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Accumulated General Insurance fund at the beginning		
of the year	19,870,396	15,292,496
Contribution during the year	4,438,055	4,577,900
Accumulated General Insurance fund at the end of the year	24,308,451	19,870,396

## 29. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance. The Managing Director has been identified as chief operating decision maker.

For management purposes, the Company are organised into business units based on its products and operating activities. The business divides activities from which it derives its major revenue into two main categories, which are non-life insurance and investment, as detail below.

- The non-life insurance segment is divided into 5 types, which are Fire insurance, Marine and transportation insurance, Motor insurance, Personal accident insurance, and Miscellaneous insurance
- The investment segment is the business unit responsible for the Company's cash management, including making securities investment decisions.

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on revenue and operating profit or loss (before income tax) comparing with the plan and budget and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss in the financial statements. However, the chief operating decision maker manages the Company's assets as a whole, and not separately based on business segment.



The following tables present revenue and profit before tax information regarding the Company's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(Unit: Baht)

	For the year ended 31 December 2015					
	Fire	Marine and transportation	Motor	Personal accident	Miscellaneous	Total
<b><u>Underwriting segment</u></b>						
<b>Underwriting income</b>						
Premium written	136,314,949	18,277,868	986,044,820	407,515,372	226,489,473	1,774,642,482
Less: Premium ceded	(64,992,984)	(4,156,759)	(23,144,149)	(180,433,561)	(183,259,603)	(455,987,056)
Net premium written	71,321,965	14,121,109	962,900,671	227,081,811	43,229,870	1,318,655,426
Add (less): Unearned premium reserve	(224,888)	(1,048,597)	(54,365,648)	17,113,340	5,813,130	(32,712,663)
Net earned premium	71,097,077	13,072,512	908,535,023	244,195,151	49,043,000	1,285,942,763
Fees and commissions income	2,871,249	1,266,961	3,587,660	63,217,427	39,390,069	110,333,366
<b>Total underwriting income</b>	<b>73,968,326</b>	<b>14,339,473</b>	<b>912,122,683</b>	<b>307,412,578</b>	<b>88,433,069</b>	<b>1,396,276,129</b>
<b>Underwriting expenses</b>						
Claims and losses adjustments expenses	12,133,039	1,235,020	559,472,034	129,359,594	21,320,131	723,519,818
Commissions and brokerages expenses	29,566,793	2,257,411	155,987,491	52,074,154	32,447,331	272,333,180
Other underwriting expenses	8,011,692	925,125	80,190,095	61,591,897	4,183,723	154,902,532
Contribution to Road Accident Victims Protection Co., Ltd.	-	-	20,589,078	-	-	20,589,078
<b>Total underwriting expenses</b>	<b>49,711,524</b>	<b>4,417,556</b>	<b>816,238,698</b>	<b>243,025,645</b>	<b>57,951,185</b>	<b>1,171,344,608</b>
	<b>24,256,802</b>	<b>9,921,917</b>	<b>95,883,985</b>	<b>64,386,933</b>	<b>30,481,884</b>	<b>224,931,521</b>
Operating expenses						(269,974,738)
<b>Loss from underwriting expenses before contribution expenses and other income</b>						
						(45,043,217)
Contribution expenses						(11,056,602)
Other income						32,893,199
<b>Loss from underwriting segment</b>						<b>(23,206,620)</b>
<b><u>Investments segment</u></b>						
Net investment income						46,451,799
Gain on investments						1,437,894
<b>Profit from investments segment</b>						<b>47,889,693</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>						<b>24,683,073</b>

(Unit: Baht)

