

Information Disclosure (Attachment to the Registrar's Order No. 72/2563)

Subject: Information Disclosure of Non-life Insurance Company

Part 1 Authentication of Disclosed Information

The Company has carefully reviewed the disclosed information and guarantee that the information is correct, complete, and not misleading or lack of significant information. The Company certifies that all disclosed information is accurate.

Sign



Dr. Till Boehmer

Director



Sign



Mr. Matthias Veith

Director

Disclosure on May 22, 2024

Information of annual report 2023

Part 2 Details of Information Disclosure

1. The Company's history, policies, objectives and business strategies to achieve its business goals including information of nature of the business, details of key products and services, company's contact channels, procedures and duration of claims according to insurance policy.

1.1. The Company's History

The Company's history is presented at:

<https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/ERGO-Company-Profile-2024.pdf>

1.2. Policies, Objectives and Business Strategies

Policies

The Company has a business policy to build credibility, to be the first non-life insurance company of customer's choice, good customer's experience, financial security, and social responsibility.

Objectives

The Company has an objective to be one of the top five of non-life insurance companies in terms of business profits, reputation, marketing-strategic-oriented organization, and innovations.

Business Strategies

The company focuses on maintaining its existing customer base, expanding new customer base, more technology for working convenience and speed to the most effectiveness under the Capital Required by law, as well as operational expense control by using early warning systems to control and monitor risk.

1.3. Nature of Business

ERGO (Thailand) Insurance PLC operates all types of non-life insurance. The Company has various types of products to meet the needs of customers by experts in marketing, underwriting, and claims.

The Company distributes products by variety of channels of agents, brokers, and commercial banks. Currently, the Company has also developed online channels to meet modern lifestyles and to reduce operational costs and increase efficiency.

Currently, the Company has numbers of branches and offices as follows;

Region / Area (s)	Branch (es)	Representative Office (s)
Bangkok (Excluding headquarters)	4	2
North	8	1
East	8	1
Northeast	6	1
Central and West	9	3
Southern	9	-
Total	44	8

1.4. Details of key products, services, and percentage of premiums classified by type of insurance.

Percentage of insurance of 2023 classified into 66.99% motor insurance, 33.01% non-motor insurance with following details;

Types of Products	Percentage
Motor	66.99
Property Insurance	9.80
Miscellaneous Insurance	19.28
Marine Cargo Insurance	1.76
Engineering Insurance	2.15
Others	0.03

Llist	Fire	Marine		Motor insurance		Miscellaneous Insurance						Total
		Hull	Cargo	Compulsory	Voluntary	Property risk	Third party liability	Engineering	Perso Na Accident	Health	Other	
Direct premium	161.20	10.97	171.60	2,614.13	4,349.39	857.47	146.99	223.30	1,123.44	733.29	2.67	10,394.45
%	1.55	0.11	1.65	25.15	41.84	8.25	1.41	2.15	10.81	7.05	0.03	100.00

1.5. Company's contact channels, procedures and duration of claims according to insurance policy

1.5.1 Procedures, durations, documents, and methods of claims under insurance policy

The Company presents procedures, durations, and methods of claims at:

<https://www.ergo.co.th/claim/>

1.5.2 The Company's contact channels and related agencies in case of dispute or complaint:

- Hotline: 1219 #4, or
- E-mail : info@ergo.co.th

2. Framework of Company's Corporate Governance, Internal Control, and Implementations

2.1. Framework of Company's Corporate Governance and Internal Control

Corporate Governance

The Company's Board of Directors has set a Corporate Governance of ERGO Insurance (Thailand) PLC to encourage confidence and support from shareholders, supervisory agencies, customers, general public, and society in order to be an ethical and responsible. Which is shown at: <https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/กก-ป-003-2561-นโยบายการกำกับดูแลกิจการ-Corporate-Governance-Policy.pdf>

In addition, the company has prepared various policies to support good corporate governance as follows.

