Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and Independent Auditor's Report



KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. 50<sup>th</sup> Floor, Empire Tower 1 South Sathorn Road, Yannawa Sathorn, Bangkok 10120, Thailand Tel +66 2677 2000 Fax +66 2677 2222

Website home.kpma/th

บริษัท เคพีเอ็มจี ภูมิไชย สอบบัญชี จำกัด ชั้น 50 เอ็มไพร์ทาวเวอร์ 1 ถนนสาทรใต้ แขวงยานนาวา เขตสาทร กรุงเทพฯ 10120 โทร +66 2677 2000 แฟกซ์ +66 2677 2222 เว็บไซต์ home.kpma/th

# **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### To the Shareholders of Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited

Opinion

I have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group") and of Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited (the "Company"), respectively, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated and separate statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and the Company, respectively, as at 31 December 2024 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRSs).

#### Basis for Opinion

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



#### Key Audit Matters

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

TY 1	
Valuation of liabilities under insurance contracts - l	ong-term technical reserves
Refer to notes 3(g) and 21	I
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
As at 31 December 2024, long-term technical reserves	My audit procedures included:
in the consolidated financial statements amounted	
to Baht 46,806 million, representing 60.53% of total liabilities.	• Performing the risk assessment procedures on the underwriting and benefits and claims process and testing the operating effectiveness of relevant
The valuation of long-term technical reserves is based	controls on a sample basis;
on actuarial models, the results of which may depend on the quality and consistency of underlying data and significant judgements on assumptions made by management. This could materially affect the amount of the recorded liabilities and expense. Accordingly, I have determined this is to be a Key Audit Matter.	<ul> <li>Using my own actuarial specialists to assess the methodology and assumptions used in calculating the reserves based on Net level Premium Reserve method (NPV), including assessing the reasonableness of the mortality table, estimated future contractual cash flows, discount rate, that were established at the time when the insurance product was designed and were approved by the Office of Insurance Commission;</li> <li>Comparing liability calculated using Gross Premium Valuation method (GPV), of policies in force at the reporting date based on the best estimate adjusted current risk-free interest rate with the gross carrying amount of liability</li> </ul>
	calculated on Net level Premium valuation method;
	• Reconciliations between the data recorded in the systems and the data used in the actuarial
	reserving calculations; and
	• Considering the adequacy of disclosures in accordance with the related Thai Financial

Reporting Standards.



Valuation of loss reserves and outstanding claims - short-term technical reserves

Refer to notes 3(g) and 21

#### The key audit matter

As at 31 December 2024, loss reserves and outstanding claims in the consolidated financial statements amounted to Baht 2,432 million, representing 3.15% of total liabilities.

The loss reserves are the best estimate of the cost of claims incurred but not settled, including those not yet reported, at the reporting date. The estimation uses actuarial methods which involve a significant degree of judgement to consider incurred and settlement loss development data from historical experiences and select appropriate assumptions as to ultimate claims cost. In addition, the estimation relies on the integrity of loss data derived from the Company's system and accounting records. Accordingly, I consider the above to be a Key Audit Matter.

#### How the matter was addressed in the audit

My audit procedures included:

- Understanding, assessment, and testing effectiveness of design and implementation of internal control, including key controls over claims process and related data reconciliations
- Using my own actuarial specialist to evaluate claim estimation recorded, evaluate assumption and method used in calculation that the actuary used, compare with prior year assumption, and testing of significant assumption calculation and claim incurred but not reported
- Reconciliation between claim recorded in the system and data used for actuarial reserve calculation, including analysis of loss incurred frequency, size of loss per time, and loss ratio
- Sample testing of data used by actuary for calculation and loss reserve with relevant documents; and
- Considering the adequacy of financial statements disclosures in accordance with related Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Valuation of inventories and assets held for operating lease

Refer to notes 3(k), 3(p), 13 and 18

#### The key audit matter

As at 31 December 2024, inventories and assets held for operating lease in the consolidated financial statements amounting to Baht 249 million and Baht 13,139 million, represented 0.28% and 14.97% of total assets, respectively.

Due to fluctuations in the second hand car market and other factors, the actual sales value of inventories and assets held for operating lease at the end of lease term may differ from these estimates. The estimates involve significant management judgement. Accordingly, I have determined this is to be a Key Audit Matter.

#### How the matter was addressed in the audit

My audit procedures included:

- Understanding assumptions, methodology and the appropriateness of accounting policy;
- Considering the net realisable value of inventories by sample testing sales subsequent to the year-end with related documents, the disposal plan as well as comparing with external prices and estimated costs to sell;
- Considering the residual value and disposal plan of assets held for operating lease by comparing to historical selling price and/or external prices derived from the market; and
- Considering the adequacy of disclosures in accordance with the related Thai Financial Reporting Standards.



#### Other Information

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

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

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

When I read the annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the correction be made.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

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

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



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

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

I also provide those charged with governance 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

(Orawan Chotiwiriyakul) Certified Public Accountant

Registration No. 10566

Orawan C

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. Bangkok 25 February 2025

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of financial position

		Consolidated fin	ancial statements	Separate financ	ial statements
		31 Dec	ember	31 Dece	ember
Assets	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(in Bo	aht)	
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,386,060,978	2,951,934,393	51,796,340	50,605,533
Investment receivables		-	179,650,896	-	-
Premiums due and uncollected	4, 6	811,814,459	796,621,450	-	-
Reinsurance assets	21	3,642,968,436	4,556,116,467	-	-
Reinsurance receivables	7	771,481,302	702,822,097	-	-
Operating lease receivables	4, 8	486,876,502	441,254,902	-	-
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables	4, 9	103,723,785	239,006,226	-	==
Financial assets - Debt securities	10, 36	41,259,742,140	38,858,398,140	-	-
Financial assets - Equity securities	4, 11	12,236,460,736	11,987,584,201	234,000,000	234,000,000
Derivative assets	12	112,078,606	147,739,632	-	-1
Inventories	13	249,133,082	1,013,959,745	-	
Loans	4, 14	1,859,245,940	1,637,687,899	4,906,247,868	5,564,947,868
Investments in joint venture	15	-	-	_	<del>-</del> 8
Investments in subsidiaries	15	-	-	8,372,009,439	7,655,191,619
Investment properties	16	477,591,928	483,609,292	-	-2
Leasehold rights	4, 17	1,243,530,030	1,266,277,530	-	-
Premises and equipment	18	16,949,381,570	16,895,182,054	2,185,411	2,243,337
Right-of-use assets		3,282,969	5,381,443	28,914,453	11,717,157
Intangible assets		229,115,289	231,915,940	13,264,745	15,475,179
Deferred tax assets	34	1,884,384,207	1,919,105,037	49,826,891	6,056,724
Other assets	4, 19	2,034,201,171	1,770,655,425	147,971,445	247,175,753
Total assets		87,741,073,130	86,084,902,769	13,806,216,592	13,787,413,170

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of financial position

		Consolidated fin	ancial statements	Separate financ	ial statements
		31 Dec	ember	31 Dec	ember
Liabilities and equity	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(in B	aht)	
Liabilities					
Investment payables		10,082,056	530,586,025	-	-
Borrowings	4, 20	18,856,772,570	19,149,472,375	10,129,000,000	10,399,000,000
Insurance contract liabilities	4, 21	52,860,515,420	51,951,224,305	-	-
Reinsurance payables	22	2,144,760,140	2,312,947,887	-	-
Derivative liabilities	12, 36	44,546,866	43,651,746	-	-
Income tax payable		279,600,183	91,819,628		-
Financial liabilities	20	599,195,916	929,765,586	=	-
Lease liabilities	20	3,349,862	5,674,261	29,504,901	12,135,298
Provision for employee benefits		290,051,609	272,069,393	20,743,270	16,012,942
Deferred tax liabilities	34	310,029,261	322,215,661	-	-
Other liabilities	4, 23	1,931,196,005	1,548,351,390	276,999,341	56,426,784
Total liabilities		77,330,099,888	77,157,778,257	10,456,247,512	10,483,575,024
To the					
Equity	2000				
Share capital	24				
Authorised share capital					
(1,203,356,530 ordinary shares, par value at B	aht 10 per share)	12,033,565,300	12,033,565,300	12,033,565,300	12,033,565,300
Issued and paid-up share capital	. 10	<b></b>			
(752,097,832 ordinary shares, par value at Bal	-	7,520,978,320	7,520,978,320	7,520,978,320	7,520,978,320
Share premium on ordinary shares	24	18,224,269,226	18,224,269,226	18,224,269,226	18,224,269,226
Retained earnings					
Appropriated				W	
Legal reserve	25	347,428,954	337,374,385	69,040,954	66,764,385
Other reserve	25	7,714,962	7,714,962	-	-
Unappropriated	22.27	7,280,619,106	6,879,526,830	138,793,235	94,938,870
Other components of equity	25	(23,332,676,988)	(24,356,237,293)	(22,603,112,655)	(22,603,112,655)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		10,048,333,580	8,613,626,430	3,349,969,080	3,303,838,146
Non-controlling interests		362,639,662	313,498,082		
Total equity		10,410,973,242	8,927,124,512	3,349,969,080	3,303,838,146
Total liabilities and equity		87,741,073,130	86,084,902,769	13,806,216,592	13,787,413,170

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of comprehensive income

		Consolidated finar	icial statements	Separate financia	al statements
		Year ended 31	December	Year ended 31	December
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(in Bah	t)	
Revenue					
Gross premium written	4	12,631,766,028	13,877,117,721	-	-
Less Premium ceded	-	(4,137,240,382)	(4,203,241,961)		
Net premiums written		8,494,525,646	9,673,875,760	-	-
Add decrease in unearned premium reserve from previous year		102,860,745	81,519,791		<u> </u>
Net premium earned		8,597,386,391	9,755,395,551		
Commission and brokerage income		1,789,298,739	1,489,205,663	-	-
Income from operating lease contracts	4	3,386,541,499	3,345,275,874	-	-
Income from hire-purchase and finance lease contracts	4	47,819,998	66,063,788	-	-
Income from sales of operating lease assets		1,486,197,664	1,030,838,426	-	-
Investment income	4, 27	2,168,060,108	1,908,034,454	456,849,727	471,187,085
Gain on financial instruments	4, 28	286,506,350	76,210,753	-	-
Gain on fair value change of financial instruments	29		91,641,584	-	-
Gain on sale of investment in subsidiary	4, 15	=1	-		564,001,006
Gain on foreign exchange		325,829	#1	-	-
Cumulative gain from reclassification of cash flow hedges					
previously recognised in other comprehensive income		17,970,467	-		-
Gain on hegding			34,899,160	÷	-
Advisory fee income	4	81	€.	214,852,000	220,956,000
Other income	4	78,471,222	59,775,137	9,423,658	2,420,919
Total revenue		17,858,578,267	17,857,340,390	681,125,385	1,258,565,010
Expenses					
Long-term technical reserve increase from previous year		2,018,288,942	2,234,128,636	_	_
Benefits payments and insurance claims expenses	4	6,868,000,863	9,303,997,855	_	_
Less benefits payments and insurance claims expenses		-,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
recovered from reinsurers		(1,515,752,631)	(2.000.41(.5(6)		
Net benefits payment and insurance claims expenses	·		(2.880.416.366)	_	_
Commissions and brokerage expenses		5.352.248.232	(2,880,416,566)		-
Commissions and brokerage expenses	4	5,352,248,232 1,710,835,865	6,423,581,289	<u> </u>	-
Other underwriting expenses	4	1,710,835,865	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385		- - -
	4	1,710,835,865 864,018,518	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009	- - - -	- - - -
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs		1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893		-
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets	13	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722		- - - - - 213,060,921
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses		1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350	- - - - - - 227,874,416	- - - - - 213,060,921
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange	13 4, 30	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722		- - - - - 213,060,921
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses	13 4, 30 29	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761 - 71,917,977	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350 210,764	-	-
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange Loss on fair value change of financial instruments Finance costs	13 4, 30	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350	227,874,416 - - 2451,639,658	213,060,921 - - 337,441,671
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange Loss on fair value change of financial instruments Finance costs Cumulative loss from reclassification of cash flow hedges	13 4, 30 29	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761 - 71,917,977	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350 210,764 - 678,748,812	-	-
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange Loss on fair value change of financial instruments Finance costs	13 4, 30 29	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761 - 71,917,977 845,839,431	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350 210,764	-	-
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange Loss on fair value change of financial instruments Finance costs Cumulative loss from reclassification of cash flow hedges previously recognised in other comprehensive income Loss on hedging	13 4, 30 29 4	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761 - 71,917,977 845,839,431	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350 210,764 - 678,748,812 12,262,751	-	-
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange Loss on fair value change of financial instruments Finance costs Cumulative loss from reclassification of cash flow hedges previously recognised in other comprehensive income Loss on hedging Expected credit loss	13 4, 30 29	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761 - 71,917,977 845,839,431 - 22,397,291 252,313,364	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350 210,764 - 678,748,812 12,262,751 - 5,745,014	- 451,639,658 - - -	- 337,441,671 - - -
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange Loss on fair value change of financial instruments Finance costs Cumulative loss from reclassification of cash flow hedges previously recognised in other comprehensive income Loss on hedging	13 4, 30 29 4	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761 - 71,917,977 845,839,431 - 22,397,291 252,313,364 17,302,163,974	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350 210,764 - 678,748,812 12,262,751 - 5,745,014 17,679,185,625	451,639,658 - - - - 679,514,074	- 337,441,671 - - - 550,502,592
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange Loss on fair value change of financial instruments Finance costs Cumulative loss from reclassification of cash flow hedges previously recognised in other comprehensive income Loss on hedging Expected credit loss Total expenses Profit before income tax expense	13 4, 30 29 4	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761 - 71,917,977 845,839,431 - 22,397,291 252,313,364 17,302,163,974 556,414,293	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350 210,764 - 678,748,812  12,262,751 - 5,745,014  17,679,185,625 178,154,765	451,639,658 - - - - - - - - - - - 1,611,311	337,441,671 - - - 550,502,592 708,062,418
Other underwriting expenses Direct rental costs Cost of sales of operating lease assets Operating expenses Loss on foreign exchange Loss on fair value change of financial instruments Finance costs Cumulative loss from reclassification of cash flow hedges previously recognised in other comprehensive income Loss on hedging Expected credit loss Total expenses	13 4, 30 29 4	1,710,835,865 864,018,518 2,282,825,517 1,567,227,076 2,314,251,761 - 71,917,977 845,839,431 - 22,397,291 252,313,364 17,302,163,974	6,423,581,289 1,832,742,385 927,091,009 2,277,650,893 1,043,999,722 2,243,024,350 210,764 - 678,748,812 12,262,751 - 5,745,014 17,679,185,625	451,639,658 - - - - 679,514,074	- 337,441,671 - - - 550,502,592

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of comprehensive income

	Consolidated finar	ncial statements	Separate financia	l statements
	Year ended 31	l December	Year ended 31 l	December
Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in Bahi	9)	
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translating financial statements	(69,527,332)	(42,272,421)	-	_
Gain on remeasurement of investments measured at				
fair value through other comprehensive income	1,763,129,488	152,229,144	-	-
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	52,783,129	(22,515,415)	-	-
Gain (loss) on deferred cost of hedging reclassified				
subsequently to profit or loss	(11,595,604)	1,765,494	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(346,957,936)	(17,841,361)	-	
Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	1,387,831,745	71,365,441		-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Loss on investments in equity instruments designated at				
fair value through other comprehensive income	(416,572,304)	(1,034,399,612)	■.,	-
Loss on revaluation of assets	(11,795,141)	(19,452,803)		-
Gain (loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	10,953,168	(31,948,581)	749,456	(2,080,012)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	83,482,855	217,160,199	(149,891)	416,002
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(333,931,422)	(868,640,797)	599,565	(1,664,010)
Other comprehensive income (loss) or the year, net of tax	1,053,900,323	(797,275,356)	599,565	(1,664,010)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	1,483,848,730	(693,152,193)	46,130,934	585,349,005
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	384,977,970	55,329,154	45,531,369	587,013,015
Non-controlling interests	44,970,437	48,794,009		
Profit for the year:	429,948,407	104,123,163	45,531,369	587,013,015
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	1,462,350,605	(761,924,504)	46,130,934	585,349,005
Non-controlling interests	21,498,125	68,772,311		
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	1,483,848,730	(693,152,193)	46,130,934	585,349,005
Basic earnings per share 35	0.51	0.07	0.06	0.78

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of changes in equity

ts
Jen
ten
sta
cial
Ē
Ē
ted
da
sol
Co
_

							Total	cquity			9,620,276,705		104,123,163	(797,275,356)	(693,152,193)			á	8,927,124,512
						Non-	controlling	interests			244,725,771		48,794,009	19,978,302	68,772,311				313,498,082
					Equity	attributable to	owners of	the parent			9,375,550,934		55,329,154	(817,253,658)	(761,924,504)				8,613,626,430
						Total other	components	of equity			(23,559,236,672) 9,375,550,934		٠	(842,812,523)	(842,812,523)			45,811,902	557,119,482 (24,356,237,293) 8,613,626,430 313,498,082 8,927,124,512
						Other items of	components	of equity			529,851,310		•	(48,569,076)	(48,569,076)		,	75,837,248	557,119,482
uity						Difference from	business combination	under common control			(22,660,706,145)								(126,585,929) (22,660,706,145)
Other components of equity			Gain (loss) on	remeasurement of	westments measured	nt fair value through	subsequently to other comprehensive business combination	income			(263,879,237)		•	121,434,586	121,434,586			15,858,722	(126,585,929)
0				Gain on	deferred cost of investments measured	hedging reclassified at fair value through	subsequently to	profit or loss	(in Baht)		33,450,231			1,411,952	1,411,952			2	34,862,183
	Loss on	investments in	equity instruments	designated at fair	value through	other	comprehensive	income			(1,222,128,681)		٠	(899,083,300)	(899,083,300)			(45,884,068)	(2,167,096,049)
						Gain (loss)	on cash flow	hedges			24,175,850			25,558,865 (18,006,685)	80,888,019 (18,006,685)				6,169,165
								Unappropriated			7,714,962 6,873,364,282 24,175,850		55,329,154	25,558,865	80,888,019	(0)2 610 007	(20,212,309)	(45,811,902)	6,879,526,830
Retained earnings							Other	reserves			7,714,962		•					1	7,714,962
R							Legal	reserve			308,460,816		•			023 610 06	696,515,509		337,374,385
						Share premium	no	ordinary shares			7,520,978,320 18,224,269,226		*	į	ĺ				7,520,978,320 18,224,269,226 337,374,385 7,714,962 6,879,526,830 6,169,165 (2,167,096,049)
						Issued and	paid-up	share capital			7,520,978,320		•					9	7,520,978,320
										Year ended 31 December 2023	Balance at 1 January 2023	Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	Profit for the year	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		Fransier to legal reserve	Transfer to retained carnings	Balance at 31 December 2023

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of changes in equity

4	2
1	5
-	2
3	7
3	2
-	5
1	Ę
ď	
7	2
3	ž
3	=
3	0
1	Ë
ť	3

					Equity	attributable to Non-	owners of controlling Total	the parent interests equity			8,613,626,430 313,498,082 8,927,124,512			(27,643,455) 27,643,455	(27,643,455) 27,643,455	(27,643,455) 27,643,455 -		384,977,970 44,970,437 429,948,407	1,077,372,635 (23,472,312) 1,053,900,323	1,462,350,605 21,498,125 1,483,848,730			
						f Total other	components	of equity			(24,356,237,293) 8,613,626,430				٠			ř	1,077,372,635 1,077,372,635	1,077,372,635		(53,812,330)	
						Other items of	ion components	itrol of equity			(5) 557,119,482			•	1	•		•	(62,673,142)	(62,673,142)		(85,968,133)	100
equity					-	Difference from	business combinat	under common control			(22,660,706,145)			•									121 00E 022 000
Other components of equity			Gain (loss) on	remeasurement of	investments measured	hedging reclassified at fair value through	other comprehensive business combination	income			(126,585,929)							ï	1,409,412,346	1,409,412,346		(120,498,256)	101 000 001
				Gain (loss) on	deferred cost of	hedging reclassified	subsequently to	profit or loss	(in Baht)		34,862,183								(9,273,574)	(9,273,574)			007 002 25
	Gain (loss) on	investments in	equity instruments	designated at fair	value through	other	comprehensive	income			(2,167,096,049)							ű.	(302,306,260)	(302,306,260)		152,654,059	VO3C 01 E 71C C/
						Gain (loss)	on cash flow	ted hedges			30 6,169,165			- (55)	. (55			- 02	42,213,265	70 42,213,265		- 08	007 100 007
ıgs								Unappropriated			6,879,526,830			(27,643,455)	(27,643,455)	(27,643,455)		384,977,970		384,977,970	(10.054.569)	 53,812,330	,
Retained carnings							Other	reserves			5 7,714,962			•				ı.		1			500,000
							Legal	reserve			337,374,385							•		3	10.054.569		20000
						Share premium	uo	ordinary shares			18,224,269,226				1			•		,	31	ī	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
						Issued and	paid-up	share capital			7,520,978,320			•	ì	ity		ř	•				010 010 013 1
										Year ended 31 December 2024	Balance at 1 January 2024	Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	Acquisition of interests in subsidiary without a change in control	Total changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	Total transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	Comprehensive income (1988) for the year	Profit for the year	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	Transfer to legal reserve	Transfer to retained earnings	n-1

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of changes in equity

Separate financial statements

		,	Retaine	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	ts of equity	
	Issued and				Difference from	Total other	
	paid-up	Share premium	Legal		business combination	components	Total
	share capital	on ordinary shares	reserve	Unappropriated	under common control	of equity	equity
				(in Baht)			
Year ended 31 December 2023							
Balance at 1 January 2023	7,520,978,320	18,224,269,226	37,850,816	(461,496,566)	(22,603,112,655)	(22,603,112,655)	2,718,489,141
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year							
Profit for the year			•	587,013,015	•		587,013,015
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1	r		(1,664,010)			(1,664,010)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year				585,349,005		,	585,349,005
Transfer to legal reserve			28,913,569	(28,913,569)			,
Balance at 31 December 2023	7,520,978,320	18,224,269,226	66,764,385	94,938,870	(22,603,112,655)	(22,603,112,655)	3,303,838,146

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of changes in equity

Separate financial statements

		,	Retaine	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	ts of equity	
	Issued and				Difference from	Total other	
	paid-up	Share premium	Legal		business combination	components	Total
	share capital	on ordinary shares	reserve	Unappropriated	under common control	of equity	equity
				(in Baht)			
Year ended 31 December 2024							
Balance at 1 January 2024	7,520,978,320	18,224,269,226	66,764,385	94,938,870	(22,603,112,655)	(22,603,112,655)	3,303,838,146
Comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year		•		45,531,369	ī		45,531,369
Other comprehensive income		-		595,565			595,565
Total comprehensive income for the year				46,130,934	1		46,130,934
Transfer to legal reserve		ĭ	2,276,569	(2,276,569)			ı
Balance at 31 December 2024	7,520,978,320	18,224,269,226	69,040,954	138,793,235	(22,603,112,655)	(22,603,112,655)	3,349,969,080

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of cash flows

	Consolidated fina		Separate financia	
	Year ended 3		Year ended 31	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in Bah	nt)	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit for the year	429,948,407	104,123,163	45,531,369	587,013,015
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) to cash receipts (payments)	486 468 006			
Tax expense (income)	126,465,886	74,031,602	(43,920,058)	121,049,403
Finance costs	845,839,431	678,748,812	451,639,658	337,441,671
Depreciation and amortisation	1,965,803,957	1,936,619,201	18,722,987	15,210,168
Provision for employee benefits	38,875,496	38,968,080	2,280,902	4,506,957
Long-term technical reserve	2,018,287,000	2,234,129,000	-	-
Loss reserves	1,621,467,000	2,151,729,000	-	-
Unearned premium reserves	(2,657,008,000)	(3,052,386,000)	=	-
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	22,071,462	210,764	-	-
Gain on sale of investment in subsidiary	-	-	, -	(564,001,006)
Gain (loss) on revaluation of derivative	36,556,146	(110,876,898)	-	
Bad and doubtful debts expenses	100,565,652	4,613,285	-	-
Loss on decline in value of inventories and assets held for sale	49,074,361	40,008,995	*	-
Dividend income	(698,246,912)	(595,381,017)	(209,121,245)	(123,962,067)
Interest income	(1,457,763,454)	(1,325,724,459)	(247,728,482)	(347,225,018)
	2,441,936,432	2,178,813,528	17,405,131	30,033,123
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Premiums due and uncollected	(15,193,009)	(74,996,192)	•	-
Reinsurance assets	(1,697,120,969)	(1,646,642,635)	-	=
Reinsurance receivables	(68,659,205)	103,430,360	-	-
Operating lease receivables	(45,621,600)	34,640,900	-	-
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables	135,282,441	124,995,149	-	-
Investment in securities	(1,644,516,424)	(1,469,248,565)	-	-
Inventories	787,474,871	(704,061,744)	-	,_
Other assets	(157,207,539)	(196,685,448)	99,881,662	(13,406,075)
Insurance contract liabilities	2,536,814,115	2,020,249,160	=	-
Reinsurance payable	(168,187,747)	(718,582,675)	-	-
Other liabilities	114,021,370	(191,927,080)	9,433,437	4,536,103
Proceed from related parties of provision for employee benefits	1,142,400		3,218,882	-
Employee benefit paid	(12,622,953)	(28,120,516)	(20,000)	(20,485,045)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	2,207,542,183	(568,135,758)	129,919,112	678,106
Interest received from insurance business	1,412,521,707	1,316,060,933	-	-
Dividends received from insurance business	662,813,585	592,319,227	=	.=
Taxes paid	(155,918,514)	(82,103,115)		(4,545,433)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	4,126,958,961	1,258,141,287	129,919,112	(3,867,327)
		-		