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Fire	Marine and transportation	Motor	Personal accident	Miscellaneous	Total
<b><u>Underwriting segment</u></b>						
<b>Underwriting income</b>						
Premium written	133,946,363	17,680,734	962,460,122	452,206,157	270,734,145	1,837,027,521
Less: Premium ceded	(62,760,724)	(3,858,583)	(28,992,011)	(194,162,666)	(217,708,383)	(507,482,367)
Net premium written	71,185,639	13,822,151	933,468,111	258,043,491	53,025,762	1,329,545,154
Add (less): Unearned premium reserve	(11,881,491)	4,043,859	16,980,590	(30,114,810)	(895,011)	(21,866,863)
Net earned premium	59,304,148	17,866,010	950,448,701	227,928,681	52,130,751	1,307,678,291
Fees and commissions income	34,405,500	1,386,871	4,706,085	65,931,872	57,641,143	164,071,471
<b>Total underwriting income</b>	<b>93,709,648</b>	<b>19,252,881</b>	<b>955,154,786</b>	<b>293,860,553</b>	<b>109,771,894</b>	<b>1,471,749,762</b>
<b>Underwriting expenses</b>						
Claims and losses adjustments expenses	6,062,953	2,878,098	529,003,822	152,377,231	4,755,672	695,077,776
Commissions and brokerages expenses	27,593,908	1,850,110	149,825,418	60,282,125	37,195,210	276,746,771
Other underwriting expenses	9,983,024	1,442,918	78,590,866	66,085,560	3,876,131	159,978,499
Contribution to Road Accident Victims Protection Co., Ltd.	-	-	19,318,404	-	-	19,318,404
<b>Total underwriting expenses</b>	<b>43,639,885</b>	<b>6,171,126</b>	<b>776,738,510</b>	<b>278,744,916</b>	<b>45,827,013</b>	<b>1,151,121,450</b>
	<b>50,069,763</b>	<b>13,081,755</b>	<b>178,416,276</b>	<b>15,115,637</b>	<b>63,944,881</b>	<b>320,628,312</b>
Operating expenses						(347,367,232)
<b>Loss from underwriting expenses before contribution expenses and other income</b>						(26,738,920)
Contribution expenses						(11,261,173)
Other income						12,800,880
<b>Loss from underwriting segment</b>						<b>(25,199,213)</b>
<b><u>Investments segment</u></b>						
Net investment income						46,124,940
Gain on investments						34,319,060
<b>Profit from investments segment</b>						<b>80,444,000</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>						<b>55,244,787</b>

## Geographic information

The Company is operated its business in Thailand only, as a result, all of the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned geographical reportable.

## Major customers

For the years 2015 and 2014, the Company has no major policy holder with premium written at 10 percent or more of an entity's premium written.

### **30. Commitments and contingent liabilities**

#### **30.1 Capital commitments**

As of 31 December 2015, the Company had capital commitments of approximately Baht 7.08 million relating to acquisition of computer systems and office equipment.

#### **30.2 Operating lease commitments**

The Company has entered into several lease agreements in respect of the lease of building and equipment and service agreements. The terms of the agreements are generally between 3 and 5 years. As at 31 December 2015, future minimum lease payments required under these non-cancellable operating leases contracts, and service contracts were as follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)
Payable within:	
Less than 1 year	30.29
1 to 5 years	20.94

#### **30.3 Litigation**

As at 31 December 2015, the Company has been sued for damaged as an insurer with the maximum total sum insured per the relevant policies, after recoveries from reinsurances, being Baht 21.81 million. These cases are not yet finalised but the Company has set aside provision for potential loss in the financial statements amounting to Baht 18.00 million, which the Company's management believes that such provision is adequate.

### **31. Financial instruments**

The Company's financial instruments, as defined under Thai Accounting Standard No.107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentations", principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, premium receivables, amounts due from reinsurers, investments in securities, loans and amounts due to reinsurers. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

#### **31.1 Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that the Company may suffer a financial loss as a result of a counterparty's inability to comply with the terms of a financial instrument. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to outstanding premium receivables, loans, and amounts due from reinsurers. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the book value less allowance for doubtful debt as presented in the statements of financial position.

## 31.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and securities prices may have an effect on the Company's financial position. The Company had no financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies; market risk is therefore confined only to interest rate risk and equity position risk.

### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

Significant financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 classified by type of interest rate are summarised in the table below, with those financial assets and financial liabilities that carry fixed interest rates further classified based on the maturity date, or the repricing date if this occurs before the maturity date.