1. Code of Conduct, which is shown at: <https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/กก-ป-011-2566-EN Code of Conduct 2023.pdf>
2. Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy, which is shown at: <https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/กก-ป-014-2566-Guideline-Anti-Fraud-Management V.1EN.pdf>
3. Whistleblowing Policy, which is shown at: <https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/ตส.-1-1-03 2562-การรับเรื่องร้องเรียนและการแจ้งเบาะแสการกระทำผิดและการทุจริต-Whistleblowing-Policy.pdf>

Internal Control

The Company provides an independent Internal Audit unit to report directly to the Audit Committee and the Chief Executive Officer, and to evaluate sufficiency and effectiveness of internal control system, risk management system, monitoring compliance of Corporate Governance and Code of Conduct. Annual Audit plan is according to targets, objectives, strategies, relating risk factors, and key controlling points that impact on achieving the Company's objectives. The annual audit plan must be approved by the Audit Committee. Moreover, charter of internal audit has defined vision, mission, goals, objectives, responsibilities, and clear work authorities of audit. Internal Audit Manual is also available for working standards according to the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing

2.2. Company's Structure

The Company presents its structure at:

<https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Org-Chart.pdf>

2.3. Company's Management Structure

The Company presents a list of the Board of Directors at:

<https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Board-of-Directors.pdf>

The Company presents a list of management executives at:

<https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Executives.pdf>

2.4. Sub-Committee

2.4.1 Audit Committee:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mr. Surasak Vajasit | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Tai Chong Yih | Member |
| 3. Mr. Jorn Ehien | Member |

The Chief of Internal Audit serves as a secretary of the Audit Committee.

Responsibilities

1. To review that the Company has a complete, correct, and accurate financial reports with significant information disclosure in line with accounting standards.
2. To review and evaluate that the Company has appropriate and effective internal control, internal audit, and risk management according to international standards; including determining responsibilities and authorities of Internal Audit.
3. To review compliance of the Company on non-life insurance laws, regulations by regulatory agencies, and other relating laws.
4. To select and propose independent auditor as company's auditor and propose a remuneration, as well as attend a meeting with the auditor without a participation of management at least once a year.
5. To provide suggestions to the management to effectively supervise, and directly report to the Board of Directors to correct findings in the periods that the Audit Committee deems appropriate.
6. To comment on the Company's overall internal control assessment report to the Board of Directors.
7. To consider related transaction or transaction that may have conflicts of interest comply with the law and government regulations to ensure that those transaction be reasonable and be useful to the company.
8. To follow up and review the summary of fraud and corruption report as well as propose it to the Board of directors
9. Report its performance to the Board of Directors at least once a quarter.
10. Performing other duties as assigned by the Board of Directors with the approval of the Audit Committee.

2.4.2. Risk Management Committee:

1. Dr. Till Bohmer	Chairman
2. Mr. Alexander Ankel	Member
3. Mr. Patrick Blust	Member
4. Mr. Bunchert Tangtorith	Member
5. Ms. Sutthinan Kuruhongsa	Member

Chief of Risk Management Department serves as a secretary of Risk Management Committee.

Responsibilities

1. Formulating Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Frameworks proposed to the Boards of Directors for their approval which covers all key significant risks of the company.
2. Evaluating adequacy of Risk Management Strategy and efficiency/effectiveness of company's Risk Management.
3. Ensure that all risk owner units have taken adequate action to respond to risk in accordance with the company's risk management policy.
4. Supervise overall activities of the company which related to the risk.
5. Review and approve the risk mitigation plan to handle risks in case of an emergency occurs.
6. Monitoring of Business Continuity Management, Information Security, Third Party Risk Management including Project Risk Management and report any material risk to ERGO Thailand BoD
7. Determine the purpose, scope, roles and responsibilities of the risk management unit.
8. Perform any other duties assigned by the ERGO Thailand BoD
9. Submit report which related the risk management according to OIC's requirement.

2.4.3 Investment Committee:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Mr. Patrick Blust | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. Till Boehmer | Member |
| 3. | Mr. William Turner | Member |
| 4. | Ms. Panadda Manoleehakul | Member |

Chief of Investment Department serves as a secretary of Investment Committee.

Responsibilities

1. To propose Investment policy to the Board of Directors for approval.
2. To approve the Company's investment plan in line with investment policy framework and risk management policy.
3. To supervise the company's investment in accordance with the investment policy, risk management policy, investment procedures, and related requirements.
4. To oversee corporate governance, transparency, and prevent conflicts of interest that relate to the Company's investment transactions.
5. To supervise sufficiency of working systems, personnel, and information used for the company's investment.
6. To invest in accordance with the investment policy approved by the Board of Directors.
7. Regularly report investment results to the Board of Directors.

2.5. Nomination and Appointment of Directors, Independent Directors and Executives

Board of Directors is responsible for setting nomination policy of qualified directors, independent directors, and executives, and propose to the Board of Directors in line with and/or no restrictions by law for the Public Limited Company Act and the Insurance Act with sufficient experience in insurance business. The selected director must not be a high risk person or a designated person according to Anti-Money Laundering Act 1999 and the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Financial Support Act 2016.