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Statement of cash flows

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	Year ended 31 December		Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in Ba	ht)	
Cash flows from investing activities				
Proceeds from sale of investment in subsidiary	-	r <del>e</del> n	-	939,999,980
Acquisition of investment properties	(1,297,177)	(436,100)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	113,344,153	196,063,817	-	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,720,797,275)	(2,132,155,202)	(745,823)	(1,388,494)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(63,290,139)	(13,791,946)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets	4,285,981	-	-	-
Acquisition of investment in subsidiaries	=	s <del>=</del> .	(716,817,820)	(5,781,727,415)
Loans	(1,170,602,598)	(1,029,721,002)	(1,452,600,000)	(1,674,500,000)
Proceeds from repayment of loans	948,778,298	764,335,071	2,111,300,000	5,801,020,000
Dividends received	35,433,327	3,061,790	209,121,245	123,962,067
Interest received	527,076,733	66,570,146	247,051,129	490,567,863
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities	(2,327,068,697)	(2,146,073,426)	397,308,731	(102,065,999)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings	4,138,310,161	21,455,900,000	686,000,000	1,450,000,000
Repayment of borrowings	(4,431,009,966)	(19,775,447,234)	(956,000,000)	(1,100,000,000)
Payment of Financial liabilities	(365,262,213)	(387,958,003)	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(5,986,344)	(54,482,034)	(16,818,691)	(13,036,156)
Finance costs paid	(632,287,985)	(684,507,930)	(239,218,345)	(342,076,648)
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities	(1,296,236,347)	553,504,799	(526,037,036)	(5,112,804)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents,				
before effect of exchange rates	503,653,917	(334,427,340)	1,190,807	(111,046,130)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(69,527,332)	(42,272,421)		-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	434,126,585	(376,699,761)	1,190,807	(111,046,130)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	2,951,934,393	3,328,634,154	50,605,533	161,651,663
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	3,386,060,978	2,951,934,393	51,796,340	50,605,533
Non-cash transactions				
Payables for purchase of premises and equipment	280,236,890	224,965,091	-	-
Transfer land and building to assets held for sale	14,951,912	-	-	=
Transfer equipment to inventories	797,644,955	1,743,717,492	-	-

Note	Contents
1	General information
2	Basis of preparation of the financial statements
3	Material accounting policies
4	Related parties
5	Cash and cash equivalents
6	Premiums due and uncollected
7	Reinsurance receivables
8 9	Operating lease receivables Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables
10	Financial assets - debt securities
11	Financial assets - equity securities
12	Derivatives
13	Inventories
14	Loans
15	Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture
16	Investment properties
17	Leasehold rights
18	Premises and equipment
19	Other assets
20	Interest-bearing liabilities
21	Insurance contract liabilities
22	Reinsurance payable
23	Other liabilities
24	Share capital
25	Reserves
26	Segment information and disaggregation of revenue
27	Investment income
28	Gain (loss) on financial instruments
29	Gain (loss) on fair value change of financial instruments
30	Operating expenses
31	Employee benefit expenses
32	Expenses by nature
33	Expected credit loss
34	Tax expense (income)
35	Earnings per share
36	Risk management and financial instruments
37	Capital management
38	Securities and assets pledged with the Registrar
39	Restricted and collateral securities
40	Contribution to insurance fund
41	Commitments with non-related parties
42	Contingent liabilities and contingent assets
43	Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) not yet adopted

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements issued for Thai statutory and regulatory reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. These English language financial statements have been prepared from the Thai language statutory financial statements, and were approved and authoried for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2025.

#### 1 General information

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited "Company", is incorporated in Thailand on 29 June 2018 and was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on 31 July 2019. The Company's registered is at 315 Southeast Building, Silom Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok.

The Company's major shareholder during the financial year was Mongkolsiri Company Limited (80.84% shareholding) which it was incorporated in Thailand.

The principal activity of the Company is as a holding company. The principal activities of the Group are underwriting life assurance, underwriting non-life insurance, leasing, hire purchase services, lending and sales of second hand cars.

#### 2 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

#### (a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS"); guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions and applicable rules and regulations of the Thai Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Notification of the Office of Insurance Commission ("OIC") regarding "Rules, Procedures, Conditions and Timing for the Preparation and Submission of the Financial Statements and Reporting of the Operations of Life and Non-Life Insurance Companies" B.E. 2566, dated 8 February 2023, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht, which is the Company's functional currency. The accounting policies, described in note 3, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") and the Group's interests in associate and a joint ventures. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions that are described in each note are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The Group has not early adopted a number of new and revised TFRS which are not yet effective for the current period in preparing these financial statements. Those new and revised TFRS that are relevant to the Company's operations are disclosed in note 44.

#### (b) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

#### 3(r) Leases:

- whether an arrangement contains a lease;
- whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise extension options;
- whether the Group exercise termination options;
- whether the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets to lessees.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 3(w) and 26 Revenue recognition:

- whether performance obligations in a bundled sale of products and services are capable of being distinct;
- whether revenue from sales of products is recognised over time or at a point in time;
- commission revenue: whether the Group acts as an agent in the transaction rather than as a principal;
- Equity-accounted investees: whether the Group has significant influence over an investee.

#### (c) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumption and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2024 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

3(r)	Determining the incremental borrowing rate to measure lease liabilities;
3(g) 6 and 7	Measurement of allowance for doubtful debts of premiums due and uncollected reinsurance receivables;
3(d) 8 9 14 and 36	Measurement of ECL allowance for operating lease receivables, hire-purchase and finance lease receivables, loans, trade receivables and contract assets: key assumptions in determining the loss rate;
13	Measurement of net realisable value of inventory
16 and 18	Impairment test of investment properties and property, plant and equipment: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
3(q)	Impairment test of goodwill: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
34	Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilized;
3(w) and 42	Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
3(d) and 36	Determining the fair value of financial instruments on the basis of significant unobservable inputs.

#### Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities consist of long-term technical reserves and short-term technical reserves. The carrying amount as at the reporting date is provided in note 21.

Process involved in determining assumptions for long-term technical reserves

The Group determines the long-term technical reserves by using Net Level Premium Valuation based on assumptions such as mortality, morbidity and discount rates that were established at the time when insurance products were designed and were approved by the Office of Insurance Commission. The assumptions used for calculating the liabilities over the life of the contract are generally unchanged.

The Group determines the long-term technical reserves by using mortality rates based on Thai Mortality Table 2017 for insurance products which were designed and submitted to the Office of Insurance Commission since 1 September 2017 onward.

Process involved in determining assumptions of short-term technical reserves

The Group determined the loss reserve and outstanding claims in accordance the company procedures. The assumptions used in the estimation of liabilities are intended to result in provisions which are sufficient to cover any liabilities arising out of insurance contracts to the extent that can be reasonably foreseen.

However, given the uncertainty in establishing a provision for insurance claims, it is likely that the final outcome could prove to be significantly different from the estimated liability.

Provision is made at the reporting date for the expected ultimate cost of settlement of all claims incurred in respect of events up to that date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling expenses, less amounts already paid.

The Group uses several statistical techniques to incorporate the various assumptions made in order to estimate the ultimate cost of claims, for example: The Chain-ladder technique involves the analysis of historical claims development factors and the selection of estimated development factors based on this historical pattern. The selected development factors are then applied to cumulative claims data for each accident year. Chain-ladder techniques are most appropriate for those accident years and classes of business that have reached a relatively stable development pattern.

The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method uses a combination of a benchmark or market-based estimate and an estimate based on claims experience. The former is based on a measure of premiums; the latter is based on the paid or incurred claims to date. The two estimates are combined using a formula that gives more weight to the experience-based estimate as time passes. This technique has been used in situations in which developed claims experience was not available for the projection (recent accident years or new classes of business).

The choice of selected results for each accident year of each class of business depends on an assessment of the technique that has been most appropriate to observed historical developments.

Process involved in determining unexpired risk reserves

The Group determines the unexpired risk reserves based on the greater amount of unearned premium reserves and unexpired risk reserves.

Further information about the methods used in calculating the unearned premium reserves is disclosed in note 3(g).

#### 3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

#### (a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") and the Group's interests in an associate and a joint venture. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

At the acquisition date, the Group measures any non-controlling interest at its proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree. In addition, when there is a change in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control, any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received from the acquisition or disposal of the non-controlling interests with no change in control is accounted for as other surplus or deficit in shareholders' equity.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities, any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity of the subsidiary. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

The Group has significant influence over an investee as disclosed in note 15. The Group recognised investments in associates and joint ventures using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's dividend income and share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity—accounted investees.

If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the retained interest is not remeasured. Instead, the investment continues to be accounted for under the equity method. In all other cases, when the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate or joint control over a joint venture, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that investee, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former investee at the date when significant influence or joint control is lost is recognised at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income or expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates and joint ventures are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

#### Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method when the Group assess that the acquired set of activities and assets include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the Group, other than business combinations with entities under common control. Expenses in connection with a business combination are recognised as incurred.

The Group elect to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is an asset rather than a business acquisition when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

Goodwill is measured as the fair value of the consideration transferred including the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any gain on bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Consideration transferred includes assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Group to the previous owners of the acquiree, any contingent consideration and equity interests issued by the Group. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition, and remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. Subsequent changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

A contingent liability of the acquired is assumed in a business combination only if such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group estimates provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

Business combination under common control are accounted for using a method similar to the pooling of interest method, by recognising assets and liabilities of the acquired businesses at their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company at the transaction date. The difference between the carrying amount of the acquired net assets and the consideration transferred is recognised as surplus or deficit from business combinations under common control in shareholder's equity. The surplus or deficit will be written off upon divestment of the businesses acquired. The results from operations of the acquired businesses will be included in the consolidated financial statements of the acquirer from the beginning of the comparative period or the moment the businesses came under common control, whichever date is later, until control ceases.

#### (b) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in the separate financial statements are measured at cost less allowance for impairment losses. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payments is established. If the Company disposes of part of its investment, the deemed cost of the part sold is determined using the weighted average method. Gains and losses on disposal of the investments are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (c) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies including non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of each entity in the Group at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates that fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in other comprehensive income:

- an investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss);
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

#### Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Thai Baht at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Thai Baht at rates approximating the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve until disposal of the investments, except to extent that the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interest.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests.

#### (d) Financial instruments

#### (d.1) Classification and measurement

Debt securities issued by the Group are initially recognised when they are originated. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or (FVTPL). Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified prospectively from the reclassification date.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or FVTPL. Interest expense, foreign exchange gains and losses and any gain or loss on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by expected credit losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, expected credit loss, gain or loss on derecognition are recognised in profit or loss.

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Debt investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income, calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and expected credit loss are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends income are recognised as income in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payments is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

#### (d.2) Derecognition and offsetting

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

The difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration received or paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Group intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (d.3) Derivatives

Derivative are recognised at fair value and remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss, except where the derivatives qualify for cash flow hedge accounting or hedges of net investment in a foreign operation, in which case recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on nature of the item being hedged (see note 4(d.4)).

#### (d.4) Hedging

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the risk, the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including consideration of the hedge effectiveness at the inception of the hedging relationship and throughout the remaining period to determine the existence of economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

#### Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Group designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts (forward points) is recognised in a cash flow hedging reserve within equity.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognised.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

#### (d.5) Impairment of financial assets other than trade accounts receivables

The Group recognises allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at FVOCI, lease receivables, and loan commitments issued which are not measured at FVTPL.

The Group recognises ECLs equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition or credit-impaired financial assets, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses based on forward-looking and historical experience. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls discounted by the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when its credit rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group recognises ECLs for low credit risk financial asset as 12-month ECLs.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, significant deterioration in credit rating, significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor and existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group/Company in full, without recourse by the Group takes action such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

#### Significant estimates and judgements

The Group's and the Company's expected credit loss calculations are based on complex models with a series of underlying assumptions. The significant judgements and estimates in determining expected credit loss include criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and development of expected credit loss models, including the choice of inputs relating to macroeconomic variables. The calculation of expected credit loss also involves expert credit judgement to be applied by management based upon counterparty information they receive from various internal and external.

#### Measurement

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Expected credit losses are computed as unbiased, probability weighted amounts which are determined by evaluating a range of reasonably possible outcomes, the time value of money, and considering all reasonable and supportable information. This includes forward looking information.

For material portfolios, the estimate of expected cash shortfalls is determined by multiplying the probability of default ("PD") with percentage of the loss given default ("LGD") with the expected exposure at the time of default ("EAD").

Forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions are incorporated into the PD, LGD and EAD where relevant and where they have been identified to influence credit risk. These assumptions are determined using all reasonable and supportable information, which includes both internally developed forecasts and those available externally and are consistent with those used for financial and capital planning.

Multiple forward-looking scenarios are incorporated into the range of reasonably possible outcomes for all material portfolios both in terms of determining the PD, LGD and EAD, where relevant, and in determining the overall expected credit loss amounts.

The estimate of expected cash shortfalls on a collateralised financial instrument reflects the amount and timing of cash flows that are expected from foreclosure on the collateral less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, irrespective of whether foreclosure is probable.

Cash shortfalls are discounted using the original effective interest rate on the financial instrument.

Expected credit loss recognition - Staging

Stage 1 Financial assets that are not significant increase in credit risk (Performing)

Expected credit losses are recognised at the time of initial recognition of a financial instrument and represent the cash shortfalls arising from possible default events up to 12 months into the future from the reporting date. Expected credit losses continue to be determined on this basis until there is either a significant increase in the credit risk of the instrument or the instrument becomes credit-impaired. If an instrument is no longer considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk, expected credit losses will revert to being determined on a 12-month basis.

Stage 2 Financial assets that are significant increase in credit risk (Under-performing)

If a financial asset experiences a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, an expected credit loss is recognised for default events that may occur over the expected life of the financial instrument. SICR is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date to the risk of default at origination, the significance of which being determined by using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors. Financial assets that are 30 or more days past due and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Stage 3 Financial assets that are credit-impaired (Non-performing)

Financial assets that are credit impaired or in default represent those that are at least/over 90 days past due in respect of principal and/or interest. Financial assets are also considered to be credit impaired where the customers are unlikely to pay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- Breach of contract such as default or a past due event;
- In process of asset repossession; and
- In process of litigation

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Allowance for impairment loss against credit impaired financial assets are determined based on an assessment of the recoverable cash flows under a range of scenarios, including the realisation of any collateral held where appropriate, representing the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be recovered, discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate, and the gross carrying value of the instrument prior to any credit impairment.

#### Modifications of financial instruments

Where the original contractual terms of a financial asset have been modified for credit reasons and the instrument has not been derecognised, the resulting modification loss is recognised within expected credit loss in profit or loss with a corresponding decrease in the gross carrying value of the asset.

Expected credit losses for modified financial assets that have not been derecognised and are not considered to be credit-impaired will be recognised on a 12-month basis, or a lifetime basis, if there is a significant increase in credit risk. These assets are assessed to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to the modification.

Write-offs of credit impaired instruments and reversal of expected credit loss

To the extent a financial debt instrument is considered irrecoverable, the applicable portion of the gross carrying value is written off against the related allowance for impairment loss. Such financial instruments are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed, it is decided that there is no realistic probability of recovery and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of expected credit loss in the profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the allowance for expected credit loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the expected credit loss was recognised, such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance for expected credit loss. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

#### Improvement in credit risk

A period may elapse from the point at which instruments enter stage 2 or stage 3 and are reclassified back to stage 1. For financial assets within stage 2, these can only be transferred to stage 1 when they are no longer considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Where significant increase in credit risk was determined using quantitative measures, the instruments will automatically transfer back to stage 1 when the original PD based transfer criteria are no longer met. Where instruments were transferred to stage 2 due to an assessment of qualitative factors, the issues that led to the reclassification must be cured before the instruments can be reclassified to stage 1. This includes instances requiring that action to be resolved before financial instruments are reclassified to stage 1.

#### (d.6) Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering. Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off, are recognised as a reversal of expected credit loss in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

#### (d.7) Interest

Interest income and expense is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

#### (e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows comprise cash balances, call deposits, and highly liquid short-term investments which have maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition to cash equivalents.

#### (f) Classification of insurance contracts and investment contracts

The Group issues life insurance contracts that transfer insurance risk. These are classified as insurance contracts.

Insurance contracts are those contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from the policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary. Once a contract had been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period.

Investment controls are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant risk.

The Group defines as significant insurance risk the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least significant level more that the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

The Group does not unbundle any insurance contracts as its accounting policy recognises all premium, premium ceded, claims and loss adjustment expenses, and claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered from reinsurers through the profit or loss.

#### (g) Recognition and measurement of insurance contracts

Premiums due and uncollected

Premiums due and uncollected are stated at their invoice value less allowance for doubtful accounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is assessed primarily on analysis of payment histories and future expectations of customer payments. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

Insurance contract liabilities consist of long-term technical reserves, loss reserve and outstanding claims and premium reserves.

Long-term technical reserves

A liability for contractual benefits and claims that are expected to be incurred in the future is recorded when the premiums are recognised and is released when benefits and claims are incurred. The liability is measured using assumptions considered to be appropriate for the policies in force. The reserves are calculated by an internal actuary of the Group and using an actuarial method "Net Level Premium Valuation" based on assumptions for mortality, morbidity and discount interest rate that were established at the time when insurance products were designed and were approved by the Office of Insurance Commission.

Loss reserve and outstanding claims

The purpose of loss reserve and outstanding claims is to cover the ultimate cost of settling an insurance claim. Claims reserves are not discounted. The loss reserve and outstanding claims include claims incurred and reported, and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) as well as claim handling costs including unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE). The outstanding claims are recorded based on formal written confirmation of the claim amount to be paid, surveyor report or the Group's past experience on claim development. IBNR calculation is based on historical claims data, current trends, and actual payment patterns for all insurance business lines and anything else that could impact amounts to be paid in accordance with actuarial technique.

# Premium reserve

Premium reserves consist of unearned premium reserve (UPR) and unexpired risk reserve (URR). Premium reserve is unearned premium reserve and is calculated using written premiums for short-term insurance contracts and group insurance in accordance with the pattern of risk underwritten or a pro-rata basis of the premium based on the remaining duration of each policy. Unearned premium reserve (UPR) represents the prorated portion of written premiums that relates to the unexpired period.

#### Unexpired risks reserve

Unexpired risks reserve is the reserve for the claims, which may occur, of the in-force policy. Unexpired risks reserve is set aside using an actuarial method. The reserve is calculated as the best estimate of the claims, which are expected to occur during the remaining coverage periods, based on the historical claims data.

As at the end of reporting period, the Group compares the amount of unexpired risks reserve with unearned premium reserve, and if unexpired risks reserve is higher than unearned premium reserve, the difference is recognised as unexpired risks reserve in the financial statements.

#### Unpaid policy benefits

Unpaid policy benefits represent claims and benefits payable to policyholder in relation to deaths, surrenders, dividends, maturities and policyholder deposits in respect of maturities and other payments and policyholder deposits in respect of maturities and including related interest payable. Unpaid policy benefits are recognised at cost.

#### Due to insured

Due to insured consist of the advance premium received from insured and the money as the Group has to pay to insured other than the benefit under the insurance policy condition. Due to insured are recognised at cost.

#### Premiums

#### Short-term insurance contracts

Premium income on non-life / short-term insurance contracts is recognised as revenue on the inception date of the insurance contract that meets the risk transfer requirement and are presented gross of premium ceded and commission and brokerage expense. Net premium earned are presented net premium written and change in unearned premium reserve Otherwise, deposit accounting shall be applied. For inward reinsurance, premiums are recorded based on the declaration made by the ceding company or the term specified on the reinsurance contracts. The Group recognises premium of multiple-year contracts as premium received in advance and records related expenses as prepaid. The prepaids are expensed over the contractual period of the unexpired risk.

#### Long-term (life) insurance contracts

First year premium written for long-term (life) insurance contracts is recognised as revenue when the insurance policy is effective (or premium is received and insurance policy is approved). Renewal premium income is recognised as revenue when premium is due and if the policy is still inforce at the end of the reporting period. First year premium written and renewal premium income are presented gross of premium ceded and commissions and brokerage expenses.

Premium received in advance is not recognised until the due data.

#### Commission and brokerage income

Commission and brokerage income are charged to current operations as incurred.

Benefits, claims and loss adjustment expenses

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

Benefits, claims and loss 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 Group's management or when benefits are due as stipulated in the insurance policy terms. The maximum value of claims estimated is not however, to exceed the sum-insured under the relevant policy.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses of reinsurance are recognised as expenses when the reinsured company submits the loss advice or the statement of accounts with the Group.

Salvage and subrogation recoveries

Salvage and subrogation recoveries are included in other assets. For salvage recoveries, the amount recognised is the amount that can be reasonably recovered from the disposal of that asset. For subrogation reimbursements is the amount that can reasonably be expected to be recovered from the action against the liable third party and is recorded net of related cost and allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is assessed primarily on the analysis of recovery and future expectation of recovery from third parties.

Commission and brokerage expenses

Acquisition costs which represent commission and other direct related expenses are charged to current operations as incurred.

Reinsurance transactions

Transactions relating to reinsurance assumed and ceded are accounted for and presented in the statements of financial position and comprehensive income in the same manner as the direct business transactions. The reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Group from its direct obligations to its policyholders.

Reinsurance receivables and assets are the Group's net contractual rights under reinsurance agreements. These consist of accrued reinsurance commission, claim receivables and other amounts due from reinsurers. The allowance for impairment of reinsurance assets is established based on latest publicly available credit rating information and past collection experiences.

Due to reinsurers represents the amounts payable to reinsurers and the amounts withheld on reinsurance. Outstanding payables consist of reinsurance premiums and other payables due to reinsurers.

The reinsurance assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The measurement of reinsurance assets is consistent with the measurement of the underlying insurance contracts.

Premium ceded, reinsurer's share of change in unearned premium reserve, fee and commission income and claims and loss adjustment expenses recovered from reinsurers are recognised as expense or income in accordance with the pattern of reinsurance service received when incurred.

Amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts are assessed for impairment at reporting date. Such assets are deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Group may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurer.

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Liability adequacy test

Short-term insurance contracts

The liability of the Group under short-term insurance contracts is tested for adequacy by comparing the best estimate of future contractual cash flows with the carrying amount of gross insurance contract provisions for unearned premiums and insurance claims at the end of reporting period by using an actuarial method based on historical claims and expense. Where an expected shortfall is identified, additional provisions are made for unearned premiums or insurance claims and are recognised in profit or loss.

Long-term life insurance contracts

The liability of the Group under long-term insurance contracts is tested for adequacy by comparing the best estimate of future contractual cash flows by using current assumptions with the carrying amount of gross insurance contract provisions for long-term technical reserves. Where an expected shortfall is identified, additional provisions are made for long-term technical reserves and are recognised in profit or loss.

An additional provision for liability inadequacy is made where the reserves calculated by using another actuarial method "Gross Premium Valuation" of policies in force at the reporting date based on the best estimate basis exceeds the liabilities, which calculated by the Net Level Premium Reserves method.

The assumptions used in the Gross Premium Valuation is in accordance with the Notification of Office of Insurance Commission regarding Assessment of Assets and Liabilities of Life Insurance Company B.E. 2554 except for the discount interest rate which the Group uses the adjusted current risk-free interest rate for the purpose of the liability adequacy test in accordance with industry practice.

#### (h) Operating lease receivables and other receivables

Operating lease receivables and other receivables are stated at their invoice value less allowance for expected credit loss.

#### (i) Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables

Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables are stated at the outstanding balances plus deferred commission expense and deferred initial direct cost net from unearned interest income after deducting allowance for expected credit loss.

#### (j) Factoring receivables

Factoring receivables is stated at principal balance less allowance for expected credit loss.