	2015						
	Fixed interest rates			Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total	Interest rate (% p.a.)
	The repricing period or maturity date						
	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	(Baht)			
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	61,752,522	395,000	62,147,522	0.10 - 0.75
Premium receivables	-	-	-	-	244,137,575	244,137,575	-
Amounts due from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	12,625,319	12,625,319	-
Investments in securities							
Government and state enterprise securities	18,039,767	156,658,684	164,571,178	-	-	339,269,629	1.00 - 6.20
Private enterprise securities	20,209,959	110,350,856	86,413,504	-	372,601,524	589,575,853	3.85 - 5.18
Deposits at banks which amounts maturing in over 3 months	432,011,078	-	-	-	-	432,011,078	0.75 - 4.00
Loans	-	-	-	1,568,791	-	1,568,791	2.15
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Amounts due to reinsurers	-	-	-	-	187,056,519	187,056,519	-

	Fixed interest rates						Interest rate (% p.a.)
	The repricing period or maturity date						
	Within	1 - 5	Over	Floating	Non-interest	Total	
	1 year	years	5 years	interest rate	bearing		
(Baht)							
<b>Financial assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	107,860,996	280,000	108,140,996	0.13 - 0.63
Premium receivables	-	-	-	-	209,805,752	209,805,752	-
Amounts due from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	394,680,755	394,680,755	-
Investments in securities							
Government and state enterprise securities	14,433,094	175,272,273	163,695,775	-	-	353,401,142	2.80 - 5.12
Private enterprise securities	15,144,942	103,739,192	85,417,067	-	357,750,829	562,052,030	3.85 - 6.20
Deposits at banks which amounts maturing in over 3 months	305,011,078	42,000,000	-	-	-	347,011,078	1.25 - 4.00
Loans	-	-	-	2,421,832	-	2,421,832	0.75 - 3.25
<b>Financial liabilities</b>							
Amounts due to reinsurers	-	-	-	-	568,423,215	568,423,215	-

### Equity position risk

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

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company has risk from its investments in securities of which the price will change with reference to market conditions.

### 31.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to liquidate its financial assets and/or procure sufficient funds to discharge its obligations in a timely manner, resulting in the occurrence of a financial loss.

The majority of the Company's financial assets are cash and cash equivalents and investments in securities for which there are liquid markets, while most premium receivables and amounts due from reinsurers are not yet due or overdue not more than 1 year, and most of outstanding amounts due to reinsurers are due within 1 year.

### 3.14 Fair value of financial instruments

#### Fair value hierarchy

As of 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company had financial assets measured at fair value, and had financial assets measured at cost but have to disclose fair value, using different levels of inputs as follows:

	2015				(Unit: Baht) 2014	
	Book value	Fair value			Book value	Fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
<b><u>Assets measured at fair value</u></b>						
Available-for-sale investments						
Debt instruments	306,655,328	-	306,655,328	-	306,655,328	304,192,127
Equity instruments	364,601,694	349,985,500	14,616,194	-	364,601,694	349,750,989
<b><u>Assets which fair value are disclosed</u></b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	62,147,522	62,147,522	-	-	62,147,522	108,140,996
Held-to-maturity investments						
Debt instruments	249,588,620	-	264,869,730	-	264,869,730	252,510,216
Deposits at banks which amounts maturing in over 3 months	432,011,078	432,011,078	-	-	432,011,078	348,011,078
Other investments	7,999,840	-	-	39,822,997	39,822,997	7,999,840
Loans	1,568,791	-	-	1,568,791	1,568,791	2,421,832

The fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2015 presents according to Note 4.17 to the financial statements.

The method used for fair value measurement depends upon the characteristics of the financial instruments. The Company establishes the fair value of its financial instruments by adopting the following methods:

- a) For financial assets maturing in the short-term, which consist of cash and cash equivalents and deposits at banks, the fair value is estimated based on the book value presented in the statements of financial position
- b) For investments in debt instruments, fair value is derived from quoted market prices or determined by using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association or other market.
- c) Investments in equity instruments are presented at fair market value or at a value determined using a generally accepted valuation methodology, if no market value is available.
- d) Fair value of loans carrying interest at floating rates and without significant credit risk is estimated based on book value presented in the statements of financial position.

### **32. Capital management**

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that it has an appropriate financial structure in order to continue its business as a going concern, to provide a return to its shareholders and other related parties, and to maintain risk-based capital in accordance with Declaration of the OIC.

### **33. Events after the reporting period**

On 17 February 2016, a meeting of the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders for approval for the payment of a dividend from net profit to the ordinary shareholders and preference shareholders which were not exercised to ordinary shares, totaled 23,500,000 shares at a rate of Baht 0.29 per share, or a total of Baht 6.82 million.

### **34. Approval of financial statements**

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 17 February 2016.