2.6. Remuneration Policy

The Company is required to have a reasonable remuneration structure that is able to compete with the market to encourage executives and staff at all levels to work in line with their long-term objectives and goals. The remuneration of directors and independent directors must be reviewed and approved by the shareholders' meeting on an annual basis. For compensation of top executives and employees at all levels, the Company has set a clear remuneration structure in line with the structure of the position. The increase of salary and annual bonus are according to employee's performance evaluation and company's performance.

3. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Asset Liability Management (ALM)

3.1. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

The company has established a framework and risk management policy approved by the board of directors. In accordance with the OIC's business plan and announcement regarding the rules, procedures, and conditions for the supervision of the holistic risk management and the assessment of the risk and financial stability of the non-life insurance company B.E. 2562 to be Guidelines and practices for risk management that may occur as follows;

Risk Management Framework

The Company has set up a risk management framework that includes important information related to corporate risk management which the scope of risk management align with OIC requirement by focusing at least 13 risk classifications as follows:

1. Strategic Risk
2. Insurance Risk
3. Operational Risk
4. Market Risk
5. Liquidity Risk
6. Credit Risk
7. Compliance Risk
8. Anti-Money Laundering Risk

9. Reputational Risk
10. Information Technology Risk
11. Natural Catastrophe Risk
12. New and Emerging Risk
13. Group Risk (if any)

It also covers at least 12 non-life insurance key risk activities of the company as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Product development and pricing | 7. Investment |
| 2. Sale and premium | 8. Asset & liability management |
| 3. Underwriting | 9. Information Technology |
| 4. Valuation of premium reserve | 10. Human Resources |
| 5. Claims Management | 11. Compliance |
| 6. Reinsurance | 12. Outsourcing (If any) |

The Company's risk management process consists of various steps that are in line with the International Risk Management Standardization (COSO – Enterprise Risk Management). The Company is required to report Risk status, Compliance with risk management measures, and related reports as required to the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors at least once a quarter.

Risk Management Policy

ERGO Thailand Risk management policy covers risk management governance, risk management objective, the statement of risk appetite and level of risk tolerance, key risk indicator, risk limit, compliance to risk management policy, risk management scope and risk management process. Nevertheless, the company also identified linkage between business strategy and risk management and capital management process.

In order to maintain acceptable risk levels and to timely prevent potential damages, the Company's measures to control and monitor risks are as below;

1. The Company has Risk Management committee or responsible unit for risk management and monitoring of operations in accordance with the defined risk management policy.
2. The Company has risk management policy, guidelines, and report on risk control of major activities.
3. For legal compliance, the Company has a responsible unit to strictly monitor implementation.
4. For anti- money laundering, the Company has a policy on Anti- Money Laundering and the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Financial Support, and Terrorism and Proliferation of

Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing, as well as develops regularly Information Technology to monitor the risk from undesirable

3.2. Asset Liability Management (ALM)

The Company manages assets and liabilities using financial ratios as indicators of whether or not the Company's management is appropriate. The financial ratios are used as Early Warning System (EWS) the insurance business according to the OIC as following;

1. Capital Adequacy Ratio to Capital Required
2. Equity of shareholders or head quarter
3. Liquidity Ratio
4. Investment Assets to Liability insurance Ratio
5. Total Capital Available (TCA)
6. Return on Equity Ratio
7. Claims and operating expenses to net earned premium Ratio
8. Accrued premium valuation Ratio
9. Claims Reserve development 1 year Ratio
10. Net insurance premiums to capital funds Ratio

Criteria for Managing Liquidity and Investment

The Company sets the criteria for maintaining liquidity according to the financial ratios set by the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC) in Early Warning System (EWS). It requires that the Company must remain liquidity assets to invest or any actions not lower than 100%. The company will use liquid assets to invest, it must not let this ratio be lower than the specified criteria.

Loss Preventive Measures due to the Need to Sell Assets in Unfavorable Market Conditions

The Company prevents loss due to the need to sell assets in unfavorable market conditions by diversification method to reduce concentration risk due to over investment in an asset. The method allows the Company for more options to sell investment assets in the unfavorable market conditions.

Proportion of investment assets as below;

1. Deposit money with a financial institution unlimited proportions by depositing money with a financial institution. Each income does not exceed 15% of the company's total investment assets.
2. Bonds that are issued, paid, accepted, rewarded, guaranteed by the Thai Government / Bank of Thailand / Ministry of Finance / Financial Institutions Development Fund, with unlimited.