#### (k) Inventories

Assets held for operating leases are transferred to inventories on the date that they cease to be rented and are held for sale. These are measured at the lower of the book value at that date and net realisable value. Cost of inventories is calculated using the specific method. Cost includes direct costs incurred in acquiring the inventories. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and to make the sell.

#### (1) Loans

Loans are stated at principal amounts less allowance for expected credit loss.

### (m) Property foreclosed

Properties foreclosed are acquired through loan settlement or auction purchase under the order of the court or receiver. Foreclosed properties are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at revalued amounts, less impairment loss.

Property foreclosed under hire purchase and finance lease contracts, which were repossessed from default customers, are valued at the lower of the net receivable balance and the market value of such repossessed vehicles after deduction of allowance for losses on decline in value in the statement of income.

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets and investment properties. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or held for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group recognises gains (losses) on disposal of assets in profit or loss when the assets are disposed.

#### (n) Investment properties

Investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes capitalised borrowing costs.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of building and building improvements 5 - 30 years and recognised in profit or loss. The Group does not charge depreciation on freehold land and assets under construction.

Differences between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of investment property are recognised in profit or loss.

#### (o) Leasehold rights

Leasehold rights are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The cost of leasehold rights comprises specifically identified costs, including directly attributable cost for leasehold rights, development expenditure, borrowing costs and other related expenditure. Borrowing cost payable on loans funding land leasehold rights are capitalized, on a specific identification basis, as part of the cost of the leasehold rights until the completion of development.

Amortisation is charged to cost of investment properties (work in process) on a straight-line basis over the lease period as follows:

Leasehold rights

60 years

#### (p) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except for land and buildings which are measured at their revalued amounts. The revalued amount is the fair value determined on the basis of the property's existing use at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes capitalised borrowing costs, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Differences between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss. When there is a disposal of revalued assets, the amount recognised in revaluation reserve is reclassified to retained earnings.

#### Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group substantially assumes all the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Equipment acquired by way of finance leases is capitalised at the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the profit or loss.

Revaluations of assets are performed by independent professional valuers with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date. Any increase in value, on revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the "revaluation reserve" in other components of equity unless it offsets a previous decrease in value recognised in profit or loss in respect of the same asset, the increase is recognized in profit or loss. A decrease in value is recognised in profit or loss to the extent it exceeds the revaluation reserve previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of the same asset. The revaluation reserve is utilised by reference to the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost and transferred directly to retained earnings. Upon disposal of a revalued asset, any remaining related revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings and is not taken into account in calculating the gain or loss on disposal.

#### Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item when the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an asset and recognised in profit or loss. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and building improvements	20 - 94 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	3 - 12 years
Assets held for operating lease	Over the lease period

No depreciation is provided on freehold land or assets under installation.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

#### (q) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are measured at cost less impairment losses. Other intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it will generate the future economic benefits. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and is recognised in profit or loss. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Software licence Leasehold rights

5 years and 10 years 27.4 years

No amortisation is provided on software under implementation.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

#### (r) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses that a contract is, or contains, a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices of each component. For the leases of property, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounted for the lease and non-lease components wholly as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases which are recognised as an expenses on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms.

Right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, and adjusted for any remeasurements of lease liability. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of all lease payments that shall be paid under the lease. The Group uses the Group's incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments to the present value. The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a lease modification, or a change in the assessment of options specified in the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of their relative standalone selling prices.

At lease inception, the Group considers to classify a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to lessees as a finance lease. A lease that does not meet this criteria is classified as an operating lease.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, the Group classifies the sub-lease either as a finance lease or an operating lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. In case of a head lease is a short-term lease, the sub-lease is classified as an operating lease. Right-of-use assets is presented in the investment properties.

The Group recognises finance lease receivables at the net investment of the leases, which includes the present value of the lease payments, and any unguaranteed residual value, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Finance lease income reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of rental income. Initial direct costs incurred in arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as rental income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

The Group derecognises and determines impairment on the lease receivables as disclosed in note 3(d).

#### (s) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss of asset recognised in prior periods is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### (t) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to the Group's provident funds are expensed as the related service is provided.

Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligations is discounted to the present value, which performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, actuarial gain or loss are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### (u) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

#### (v) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are based on unobservable input.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and asset positions at a bid price and liabilities and liability positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value adjusted for the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price and the difference is recognised in profit or loss immediately. However, for the fair value categorised as level 3, such difference is deferred and will be recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument or until the fair value level is transferred or the transaction is closed out.

#### (w) Revenue from contracts with customers

#### (1) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties, value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised on the date on which the goods are delivered to the customers. For the sales that permit the customers to return the goods, the Group estimates the returns based on the historical return data, does not recognise revenue and cost of sale for the estimated products to be returned.

Revenue for rendering of services is recognised over time based on stage of completion. The stage of completion is assessed based on surveys of work performed. The related costs are recognised in profit or loss when they are incurred.

For bundled packages, the Group recognises revenue from sales of products and rendering of services separately if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items and a customer can benefit from it or the multiple services are rendered in different reporting periods. The consideration received is allocated based on their relative stand-alone selling prices.

#### (2) Contract Balances

Contract assets are recognised when the Group has recognised revenue before it has an unconditional right to receive consideration. The contract assets are measured at the amount of consideration that the Group is entitled to, less allowance for expected credit loss. The contract assets are classified as trade receivables when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration.

Contract liability including advances received from customers are the obligation to transfer goods or services to the customer. The contract liability including short-term and long-term advances received from customers are recognised when the Group receives or has an unconditional right to receive non-refundable consideration from the customer before the Group recognises the related revenue.

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received from the customer and is measured at the amount the Group ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The refund liability is reassessed at each reporting date and the Group makes a corresponding change to the amount of revenue recognized.

#### (x) Other incomes

Income from operating lease contracts

Income from operating lease contracts is recognised in profit or loss using sum total of rental income from the contracts on a straight-line basis (monthly) over the term of the lease. In case of renewal of lease contracts after prior contracts are expired, income from operating lease contracts is recognised using sum total of rental income from new contracts on a straight-line basis (monthly) over the term of the new lease.

Income from hire-purchase contracts and finance lease contracts

Income from hire-purchase contracts and finance lease contracts are recognised in profit or loss over the term of lease by using the effective interest rate method.

Income from sale of assets under operating lease contracts

Revenue from sale of assets under operating leases contracts (inventory) is recognised on the date on which the goods are delivered to the customers. For contracts with a right of return, the Group estimates the returns based on the historical return data, does not recognise revenue for this transaction and remains recognition of inventory for the estimated products to be returned.

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

### For the year ended 31 December 2024

### (y) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

### (z)Investments income

Investment income comprises dividend and interest income from investments and bank deposits. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date the Group's right to receive payments is established. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues.

### (aa) Finance costs

Interest expenses and similar costs are charged to profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

### (bb) Expenses

Commissions and direct cost from hire purchase

Initial direct expenses at the inception of a hire purchase are to be amortised using the effective interest method, with amortisation deducted from interest income throughout the contract period, in order to reflect the effective rate of return on the contracts.

Other underwriting expenses, investment expenses and operating expenses

Other underwriting expenses, investment expenses and operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss as expenses on an accrual basis.

### (cc) Income tax

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

Current tax is recognised in respect of the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in separate financial statements.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

### (dd) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

### (ee) Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that has direct or indirect control or joint control, or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of the Group; a person or entity that are under common control or under the same significant influence as the Group; or the Group has direct or indirect control or joint control or has significant influence over the financial and managerial decision-making of a person or entity.

### (ff) Segment reporting

Segment results that are reported to the Group's CEO (the chief operating decision maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

### 4 Related parties

Relationships with parent of the group, ultimate parent, subsidiaries of the group, associates and joint ventures are described in note 15. Other related parties which the Group had significant transactions with during the year were as follows:

Name of entities/persons	Country of incorporation/nationality	Nature of relationships
Key management personnel	Thailand	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group.
Mongkolsiri Company Limited	Thailand	Major shareholder, holding 80.84% shares
Big C Supercenter Public Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Thai Beverage Public Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Berli Jucker Public Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Thip Sugar Kamphaengphet Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Thip Sugar Sukhothai Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Sermsuk Public Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Oishi Group Public Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
T.C.C. Commercial Property	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders
Management Company Limited		hold substantial share indirectly
TCC Hotel Collection Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Thai Beverage Logistic Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Thai Malaya Glass Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Asset World Corp Public Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Cristalla Company Limited	Thailand	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Horeca Management Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Frasers Centrepoint Limited	Singapore	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly

Name of entities/persons	Country of incorporation/nationality	Nature of relationships
Terragro Fertilizer Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Num Kijjakarn Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Num Nakorn Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Num Turakij Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Num Sup Pattana Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Num Palang Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Num Muang Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Num Yuk Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Numrungrod Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Pomkit Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Pomklung Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Pomcharoen Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Pomchok Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Pomthip (2012) Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Pomnakorn Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Pomburapa Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Pompalang Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Cash Van Management Company Limited	Thailand	Controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly
Millennium Assurance Broker Company Limited	Thailand	Director related to key management of a subsidiary
Frasers Property Holdings (Thailand) Company Limited	Thailand	Indirect equity holders
Frasers Property (Thailand) Public Company Limited.	Thailand	Common director and indirect equity hold substantial share indirectly
Sino-Thai Engineering and Construction Public Company Limited	Thailand	Common director
Golden Ventures Leasehold Real Estate Investment Trust	Thailand	Common director and indirect equity holders hold substantial trust indirectly
Frasers Property Thailand Industrial Freehold&leasehold Reit	Thailand	Indirect equity holders hold substantial trust indirectly
Frasers Hospitality Trust	Singapore	Directors and controlling equity holders hold substantial share indirectly

The pricing policies for transactions with related parties are explained further below:

Transactions	Pricing policies
Gross premium written	Agreed prices
Income from operating lease contracts	Agreed prices
Income from hire-purchase and finance	
lease contracts	Agreed prices
Dividend income	As declared
Interest income	Mutually agreed rate with reference to interest rates from financial institutions
Royalty fee	Agreed prices
Other income	Agreed prices
Claims expenses	Agreed prices
Commissions and brokerage expense	Agreed rates
Finance costs	Mutually agreed rate with reference to interest rates from financial institutions and contractual agreed rate
Operating expenses	Agreed prices
Rental expense	Market price/Contractual price
Advisory fee income	Agreed prices
Gain from sale of investment	Agreed prices

Significant transactions with related parties	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
Year ended 31 December	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Subsidiaries		•	-	
Advisory fee income	-	-	214,852	220,956
Interest income	_	-	246,976	346,183
Dividend income	-	-	173,762	120,962
Royalty fee	-	-	8,918	_
Other income	_	-	94	2,317
Finance costs	_	-	5,616	3,447
Operating expenses	-	-	69,744	47,634
Gain on sale of investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	564,001
Key management personnel				
Key management personnel compensation				
Short-term employee benefits				
(included director remuneration)	111,810	110,237	5,807	11,958
Post-employment benefits	8,257	10,056	-	800
Other long-term employee benefits	5,931	3,143	407	487
Total key management			, p	***************************************
personnel compensation	125,998	123,436	6,214	13,245

	Conso	lidated	Separ	ate
Significant transactions with related parties	nificant transactions with related parties financial statements		financial statements	
Year ended 31 December	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Other related parties				
Gross premium written	953,050	1,164,238	-	-
Income from operating lease contracts	878,513	849,237	-	_
Income from hire-purchase and				
finance lease contracts	34	532	-	-
Dividend income	120,462	79,500	-	-
Interest income	49,215	130,941	-	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments	2,208	(10,219)	-	-
Other income	832	1,859	180	-
Claims expenses	192,159	149,702	-	-
Commissions and brokerage expense	6,769	19,378	-	-
Operating expenses	12,356	66,155	4,584	3,554

Significant balances as at 31 December with related parties were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	statements 2023	2024	2023
	2024	2023 (in thousa		2023
Premiums due and uncollected		(in inousu	na Bani)	
Other related parties	188,377	234,573	_	_
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(359)	(1,782)	_	_
Net	188,018	232,791	_	-
Reversal of bad and doubtful debts expense				
for the year	1,423	645	-	•
Operating lease receivables				
Other related parties	98,761	82,302	_	-
Finance lease receivables				
Other related parties	7,144	13,206		-
Investments in securities - Equity securities				
Other related parties	3,715,581	4,490,597	-	_
Right-of-use assets				
Subsidiaries		-	28,886	10,286
Other assets				
Subsidiaries	_	-	109,902	221,794
Other related parties	30,221	3,970	110	<b>-</b>
Total	30,221	3,970	110,012	221,794
Loss reserves and outstanding claims				
Other related parties	641,532	187,965	_	***
Lease liabilities				
Subsidiaries	***	-	29,474	10,595

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Other liabilities				
Subsidiaries	-	-	5,146	17,921
Other related parties	10,739	16,364	45	65
Total	10,739	16,364	5,191	17,986

Movements for the year ended 31 December of loans to and loans from related parties were as follows:

	Interest rate		Separate finan			
	At 31 December 2023 (% per	At 31 December 2024 annum)	At 31 December 2023	Increase (in thousa	Decrease and Baht)	At 31 December 2024
Short-term loans to Subsidiaries	3.05 - 4.64	2.86 - 5.12	1,242,500	1,361,100	(1,384,900)	1,218,700
Long-term loans to Subsidiaries	2.46 - 4.68	2.46 - 5.12	4,322,448 <b>5,564,948</b>	91,500	(726,400)	3,687,548 <b>4,906,248</b>
Short-term loans from Subsidiaries	2.68 - 2.75	2.42 - 2.64	30,000	100,000	(40,000)	90,000
Long-term loans from Subsidiaries	2.09 - 2.43	2.09 - 2.56	140,000 170,000	10,000	(70,000)	80,000 170,000

### Significant transaction with related party

On 31 January 2024, a subsidiary sold land and office building to a related party with appraised value totaling Baht 121.91 million. The group transferred gain from sale from other component of equity to retained earnings totaling Baht 75.81 million.

### Significant agreements with related parties

### Leasehold rights

During the year 2019, a subsidiary has entered into two long-term lease agreements with a related party; the first contract is valid for 30 years since 1 September 2019 until 31 August 2049 and the second contract is valid for 30 years since 1 September 2049 until 31 August 2079. As such, during September 2019, the subsidiary has paid total amount in advance of land use rights of Baht 1,364.85 million. Subsequently, the Board of Directors of the subsidiary has resolved to cancel the property development project and to use this property as subsidiary's office building or welfare of employees as appropriate.

On 29 June 2022, the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC) has acknowledged on this cancellation of the property development project. In this regard, the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC) granted permission for the head office building of subsidiary.

### Office rental and services agreements

A subsidiary entered into office rental and services agreements with the Company and related parties to provide office rental and services. The agreements are for the period of 3 years starting from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2026. The Group and the Company committed to pay rental and service fees at the rates as stipulated in the agreements.

### Service agreement

During the year 2024, the Company entered a support service agreement of the consultation of management with subsidiaries. The agreement period is 12 months starting from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and continuing annually unless cancelled by either party by giving 30 days prior notice. Subsidiaries are committed to pay Advisory fees at the rate stipulated in the agreement.

During the year 2024, the Subsidiary entered a business service agreement with subsidiaries for providing service about administrative, procurement and others. The agreement period is starting from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and continuing annually unless cancelled by either party by giving 30 days prior notice. Subsidiaries, that are service recipients, are committed to pay Service fees at the rate stipulated in the agreement.

### Information technology service agreement

A subsidiary entered into an information technology service agreement with a related party company. The agreement period is 6 months starting from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024.

### Service agreement of development and management new office building

A subsidiary entered a service agreement for new office building development and project management with a related party. The agreement period is from 24 March 2023 to 31 October 2026.

### 5 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consoli	idated	Separ	ate
	financial st	atements	financial st	atements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Cash on hand	13,497	13,457	139	33
Cash at banks - Call deposits	2,498,536	2,295,584	51,657	50,573
Highly liquid short-term investments	874,028	642,893	-	_
Total	3,386,061	2,951,934	51,796	50,606

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 6 Premiums due and uncollected

Aging analyses for premiums due and uncollected were as follows:

		Consolidated financial statements		
At 31 December	Note	2024	2023	
		(in thousan	d Baht)	
Related parties				
Within credit terms		49,796	95,880	
Overdue:	4			
less than 30 days		44,428	49,303	
31 - 60 days		90,371	81,960	
61 - 90 days		2,283	(818)	
91 days - 1 year		1,440	8,248	
over than 1 year	_	59	-	
Total		188,377	234,573	
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	_	(359)	(1,782)	
	4 _	188,018	232,791	
Other parties				
Within credit terms		551,460	485,187	
Overdue:				
less than 30 days		34,750	42,671	
31 - 60 days		20,639	25,260	
61 - 90 days		5,663	4,641	
91 days - 1 year		15,899	8,691	
over than 1 year	_	21,852	32,517	
Total	_	650,263	598,967	
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		(26,467)	(35,137)	
	_	623,796	563,830	
Net	=	811,814	796,621	
Reversal bad and doubtful debts expense for the year		10,093	8,479	

The normal credit term of insured, agents and brokers granted by the Group for non-life insurance business ranges from 30 days to 60 days.

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

The allowable grace period of life insurance policies is 31 days and 90 days from the due date for individual and group policies, respectively.

For individual policies which are over the grace period the premium due and uncollected will be settled by granting an automatic policy loan where the policy has a cash surrender value.

### 7 Reinsurance receivables

Reinsurance receivable consist of due from reinsurers.

	Consolidated financial statements		
	2024 2023		
	(in thousand Baht)		
Due from reinsurers	889,106	777,219	
Amounts deposit on reinsurance	203	-	
Total	889,309	777,219	
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(117,828)	(74,397)	
Net	771,481	702,822	

Aging analyses for due from reinsurers were as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			
At 31 December	2024	2023		
	(in thousand	d Baht)		
Within due	627,596	427,445		
Overdue:		•		
less than 1 year	148,855	61,294		
within 1 - 2 years	19,992	170,586		
over than 2 years	92,663	117,894		
Total	889,106	777,219		
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(117,828)	(74,397)		
Net	771,278	702,822		
Bad and doubtful debts expenses for the year	43,431	15,000		

### 8 Operating lease receivables

Aging analyses for operating lease receivables were as follows:

		Consolidated financial statements			
At 31 December	Note	2024	2023		
		(in thousand	l Baht)		
Related parties					
Within credit terms		83,274	75,478		
Over due:					
less than 3 months		11,496	6,583		
3 - 6 months		3,690	131		
6 - 12 months		129	78		
over than 12 months		172	32		
	4	98,761	82,302		
Other parties					
Within credit terms		283,974	274,136		
Over due:		,	,		
less than 3 months		53,903	74,047		
3 - 6 months		22,370	8,347		
6 - 12 months		28,329	3,323		
over than 12 months		7,045	3,321		
Total	_	395,621	363,174		
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(7,505)	(4,221)		
·	_	388,116	358,953		
Net	_	486,877	441,255		

	Consoli financial st	
	2024	2023
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
Expected credit loss for the year (reversal)	3,284	(1,565)
Write-off allowance for expected credit loss	-	1,756

The normal credit term of operating lease receivables granted by the Group ranges from 30 days to 60 days.

## 9 Hire purchase and finance lease receivables

	Por	Portion	Port	Con Portion	Consolidated financial statements Portion	ial statements				
	due v	due within	due over one year	one year	due over three years but	e years but	Portion due over five	over five		
	one	one year	but within	but within three years	within five years	e years	years	το.	Total	al
	2567	2566	2567	2566	2567	2566	2567	2566	2567	2566
					(in thousand Baht)	l Baht)				
Hire purchase receivables	105,117	106,066	7,105	5,190	4,629	1,066	2,858	1	119,709	112,322
Finance lease receivables	88,990	226,958	1,789	7,639		ı		ı	90,779	234,597
	194,107	333,024	8,894	12,829	4,629	1,066	2,858	ı	210,488	346,919
Add deferred commission										
expense	2,449	2,405	15	62	******	3	E	ı	2,465	2,470
	196,556	335,429	8,909	12,891	4,630	1,069	2,858	1	212,953	349,389
Less unearned interest income (25,137)	(25,137)	(29,148)	(1,725)	(284)	(843)	(52)	(180)		(27,885)	(30,187)
Total	171,419	306,281	7,184	11,904	3,787	1,017	2,678	ı	185,068	319,202
Less allowance for expected										
credit loss	(79,462)	(77,817)	(1,208)	(2,218)	(427)	(161)	(247)	1	(81,344)	(80,196)
Net	91,957	228,464	5,976	989,6	3,360	856	2,431	ı	103,724	239,006
							Cons	solidated fin	Consolidated financial statements	nts
							2567		2566	9
•	-						,	(in thous	(in thousand Baht)	í

Expected credit loss for the year (reversal)

Aging analyses for hire-purchase and finance lease receivables were as follows:

		Consolio financial sta	
At 31 December	Note	2024	2023
		(in thousar	nd Baht)
Related parties			
Within credit terms		7,682	14,366
Less unearned interest income		(259)	(746)
Total		7,423	13,620
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(279)	(414)
	4	7,144	13,206
Other parties			
Within credit terms		197,290	324,701
Overdue:		ŕ	ŕ
less than 3 installments		1,168	3,032
4 - 6 installments		235	623
6 - 12 installments		768	853
more than 12 installments		3,345	3,345
	_	202,806	332,554
Add deferred commission expense		2,465	2,470
		205,271	335,024
Less unearned interest income		(27,626)	(29,442)
Total	_	177,645	305,582
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(81,065)	(79,782)
	***************************************	96,580	225,800
Net		103,724	239,006

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, total gross investments under hire purchase and finance leases contracts and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable were as follows:

		Consolidated fina	incial statements	
	202	4	2023	3
	Total the gross	Present value	Total the gross	Present value
	investments	of minimum	Investments	of minimum
	under	lease	under	lease
	the lease	payments	the lease	payments
	contracts	receivable	contracts	receivable
		(in thous	and Baht)	
Within one year	194,107	168,970	333,024	303,876
After one year but within three years	8,894	7,169	12,829	11,842
After three years but within five years	4,629	3,786	1,066	1,014
Over five years	2,858	2,678	-	
	210,488	182,603	346,919	316,732
Add deferred commission expense	2,465	2,465	2,470	2,470
	212,953	185,068	349,389	319,202
Less unearned interest income	(27,885)		(30,187)	
	185,068		319,202	
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(81,344)		(80,196)	
Total gross investments				
under hire purchase and				
financial lease contracts	103,724		239,006	

Information relating to credit risks is disclosed in note 36.4

### 10 Financial instruments - debt securities

Debt securities comprise of:

	(	Consolidated fina	ncial statements	
	202	24	202	3
	Cost/		Cost/	
	amortised	Fair	amortised	Fair
	Cost	value	Cost	value
		(in thous	and Baht)	
Debt securities measured at fair value				6
through profit or loss				
Government and state enterprise debt securities	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Domestic debt securities	1,158,307	1,167,226	971,752	972,305
Foreign debt securities	814,374	808,143	1,215,549	1,225,791
Total	1,992,681	1,995,369	2,207,301	2,218,096
Add gain from measurement of investments	2,688		10,795	-
Total debt securities measured at fair value				
to profit or loss	1,995,369	1,995,369	2,218,096	2,218,096
	_			
Debt securities measured at fair value				
through other comprehensive income				
Government and state enterprise debt securities	18,917,922	19,860,566	19,156,657	18,993,631
Domestic debt securities	16,669,226	16,981,955	15,824,079	15,861,641
Foreign debt securities	1,950,483	1,896,852	1,255,453	1,221,031
Total	37,537,631	38,739,373	36,236,189	36,076,303
Add (less) unrealized gain (loss) from		, ,		. ,
measurement of investments	1,201,742	-	(159,886)	_
Total debt securities measured at fair value				
through other comprehensive income	38,739,373	38,739,373	36,076,303	36,076,303
Allowance for expected credit loss	(256,959)		(12,890)	
•				
Debt securities measured at amortised cost				
Domestic debt securities	500	_	580	_
Deposit at banks with original maturity				
over 3 months	525,000	525,000	564,000	564,000
Total	525,500	525,000	564,580	564,000
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(500)		(581)	(1)
Total debt securities measured at	ζ		()	
amortised cost	525,000	525,000	563,999	563,999
Total financial instruments - debt securities	41,259,742	,000	38,858,398	
i otal linancial instruments - uest secultues	71,437,174		20,020,270	

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### Consolidated financial statements

2024

Allowance
for expected
credit loss
recognised in
other comprehensive

Fair Value

income (in thousand Baht)

### Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt securities - no significant increase in credit risk/ performing (Stage1) Total

38,739,373 38,739,373 (256,959) (256,959)

### Consolidated financial statements

2023

Allowance for expected credit loss recognized in other comprehensive

Fair Value

income (in thousand Baht)

Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt securities - no significant increase in credit risk/ performing (Stage1) Total

36,076,303 36,076,303

(12,890) (12,890)

### 11 Financial instruments - equity securities

Equity securities comprise of:

		Consolidated ancial statemen	ts	fina	Separate ncial stateme	ents
			2024			
		Fair	Dividend		Fair	Dividend
	Cost	value	income	Cost	value	income
			(in thousand	l Baht)		
Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				ŕ		
Domestic equity securities	13,186,806	10,299,194	568,874	234,000	234,000	35,359
Foreign equity securities	1,918,815	1,931,639	94,014	_	-	-
Others	6,087	5,628	35,359	-	-	_
Total	15,111,708	12,236,461	698,247	234,000	234,000	35,359
Less unrealised loss from measurement of investments	(2,875,247)	-		-	_	
Total equity securities measured at fair		-				
value through other comprehensive income	12,236,461	12,236,461		234,000	234,000	

		Consolidated Incial statemen	ıts	fina	Separate incial statem	ents
			2023			
		Fair	Dividend		Fair	Dividend
	Cost	value	income	Cost	value	income
			(in thousand	! Baht)		
Equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			·	ŕ		
Domestic equity securities	12,159,936	9,519,483	500,670	234,000	234,000	3,000
Foreign equity securities	2,529,371	2,462,474	91,711	-	· -	-
Others	6,087	5,627	3,000	-	_	_
Total	14,695,394	11,987,584	595,381	234,000	234,000	3,000
Less unrealise loss from measurement of investments	(2,707,810)				_	
Total equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,987,584	11,987,584		234,000	234,000	

### 12 Derivatives

As at 31 December 2024, balances of derivative assets and derivative liabilities were as follows:

Derivatives for which hedge accounting has not been applied:

				2024		
Type of contract	Objectives	No. of contracts	Notional value	Book value/ Assets (in thousand Bah	Liabilities	Loss on fair value of derivatives
Warrants	To gain a right to buy more share at a certain price	1	100,000	217	<u>-</u>	(161)
Interest rate swap	To protect against floating interest rate risk from borrowings in Thai Baht		2 500 140		1 121	, ,
	currency	3	3,599,148	12,827	1,121_	(27,064)
Total derivatives	s for which					
hedge account	ing has not been applied	4	3,699,148	13,044	1,121	(27,225)

Consolidated financial statements

Derivatives for which hedge accounting has been applied:

	intell fledge decounting has	ovon uppnou.	Consol	idated financial s 2024	statements	Gain (loss) on
Type of contract	Objectives	No. of contracts	Notional value	Book value Assets (in thousand Ba	Liabilities	fair value of derivatives
Cash flow hedge					•	
Cross currency swap	To protect against exchange risk from investments in debt securities in foreign currencies	17	1,452,565	71,438	22,050	65,195
Forward exchange contract	To protect against exchange risks from investment in equity securities in			·		
Total anal flam h	foreign currencies	24	2,373,496	23,268	11,368	(38,344)
Total cash flow h	reage	41_	3,826,061	94,706	33,418	26,851
Fair value hedge						
Interest rate swap	To protect against floating interest rate risk from investments in					
	debt securities	4	349,150	4,329	10,008	(3,521)
Total fair value l	nedge	4	349,150	4,329	10,008	(3,521)
Total derivatives						
hedge accounti	ing has been applied	45_	4,175,211	99,035	43,426	23,330
Total derivatives		49	7,874,359	112,079	44,547	(3,895)

As at 31 December 2023, balances of derivative assets and derivative liabilities were as follows:

Derivatives for which hedge accounting has not been applied:

Donvail vos for wi	non neage accounting has i	ю осен арри		dated financial st 2023	atements	
Type		No. of	Notional	Pools volue/	Fair valva	Gain (loss) on
of contract	Objectives	contracts	value	Book value/S Assets (in thousand Bahi	Liabilities	fair value of derivatives
Warrants	To gain a right to buy more share at a					
Tuetawa at wate	certain price	-	-	379	-	183
Interest rate swap	To protect against floating interest rate risk from borrowings in Thai Baht					
	currency	3	3,089,148	38,907	138	(6,869)
Total derivatives						
hedge accounti	ng has not been applied	3	3,089,148	39,286	138	(6,686)
Derivatives for wh	nich hedge accounting has l	neen annlied:				
	and the same of th	appirou.	Consoli	dated financial st 2023	atements	
						Gain on
Type	01.1	No. of	Notional	Book value/I		fair value of
of contract	Objectives	contracts	value	Assets (in thousand Bahi	Liabilities	derivatives
Cash flow hedge	<b>7</b>					
Cross currency	To protect against exchange risk from					
swap	investments in debt securities in	16	1,421,924	20,316	34,825	40,566
	foreign currencies					
Forward	To protect against					
exchange	exchange risks from					
contract	investment in					
	equity securities in foreign currencies	24	2 557 205	50.049	1 122	24.527
Bond Forward	To hedge against	24	2,557,385	59,048	1,122	24,527
Dona i oi wara	investment risk	2	600,000	23,662	_	23,662
Total cash flow h	edge	42	4,579,309	103,026	35,947	88,755
Fair value hedge	<b>—</b>					
Interest rate	To protect against					
swap	floating interest rate risk from					
	investments in					
	debt securities	5	499,150	5,428	7,567	22,374
Total fair value h		5	499,150	5,428	7,567	22,374
Total derivatives	•	<del></del>			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
hedge accounti	ng has been applied	47	5,078,459	108,454	43,514	111,129
Total derivatives		50	8,167,607	147,740	43,652	104,443

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had cross currency swap contracts with financial institutions for the investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in debentures of USD 43.04 million equivalents to Baht 1,452.57 million (31 December 2023: USD 43.04 million equivalents to Baht 1,421.92 million).

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had cross currency swap contracts with financial institutions for the investments in equity securities of Baht 2,373.50 million (31 December 2023: Baht 2,557.39 million).

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had interest rate swap contracts with financial institutions for the investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in debentures of Baht 349.15 million (31 December 2023: Baht 499.15 million).

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had interest rate swap contracts with financial institutions for the borrowings of Baht 3,599.15 million (31 December 2023: Baht 3,089.15 million).

### 13 Inventories

	Consolid	lated
	financial sta	tements
	2024	2023
	(in thousan	d Baht)
Vehicles	423,578	1,173,017
Less allowance for realisable value	(174,445)	(159,057)
Total	249,133	1,013,960
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales of operating leases assets:		
- Cost	1,530,626	1,003,991
- Write-down to net realisable value	36,601	40,009
Net	1,567,227	1,044,000

### 14 Loans

		Consoli financial st		Separ financial st	
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Short-term loans					
Related parties	4	-	-	1,218,700	1,242,500
Other parties	_	754,447	699,435	<u>-</u>	-
Total		754,447	699,435	1,218,700	1,242,500
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(146,742)	(146,476)	-	-
Total short-term loans - net	-	607,705	552,959	1,218,700	1,242,500
Current portion of long-term loans					
Related parties	4	-	-	3,536,148	228,000
Other parties	_	97,164	59,179	-	-
Total		97,164	59,179	3,536,148	228,000
Less allowance for expected credit loss	_	(1,874)	(416)	-	-
Total current portion of long-term	_				
loans		95,290	58,763	3,536,148	228,000

		Consol financial s		Separ	
	Note	2024	2023	financial st 2024	2023
Long-term loans	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
Related parties	4	_	_	151,400	4,094,448
Other parties	•	395,786	312,996	-	-,02-,0
Total	•	395,786	312,996	151,400	4,094,448
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(3,976)	(1,951)	-	-,024,440
Total long-term loans	•	391,810	311,045	151,400	4,094,448
Policy loans		600,595	545,942		
	•				*****
Mortgage loans					
Principal of mortgage loans		410,414	415,483	-	-
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(246,568)	(246,504)		-
Net		163,846	168,979		-
Total loans		1,859,246	1,637,688	4,906,248	5,564,948
Expected credit loss for the year		3,812	5,685	_	
Aging analyses for loans were as follows	:				
		Consol	idated	Sepai	rate
		financial s	tatements	financial st	atements
		2024	2023	2024	2023
			(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Related parties					
Within credit terms		_		4,906,248	5,564,948
		-	-	4,906,248	5,564,948
Other parties					
Within credit terms		1,786,806	1,566,290	-	-
Overdue:		, ,	-,,		
less than 3 months		13,290	7,582	-	-
3 - 6 months		5,650	9,551	_	-
6 - 12 months		839	789	-	-
Over 12 months		451,820	448,823		
Total	•	2,258,405	2,033,035		-
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(399,159)	(395,347)		
	•	1,859,246	1,637,688		_

### 15 Investments in subsidiaries and joint venture

	Sepa	arate	
	financial s	statements	
Material movement for the year ended 31 December	2024	2023	
	(in thousand Baht)		
Subsidiaries			
At 1 January	7,655,192	2,249,463	
Acquisitions	716,817	5,781,728	
Disposal		(375,999)	
At 31 December	8,372,009	7,655,192	

Increase of investment in direct subsidiaries

On 22 June 2023, Asiatique House Co., Ltd., a direct subsidiary, increased its registered and paid up share capital from 55,225 shares to 2,000,000 shares. The Company acquired the newly issued share capital of 1,944,775 shares at Baht 100 par value. As a result, the Company's holding remains unchanged at 99.99% of the issued and paid-up shares.

On 27 June 2023, Southeast Property Co., Ltd., a direct subsidiary, called all the remaining share capital totaling approximately Baht 0.75 million, and the Company paid up on 30 June 2023.

On 13 July 2023, Southeast Academic Center Co., Ltd., a direct subsidiary, called all the remaining share capital totaling approximately Baht 0.75 million, and the Company paid up on 25 July 2023.

On 13 July 2023, Rod Dee Det Auto Co., Ltd., a direct subsidiary, called all the remaining share capital totaling approximately Baht 0.75 million, and the Company paid up on 25 July 2023.

On 20 July 2023, Southeast Property Co., Ltd., a direct subsidiary, increased its registered and paid up share capital from 100,000 shares to 260,000,000 shares. The Company acquired the newly issued share capital of 259,900,000 shares at Baht 10 par value. As a result, the Company's holding remains unchanged at 99.99% of the issued and paid-up shares.

On 30 November 2023, the company made a new investment 99.99% of the issued and paid up share capital of Thai Group Auto Company Limited totaling approximately Baht 2,400 million (divided into 240,000,000 shares at Baht 10 par value).

On 30 November 2023, the company made a new investment 99.99% of the issued and paid up share capital of Thai Group Money Company Limited totaling approximately Baht 101 million (divided into 10,100,000 shares at Baht 10 par value).

On 19 December 2023, Rod Dee Det Auto Co., Ltd., a direct subsidiary increased its registered and paid up share capital from 100,000 shares to 48,600,000 shares. The Company acquired the newly issued share capital 485,000,000 shares at Baht 10 per value. As a result, the Company's holding remains unchanged at 99.99% of the issued and paid-up shares.

On 28 March 2024, the Company made a new investment in 99.98% of the issued and paid-up share capital of Sub A Car Company Limited totaling approximately Baht 0.10 million (divided into 10,000 shares at Baht 10 par value).

Decrease of investment in direct subsidiaries and increase of investment in indirect subsidiaries

On 20 December 2023, the Company sold of all capital held in Southeast Capital Company Limited ("SECAP") which is a direct subsidiary of the Company to Thai Group Auto Company Limited which is a new direct subsidiary totaling approximately Baht 890 million. As result, SECAP changed their status from a direct subsidiary to an indirect subsidiary and the Company recognized a gain from sale of an investment Baht 564 million in the separate statement of comprehensive income.

On 20 December 2023, the Company sold of all capital held in Southeast Money Company Limited ("SEM") which is a direct subsidiary of the Company to Thai Group Money Company Limited which is a new direct subsidiary totaling approximately Baht 50 million. As result, SEM changed their status from a direct subsidiary to an indirect subsidiary.

Increase of investment in indirect subsidiaries

On 30 November 2023, the company made a new investment in 99.99% of the issued and paid up share capital of, Pro Checker 2023 Company Limited totaling approximately Baht 5 million (divided into 500,000 shares at Baht 10 par value).

On 21 March 2024, the Company acquired 2,746,700 ordinary shares of Indara Insurance Public Co., Ltd. an indirect subsidiary, from another subsidiary, Rod Dee Ded Auto Co., Ltd. at Baht 116.50 per share, totaling Baht 319.99 million. As a result, the Company holds 27.47% of the shares (31 December 2023: nil) and Rod Dee Ded Auto Co., Ltd., holds the shares of Indara Insurance Public Co., Ltd. at 47.59% of the shares (31 December 2023: 75.06%).

On 25 April 2024, Board of director and shareholder of Indara Insurance Public Company Limited, an indirect subsidiary, approved to increase the authorised share capital from 10,000,000 shares to 12,000,000 shares by issuing 2,000,000 shares at Baht 10 par value. Subsequently, the Company and Rod Dee Ded Auto Co., Ltd. acquired the shares through the rights offering amounting to 635,498 shares and 1,101,231 shares, respectively, at Baht 105 per share, totaling of Baht 66.73 million and Baht 115.63 million, respectively. As a result, the Company holds 28.18% of the total shares (31 December 2023: nil) and Rod Dee Ded Auto Co., Ltd., holds at 48.84% of the total shares (31 December 2023: 75.06%), respectively and the settlement of additional share capital was completed in June 2024.

On 23 December 2024, the Company acquired 4,125,000 ordinary shares of Indara Insurance Public Co., Ltd. an indirect subsidiary, from another subsidiary, Rod Dee Ded Auto Co., Ltd. at Baht 80 per share, totaling Baht 330 million. As a result, the Company holds 62.56% of the shares (31 December 2023: nil) and Rod Dee Ded Auto Co., Ltd., holds the shares of Indara Insurance Public Co., Ltd. at 14.47% of the shares (31 December 2023: 75.06%).

Investments in joint venture as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	net 2023			J [
	At cost - net 2024 20			
ate atements	ment 2023			(6,400)
Separate financial statements	Impairment 2024 20	md Baht)		(6,400) (6,400) (6,400) (6,400)
	• • •	(in thousand Baht)		6,400
	Cost 2024			6,400
idated tatements	method 2023			. ,
Consolidated financial statements	At equity method 2023			ı
rship	rest 2023	<i>©</i>		10.00
Ownership	interest 2024	(%)		10.00
	Country of incorporation		Laos People's Democratic	Republic
	Type of business		Underwriting Laos People's insurance Democratic	
			Joint venture Dhipaya Insurance Co., Ltd. (Lao PDR)	Total

The Group's joint venture is not publicly listed and consequently does not have published price quotation.

The investment in Dhipaya Laos Insurance Company, recorded at cost of Baht 6.40 million in separate financial statement has a full provision of allowance for impairment loss for the investment recorded. The Group and the Company have not recognised losses relating to certain investments accounted for using the equity method where its share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of those investments. As at 31 December 2024, the Group's and Company's cumulative share of accumulate unrecognised losses from the latest financial information was Baht 2.73 million (2023: Baht 1.12 million).

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Investments in direct and indirect subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

							Separate financial statements	cial statements		
		Country of	Ownership interest	nterest	ŏ	Cost	Impairment	ment	At co	At cost - net
	Type of Business	Incorporation	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(%)				(in thousand Baht)	nd Baht)		
Direct subsidiaries										
Southeast Life Insurance Public Company Limited	Underwriting life assurance, personal									
	accident insurance and health insurance	Thai	76'66	76.99	1,704,849	1,704,849		r	1,704,849	1,704,849
Indara Insurance Public Company Limited	Underwriting non-life insurance	Thai	62.56	,	716,718	,	1	ı	716,718	f
Asiatic House Company Limited	Rental and development of real estate	Thai	100.00	100.00	194,533	194,533	ı		194,533	194,533
TCC Privilege card Company Limited	Purchases via credit card in the Group	Thai	86'66	86'66	100	100	•		100	100
Southeast Academy Center Company Limited	Consultant and training services	Thai	100.00	100.00	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
Southeast Advisory Pte., Ltd.	Management and consultant services	Singapore	100.00	100.00	•	,	ı	1	ı	ı
Southeast Advisory Company Limited	Investing consultant service	Thai	100.00	100.00	5,000	5,000	ı	•	5,000	5,000
Rod Dee Det Auto Company Limited	Provide leasing and sales of second hand									
	cars	Thai	100.00	100.00	486,000	486,000	r		486,000	486,000
Thai Group Services Company Limited	Provide the group services center	Thai	66'66	66'66	135,010	135,010			135,010	135,010
Southeast Property Company Limited	Rental and development of real estate	Thai	100.00	100.00	2,600,000	2,600,000	,		2,600,000	2,600,000
Sentrics Consulting Company Limited	Provide consultation of management	Thai	00'.29	67.00	6,700	6,700			6,700	6,700
Thai Wellness Living Company Limited	Provide consultation of management	Thai	66'66	66'66	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
Capital Services Holding Company Limited	Telephone customer services	Thai	66'66	66'66	20,000	20,000	•	•	20,000	20,000
Thai Group Auto Company Limited	To operate as a holding company that invests									
	in the car rental business group.	Thai	66'66	66'66	2,400,000	2,400,000	ı	,	2,400,000	2,400,000
Thai Group Money Company Limited	To operate as a holding company that invests									
	in the finance business group.	Thai	66'66	66'66	101,000	101,000	,	ı	101,000	101,000
Sub A Car Company Limited	To operate another business	Thai	86.66		66			•	66	•
Total				1	8,372,009	7,655,192	P		8,372,009	7,655,192

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

							Separate financial statements	l statements		
		Country of	Ownership interest	p interest	Cost		Impairment	ment	At cost - net	net
	Type of Business	Incorporation	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(%)	6			(in thousand Baht)	'Baht)		
Indirect subsidiaries										
Held by Thai Group Auto Company Limited										
Southeast Capital Company Limited	Provide leasing and hire purchase services	Thai	100.00	100.00	•	•		1	1	·
Pro Garage Company Limited	Leasing and lending business	Thai	66.66	66'66		t		•	,	
Thai Group Car Rental Company Limited	Leasing and lending business									
(Formerly Pro Checker Company Limited)		Thai	66'66	66'66	ı	ı		•	1	ı
Concept Land 5 Company Limited	Investment properties	Thai	66'66	66.66		1		,	r	•
Held by Capital Services Holding Company Limited	$\overline{p_i}$									
Me Innovation Service Company Limited.	Life and non-life support service	Thai	66'66	66'66	1	t	ı	t	,	,
Me Insurance Broker Company Limited	Life and non-life insurance broker	Thai	66'66	66'66	,			•	r	1
Held by Thai Group Money Company Limited										
Southeast Money Co., Ltd	Providing loan services for businesses	·		;						
	and individual	Thai	100.00	100.00		•		•		
Southeast Money Retail Co., Ltd	Providing loan services for individual	Thai	100.00	100.00	•	1	r	•		,
Held by Rod Dee Det Auto Company Limited										
Indara Insurance Public Company Limited	Underwriting non-life insurance	Thai	14.47	75.06	1	ı	•		,	,
Pro Checker 2023 Company Limited	Outsource surveyor	Thai	66.66	66.66			•	ī		

### 16 Investment properties

	C	Consolidated fina Building	ancial statement	5
	Land	and building improvements (in thousa	Assets under construction	Total
Cost		(iii iiioust	ina bani)	
At 1 January 2023	442,844	229,585	268	672,697
Additions	-	436	-	436
At 31 December 2023				
and 1 January 2024	442,844	230,021	268	673,133
Additions	-	1,297		1,297
At 31 December 2024	442,844	231,318	268	674,430
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	15,995	181,627	-	197,622
Depreciation charge for the year	_	7,897	_	7,897
Reversal impairment losses	(15,995)	-	_	(15,995)
At 31 December 2023				
and 1 January 2024	-	189,524	-	189,524
Depreciation charge for the year	_	7,314	_	7,314
At 31 December 2024		196,838	-	196,838
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	442,844	40,497	268	483,609
At 31 December 2024	442,844	34,480	268	477,592
Year ended 31 December			Consolidation financial state 2024	
			(in thousand	l Baht)
Amounts recognised in profit or loss			,	,
Rental income			2,860	498
Repair and maintenance expense:				
- property that generated rental income			2,389	2,489
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease are receivable:				
within 1 year			920	261
Total			920	261

The fair value of the Group's investment properties as at 31 December 2024 of Baht 1,163.10 million (2023: Baht 1,163.10 million) was determined by independent professional valuers, at discounted cash flow using risk-adjusted discount rates. The fair value of investment property has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value.

### Measurement of fair value

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment properties was determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the Group's investment properties portfolio on an annual basis.

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The fair value measurement for investment properties has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment properties, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

### Significant unobservable inputs

- Expected market rental growth (2024: 3.5% and 2023: 3.5%).
- Void periods (2024: average 9 years and 2023: average 9 years).
- Occupancy rate (2024: 80% 90% and 2023: 80% 90%).
- Risk-adjusted discount rates (2024: 10% and 2023: 10%).

### Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement

The estimated fair value increase (decrease) if:

- Expected market rental growth were higher (lower);
- Void periods were shorter (longer);
- The occupancy rate were higher (lower); or
- The risk-adjusted discount rate were lower (higher).

### 17 Leasehold rights

Movement during the year ended 31 December are as follows:

	Consol	idated
	financial s	tatements
	2024	2023
	(in thous	and Baht)
Net book value at 1 January	1,266,278	1,289,025
Rental fee	(22,748)	(22,747)
Net book value at 31 December	1,243,530	1,266,278

Information relating to leasehold rights are disclosed in note 4.

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 Premises and equipment

			Consoli	Consolidated financial statements	ements		
			Furniture,				
		Building	fixtures		Assets held	•	
		and building	and office	XX.1.1.1.	tor operating	Assets under	Ē
	Land	Improvements	ednibinent	Vehicles	lease	ınstallation	Total
Cost / warmingtons				(in thousand Baht)			
Cost / revaluation	212 707 6	200 1790	700 000	(73 367	721 000 126	196 750	333 (33 66
At I January 2023	6,101,217	107,407	402,207	505,550	0.000,11	100,70	666,600,77
Additions	ı	363	4,939	34,786	3,956,189	31,168	4,027,445
Surplus on revaluation of assets	16,542	•	1	•	•		16,542
Reversal of surplus on revaluation of assets	1	(1,382)			ı		(1,382)
Transfer out	(12,070)	(21,795)	(14,617)	(73,472)	(3,273,479)	(176)	(3,395,609)
Disposals / write off	1	1	(2,936)	1	(203,327)	1	(206,263)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	2,791,987	941,473	196,670	296,877	18,359,539	217,742	23,104,288
Additions	1	717	8,217	17,818	2,584,775	164,542	2,776,069
Transfer in (out)	1	4,187	947	ı	,	(5,134)	·
Transfer to assets held for sale	(10,060)	(10,510)	(388)			1	(20,959)
Transfer in (out) to inventories	1		ı	65,544	(1,781,076)		(1,715,532)
Disposals / write off	(98,810)	(069,6)	(21,892)	(2,179)	(18,007)	1	(150,578)
At 31 December 2024	2,683,117	926,177	183,553	678,060	19,145,231	377,150	23,993,288
Accumulated depreciation and innairment losses	5055						
A + 1 Famous 2002		410.607	326 101	121 220	6370003		000 030 7
At 1 January 2023		410,007	101,370	200,134	3,200,033	ı	0,028,790
Depreciation charge for the year		55,962	9,837	76,816	1,650,530		1,793,145
Transfers	•	(14,632)	(14,765)	(50,029)	(1,553,204)		(1,632,630)
Disposals / write off			(2,827)		(7,372)		(10,199)
At 31 December 2023 and 1 January 2024	•	451,937	173,621	292,941	5,290,607	ı	6,209,106
Depreciation charge for the year	,	53,121	10,632	75,625	1,656,548	•	1,795,926
Transfers out to assets held for sale	1	(5,618)	(388)		1	•	(6,007)
Transfer in (out) to inventories	•	Ī		17,617	(935,504)	ı	(917,887)
Disposals / write off		(8,715)	(21,807)	(1,678)	(5,032)	1	(37,232)
At 31 December 2024		490,725	162,057	384,505	6,006,619		7,043,906
		:					

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

			Consolid	Consolidated Ilnancial statements	ements		
			Furniture,				
		Building	fixtures		Assets held		
		and building	and office		for operating	Assets under	
	Land	Improvements	equipment	Vehicles	lease	installation	Total
			ii)	(in thousand Baht)			
Net book value							
At 31 December 2023							
Owned assets	2,791,987	489,536	22,519	156,563	12,026,072	217,742	15,704,419
Assets under finance leases	•	•	530	147,373	1,042,860	•	1,190,763
	2,791,987	489,536	23,049	303,936	13,068,932	217,742	16,895,182
At 31 December 2024							
Owned assets	2,683,117	435,452	20,966	185,547	12,333,474	377,150	16,035,706
Assets under finance leases	1	ı	530	108,008	805,138	F	913,676
	2,683,117	435,452	21,496	293,555	13,138,612	377,150	16,949,382

	Separate financia	l statements
	2024	2023
	Furniture, fixtures and	office equipment
	(in thousand	l Baht)
Net book value at 1 January	2,243	1,509
Additions	746	1,388
Depreciation for the year	(804)	(654)
Net book value at 31 December	2,185	2,243

Lands and building included revaluation surplus.

### Guarantee

At 31 December 2024 the Group's asset held for operating lease and vehicles with a net book value of Baht 9,838.84 million and Baht 45.85 million (31 December 2023: Baht 9,551.72 million and Baht 165.85 million) were subject to a registered debenture to secure bank loans respectively (see note 20).

The Group arranged for external independent valuers to appraise the value of certain assets every 3 years from the latest revaluation date, using property valuation principles laid down by the Valuers Association of Thailand. The external independent valuers use the market approach for the fair value of land that could find the comparison price from assets with similar physical characteristic and use depreciated replacement cost for the buildings used in operation. Surplus of valuation, net of tax, is recognised in the other components of equity.

The assumptions used in appraisal which are generally unobservable is as below:

	2024	2023	Impact on revaluation when assumption change
(a) Branch Lands			
Price per square wah unit (Baht)	3,187 - 660,000	3,187 - 660,000	Fair value increase (Market approach)
Buildings			
Price per square meter unit (Baht)	923 - 7,439	923 - 7,439	Fair value increase (Replacement approach or Market approach)
(b) Head office			
Lands			
Price per square wah unit (Baht)	2,100,000	2,100,000	Fair value increase (Market approach)
Buildings			
Price per square meter unit (Baht)	25,734	25,734	Fair value increase (Replacement approach or Market approach)

This fair value is the fair value of lands and buildings which were last revalued in 2022, and net with the accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2024.

### 19 Other assets

		Consol	idated	Separate		
		financial s	tatements	financial st	atements	
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023	
			(in thousa	nd Baht)		
Revenue department receivables		747,176	617,791	33,251	21,562	
Other receiveables		358,278	302,843	-	· <del>-</del>	
Accrued interest receivables	4	306,408	343,559	1,303	625	
Prepayments		365,548	246,421	2,598	1,709	
Subrogation, net		43,155	73,986	· <u>-</u>		
Assets held for sale		59,703	64,964	-	-	
Factoring receivables		67,720	41,094	-	_	
Receivables from Road Accident			•			
Victims Protection Co., Ltd.		5,656	3,538	_	_	
Accrued advisory fee income	4	-	- -	107,888	221,169	
Others		80,557	76,459	2,931	2,111	
Total		2,034,201	1,770,655	147,971	247,176	

### 20 Interest-bearing liabilities

		Consol	idated	Separate			
		financial s	tatements	ts financial statements			
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023		
			(in thousa	ınd Baht)			
Current							
Short-term loans from							
financial institutions - unsecured		2,972,600	2,724,000	50,000	320,000		
Short-term loan from							
related party - unsecured	4	-	-	90,000	30,000		
Short-term loan from							
other party - unsecured	_	10,000	20,000				
Short-term loans	•	2,982,600	2,744,000	140,000	350,000		
Current portion of long-term loans							
from financial institutions - secured		2,187,085	2,525,563	_	-		
Current portion of long-term loans		_,_,,,,,,,	_,00,000				
from financial institutions - unsecured		1,780,000	<del>-</del>	1,780,000	_		
Current portion of long-term loans		-,,		1,, 00,000			
from related party - unsecured	4	_	<del>-</del>	20,000	_		
Finance liabilities		348,549	330,791	-	_		
Lease liabilities		1,405	5,426	11,995	7,083		
Total current interest-bearing liabilities	-	7,299,639	5,605,780	1,951,995	357,083		
Non-current							
Long-term loans from							
financial institutions - secured		3,778,087	3,970,909	_	_		
Long-term loans from		3,770,007	3,770,707				
financial institutions - unsecured		8,129,000	9,909,000	8,129,000	9,909,000		
Long-term loan from		0,123,000	3,303,000	0,129,000	7,707,000		
related party - unsecured	4	_	_	60,000	140,000		
Finance liabilities	•	250,647	598,975	-	140,000		
Lease liabilities		1,945	248	17,510	5,052		
	-	1,9 .0		17,510	3,032		
Total non-current interest-bearing liabil	ities	12,159,679	14,479,132	8,206,510	10,054,052		
Total interest-bearing liabilities		19,459,318	20,084,912	10,158,505	10,411,135		
	-	64					

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The periods to maturity of interest-bearing liabilities, excluding finance liabilities and lease liabilities, as at 31 December were as follows:

	Consol	lidated	Sepa	arate	
	financial s	tatements	financial s	tatements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
		(in thouse	and Baht)		
Within one year	6,949,685	5,269,563	1,940,000	350,000	
After one year but within five years	11,891,778	13,879,909	8,189,000	10,049,000	
Over five years	15,309	-	<del>-</del>	-	
Total	18,856,772	19,149,472	10,129,000	10,399,000	

Secured interest-bearing liabilities as at 31 December were secured on the following assets:

		Consolidated financial statements			
Assets pledged as security for liabilities					
as at 31 December	Note	2024	2023		
		(in thousand Baht)			
Assets held for operating lease	18	9,838,840	9,551,723		
Vehicles	18	45,847	165,852		
Loan receivables		491,100	438,617		
Total		10,375,787	10,156,192		

### Short-term loans from financial institutions

As at 31 December 2024, the Company and subsidiaries had short-term borrowings are unsecured by several promissory notes issued to local financial institutions for credit facilities of Baht 4,680 million (31 December 2023: Baht 3,554 million) and the balance drawdown of the borrowings of Baht 2,972.60 million (31 December 2023: Baht 2,724 million). The promissory notes bear interest at rates ranging from 3.85% to 4.60% per annum (31 December 2023: 4.07% to 4.25% per annum) and the maturity terms are at call. The company and subsidiaries had unutilised credit facilities of short-term borrowings from local financial institutions of Baht 1,707.40 million (31 December 2023: Baht 830 million).

### Short-term loan from other party

As at 31 December 2024, a subsidiary entered into a short-term unsecured loan agreement with an other party of Baht 10 million (31 December 2023: Baht 20 million). The loan agreement bears interest at 1.75% per annum (31 December 2023: 1.75% per annum) and the maturity term is within 1 year.

### Long-term loans from financial institutions

As at 31 December 2024, subsidiaries entered into long-term loan agreements secured with local financial institutions of Baht 5,965.17 million (31 December 2023: Baht 6,496.47 million). The loan agreements bear interest at rates ranging from 2.80% to 5.10% per annum (31 December 2023: 2.80% to 5.34% per annum) and the repayment terms are during 2025 to 2034 and the loan agreements are secured by loan receivables, assets held for operating leases and vehicles.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had long-term unsecured borrowings by several promissory notes issued to foreign financial institution for credit facilities of Baht 23,902.27 million (31 December 2023: Baht 24,071.32 million) of which Baht 9,909 million (31 December 2023: Baht 9,909 million) had been drawn down. The promissory notes bear interest at rates 4.21% per annum (31 December 2023: 2.61% to 3.76% per annum) and the maturity terms are during 2025 to 2026. The Company had unutilised credit facilities of short-term borrowings from foreign financial institution of Baht 13,993.27 million (31 December 2023: Baht 14,162.32 million).

Under the terms of the agreements, subsidiaries must strictly comply with the conditions and restrictions including requirements to maintain certain ratios as specified in the agreements.

### Finance liabilities and lease liabilities

Finance liabilities and lease liabilities as at 31 December were payable as follows:

		(	Consolidated fir	nancial statemen	its	
		2024			2023	
			Present value of			Present value of
	Minimum		minimum	Minimum		minimum
	lease		lease	Lease		lease
	payments	Interest	payments	payments	Interest	payments
T7*			(in thous	sand Baht)		
Finance liabilities	252221	(0 ===)				
Within one year	358,304	(9,755)	348,549	353,543	(22,752)	330,791
After one year but	257.005	(7.249)	250 (47	(10.765	(10.700)	500 075
within five years  Total	257,995	(7,348)	250,647	618,765	(19,790)	598,975
10121	616,299	(17,103)	599,196	972,308	(42,542)	929,766
Lease liabilities						
Within one year	1,497	(92)	1,405	5,613	(187)	5,426
After one year but					(10)	2.10
within five years	2,009	(64)	1,945	258		248
Total	3,506	<u>(156)</u>	3,350	5,871	(197)	5,674
			Separate final	ncial statements		
		2024			2023	
			Present			Present
			value of			value of
	Minimum		minimum	Minimum		minimum
	lease	_	lease	Lease		lease
	payments	Interest	payments	payments	Interest	payments
Lease liabilities			(in thous	sand Baht)		
Within one year	12,946	(051)	11.005	7 200	(206)	7.002
After one year but	12,540	(951)	11,995	7,389	(306)	7,083
within five years	18,368	(858)	17,510	5,288	(236)	5,052
Total	31,314	$\frac{(838)}{(1,809)}$	29,505	12,677	(542)	12,135
<del>-</del>		(1,00)	<b>2</b> 2,500	1290//	(372)	14,133

A subsidiary entered into sale and leaseback contracts with a local company for vehicle under operating lease contacts. Term of leaseback contracts was 4-year periods. Leaseback is classified as a finance lease. Gains are deferred and amortised over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Subsidiaries entered into lease contracts for computers with a local company for the periods of 3 years. Under the condition of leasing contract, the right on computer under the contract will be transferred to subsidiary when the last installment is paid.

For the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the movement of interest-bearing liabilities were as follows:

	Conso	lidated	Separate					
	financial s	statements	financial statements					
Year ended 31 December	2024	2023	2024	2023				
	(in thousand Baht)							
Loans		·	ŕ					
As at 1 January	19,149,472	17,469,020	10,399,000	10,049,000				
Addition	4,138,310	21,455,900	686,000	1,450,000				
Payment	(4,431,010)	(19,775,448)	(956,000)	(1,100,000)				
As at 31 December	18,856,772	19,149,472	10,129,000	10,399,000				
Total cash outflow for financial liabilities								
Payment for principal of financial liabilities	339,765	354,117	-	_				
Payment for interest expense of		•						
financial liabilities	25,497	33,841	-	-				
Total	365,262	387,958	_					
Total cash outflow for Lease liabilities								
Payment for principal of lease liabilities	5,820	53,927	15,536	12,485				
Payment for interest expense of	,	,	,	,				
lease liabilities	167	555	1,282	551				
Total	5,987	54,482	16,818	13,036				

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 21 Insurance contract liabilities

				Consolid	Consolidated financial statements	ments			
					2024				
		Life insurance		_	Non - life insurance			Total	
	Liabilities			Liabilities			Liabilities		
	under	Reinsurers'		under	Reinsurers'		under	Reinsurers'	
	insurance	share of		insurance	share of		insurance	share of	
	contracts	liabilities	Net	contracts	liabilities	Net	contracts	liabilities	Net
					(in thousand Baht)				
Long-term technical reserves	46,805,639	•	46,805,639		1	1	46,805,639	1	46,805,639
Short-torm tachnical recerves									
Loss reserves and outstanding claims									
- Case reserves	72,287		72,287	1,992,909	(1,498,998)	493,911	2,065,196	(1,498,998)	566,198
<ul> <li>Incurred but not reported</li> </ul>	104,598		104,598	262,416	(175,271)	87,145	367,014	(175,271)	191,743
Total loss reserve and									
outstanding claims	176,885	1	176,885	2,255,325	(1,674,269)	581,056	2,432,210	(1,674,269)	757,941
Unearned premium reserves	564,211		564,211	2,758,423	(1,968,699)	789,724	3,322,634	(1,968,699)	1,353,935
Total short-term technical reserves	741,096	1	741,096	5,013,748	(3,642,968)	1,370,780	5,754,844	(3,642,968)	2,111,876
Unpaid policy benefits	299,703		299,703	ı		•	299,703		299,703
Other insurance contract liabilities	329		329	•	r	•	329	,	329
Total short-term technical									A THE CHILD COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE COLUMN TO
reserves	1,041,128		1,041,128	5,013,748	(3,642,968)	1,370,780	6,054,876	(3,642,968)	2,411,908
Total insurance contract liabilities	47,846,767		47,846,767	5,013,748	(3,642,968)	1,370,780	52,860,515	(3,642,968)	49,217,547

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

				Consolid	Consolidated financial statements 2023	ements			
		Life insurance		_	Non - life insurance			Total	
	Liabilities			Liabilities			Liabilities		
	under	Reinsurers'		under	Reinsurers'		under	Reinsurers,	
	insurance	share of		insurance	share of		insurance	share of	
	contracts	liabilities	Net	contracts	liabilities	Net	contracts	liabilities	Net
					(in thousand Baht)				
Long-term technical reserves	44,787,352		44,787,352	1		I	44,787,352	1	44,787,352
Short-term technical reserves									
Loss reserves and outstanding claims									
- Case reserves	79,348	I	79,348	2,802,123	(2,296,756)	505,367	2,881,471	(2,296,756)	584,715
<ul> <li>Incurred but not reported</li> </ul>	237,585	•	237,585	297,429	(194,662)	102,767	535,014	(194,662)	340,352
Total loss reserve and									
outstanding claims	316,933	1	316,933	3,099,552	(2,491,418)	608,134	3,416,485	(2,491,418)	925,067
Unearned premium reserves	865,958	1	865,958	2,596,476	(2,064,698)	531,778	3,462,434	(2,064,698)	1,397,736
Total short-term technical reserves	1,182,891	ı	1,182,891	5,696,028	(4,556,116)	1,139,912	6,878,919	(4,556,116)	2,322,803
Unpaid policy benefits	284,489	ı	284,489	ı	•		284,489	•	284,489
Other insurance contract liabilities	464	•	464	•	•	ı	464	•	464
Total short-term technical									
reserves	1,467,844	t	1,467,844	5,696,028	(4,556,116)	1,139,912	7,163,872	(4,556,116)	2,607,756
Total incurrence contract									
iotal insurance contract	16 75E 106		A6 755 106	000 303 3	(4 886 116)	1 130 013	51 051 224	(4 550 110)	47 205 100
naDinues ==	40,433,130	1	40,233,170	3,070,020	(4,550,110)	11,139,914	477,166,16	(4,550,110)	41,5%5,108

### 21.1 Long-term technical reserves

•	Consolidated financial statements			
	2024	2023		
	(in thousa	nd Baht)		
At 1 January	44,787,352	42,553,223		
Reserve net increase of new and inforce policies during the year	4,171,004	5,036,535		
Reserve released for benefits, lapse and cancel policies during the year	(2,152,717)	(2,802,406)		
At 31 December	46,805,639	44,787,352		

### 21.2 Short-term technical reserves

### 21.2.1 Loss reserves and outstanding claims

						Net		925,067		1,637,091	(1,788,593)		(15,624)	757,941
		Total		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities		(2,491,418)		(1,220,838)	2,018,596		19,391	(1,674,269)
			Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		3,416,485		2,857,929	(3,807,189)		(35,015)	2,432,210
tements						Net		608,134		431,171	(442,625)		(15,624)	581,056
Consolidated financial statements	2024	Non - life insurance		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities	(in thousand Baht)	(2,491,418)		(1,220,838)	2,018,596		19,391	(1,674,269)
			Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts	•	3,099,552		1,652,009	(2,461,221)		(35,015)	2,255,325
						Net		316,933		1,205,920	(1,345,968)		ı	176,885
		Life insurance		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities		ŧ		ı			1	
			Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		316,933		1,205,920	(1,345,968)		1	176,885
								At 1 January	Loss incurred during	the year	Loss paid during the year	Change in estimation and	assumption	At 31 December

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

					Net		1,482,048		2,258,791	(2,708,710)		(107,062)	925,067
	Total		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities		(2,696,253)		(2,235,641)	2,411,359		29,117	(2,491,418)
		Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		4,178,301		4,494,432	(5,120,069)		(136,179)	3,416,485
tements					Net		1,237,921		311,668	(834,393)		(107,062)	608,134
Consolidated financial statements 2023	Non - life insurance		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities	(in thousand Baht)	(2,696,253)		(2,235,641)	2,411,359		29,117	(2,491,418)
Consolid	Ž	Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts	<i>"</i>	3,934,174		2,547,309	(3,245,752)		(136,179)	3,099,552
,					Net		244,127		1,947,123	(1,874,317)		1	316,933
	Life insurance		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities		1		Ī	ı		I	
		Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		244,127		1,947,123	(1,874,317)		1	316,933
							At 1 January	Loss incurred during	the year	Loss paid during the year	Change in estimation and	assumption	At 31 December

### 21.2.2 Claim development table - Life insurance

Gross and net claim development triangle as at 31 December 2024

Accident year/ Reporting year	2020	2021	2022 (in thous	)22 2023 (in thousand Raht)	2024	Total
Estimated claims:			crous sus)	מנות המנה)		
As at accident year ended	892,893	916,783	1,309,691	1,982,048	1,292,880	
Development year 1	833,694	896,004	1,279,675	1,906,731		
Development year 2	836,787	892,426	1,273,075		1	
Development year 3	836,874	889,525		1		
Development year 4	837,260		r	ı		
Estimate of ultimate claims	837,260	889,525	1,273,075	1,906,731	1,292,880	6,199,471
Cumulative claims paid	(837,236)	(889,404)	(1,272,460)	(1,901,914)	(1,121,572)	(6,022,586)
Total loss reserves and outstanding claims	24	121	615	4,817	171,308	176,885
Gross and net claim development triangle as at 31 December 2023						
Accident year/ Reporting year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Estimated claims:			snous us)	(In thousand Bant)		
As at accident year ended	983,694	892,893	916,783	1,309,691	1,982,048	
Development year 1	941,596	833,694	896,004	1,279,675	. 1	
Development year 2	939,399	836,787	892,426		ı	
Development year 3	941,295	836,874	,	ı	•	
Development year 4	941,954	1		ŧ	ı	
Estimate of ultimate claims	941,954	836,874	892,426	1,279,675	1,982,048	5,932,977
Cumulative claims paid	(941,954)	(836,865)	(889,250)	(1,270,701)	(1,677,274)	(5,616,044)
Total loss reserves and outstanding claims	I	6	3,176	8,974	304,774	316,933

### 21.2.3 Claim development table - Non-life insurance

Gross loss development triangle as at 31 December 2024

Total								44,641,910	(42,520,441)	2,121,469	133,856	2,255,325
2024		2,228,718	ı	1	1	ı	1	2,228,718	(1,063,488)	1,165,230		
2023		3,327,756	3,162,340	ı		ı	•	3,162,340	(2,674,053)	488,287		
2022 nd Baht)		4,349,629	4,278,437	3,613,576	ı	ı	•	3,613,576	(3,314,535)	299,041		
2021 (in thousand Baht)		214,595	6,557,794	5,624,138	5,593,802	ı	ı	5,593,802	(5,474,810)	118,992		
2020		243,622	208,105	5,730,823	5,687,938	5,689,596	ı	5,689,596	(5,646,903)	42,693		
2019		288,282	301,365	256,700	7,114,568	7,119,241	7,123,137	7,123,137	(7,116,484)	6,653		
Prior 2019		1	1	E	ı	1	ı	17,230,741	(17,230,168)	573		g claims
Accident year/ Reporting year	Estimated loss reserve and outstanding claim	As at accident year ended	Development year 1	Development year 2	Development year 3	Development year 4	Development year 5	Estimate of ultimate claim	Cumulative claims paid	Total loss reserves	Others	Total loss reserves and outstanding claims

74

Net loss development triangle as at 31 December 2024

Anidant vient Pananting vient	Prior	0100	0000	1000	2000	2003	2000	
Accident year reporting year	2012	2012	0707	(in thousand Baht)	2022 and Baht)	2022	4707 4074	ı otai
Estimated loss reserve and								
outstanding claim								
As at accident year ended	ı	178,703	143,644	151,610	1,258,436	470,567	528,347	
Development year 1	1	184,042	122,713	3,476,662	1,208,674	440,193	1	
Development year 2	ı	155,621	3,471,558	3,080,705	1,031,568			
Development year 3	•	4,080,637	3,452,536	3,026,701	•	•	ı	
Development year 4	1	4,080,621	3,453,094	ı	1	ı	ı	
Development year 5	ı	4,084,032	ı	•	•		•	
Estimate of ultimate claim	8,429,502	4,084,032	3,453,094	3,026,701	1,031,568	440,193	528,347	20,993,437
Cumulative claims paid	(8,429,227)	(4,082,234)	(3,442,430)	(3,016,822)	(1,000,359)	(360,804)	(219,110)	(20,550,986)
Total loss reserves	275	1,798	10,664	9,879	31,209	79,389	309,237	442,451
Others								138,605

Total loss reserves and outstanding claims, net

581,056

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries For the year ended 31 December 2024 Notes to the financial statements

Gross loss development triangle as at 31 December 2023

	Prior							
Accident year/ Reporting year	2018	2018	2019	2020 2020 (in thousand Baht)	2021 nd Baht)	2022	2023	Total
Estimated loss reserve and outstanding claim				-				
As at accident year ended	1	384,028	288,282	243,622	214,595	4,349,629	3,327,756	
Development year 1	1	377,856	301,365	208,105	6,557,794	4,278,438		
Development year 2	ı	338,307	256,700	5,730,823	5,624,138		1	
Development year 3		324,821	7,114,568	5,687,938	1	1	•	
Development year 4	ı	7,848,196	7,119,241	ı	,	•	ı	
Development year 5	i	7,818,514	ı	ī	ı	ı	1	
Estimate of ultimate claim	9,825,043	7,818,514	7,119,241	5,687,938	5,624,138	4,278,438	3,327,756	43,681,068
Cumulative claims paid	(9,824,176)	(7,817,074)	(7,111,568)	(5,633,676)	(5,405,395)	(3,200,846)	(1,657,644)	(40,650,379)
Total loss reserves	867	1,440	7,673	54,262	218,743	1,077,592	1,670,112	3,030,689
Others								68,863
Total loss reserves and outstanding claims	laims							3,099,552

Net loss development triangle as at 31 December 2023

Accident year/ Reporting year	Prior 2018	2018	2019	2020 2020 (in thousand Baht)	2021 nd Baht)	2022	2023	Total
Estimated loss reserve and outstanding claim				-				
As at accident year ended	ı	202,552	178,703	143,644	151,610	1,258,436	470,567	
Development year 1	•	193,935	184,042	122,713	3,476,662	1,208,674	ı	
Development year 2	ı	175,724	155,621	3,471,558	3,080,705		ı	
Development year 3	•	163,966	4,080,637	3,452,536	ı	ı	ı	
Development year 4		4,165,174	4,080,621	ı	ī	ı	1	
Development year 5		4,165,172		1	Ì	•	,	
Estimate of ultimate claim	4,412,643	4,165,172	4,080,621	3,452,536	3,080,705	1,208,674	470,567	20,870,918
Cumulative claims paid	(4,412,211)	(4,164,695)	(4,080,080)	(3,438,089)	(3,008,196)	(967,231)	(252,367)	(20,322,869)
Total loss reserves	432	477	541	14,447	72,509	241,443	218,200	548,049
Others								60,085

Total loss reserves and outstanding claims, net

608,134

### 21.2.4 Unearned premium reserves

					Net		1,397,736		2,657,008	(2,700,809)	1,353,935							Net		1,381,030		3,052,386	(3,035,680)	1,397,736
	Total		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities		(2,064,698)		(3,811,716)	3,907,715	(1,968,699)		T	ıotai		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities		(1,814,091)	:	(3,807,394)	3,556,787	(2,064,698)
		Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		3,462,434		6,468,724	(6,608,524)	3,322,634				Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		3,195,121	,	6,859,780	(6,592,467)	3,462,434
tements					Net		531,778		1,359,431	(1,101,485)	789,724	tements		ט				Net		748,984	•	1,118,183	(1,335,389)	531,778
Consolidated financial statements 2024	Non - Life insurance		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities	(in thousand Baht)	(2,064,698)		(3,811,716)	3,907,715	(1,968,699)	Consolidated financial statements	2023 Sen I ife incumens	Non - Lile insurance		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities	(in thousand Baht)	(1,814,091)	:	(3,807,394)	3,556,787	(2,064,698)
Consolid	7	Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		2,596,476		5,171,147	(5,009,200)	2,758,423	Consolid	2		Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		2,563,075	1	4,925,577	(4,892,176)	2,596,476
					Net		865,958		1,297,577	(1,599,324)	564,211							Net		632,046		1,934,203	(1,700,291)	865,958
	Life insurance		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities		ı		•		1		Tito is a second	LIIC IIISHI AIICC		Reinsurers'	share of	liabilities		•		•	•	1
		Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		865,958		1,297,577	(1,599,324)	564,211			.,	Liabilities	under	insurance	contracts		632,046		1,934,203	(1,700,291)	865,958
							At 1 January	Premium written during	the year	Earned premium during the year	At 31 December									At I January	Premium written during	the year	Earned premium during the year	At 31 December

No reserve for unexpired risks was established as at 31 December 2024 as the unexpired risk reserve estimated by the Group of Baht 1,029.98 million (2023: Baht 1,189.22 million) was lower than the unearned premium reserve.

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 21.2.5 Unpaid policy benefits - Life insurance

	Consolio financial st	
	2024	2023
	(in thousar	nd Baht)
Maturity	144,945	137,914
Expired cheques for benefits and claims	51,534	49,993
Death	30,194	37,004
Disability	29,036	9,961
Others	43,994	49,617
Total	299,703	284,489

### 21.2.6 Other insurance contract liabilities

### Consolidated financial statements

					•••	
		2024			2023	
	Life	Non-Life		Life	Non-Life	
	insurance	insurance	Total	insurance	insurance	Total
			(in thousa	nd Baht)		
Advance premiums	329		329	464	_	464
Total	329	-	329	464	-	464

### 22 Reinsurance payable

	Consoli	dated
	financial st	atements
	2024	2023
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
Amounts withheld on reinsurance	1,815,474	1,639,480
Due to reinsurers	329,286_	673,468
Total	2,144,760	2,312,948

### 23 Other liabilities

	Consol	idated	Separ	ate
	financial s	tatements	financial sta	atements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousar	nd Baht)	
Accrued expenses	575,140	504,677	44,607	19,067
Other payables	371,002	305,297	1,441	10,799
Accrued interest expense	227,573	16,985	220,956	9,817
Commission and brokerage payables	195,541	187,235	-	_
Suspense premium accounts	164,278	140,267	-	-
Secured deposits from sales representatives	143,630	118,552	-	-
Revenue Department payable	28,922	40,029	9,880	16,688
Others	225,110	235,309	115	56
Total	1,931,196	1,548,351	276,999	56,427

### 24 Share capital

	<b>.</b>	20	)24	20	)23
	Par value per share (in Baht)	Number	Baht housand shares /	Number in thousand Ba	Baht ht)
Authorised					·
At 1 January					
- ordinary shares	10	1,203,357	12,033,565	1,203,357	12,033,565
Reduction of shares	10	(451,259)	(4,512,587)	(451,259)	(4,512,587)
Increase of new shares	10	451,259	4,512,587	451,259	4,512,587
At 31 December					
- ordinary shares	10	1,203,357	12,033,565	1,203,357	12,033,565
Issued and paid-up					
At 1 January - ordinary shares	10	752,098	7,520,978	752,098	7,520,978
At 31 December - ordinary shares	10	752,098	7,520,978	752,098	7,520,978

### Increasing and reduction of the registered capital

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholder of the Company held on 27 April 2023, the shareholders had resolutions to approve the reduction the registered share capital of 451,258,698 shares at Baht 10 par value and to approve the increase of the registered share capital of 451,258,698 shares at Baht 10 par value. The Company already registered the reduction and the increase of authorised share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 2 June 2023.

At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholder of the Company held on 26 April 2024, the shareholders had resolutions to approve the reduction of the registered share capital to 451,258,698 shares at Baht 10 par value and to approve the increase of the registered share capital to 451,258,698 shares at Baht 10 par value. The Company already registered of the reduction and the increase of authorised share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 24 May 2024.

### Share premium

Section 51 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535 (1992) requires companies to set aside share subscription monies received in excess of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account ("share premium"). Share premium is not available for dividend distribution.

### 25 Reserves

Reserves comprise:

### Appropriations of profit and/or retained earnings

### Legal reserve

Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535 (1992) Section 116 requires the company and some subsidiaries shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward, to a reserve account ("legal reserve"), until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorised capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

### Other components of equity

### Translation reserve

The translation reserves comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. (Note 3 (d.4))

### Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges pending subsequent recognition in profit or loss or directly included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

### Cost of hedging reserve

The cost of hedging reserve reflects gain or loss on the portion excluded from the designated hedging instrument that relates to the forward element of forward contracts. It is initially recognised in OCI and accounted for similarly to gains or losses in the hedging reserve.

The fair value reserve comprise:

- the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity securities designated at FVOCI; and
- the cumulative net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI until the assets are derecognised or reclassified. This amount is adjusted by the amount of loss allowance.

### Excess of book value of acquired subsidiaries over cost/(cost over book value)

The excess of book value of acquired subsidiaries over cost/(cost over book value) represent the difference between book value and cost of investment as of the date of acquisition of additional shares of certain existing subsidiaries and have been recorded as a reserve. It is non-distributable and will be retained until the respective investment in shares of subsidiaries are sold or otherwise disposed off.

### Difference arising from business combination under common control

The difference arising from business combination under common control represent the difference of book values of certain entities or business under common control over their cost as of the date of their acquisition and have been recorded as a reserve. It is non-distributable and will be retained until the respective subsidiaries or businesses are sold or otherwise disposed off.

### Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the valuation of land and buildings included in the financial statements at valuation until such land and buildings are sold or otherwise disposed of.

### Movements in reserves

Movements in reserves are shown in the statements of changes in equity.

### 26 Segment information and disaggregation revenue

### (a) Segment information

Management determined that the Group has four reportable segments which are the Group's strategic divisions for different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments.

Segment 1 Life insurance business
 Segment 2 Non-life insurance business
 Segment 3 Financial service business
 Segment 4 Others businesses

Each segment's performance is measured based on segment profit before tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's CODM. Segment profit before tax is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2024

					Ü	Consolidated financial statements	nancial statem	ents				
	Segn	Segment 1	Segm	Segment 2	Segment 3	ent 3	Segment 4	ent 4	Intra-group	Intra-group eliminations	$\mathbf{T}_{0}$	Total
Year ended 31 December	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
						(in thous	(in thousand Baht)					
Information about reportable segments	segments											
Insurance business revenue	7,902,062	8,802,312	2,417,745	2,364,868	1	1	66,878	77,421	Ī	Ī	10,386,685	11,244,601
Finance business revenue	•		ı	•	4,920,559	4,442,178		ı	ı		4,920,559	4,442,178
Investment income	1,957,615	1,807,005	80,358	43,754	92,708	52,583	37,379	4,692	1		2,168,060	1,908,034
Gain (loss) on financial												
instrument	304,382	209,357	94	263		(6,869)	327	1	1	1	304,803	202,751
Gain on sell of investment in												
subsidiary	•	ı	1	•	,	1		564,001	,	(564,001)	•	1
Other income	1,889	7,763	14,135	•	39,635	37,189	22,812	14,824	•	1	78,471	59,776
Total	10,165,948	10,826,437	2,512,332	2,408,885	5,052,902	4,525,081	127,396	660,938	ı	(564,001)	17,858,578	17,857,340
Inter-segment revenue	20,006	16,177	415,877	412,165	383,662	29,041	1,298,946	1,159,643	(2,118,491)	(1,617,026)	ı	
Total revenue	10,185,954	10,842,614	2,928,209	2,821,050	5,436,564	4,554,122	1,426,342	1,820,581	(2,118,491)	(2,181,027)	17,858,578	17,857,340
Profit (loss) before												
income tax expense	800,634	104,436	124,134	254,675	133,443	(102,283)	50,169	629,653	(551,966)	(708,326)	556,414	178,155
Segment assets	58,179,994	55,514,483	8,914,583	9,409,162	17,388,083	19,117,557	13,613,867	13,610,641	(10,355,454)	(11,566,940)	87,741,073	86,084,903
Segment liabilities	49,105,697	48,002,067	7,363,519	8,086,160	14,793,325	15,764,537	10,680,024	10,755,681	(4,612,465)	(5,450,667)	77,330,100	77,157,778

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### (b) Reconciliations of reportable segment profit or loss

For the year ended 31 December	2024	2023
	(in thousand	l Baht)
Reportable segments	556,414	178,155
Unallocated amounts:		
- Share of loss of investments in associate and joint venture	-	-
Total	556,414	178,155

### (c) Geographical segments and major customer

The Group is managed and operates principally in Thailand. There are no material revenues derived from, or assets located in, foreign countries.

The Group has no customers from a single segment equal to or more than 10% of the Group's total revenue.

### (d) Disaggregation of revenue

The Group recognises income from operating lease contracts and finance lease contracts on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and recognises revenue from sale of assets under operating leases at a point in time.

### 27 Investment income

	Consolid	dated	Sepai	rate
	financial sta	atements	financial st	atements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousar	nd Baht)	
Interest income	1,469,813	1,312,653	247,729	347,225
Dividend income	698,247_	595,381	209,121	123,962
Total	2,168,060	1,908,034	456,850	471,187

### 28 Gain (loss) on financial instruments

	Consolida	ated
•	financial stat	tements
	2024	2023
	(in thousand	l Baht)
Gain (loss) from sale and derecognition		
Debt securities measured at fair value		
through other comprehensive income	242,220	29,262
Derivatives	(5,311)	-
Other	49,597	46,949
Total	286,506	76,211

### 29 Gain (loss) on fair value change of financial instruments

	Consolic financial sta	
	2024	2023
	(in thousan	d Baht)
Financial instruments measured at fair value		,
through profit or loss - Debt securities	(44,693)	91,643
Derivatives	(27,225)	(1)
Total	(71,918)	91,642

### 30 Operating expenses

		Consol	idated	Sepai	rate
		financial s	tatements	financial st	atements
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
			(in thousar	nd Baht)	
Personnel expenses	32	1,293,022	1,272,436	113,346	115,490
Information technology expenses		226,892	223,742	7,203	7,021
Bad debts and doubtful accounts		154,271	88,817	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	32	150,143	157,203	3,014	2,868
Professional fee		98,892	67,681	55,466	43,325
Building and equipment expenses	32	93,654	108,746	1,862	1,321
Investment expenses		70,033	95,325	· -	-
Marketing management fee		34,282	30,757	542	530
Tax expenses		29,805	35,784	8,049	1,650
Subcontractor cost		23,852	21,092	<b>-</b>	· -
Service and rental expenses		12,772	10,243	22,840	22,934
Transportation expenses		10,677	13,808	3,077	3,854
Others		115,957	117,390	12,475	14,068
Total		2,314,252	2,243,024	227,874	213,061

### 31 Employee benefit expenses

	Consoli	idated	Separ	ate
	financial st	atements	financial st	atements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Wages and salaries	1,329,061	1,283,550	87,778	89,360
Defined benefit plan	44,662	58,901	2,281	4,507
Defined contribution plan	44,178	41,685	2,630	2,064
Welfare expenses	31,154	34,521	8,861	7,731
Social security fund contribution	16,688	16,924	_	-
Allowance	1,243	1,406	-	1
Others	74,499	77,993	11,796	11,827
Total	1,541,485	1,514,980	113,346	115,490

Defined contribution plan

The defined contribution plan comprise a provident fund established by the Group for its employees. Membership to the fund is on a voluntary basis. Contributions are made monthly by the employees at rates ranging from 3% to 15% of their basic salaries and by the Group at rates ranging from 5% to 10% of the employees' basic salaries. The provident fund is registered with the Ministry of Finance as juristic entities and is managed by a licensed Fund Manager.

### 32 Expenses by nature

		Consol	idated	Separate		
		financial s	tatements	financial sta	atements	
	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023	
Personnel expenses			(in thousa	and Baht)		
Included in benefits payments and				,		
insurance claims expenses		131,185	123,466	-	-	
Included in other underwriting		•				
expenses		117,278	119,078	-	-	
Included in operating expenses	30	1,293,022	1,272,436	113,346	115,490	
Total		1,541,485	1,514,980	113,346	115,490	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses						
Included in direct rental costs		1,720,651	1,714,737	-	-	
Included in operating expenses	30	150,143	157,203	3,014	2,868	
Total		1,870,794	1,871,940	3,014	2,868	
Building and equipment expenses						
Included in benefits payments and						
insurance claims expenses		1,434	1,434	-	-	
Included in other underwriting		•	,			
expenses		1,488	3,344	-	-	
Included in direct rental costs		393,869	374,755	-	-	
Included in operating expenses	30	93,654	108,746	1,862	1,321	
Total		490,445	488,279	1,862	1,321	

### 33 Expected credit loss

	Consolid	lated	Separ	ate
	financial sta	itements	financial sta	atements
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousar	nd Baht)	
Loans and accrued interest income	3,812	5,685	-	-
Debt securities measured at fair value through				
other comprehensive income	244,069	1,983	-	-
Other assets	-	213	-	-
Operating lease receivables	3,284	191		_
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables	1,148	(2,327)	-	-
Total	252,313	5,745	***	_

### 34 Tax expense (income)

		Consoli	dated		Separate		
Income tax recognised in prof	it or loss	financial st	atements	fina	ncial stateme	ents	
		2024	2023	2024	2	2023	
~			(in thous	and Baht)			
Current tax expense							
Current year		387,042	144,352	-		-	
Under (over) provided in prior	years	(19,253)	22,373			-	
Defended to view and		367,789	166,725			-	
Deferred tax expense		(240,042)	((1.7(2)	(42.0	20)	101.040	
Movements in temporary different Recognition of previously	ices	(240,942)	(61,763)	(43,9)	20)	121,049	
unrecognised tax losses		(201)	(20.020)				
unicognised ax iosses		(381) (241,323)	(30,930)	(42.0)		121.040	
Total tax expense (income)		126,466	(92,693) 7 <b>4,032</b>	(43,9)		121,049	
Total tax expense (income)	<del>atatoman</del>	120,400	/4,032	(43,9	<u> </u>	121,049	
		Cor	nsolidated finan	cial statemen	ıts		
		2024			2023		
		Tax			Tax		
	Before	(expense)	Net of	Before	(expense)	Net of	
	tax	benefit	tax	tax	benefit	Tax	
			(in thousand	d Baht)			
Recognised in other comprehensive income							
Exchange differences on							
translating financial statements	(69,527)	13,905	(55,622)	(42,272)	8,454	(33,818)	
Loss on revaluation of assets	(11,795)	2,359	(9,436)	(19,453)	3,891	(15,562)	
Gain (loss) on cash flow	(11,755)	2,557	(2,430)	(17,433)	3,071	(13,302)	
hedges	52,783	(10,557)	42,226	(22,515)	4,503	(18,012)	
Gain on deferred cost of	,	(,)	,	(==,010)	1,000	(10,012)	
hedging reclassified							
subsequently to profit or loss	(11,596)	2,319	(9,277)	1,765	(353)	1,412	
Financial assets measured at				•	, ,	,	
fair value through other							
comprehensive income	1,346,557	(269,311)	1,077,246	(882,170)	176,434	(705,736)	
Gain (loss) on remeasurements							
of defined benefit plans	10,953	(2,191)	8,762	(31,949)	6,390	(25,559)	
Total	1,317,375	(263,476)	1,053,899	(996,594)	199,319	(797,275)	
			S 4 . 64				
			Separate financia	ii statements			
		2024			2023		
	Before	Tax	Net of	Before	Tax	Net of	
	tax	benefit	tax	Tax	benefit	Tax	
December of the other			(in thousand	d Baht)			
Recognised in other comprehensive income							
Gain (loss) on remeasurements							
of defined benefit plans	750	(150)	600	(2,080)	416	(1,664)	
Total	750	(150)	600	(2,080)	416	(1,664)	
A V-0413	130	(130)		(4,000)	710	(1,004)	

Reconciliation of effective tax rate			Consolidated fi	nancial state	ments 2023
		Rate	(in thousand	Rate	(in thousand
•		(%)	Baht)	(%)	Baht)
Profit before income tax expense		20	556,414	20	178,155
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax ra	te		111,283	= 20	35,631
Income not subject to tax			(22,160)		(39,687)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes			83,233		53,128
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax to	10000		(381)		(30,930)
Current year losses for which no	/3303		(301)		(30,930)
deferred tax asset was recognized			14,530		23,988
Under (over) provided in prior years			(19,253)		22,373
Others			(40,786)		9,529
Total		23	126,466	42	74,032
20002			120,400		74,032
Reconciliation of effective tax rate			Separate fin	ancial statem	ents
and the second s			2024	ameiai statem	2023
		Rate	(in thousand	Rate	(in thousand
		(%)	Baht)	(%)	Baht)
Profit before income tax expense		20	1,611	20	708,062
Income tax using the Thai corporation tax rate			322	=	141,612
Income not subject to tax			(41,824)		(24,792)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes			1,979		4,229
Others			(4,397)		7,227
Total		(2,726)		17	121,049
		(2,720)	(40,720)		121,047
		Cor	solidated financi	al statements	<b>:</b>
		Assets			oilities
At 31 December	2024		2023	2024	2023
			(in thousand	Baht)	
Total	1,929,56		2,008,876	(355,213)	(411,987)
Set off of tax	(45,18		(89,771)	45,184	89,771
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	1,884,38	<u> </u>	1,919,105	(310,029)	(322,216)
			eparate financial		
44.21 Daniel	2024	Assets	2022		oilities
At 31 December	2024		2023	2024	2023
Total	55,61	0	(in thousand 8,400	,	(2.242)
Set off of tax	(5,78		(2,343)	(5,783) 5,783	(2,343) 2,343
Net deferred tax assets	49,82		6,057	3,763	2,343
1. TO GOIDI I VIE MA MODULO	77,04		0,03/		-

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 December were as follows:

			nancial statements / credited to:	5
	At		Other	At
	1 January	Profit or	comprehensive	31 December
	2024	loss	income	2024
		(in thou	sand Baht)	
Deferred tax assets				
Premium due and uncollected	6,873	(1,489)	-	5,384
Hire purchase and finance lease receivables	15,956	(49)	-	15,907
Inventories	6,435	(3,073)	-	3,362
Loans	74,138	-	-	74,138
Insurance contract liabilities	964,707	160,640	-	1,125,347
Lease liabilities	169	285	-	454
Provision for employee benefits	39,750	1,723	(1,883)	39,590
Financial assets measured at fair value				
through other comprehensive income	539,763	48,885	(249,921)	338,727
Other liabilities	185	-	-	185
Loss carry forward	91,148	26,251	-	117,399
Others	269,752	(60,666)	(11)	209,075
Total	2,008,876	172,507	(251,815)	1,929,568
Deferred tax liabilities Financial assets measured at fair value	125 450	(1.071)	C 0.15	140 400
through other comprehensive income Revaluation surplus on land and building	135,458	(1,971)	6,915	140,402
-	(235,169)	353	-	(234,816)
Property, plant and equipment Derivatives	(86,024)	13,961	(10.57()	(72,063)
Right-of-use assets	(4,363) (208,573)	(1,881)	(18,576)	(24,820)
Others	(208,373) $(13,316)$	47,544	_	(161,029)
Total	(411,987)	10,429 68,435	(11,661)	(2,887)
Net	1,596,889	240,942	(263,476)	(355,213) 1,574,355
1100	1,570,007	240,742	(203,470)	1,3/4,333
			nancial statements / credited to:	5
	At		Other	At
	1 January	Profit or	comprehensive	31 December
	2023	loss	income	2023
		(in thou	sand Baht)	
Deferred tax assets				
Premium due and uncollected	6,027	846	-	6,873
Hire purchase and finance lease receivables	16,445	(489)	-	15,956
Inventories	1,811	4,624	-	6,435
Loans	74,138	-	-	74,138
Insurance contract liabilities	828,767	135,940	-	964,707
Lease liabilities	68	101	-	169
Provision for employee benefits Financial assets measured at fair value	46,212	(5,781)	(681)	39,750
through other comprehensive income	369,287	5,057	165,419	539,763
Other liabilities	3,316	(3,131)	-	185

144,665

298,551

1,789,287

(53,517)

(28,757)

54,893

91,148

269,752

2,008,876

(42)

164,696

Loss carry forward

Others

Total

		Consolidated fi	nancial statement	S
		(Charged)	/ credited to:	
	At		Other	At
	1 January	Profit or	comprehensive	31 December
	2023	loss	income	2023
		(in thoi	ısand Baht)	
Deferred tax liabilities				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
through other comprehensive income	149,600	(28,825)	14,683	135,458
Revaluation surplus on land and building	(231,804)	307	(3,672)	(235,169)
Property, plant and equipment	(114,636)	28,612	-	(86,024)
Derivatives	(14,242)	(13,733)	23,612	(4,363)
Right-of-use assets	(215,884)	7,311	-	(208,573)
Others	(26,514)	13,198		(13,316)
Total	(453,480)	6,870	34,623	(411,987)
Net	1,335,807	61,763	199,319	1,596,889
			ncial statements / credited to:	
	At		Other	At
	1 January	Profit or	comprehensive	31 December
	2024	loss	income	2024
		(in thou	ısand Baht)	
Deferred tax asset				
Lease liabilities	2,427	3,474	-	5,901
Provision for employee benefits	3,202	1,097	(150)	4,149
Loss carry forward	2,771	42,789	_	45,560
Total	8,400	47,360	(150)	55,610
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right on use assets	(2,343)	(3,440)		(5,783)
Total	(2,343)	(3,440)		
Net	6,057	43,920	(150)	(5,783) 49,827
		=	incial statements	
		(Charged)	/ credited to:	
	At		Other	At
	1 January	Profit or	comprehensive	31 December
	2023	loss	income	2023
D-C		(in thoi	isand Baht)	
Deferred tax asset Lease liabilities		2.427		2 427
	- 5.092	2,427	416	2,427
Provision for employee benefits Loss carry forward	5,982 120,708	(3,196)	416	3,202
Total	***	(117,937)	416	2,771
i Utai	126,690	(118,706)	416	8,400
Deferred tax liabilities				
Right on use assets	<u> </u>	(2,343)		(2,343)
Total		(2,343)	_	(2,343)
Net	126,690	(121,049)	416	6,057

### Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	Consol	idated	Sepa	rate			
	financial st	tatements	financial s	tatements			
	2024	2023	2024 2023				
		(in thousa	nd Baht)				
Tax loss	192,921	169,353	-	-			
Total	192,921	169,353	-	_			

The tax losses will expire in 2025 to 2029. The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. The Group has not recognised these items as deferred tax assets because it is not probable that the Group will have sufficient future taxable profit to utilise the benefits therefrom.

### 35 Earnings per share

The calculations of basic earnings per share for the separate financial statements for year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were based on the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company and number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	Consoli		Separa	arate		
	financial st	atements	financial sta	tements		
	2024	2023	2024	2023		
		(thousand shares/th	ousand Baht)			
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the		,	,			
Company	384,978	55,329	45,531	587,013		
Number of ordinary shares outstanding (basic)						
at 31 December	752,098	752,098	752,098	752,098		
Earnings per share (basic) (in Baht)_	0.51	0.07	0.06	0.78		

### 36 Risks management and financial instruments

### (a) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, but does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

				Co	nsolidated fin:	ancial stateme	nt		
			Carrying	g amount			Fair v	value	
		Hedging	Financial instruments measured at	Financial instruments measured at					
At 31 December	Note	instruments	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
					(in thousa	nd Baht)			
2024									
Financial assets									
Other financial assets:									
Investment in debt									
instruments	10	-	1,995,369	38,739,373	40,734,742	-	40,734,742	-	40,734,742
Investment in equity									
instruments	11	-	-	12,236,461	12,236,461	4,743,138	7,477,062	16,261	12,236,461
Derivatives assets	12	99,035	13,044	-	112,079	-	112,079	-	112,079
Total other financial assets		99,035	2,008,413	50,975,834	53,083,282				
Financial liabilities Other financial liabilities:									
Derivatives liabilities	12	43,426	1,121_		44,547	-	44,547	-	44,547
Total other financial liabilities		43,426	1,121	-	44,547				

				C	onsolidated fin	ancial stateme	nt		
			Carrying	g amount			Fair v	alue	
			Financial	Financial					
		II a daine	instruments measured at	instruments					
At 31 December	Note	Hedging instruments	FVTPL	measured at FVOCI	Total	Level 1	Lovel 2	Larval 2	Taka1
Al 31 December	IVUIE	mstruments	TVIIL	rvoci	(in thousa		Level 2	Level 3	Total
2023					(in inousu	ina Dani)			
Financial assets									
Other financial assets:									
Investment in debt									
instruments	10	-	2,218,096	36,076,303	38,294,399	-	38,294,399	-	38,294,399
Investment in equity									
instruments	11	-	-	11,987,584	11,987,584	5,041,365	6,932,956	13,263	11,987,584
Derivatives assets	12	108,454	39,286	_	147,740_	-	147,740	-	147,740
Total other financial assets		108,454	2,257,382	48,063,887	50,429,723				
Y-1									
Financial liabilities									
Other financial liabilities: Derivatives liabilities	12	42 514	120		42.652		12.650		10.550
Total other financial	12	43,514	138_	-	43,652	-	43,652	-	43,652
liabilities		43,514	138		12 (52				
naomues		43,314	130	-	43,652				
					Separate finan	cial statements			
			Carrying	amount	Separate illian	ciai statements	Fair v	alue	
			Financial	Financial				uiuc	
			instruments	instruments					
		Hedging	measured at	instruments measured at					
At 31 December	Note	Hedging instruments		-	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Note		measured at	measured at	Total (in thousa		Level 2	Level 3	Total
2024	Note		measured at	measured at			Level 2	Level 3	Total
2024 Financial assets	Note		measured at	measured at			Level 2	Level 3	Total
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets:	Note		measured at	measured at			Level 2	Level 3	Total
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity			measured at	measured at FVOCI	(in thousa		Level 2		
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity instruments	II .		measured at	measured at FVOCI	(in thousa		Level 2	Level 3 234,000	Total 234,000
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity	II .		measured at	measured at FVOCI	(in thousa		Level 2		
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity instruments Total other financial assets	II .		measured at	measured at FVOCI	(in thousa		Level 2		
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity instruments	II .		measured at	measured at FVOCI	(in thousa		Level 2		
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity instruments Total other financial assets	II .		measured at	measured at FVOCI	(in thousa		Level 2		
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity instruments Total other financial assets 2023 Financial assets	II .		measured at	measured at FVOCI	(in thousa		Level 2		
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity instruments Total other financial assets 2023 Financial assets Other financial assets:	II .		measured at	measured at FVOCI	(in thousa		Level 2		
2024 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity instruments Total other financial assets 2023 Financial assets Other financial assets: Investment in equity	II .		measured at	measured at FVOCI  234,000  234,000	234,000 234,000		Level 2	234,000	234,000

### Financial instruments measured at fair value

The Company determines Level 2 fair values for debt securities which are listed in the Thai Bond Market Association using the prices on the last business day of the period provided by the Thai Bond Market Association.

The Company determines Level 2 fair values for debt securities which are not listed in the Thai Bond Market Association are based on quotes from a reliable institution at the reporting date.

The Company determines Level 2 fair values for non-listed unit trusts using the net asset value (NAV) on the last business day of the period provided by assets management companies.

The Company determines Level 1 fair values for listed equity securities and unit trusts using the last bid price on the last business day of the period provided by The Stock Exchanges of Thailand.

The Company determines Level 2 fair values for derivative. The fair values for simple over-the-counter derivative financial instruments are based on broker quotes. Those quotes are tested for reasonableness by discounting expected future cash flow using market interest rate for a similar instrument of the measurement date. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Company and counterparty when appropriate. In addition, the Company tested for reasonableness by comparing with the market price from financial institutions which are derivative issues.

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The Company determines level 3 fair value for unquoted equity investment by using adjusted net asset method or discount cash flow techniques.

### Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The majority of the company's financial instruments are short term or bear fixed interest rates, which are close to market rate their fair value are not expected to be materially different from the carrying amounts of the following financial assets and financial liabilities: cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, premiums due and uncollected, reinsurance receivables, policy loans, mortgage loans, other loans, other receivables, due to reinsurers, and other payables, except for debt securities measured at amortised cost which fair value is calculated by referencing to the price quoted by Thai Bond Market Association at reporting date.

The fair value of deposits at financial institutions which have remaining terms to maturity of less than 90 days are based on carrying value. For those with remaining terms to maturity greater than 90 days, the fair value is estimated by using a discounted cash flow analysis based on current interest rates for the remaining period to maturity.

The fair value of mortgage loans and other loans which carrying floating interest rates and are fully collaterised is taken to approximate the carrying value. The fair value of fixed interest rate loans is estimated by using discounted cash flow analysis based on current interest rates for the remaining years to maturity.

### Transfers between Level 1 and 2 of fair values hierarchy

For the year ended 31 December 2024, equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with a carrying amount of Baht 416.4 million were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with a carrying amount of 124.8 million were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 (31 December 2023: equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with a carrying amount of Baht 29.1 million were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2). The Group has considered the liquidity of trading these securities in the market.

### Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

, ,	Consolie financial st		Separa financial sta	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Equity securities				
At 1 January	13,263	21,188	234,000	234,000
Net change in fair value (including unrealised transactions)				
- recognised in OCI	2,998	(7,925)	-	-
At 31 December	16,261	13,263	234,000	234,000

### (b) Financial risk management policies

### Risk management framework

The Group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

### Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The Group audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

### 36.1 Insurance risk management

### Life insurance risk management

Risk of loss resulting from unexpected events, deviations from actuarial assumptions, the magnitude and timing of claims, policyholder behaviour, underwriting expenses.

Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk arises from inaccurate assessment of the risks entailed in writing of an insurance policy.

The Group has an underwriting process that classifies applicants into risk categories based on their medical history, health condition, occupation, etc. Coverage and premium can vary across categories, reflecting different levels of risk.

Mortality and morbidity risk

Mortality and morbidity risk refers to the possibility that the frequency or severity of claims arising from insurance contracts exceeds the level assumed when the products were priced.

The Group can be exposed to high claims from policyholders resulting from changes in their life and health expectancy or from catastrophic events, whether natural or man-made.

The Group manages mortality and morbidity risk by consider claim trends are monitored on an ongoing basis. Exposure in excess of retention limits is ceded to reinsurers. Mortality and morbidity experience is monitored to ensure that the Group's assumptions are appropriate.

Product design and mispricing risk

All insurance products will be internally approved by management.

All insurance products will be approved by the Office of Insurance Commission ("OIC").

Policyholder behaviour risk

Risk that arises from policyholders' acts to discontinue/reduce contributions or surrender request prior to maturity of the contract, or to falsely obtain a particular insurance coverage or claims some benefit to which they are not otherwise entitled to.

Persistency is regularly monitored through reports and comprehensive analysis.

An underwriting process and claim management are also designed to detect and minimise fraudulent behaviour from policyholders.

Concentration of insurance risk

Concentrations of risk may arise where a particular event or a series of events could impact heavily upon the Group's insurance contract liabilities.

All of the Group's contracts are life insurance non-par contracts. The amount of risk to which the Company is exposed depends on the level of guarantees inherent in the contracts comparing with the prevailing interest rate. The changes in interest rate will not cause a change to the amount of the liability, unless the change is severe enough to trigger a liability adequacy test adjustment.

As at 31 December 2024, the discount interest rates for the purpose of the liability adequacy test, in accordance with life insurance industry practice, is the average of eight quarters of the zero coupon Thailand government bond yield curve plus illiquidity premium of 89 basis points (31 December 2023: 83 basis points). Management monitors the sensitivity to changes in rates on an ongoing basis. A decrease of 100 basis points (31 December 2023: 100 basis points) from current market interest rates would not be trigger a liability adequacy test adjustment.

### Non - life insurance risk management

The risk under any insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty in the amount of compensation to the insured.

The Group intends to mitigate its risk exposure by employing a comprehensive framework to identify, assess, manage and monitor risk. This framework includes implementation of underwriting strategies which aim to ensure that the underwritten risks are well diversified in terms of type and amount of the risk. The insurance contracts are provided to all types of customers based on assessment of insurance risk by the Group. Reinsurance is arranged to mitigate the effect of potential losses to the Group from individual large insured events. Further, the Company adopts strict claim review policies including active management of the claims, regular detailed review of claim handling procedures and investigation of possible false claims.

### Concentration of non - life insurance risks

The concentration of insurance contract liabilities, gross and net of reinsurance classified by type of insurance underwriting are as follows:

	20	24	2023			
	Gross of		Gross of			
	reinsurance	Net	reinsurance	Net		
		(in thou	sand Baht)			
Loss reserves and outstanding claims						
Motor	1,034,173	300,720	1,619,240	471,274		
Miscellaneous	1,134,868	224,060	1,321,477	112,002		
Fire	72,321	54,512	45,117	21,174		
Marine and transportation	13,963	1,764	113,718	3,684		
Total	2,255,325	581,056	3,099,552	608,134		
Unearned premium reserves						
Motor	1,755,405	447,552	1,503,598	275,961		
Miscellaneous	744,489	128,213	875,320	85,940		
Fire	244,849	210,137	204,634	167,432		
Marine and transportation	13,680	3,822	12,924	2,445		
Total	2,758,423	789,724	2,596,476	531,778		

### Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is performed on the net loss reserve and outstanding claims, based on changes in assumptions that may affect the level of liabilities. The assumption that has the greatest effect on the determination of loss reserve and outstanding claims is the expected loss ratio. The test was conducted based on a change level of -5% to +5% of the loss reserve and outstanding claim, net of reinsurance recoveries.

	Consolidated financia	l statements
	2024	
Change in variable	Increase (decrease) in liabilities	Increase (decrease) in profit and equity
(%)	(in thous	sand Baht)
5	39,038	(31,231)
5	(38,637)	30,909
	Consolidated financia	l statements
	2023	
Change in variable	Increase (decrease) in liabilities	Increase (decrease) in profit and equity
(%)	(in thous	sand Baht)
5	29,461	(23,569)
	variable  (%) 5 5 Change in variable  (%)	Change in variable Increase (decrease) in liabilities  (%) (in thouse 5 39,038 5 (38,637)  Consolidated financia 2023  Change in variable in liabilities  (%) (in thouse financia 2023)  Change in variable in liabilities  (%) (in thouse financia 2023)

### 36.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Group's operations and its cash flows because debt securities and loan interest rates are mainly fixed. The Group manages the investment risk by considering the risk of investments together with the return on such investments.

At 31 December, the significant financial assets and liabilities classified by type of interest rate were as follows:

				Consolidated fin	Consolidated financial statements			
		2024	24			20	2023	
	Floating	Fixed	Non-interest		Floating	Fixed	Non-interest	
	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total
				(in thous	(in thousand Baht)			
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	•	2,864,147	521,914	3,386,061	ı	2,462,658	489,276	2,951,934
Hire-purchase and								
finance lease receivables	1	185,068	1	185,068	ı	319,202		319,202
Debt securities								
Government and state enterprise								
debt securities	ı	19,880,566	F	19,880,566	•	19,013,631	,	19,013,631
Private debt securities	ı	18,149,181	I	18,149,181	•	16,833,946	•	16,833,946
Foreign debt securities	t	2,704,995	ı	2,704,995	•	2,446,822	•	2,446,822
Deposits at banks with original								
maturity over 3 months	ı	525,000	ı	525,000	1	564,000	1	564,000
Loans								
Policy loans		600,595	ı	600,595	,	545,942	,	545,942
Mortgage loans	90,821	319,593	ı	410,414	74,442	341,041	ī	415,483
Short-term loans to other parties	754,447	•	ľ	754,447	699,435	ı	1	699,435
Current portion of long-term loans to								
other parties		97,164	ı	97,164	,	59,179		59,179
Long-term loans to other parties	:	395,786	•	395,786	1	312,996	1	312,996
Total financial assets	845,268	45,722,095	521,914	47,089,277	773,877	42,899,417	489,276	44,162,570

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

				Consolidated fin	Consolidated financial statements			
		20	2024			20	2023	
	Floating	Fixed	Non-interest		Floating	Fixed	Non-interest	
	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total	interest rate	interest rate	bearing	Total
				(in thous	(in thousand Baht)			
Financial liabilities								
Short-term loans from financial	123,600	2,849,000		2,972,600	111,100	2,612,900	ī	2,724,000
institutions								
Short-term loans from other parties	ı	10,000	ı	10,000	1	20,000	•	20,000
Current portion of long-term loans								
from financial institutions	ı	3,967,085	ı	3,967,085	1	2,525,563	1	2,525,563
Long-term loans from financial								
institutions	ı	11,907,087	•	11,907,087		13,879,909	1	13,879,909
Financial lease liabilities	ı	961,665	ı	599,196	ı	929,766	•	929,766
Operating lease liabilities	1	3,350	•	3,350	ı	5,674	1	5,674
Total financial liabilities	123,600	19,335,718	•	19,459,318	111,100	19,973,812	1	20,084,912

Policy loans are loans secured by the cash surrender values of the relevant policies no portion of the balance of policy loans is included in loans - net as it is not practicable to determine the maturity with sufficient reliability given that the loans have no fixed terms of repayment.

Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		xt	Total		1 50,606		1,242,500		228,000	4,094,448	1 5,615,554		320,000	30,000		•		•	6,909,000	140,000	12,135	10,411,135
	2023	Non-interest	bearing		61		•		ı	t	61		1	•		•		1	ı	r	ı	
		Fixed	interest rate		50,545		1,242,500		228,000	4,094,448	5,615,493		320,000	30,000				•	9,909,000	140,000	12,135	10.411.135
Separate financial statements		Floating	interest rate	(in thousand Baht)	•		•		•	•	1		1	•				1	1	,	ı	ı
Separate fina			Total	nout m)	51,796		1,218,700		3,536,148	151,400	4,958,044		50,000	000,006		1,780,000		20,000	8,129,000	000,09	29,505	10.158.505
	2024	Non-interest	bearing		153				1		153		ı	1		1		ı		ı	•	
	2	Fixed	interest rate		51,643		1,218,700		3,536,148	151,400	4,957,891		20,000	90,000		1,780,000		20,000	8,129,000	60,000	29,505	10.158.505
		Floating	interest rate		ī		ı		ı	ı			1	ı		•		ı	ı	1	ı	•
					r mancial assets Cash and cash equivalents	Loans	Short-term loans to related parties	Current portion of long-term loans to	related parties	Long-term loans to related parties	Total financial assets	Financial liabilities	Short-term loans from financial institutions	Short-term loans from related parties	Current portion of long-term loan from	financial institutions	Current portion of long-term loan from	related parties	Long-term loans from financial institutions	Long-term loans from related parties	Financial lease liabilities	Total financial liabilities

At 31 December, the significant financial assets and liabilities carrying interest rate at fixed rates were classified on the basis of the length of time from the reporting date to next re-pricing date, or to maturity date whichever is sooner. The details are as follows:

			Consolidated fina 200 After		
	Interest rate (% per annum)	Within 1 year	1 year but within 5 years (in thousa	After 5 years and Baht)	Total
Financial assets	0.00 514	0.064.147			0.064.145
Cash and cash equivalents Hire-purchase and	0.00 - 5.14	2,864,147	_	-	2,864,147
finance lease receivables  Debt securities	5.50 - 7.00	171,419	10,971	2,678	185,068
Government and state					
enterprise debt securities	0.00 - 3.00	1,038,225	3,204,746	15,637,595	19,880,566
Private debt securities	0.00 - 5.28	1,481,454	5,806,609	10,861,118	18,149,181
Foreign debt securities	1.56 - 9.04	617,989	1,467,798	619,208	2,704,995
Deposits at banks with original					
maturity over 3 months	0.85 - 2.70	525,000	-	-	525,000
Loans					
Mortgage loans	5.00 - 15.00	24,900	-	294,693	319,593
Current portion of long-term					
loans to other parties	2.09 - 22.00	97,164	-	-	97,164
Long-term loans to other parties	2.09 - 22.00		115,982	279,804	395,786
Total financial assets		6,820,298	10,606,106	27,695,096	45,121,500
Financial liabilities Short-term loans from financial					
institutions	3.85 - 4.60	2,849,000	-	-	2,849,000
Short-term loans from other parties Current portion of long-term loans	1.75	10,000	-	-	10,000
from financial institutions	2.80 - 5.10	3,967,085	-	-	3,967,085
Long-term loans from financial					
institutions	2.80 - 5.10	-	11,891,778	15,309	11,907,087
Financial lease liabilities	2.50 - 4.00	348,549	250,647	-	599,196
Operating lease liabilities	3.53 - 4.07	1,405	1,945	_	3,350
Total financial liabilities		7,176,039	12,144,370	15,309	19,335,718

		Consolidated financial statements 2023 After			
	Interest rate (% per annum)	Within 1 year	1 year but within 5 years (in thousa	After 5 years and Baht)	Total
Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents	0.00 - 5.14	2,462,658	_		2,462,658
Hire-purchase and	0.00 - 5.14	2,402,036	-	-	2,402,036
finance lease receivables	5.50 - 7.00	306,281	12,781	140	319,202
Debt securities					,
Government and state					
enterprise debt securities	0.00 - 3.00	4,079,050	2,279,575	12,655,006	19,013,631
Private debt securities	0.00 - 5.28	960,855	4,609,212	11,263,879	16,833,946
Foreign debt securities	1.56 - 9.04	1,037,159	658,804	750,859	2,446,822
Deposits at banks with original					
maturity over 3 months	0.85 - 2.70	564,000	-	-	564,000
Loans					
Mortgage loans	5.00 - 15.00	24,900	-	316,141	341,041
Current portion of long-term					
loans to other parties	2.09 - 22.00	59,179	-	-	59,179
Long-term loans to other parties	2.09 - 22.00	46,394	181,293	85,309	312,996
Total financial assets		9,540,476	7,741,665	25,071,334	42,353,475
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institutions	4.07 - 4.25	2,612,900	_	_	2,612,900
Short-term loans from other parties	1.75	20,000	_		20,000
Current portion of long-term loans	1.75	20,000	_	_	20,000
from financial institutions	2.80 - 5.34	2,525,563	-	_	2,525,563
Long-term loans from financial	2.00 2.5	<b>2</b> ,525,505			2,525,505
institutions	2.80 - 5.34	-	13,879,909	_	13,879,909
Financial lease liabilities	3.24 - 3.73	330,791	598,975	-	929,766
Operating lease liabilities	3.24 - 3.73	5,426	248	-	5,674
Total financial liabilities		5,494,680	14,479,132		19,973,812

		Separate financial statements 2024			
			After		
		Within 1	1 year but within	After 5	
	Interest rate	year	5 years	years	Total
	(% per annum)	<i>j</i> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(in thousa	•	10441
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.80 - 1.05	51,643	-	_	51,643
Loans		,			,
Short-term loans to related parties	2.86 - 5.12	1,218,700	_	_	1,218,700
Current portion of long-term loans					
to related parties	2.46 - 5.12	3,536,148	-	_	3,536,148
Long-term loans to related parties	2.73 - 5.12	-	151,400	-	151,400
Total financial assets		4,806,491	151,400		4,957,891
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institutions	4.00	50,000	-	-	50,000
Short-term loans from related					•
parties	2.42 - 2.64	90,000	_	-	90,000
Current portion of long-term					-
loans from financial					
institutions	4.21	1,780,000	-	-	1,780,000
Current portion of long-term					
loans from related parties	2.09 - 2.56	20,000	-	-	20,000
Long-term loans from financial					
institutions	4.21	-	8,129,000	-	8,129,000
Long-term loans					
from related parties	2.43	-	60,000	-	60,000
Financial lease liabilities	3.53 - 4.07	11,995	17,510		29,505
Total financial liabilities		1,951,995	8,206,510	-	10,158,505

		Separate financial statements 2023			
			After 1 year but		
		Within 1	within	After 5	
	Interest rate	year	5 years	years	Total
	(% per annum)		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.80 - 1.05	50,545	-	_	50,545
Loans					
Short-term loans to related parties	3.05 - 4.64	1,242,500	-	-	1,242,500
Current portion of long-term loans	2.50 4.40	220.000			222 000
to related parties  Long-term loans to related parties	2.50 - 4.48 2.46 - 4.68	228,000	4.004.449	-	228,000
Total financial assets	2.40 - 4.00	1 521 045	4,094,448 4,094,448	-	4,094,448
Total financial assets		1,521,045	4,094,440	_	5,615,493
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institutions	3.76 - 4.20	320,000	-	-	320,000
Short-term loans from related					•
parties	2.09 - 2.75	30,000	-	-	30,000
Short-term loans from financial					
institutions	3.76 - 4.20	-	9,909,000	-	9,909,000
Long-term loans from related					
parties	2.09 - 2.75	-	140,000	-	140,000
Financial lease liabilities	3.24 - 3.73	7,083	5,052		12,135
Total financial liabilities		357,083	10,054,052		10,411,135

Policy loans are fully collateralised by the value of the underlying policy and carry interest rates which follow the regulations of the Office of Insurance Commission. The average rate of interest in the year ending 31 December 2024 was 3.5% - 8.0% per annum (31 December 2023: 4.0% - 8.0% per annum). The contractual maturity of these loans would generally follow the maturity profile of the underlying insurance policy with which they are associated. Policyholders may repay policy loans prior to maturity.

### Interest rate swap contract

On 31 December 2024, the Group entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a long-term loan amounted of Baht 3,599.15 million (31 December 2023: Baht 3,089.15 million) for swapping a floating interest rate to a fixed interest rate of 3.06% per annum and 3.94% per annum (31 December 2023: 3.06% per annum and 4.05% per annum respectively), with settlement in June 2025 - September 2026 (31 December 2023: December 2024 - June 2025) and entered into an interest rate swap agreement for the investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in debentures of Baht 349.15 million (31 December 2023: 499.15 million) for swapping fix interest rate to floating interest rate 3.33% per annum (31 December 2023: 2.23% per annum).

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonable possible change of interest rates at the reporting date would have affected the measurement of investment in debt securities and affected profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Effects on profit or loss	+ 50 basis point	- 50 basis point		
2024	(in thousand Baht)			
Yield curve	(1,221,552)	1,315,374		
2023 Yield curve	(1,010,335)	1,085,102		

### 36.3 Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange rates relating to investment in debt securities and borrowing in foreign currencies. The Group primarily utilizes forward exchange contracts and cross currency swap contracts to hedge such financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

At 31 December, the Group was exposed to foreign currency risk in respect of financial assets and liabilities denominated in the following currencies:

	Consolidated		
	financial stat	tements	
	2024	2023	
	(in thousan	d Baht)	
United States Dollars		·	
Cash and cash equivalents	235,894	90,366	
Investments in debt securities	2,704,995	2,366,039	
Investments in equity securities	303,116	560,697	
Gross exposure in the statements of financial position	3,244,005	3,017,102	
Cross currency swaps contracts	(1,469,580)	(1,376,810)	
Net exposure	1,774,425	1,640,292	
Euro			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,995	10,777	
Investments in debt securities	_	54,631	
Investments in equity securities	159,749	169,459	
Gross exposure in the statements of financial position	163,744	234,867	
Singapore Dollars			
Cash and cash equivalents	17,928	35,401	
Investments in equity securities	1,179,177	1,289,060	
Gross exposure in the statements of financial position	1,197,105	1,324,461	

	Consolid	Consolidated		
	financial sta	financial statements		
	2024	2023		
	(in thousan	ed Baht)		
Hong Kong Dollars	(	,		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,577	5,692		
Investments in debt securities	_	26,152		
Investments in equity securities	118,345	120,669		
Gross exposure in the statements of financial position	122,922	152,513		
r		102,010		
Australian Dollars				
Cash and cash equivalents	75,386	2,289		
Investments in equity securities	113,052	187,843		
Gross exposure in the statements of financial position	188,438	190,132		
or one emporant and entermental or annuncial position	100,120			
Japan Yen				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,307	1,021		
Investments in equity securities	51,251	71,358		
Gross exposure in the statements of financial position	52,558	72,379		
Gross exposure in the statements of infancial position	32,330	12,319		
Other currencies				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,463	1 446		
Investments in equity securities	6,950	1,446		
· ·		63,388		
Gross exposure in the statements of financial position	14,413	64,834		

C----1: 1-4-3

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of Thai Baht against all other foreign currencies at the reporting date would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Impact to profit or loss	Strengthening 5%	Weakening 5%	
	(in thousa	nd Baht)	
At 31 December 2024			
USD	24,439	(20,908)	
SGD	18,999	(18,340)	
At 31 December 2023			
USD	7,734	(6,338)	
SGD	19,956	(18,665)	

### 36.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Group as and when they fall due.

Key areas that the Group is exposed to credit risk are cash positions, premium due and uncollected, policy, mortgage loans and investments in debt securities.

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all policyholders, borrowers and debt securities on an ongoing basis. At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Concentrations of the credit risk with respect to reinsurers are insignificant due to the Company maintains a panel of reinsurers that the Company is allowed to transact business with. The domestic reinsurers must either be registed or authorised to carry out reinsurance business in Thailand by the Office of Insurance Commission and maintain at lease minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio. In case of foreign reinsurers, they have to have good quality of credit rating.

Concentrations of the credit risk with respect to premiums due and uncollected are insignificant due to the large number of customers comprising the customer base and their dispersion across different industries and geographic regions in Thailand.

In addition, there is insignificant risk from policy loans since the sum that the Company has lent to insured parties is less than the cash value of their policies with the Company. The maximum value of the risk arising from secured loans is the amount of the loan less the value which the Company is able to derive from the assets pledged as security.

The following tables set out information about the credit quality as at 31 December of receivables under hire purchase and finance lease contract without taking into account collateral or other credit enhancement. The description of stage 1-3 are disclosed in note 3.

		C	onsolidated fina 20		nts
		Financial	Financial		
		assets that	assets that		
		are not	are	Financial	
	12-month	significant increase in	significant increase in	assets that are credit	
		credit risk	credit risk	impaired	Total
	(%)	Crount 115K	(in thousa		Total
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables	(, )		(		
Current	0.97 - 1.58	109,206	***	_	109,206
Overdue 1 - 30 days	22.58	-	-	_	-
Overdue 31 - 60 days	20.19		649	-	649
Overdue 61 - 90 days	51.06	-	198	-	198
Overdue more than 91 days	100			100,435	100,435
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables		109,206	847	100,435	210,488
Unearned interest income		(8,950)	(58)	(18,877)	(27,885)
Deferred commission expense		7	7	2,451	2,465
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(2,281)	(110)	(78,953)	(81,344)
Net carrying amount		97,982	686	5,056	103,724

			202	23	
		Financial	Financial		
		assets that	assets that		
		are not	are	Financial	
	12-month	significant	significant	assets that	
	PD	increase in	increase in	are credit	
	ranges	credit risk	credit risk	impaired	Total
	(%)		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables					
Current	0.97 - 1.58	18,682	-	-	18,682
Overdue 1 - 30 days	22.58	1,117	-	-	1,117
Overdue 31 - 60 days	20.19	-	3,808	-	3,808
Overdue 61 - 90 days	51.06	-	1,740	-	1,740
Overdue more than 91 days	100	-		_321,572	321,572
Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables	S	19,799	5,548	321,572	346,919
Unearned interest income		(11,580)	(316)	(18,291)	(30,187)
Deferred commission expense		142	39	2,289	2,470
Less allowance for expected credit loss		(22)	(109)	(80,065)	(80,196)
Net carrying amount		8,339	5,162	225,505	239,006

Hire-purchase and finance lease receivables with unearned interest income

	Consolidated financial statements				
	2024				
	Gross Amount	ECL	Net		
	(in thousand Baht)				
Short-term loans		•			
Financial assets that are not significant					
increase in credit risk	593,308	(665)	592,643		
Financial assets that are credit impaired	161,139	(146,077)	15,062		
Total	754,447	(146,742)	607,705		
Financial assets that are not significant increase in credit risk Financial assets that are credit impaired	161,139	(146,077)	15,062		

	Consolidated financial statements 2023			
	Gross Amount	ECL (in thousand Baht)	Net	
Short-term loans		,		
Financial assets that are not significant				
increase in credit risk	526,624	(399)	526,225	
Financial assets that are credit impaired	172,811	(146,077)	26,734	
Total	699,435	(146,476)	552,959	

	Consolidated financial statements			
		2024		
	Gross Amount	ECL	Net	
	(i.	n thousand Baht)		
Long-term loans				
Financial assets that are not significant				
increase in credit risk	492,562	(5,462)	487,100	
Financial assets that are credit impaired	388	(388)	-	
Total	492,950	(5,850)	487,100	
	Consolida	ted financial stater	nents	
		2023		
	Gross Amount	ECL	Net	
	(i.	n thousand Baht)		
Long-term loans				
Financial assets that are not significant				
increase in credit risk	371,788	(1,980)	369,808	
Financial assets that are credit impaired	387	(387)	-	
Total	372,175	(2,367)	369,808	
		-		
	Consolida	ted financial stater	nents	
		2024		
	Gross Amount	ECL	Net	
	(i.	n thousand Baht)		
Mortgage loans	,	,		
Financial assets that are not significant				
increase in credit risk	105,458	(420)	105,038	
Financial assets that are significant	•	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
increase in credit risk	16,319	(1,838)	14,481	
Financial assets that are credit impaired	288,637	(244,310)	44,327	
Total	410,414	(246,568)	163,846	
	Consolida	ted financial stater	nents	
		2023		
	Gross Amount	ECL	Net	
•	(i.	n thousand Baht)		
Mortgage loans	`	,		
Financial assets that are not significant				
increase in credit risk	112,371	(543)	111,828	
Financial assets that are significant		ζ- ·- /	<i>,</i>	
increase in credit risk	15,860	(313)	15,547	
Financial assets that are credit impaired	287,252	(245,648)	41,604	
Total	415,483	(246,504)	168,979	
•		(= . : , : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		

As at 31 December, allowance for expected credit loss was as follow:

Total

		Consolidated fina		
	Financial assets that are not significant increase in	Financial assets that are significant increase in	Financial assets that are credit	
	credit risk	credit risk	impaired	Total
Him munch ass and finance lease		(in thousa	ınd Baht)	
Hire purchase and finance lease receivables	(2,281)	(110)	(79.052)	(01.244)
Mortgage loans	(2,281) $(420)$	(110) (1,838)	(78,953) (244,310)	(81,344) (246,568)
Short-term loans	(665)	(1,030)	(146,077)	(146,742)
Long-term loans	(5,462)	-	(388)	(5,850)
Total	(8,828)	(1,948)	(469,728)	(480,504)
		Consolidated fina		
	Financial assets	Financial assets		
	that are not	that are		
	significant	significant	Financial assets	
	increase in	increase in	that are credit	TP . 4 . 1
	credit risk	credit risk (in thousa	impaired	Total
Hire purchase and finance lease		(in inousu	na bani)	
receivables	(22)	(109)	(80,065)	(80,196)
Mortgage loans	(543)	(313)	(245,648)	(246,504)
Short-term loans	(399)	-	(146,077)	(146,476)
Long-term loans	(1,980)		(387)	(2,367)
PP . 3	· · · ·			

The movements in allowance for expected credit loss of receivables under hire purchase and finance lease contract during the year were as follows:

(422)

(2,944)

(472,177)

		Consolidated fin	ancial statements	
For the year ended 31 December		20	)24	
	Financial assets	Financial assets		
	that are not	that are		
	significant	significant	Financial assets	
	increase in	increase in	that are credit	
	credit risk	credit risk	impaired	Total
		(in thous	and Baht)	
Hire purchase and finance lease receivables				
At 1 January	22	109	80,065	80,196
Change from stage reclassification	2,259	1	(1,112)	1,148
At 31 December	2,281	110	78,953	81,344

		Consolidated fin	ancial statements	
For the year ended 31 December		20	)23	
	Financial assets	Financial assets		
	that are not	that are		
	significant	significant	Financial assets	
	increase in	increase in	that are credit	
	credit risk	credit risk	impaired	Total
		(in thous	and Baht)	
Hire purchase and finance lease receivables			•	
At 1 January	412	546	81,565	82,523
Change from stage reclassification	(390)	(437)	(1,500)	(2,327)
At 31 December	22	109	80,065	80,196

Compolidated financial statements

#### Information related to ECL

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

When determining whether the probability of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

#### Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group;
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Group; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group considers indicators that are:

- qualitative: e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative: e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

#### Probability of default

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the probability of default. The Group has collected repayment performance data of each receivable and input into statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of the lifetime PD based on contractual repayment. Then, the Group uses the PD to estimate ECL.

#### Incorporation of forward-looking information

ECL has been estimated by the probability default over the expected life of the financial instrument. It is based on the present value of all expected cash shortfalls carried by historical loss experience data for the group of assets that the Group considers credit risk to be similar such as types of financing and adjusted by current observed data, along with supportable and reasonable future forecasts if statistically correlated can be proved. Appropriate judgements are also incorporated to estimate ECL using macroeconomic data. The Group assesses both the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions for each situation.

Investments in securities

Information about the credit quality as at 31 December 2024 of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and debt securities measured at amortised cost which were classified as investment grade with a carrying amount of Baht 22,884 million (31 December 2023: Baht 21,856 million), based on rating agency in Thailand which are Thai Rating and Information Service Co., Ltd. and Fitch Ratings (Thailand) Limited and foreign rating agency which are Moody's Investors Services, S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Rating Inc. and non-credit rated government and state enterprise securities with a carrying amount of Baht 15,551 million (31 December 2023: Baht 14,686 million).

The following table presents the exposure to credit risk for investment in debt securities at amortised cost and FVOCI. It indicates whether assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI were subject to a 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL allowance and, in the latter case, whether they were credit-impaired.

Consolidated financial statements

Investments in debt securities as at 31 December	12-months ECL	Lifetime ECL- not credit- impaired (in thousa	Lifetime ECL- credit- impaired	Total
2024		(*** **** ****		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	525,500	_	-	525,500
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	38,739,373	-	-	38,739,373
	39,264,873	_	-	39,264,873
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(257,459)			(257,459)
Net	39,007,414	-	_	39,007,414
2023				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	564,580	-	-	564,580
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	36,076,303	_	_	36,076,303
	36,640,883	-	•	36,640,883
Less allowance for expected credit loss	(13,471)			(13,471)
Net	36,627,412	_	_	36,627,412
Movement of allowance for expected credit to	oss in	Consolida	ated financial state	ements
investments in debt instruments	oss in	12-months I	eci r	otal
invesiments in aeoi instruments			in thousand Baht)	Jiai
2024		( )	n inousana bani)	
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<del>!</del>			
At 1 January		(	(581)	(581)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance		***************************************	81	81
At 31 December			(500)	(500)
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI				
At 1 January		(12,	,890)	(12,890)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance		(244	,069)	(244,069)
At 31 December		(256,	,959)	(256,959)
2023				
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u> </u>			
At 1 January		(	(580)	(580)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance		****	(1)	(1)
At 31 December			(581)	(581)
				<del></del>

	Consolidated financial statements		
Movement of allowance for expected credit loss in			
investments in debt instruments	12-months ECL	Total	
	(in thousand Baht)		
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	·	,	
At 1 January	(10,907)	(10,907)	
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,983)	(1,983)	
At 31 December	(12,890)	(12,890)	

## 36.5 Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Consolidated financial statements

36.5.1 financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 which was analysed according to the remaining contractual maturity after statement of financial positioning date are disclosed in the table as follow.

			2024	4	
		After		•	
		1 year but			
	Within 1	within	After 5	No	
	year	5 years	years	maturity	Total
		-	(in thousand Baht)	·	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	874,028	-	-	2,512,033	3,386,061
Hire-purchase and					
finance lease receivables	171,419	10,971	2,678	_	185,068
Debt securities		,	,		•
Government and state					
enterprise debt securities	1,038,225	3,204,746	15,637,595	_	19,880,566
Private debt securities	1,481,454	5,806,609	10,861,118	_	18,149,181
Foreign debt securities	617,989	1,467,798	619,208	_	2,704,995
Deposits at banks with original	· <b>,</b> ·	_, ,	,		_,,,, , , .
maturity over 3 months	525,000	-	_	_	525,000
Equity securities	<del>-</del>	_	_	12,236,461	12,236,461
Loans				, ,	,,
Mortgage loans	116,434	-	293,980	-	410,414
Short-term loans to other parties	754,447	-	-	_	754,447
Current portion of long-term					•
loans to other parties	97,164	-	-	-	97,164
Long-term loans to other parties	-	115,982	279,804		395,786
Total financial assets	5,676,160	10,606,106	27,694,383	14,748,494	58,725,143
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institutions	2,972,600	_		_	2,972,600
Short-term loans from other parties	10,000	_	-	-	
Current portion of long-term loans	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
from financial institutions	3,967,085				2 067 095
Long-term loans from financial	3,907,063	-	<del>-</del>	-	3,967,085
institutions		11,891,778	15,309		11,907,087
Financial liabilities	348,549	250,647	13,309	-	599,196
Lease liabilities	1,405	1,945	_	_	3,350
Total financial liabilities*	7,299,639	12,144,370	15,309		19,459,318
Total imanetal habilities	1,299,039	12,144,570			19,439,310
Difference of items in the					
statement financial position	(1,623,479)	_(1,538,264)	27,679,074	14,748,494	39,265,825
*Excluding insurance contracts liabilities w	hich are disclosed	in 36.5.2 and 36.5.	3		

# Consolidated financial statements

2023

		After	202.	,	
	Within 1	1 year but within	A A 5	NT-	
			After 5	No	7D 4 1
	year	5 years	years	Maturity	Total
Financial assets			(in thousand Baht)		
Cash and cash equivalents	642,893	_	_	2,309,041	2,951,934
Hire-purchase and	042,073		-	2,309,041	2,931,934
finance lease receivables	306,281	12,781	140		210 202
Debt securities	300,281	12,701	140	-	319,202
Government and state					
enterprise debt securities	4 070 050	2 270 575	12 (55 00)		10 012 621
Private debt securities	4,079,050	2,279,575	12,655,006	-	19,013,631
Foreign debt securities	960,855	4,609,212	11,263,879	-	16,833,946
Deposits at banks with original	1,037,159	658,804	750,859	-	2,446,822
	564 000				564.000
maturity over 3 months	564,000	-	-	11 007 504	564,000
Equity securities Loans	-	-	-	11,987,584	11,987,584
Mortgage loans	100 220		215 245		415 400
0 0	100,238	-	315,245	-	415,483
Short-term loans to other parties	699,435	-	-	-	699,435
Current portion of long-term loans to other parties	50 170				50.150
	59,179	101.202	07.200	-	59,179
Long-term loans to other parties  Total financial assets	46,394	181,293	85,309		312,996
Total linancial assets	8,495,484	7,741,665	25,070,438	14,296,625	55,604,212
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institutions	2,724,000	_	_ •	_	2,724,000
Short-term loans from other parties	20,000				
Current portion of long-term loans	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
from financial institutions	2,525,563				2 525 562
Long-term loans from financial	2,323,303	-	-	-	2,525,563
institutions	_	13,879,909			13,879,909
Financial lease liabilities	330,791	598,975	_	<b>-</b>	929,766
Lease liabilities	5,426	248	_	-	5,674
Total financial liabilities*	5,605,780	14,479,132			20,084,912
	2,002,700	1797//9102			20,004,712
Difference of items in the					
statement financial position	2,889,704	(6,737,467)	25,070,438	14,296,625	35,519,300
				- 1,2 0,020	22,217,200

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding insurance contracts liabilities which are disclosed in 36.5.2 and 36.5.3

			-	cial statements	
		After 1 year but	. 20	21	
	Within 1	within	After 5	No	
	year	5 years	years	Maturity	Total
77°			(in thous	and Baht)	
Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents				£1.70 <i>6</i>	51 706
Equity securities	_	-	-	51,796 234,000	51,796 234,000
Loans				254,000	234,000
Short-term loans to related					
parties	1,218,700	-	-	-	1,218,700
Long-term loans to related	0.506.140	151 400			
parties Investment in subsidiaries	3,536,148	151,400	-	9 272 000	3,687,548
Total financial assets	4,754,848	151,400		8,372,009 8,657,805	8,372,009 13,564,053
Total Imalicial assets	7,737,040	131,400			13,304,033
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans from financial					
institutions	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Short-term loans from related	00.000				00.000
parties Long-term loans from financial	90,000	-	-	-	90,000
institutions	1,780,000	8,129,000	_	-	9,909,000
Long-term loans from related	2,7.00,000	0,12>,000			2,202,000
parties	20,000	60,000	-	-	80,000
Lease liabilities	11,995	17,510	-	Ma.	29,505
Total financial liabilities	1,951,995	8,206,510		<u> </u>	10,158,505
Difference of items in the					
statement financial position	2,802,853	(8,055,110)	_	8,657,805	3,405,548
position	2,002,000	(0,022,110)		0,007,000	
			•	cial statements	
		After	20	23	
		1 year but			
	Within 1	within	After 5	No	
	Year	5 years	years	Maturity	Total
			(in thous	and Baht)	
Financial assets				50.606	50.606
Cash and cash equivalents Equity securities	<del>-</del>	-	-	50,606 234,000	50,606 234,000
Loans	-	-	<del>-</del>	434,000	234,000
Short-term loans to related					
parties	1,242,500	-	-		1,242,500
Long-term loans to related					
parties	228,000	4,094,448	-	-	4,322,448
Investment in subsidiaries			-	7,655,192	7,655,192
Total financial assets	1,470,500	4,094,448		7,939,798	13,504,746

#### Separate financial statements

2023

		∠0	23	
	After			
	1 vear but			
Within 1	within	After 5	No	
Year	5 years	years	Maturity	Total
		(in thous	and Baht)	
		v	,	
320,000	_	_	-	320,000
				,
30,000	-	_	_	30,000
,				,
-	9,909,000	-	-	9,909,000
	, ,			- , ,
_	140,000	<del>-</del>	-	140,000
7,083	5,052	-	_	12,135
357,083	10,054,052	-	_	10,411,135
1,113,417	(5,959,604)		7,939,798	3,093,611
	Year  320,000  30,000  -  7,083  357,083	Year 5 years  320,000 - 30,000 9,909,000 - 140,000 7,083 5,052 357,083 10,054,052	After 1 year but Within 1 Year  320,000  - 30,000  - 9,909,000  - 140,000  - 7,083  5,052  357,083  10,054,052  -	Within 1 Year       1 years but within 5 years       After 5 No years Maturity (in thousand Baht)         320,000       -       -         30,000       -       -         -       9,909,000       -         -       140,000       -         7,083       5,052       -         357,083       10,054,052       -

36.5.2 As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, long-term technical reserves are aged by estimating timing of the net non-discounted cash flows as follows:

#### Consolidated financial statements

	Estimated timing of the net non-discounted cash flows				
	Within	Between	Orran 5 210 ams	Total	
	1 year	1 - 5 years (in thous	Over 5 years and Baht)	Total	
2024 Long-term technical reserves	3,232,785	19,701,806	23,871,048	46,805,639	
2023 Long-term technical reserves	4,120,224	19,925,512	20,741,616	44,787,352	

36.5.3 The analysis of the expected maturity profile of loss reserves and outstanding claims as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows;

	2024	2023
	(in thousa	nd Baht)
Not over 1 year	1,821,469	2,563,188
1 - 5 years	432,773	524,868
Over 5 years	1,083	11,496
Total	2,255,325	3,099,552

## 36.6 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk arising from changes in the prices of equities that may cause either volatility in the Group's earnings or fluctuations in the value of the financial assets. The Group closely monitors prevailing market conditions and provide information to management for managing the risk in accordance with the Group's investment policy.

# Thai Group Holdings Public Company Limited and its Subsidiaries Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible change of the stock market as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 would have affected the valuation of investment in listed equity investments and affected equity and profit or loss by the amount shown below:

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax		
	2% increase	2% decrease	2% increase	2% decrease	
2024	(in thousand Baht)				
Stock exchange	-	-	150,453	(150,453)	
2023					
Stock exchange	_	-	173,877	(173,877)	

## 37 Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board regularly monitors the return on capital, by evaluating result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity, excluding non-controlling interests and also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

Capital management - Insurance business

The Group's capital management policy is to maintain a strong capital base to meet policyholders' obligations and the requirements of the Office of Insurance Commission, to create shareholder value, deliver sustainable returns to shareholders and to support future business growth.

In accordance with and the requirements of the Office of Insurance Commission, all insurers are required to maintain a minimum at least 140% (31 December 2023: 140%) of capital adequacy requirement (CAR) to meet policyholders' obligations. The CAR applies a risk-based approach to capital adequacy and is determined by the sum of the aggregate of the total risk requirement of all insurance funds established and maintained by the insurer.

The Group's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to protect policyholders and to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for the stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. It is the Group's policy to hold capital levels in excess of CAR.

In order to maintain as adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, and issue new shares.

In addition, during the year, there has been no change in the Group's capital management methods.

#### 38 Securities and assets pledged with the Registrar

38.1 As at 31 December, investments in debt securities have been pledged with the Registrar in accordance with Sections 20 of the Life Assurance Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 as follows:

	Consolidated infancial statements				
	20	2024		2023	
	Book value	Face value	Book value	Face value	
		(in thousand Baht)			
Government bonds	56,006	56,000	44,524	50,000	

Consolidated financial statements

38.2 As at 31 December, investments in debt securities have been placed as life assurance policy reserve with the Registrar in accordance with Sections 24 of the Life Assurance Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	2024		2023			
	Book value	Face value	Book value	Face value		
	(in thousand Baht)					
Government and state			,			
enterprise debt securities	9,480,292	8,283,000	8,681,266	8,483,000		
Private debt securities	2,557,320	2,428,000	1,836,833	1,728,000		
Total	12,037,612	10,711,000	10,518,099	10,211,000		

38.3 As at 31 December, investments in debt securities have been placed with the Registrar in accordance with the Non-Life Insurance Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551 as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements					
	20	2024		2023		
	Book value	Face value	Book value	Face value		
		(in thousand Baht)				
Deposit Bank	-	-	14,000	14,000		
Government bonds	20,044	20,000	-	-		
Total	20,044	20,000	14,000	14,000		

38.4 As at 31 December, investments in debt securities have been placed with the Registrar as the reserve fund in accordance with the Notification of the Office of Insurance Commission regarding "Rates, Rules and Procedures for Unearned Premium Reserve of Non - life Insurance Company B.E.2557" as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements				
	2024		2023		
	Book value	Face value	Book value	Face value	
	(in thousand Baht)				
Government state enterprise debt					
securities and Bank of Thailand bonds	150,617	150,000	197,849	200,000	

#### 39 Restricted and collateral securities

As at 31 December, debt securities and time deposits at banks were pledged as collateral as follows:

	Consol	Consolidated	
	financial statements		
	2024	2023	
	(in thousand Baht)		
Deposits at banks - time deposits			
Bail bonds	445	2,071	

#### 40 Contribution to Insurance Fund

As at 31 December, the accumulated contributions to the Life and Non-Life Insurance Fund are as follows:

	Consolidated financial statements			
	Life Insurance Fund		Non-Life Insurance Fund	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in thousand Baht)			
At 1 January	110,949	101,573	44,054	29,670
Increased during the year	7,893	9,376	22,579	14,384
At 31 December	118,842	110,949	66,633	44,054

## 41 Commitments with non-related parties

	Consolidated financial statements		Separate financial statements	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
		(in thousa	nd Baht)	
Capital commitments		•	,	
Contracted but not provided for:				
Building and other constructions	1,234,106	61,094	-	-
Intangible assets and equipment	58,070	125,481	-	-
Total	1,292,176	186,575	_	-
Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases				
Within one year	26,600	29,599	329	355
After one year but within five years	40,376	65,176	276	605
Total	66,976	94,775	605	960
Assets held for lease commitments				
Within one year	2,737,190	3,055,479	-	-
After 1 - 2 years	2,083,094	2,239,080	-	-
After 2 - 3 years	1,324,454	1,663,233	-	_
After 3 - 4 years	758,536	956,578	-	-
After 4 - 5 years	303,139	440,925	-	-
After 5 years	329,743	122,665	-	-
Total	7,536,156	8,477,960	_	•
Other commitments Deposit at banks - pledged for				
- Bank guarantees	488,256	501,868	-	-
Total	488,256	501,868	-	-

As at 31 December 2024, the Group have operating lease agreements for building and other services for the period of 1 year to 5 years (31 December 2023: 1 year to 5 years).

As at 31 December 2024, the Group have minimum future annual rental income to be received for assets held for operating leases totaling approximately Baht 7,536.16 million (31 December 2023: Baht 8,477.96 million).

## 42 Contingent liabilities contingent and assets

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had litigation cases being claimed under normal business for a total compensation of approximately Baht 644.70 million (31 December 2023: Baht 327.40 million). The maximum sum insured of all policies under the litigation cases totaled Baht 1,913.32 million (31 December 2023: Baht 282.20 million). The outcome of those litigation cases have yet been finalised. However, the Group already considered and set aside provision for losses that may arise amounting to approximately Baht 364.11 million (31 December 2023: Baht 34.90 million), based on reports of independent surveyors and in accordance with the coverage stipulated in the insurance policies. The Group's management believes that the amounts of provision set aside are adequate.

## 43 Thai Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) not yet adopted

A number of new TFRS which are relevant to the Group's operations are expected to have significant impact on the Group's financial statements on the date of initial application are as follows:

TFRS Topic

**TFRS 17** 

Insurance contracts

(a) TFRS 17 - Insurance contracts

TFRS 17 will replace TFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

TFRS 17 introduces the new measurement model which consists of fulfillment cash flows and a contractual service margin. The fulfillment cash flows represent the risk adjusted present value of the insurer's rights and obligations to the policyholders, comprising estimates of expected cash flows, discounting, and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The contractual service margin represents the unearned profit from in-force contracts that the Company will recognise as it provides services over the coverage period. The contractual service margin is earned based on a pattern of coverage units, reflecting the quantity of benefits provided. The simplified approach may be choosen to adopt when certain criteria are met.

The Company may elect to recognise the cumulative negative impact on insurance contract liablities from the adoption of TFRS 17 to retained earnings by applying the straight-line method within the period not exceeding 3 years from transition date.

TFRS 17 also introduces substantial changes in both presentation of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income, as well as more granular disclosure requirements.

Management is considering and closely monitoring the potential impact of adopting and initially applying those TFRSs on the financial statements. In addition, the adoption of the new accounting standard TFRS 17 has prompted a review of the corporate income tax regulation related to the insurance business. The insurance industry is awaiting an update of relevant tax regulations in order to assess the financial impact of such changes. The Company is closely monitoring the development and potential impact.