3. Bonds that are issued, paid, accepted, rewarded, guaranteed by Financial Institutions, limited company, or organizations or state enterprise without a Ministry of Finance guarantee that the risk rating is not lower than the investment grade by credit rating agency. The total of investment must not over 60% of total investment assets of the company, and each of up to 10% of the Company's investment assets to each issuer.

4. Total of Equity instruments cannot exceed 30% of the Company's investment assets, and each of up to 5% of the Company's investment assets to each issuer.

5. Real estate mutual funds trust certificate of a real estate investment trust and infrastructure funds, The total cannot exceed 20 percent of the company's investment assets. Each person does not exceed 10 percent of the company's investment assets per fund.

Any other proportions shall be in accordance with the OIC's notification on "Investment in Other Businesses of Non-Life Insurance Company, 2013"

Million baht

Assets	2023		2022	
	Account Value	Appraised Value	Account Value	Appraised Value
Total Investment Assets	8,859	8,826	7,159	7,130
Total Liquid Assets	7,636	7,610	6,910	6,886
Total Liabilities	11,352	10,107	6,138	6,028
Insurance Liabilities	8,304	7,198	4,456	4,342

Note:

- Account value refers to assets and liabilities appraised by the Financial Reporting Standards.
- Appraised value refers to assets and liabilities appraised in accordance with the OIC's notification on valuation of assets and liabilities of non-life insurance companies with purposes to ensure the insurance company's financial security and the ability to fully pay the insured benefits.

4. Predictable risks that may affect the Company's financial position, reinsurance management, links of capital, underwriting risks, and insurance concentration risk

Process of loss forecast and risk exposure

The Company has a process of loss forecasting from the Loss Ratio analysis for overall and for each type of insurance of the Company for next year by comparing data of the previous year. The data is based on historical company statistics and market trends, based on the report of the actuaries. If it is found that the estimated losses increase from the previous year, the Company will identify the actual cause of the increase, and calculate the reserve fund and prepare a risk management plan to address any potential damage to avoid the concentration of disaster, especially natural disaster. And it will be reported to the Board of Directors and the Risk Management Committee for further consideration.

Criteria and policies for risks from insurance, reinsurance, or other risk transfers

The Company determines the criteria for taking or transferring risks in accordance with the terms, conditions, and policies of each line of business by using actuarial models to determine whether the risks are in the Risk Appetite, Risk Tolerance, or Retention Limits of the Company. It is also considering the potential impact of the insurance or transfer of such risk in order to comply with the capital management requirements that are appropriate to the nature, size and complexity of the business, as specified by the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC), and for the most effectiveness in the operation and risk management of the organization. The policies of each business line need to be revised and updated at least once a year.

Links of Capital, Underwriting Risks, and Insurance Concentration Risk

According to criteria for accepting or transferring risks and reinsurance limits, the Company is able to estimate the capital amount for the risk of loss reserve, risk of premium reserve, credit risk of reinsurance, and insurance concentration risk. All of the risks have an impact on Capital Required. The Company has determined the ratio of claims and operating expenses to earned premium, including conducting stress test to ensure that the Company is able to control the capital adequacy ratio to an acceptable level in accordance with the requirements of the OIC and the Company.

In addition, the Company has a policy to diversify the risk for not to accumulate or concentrate on a reinsurer or reinsurer group in accordance with the Company's risk management policy.

By managing and controlling the concentration and accumulation of risks both from direct insurance and reinsurance, the Company utilizes the method of management and control by setting the maximum liability of a reinsurer per reinsurance contract based on types of insurance, types of industry, geography, and types of product, such as fire insurance, property insurance/ all risk insurance , personal accident insurance, miscellaneous insurance, marine cargo insurance, engineering insurance, and motor insurance, etc.

The Company's Criteria for Selecting Reinsurers

The company provides a framework for managing reinsurance and effectiveness analysis of the past years in line with the business and risk profile, as well as considering criteria for selecting reinsurers as below;

1. Set Credit Rating for foreign reinsurance companies. Must not be lower than A- (S&P or equivalent) along with analysis of the financial statements, experience, and vision of that company.
2. Set the capital adequacy ratio (Capital Adequacy Ratio) at more than 140%, together with other important qualitative factors for domestic reinsurers

3. There must be a financial reporting system to consider the repayment period of each reinsurer which helps in liquidity management and follow up on outstanding claims
4. The company must check the list of reinsurers to see if they have been approved for trade partner registration according to the Munich Re Retro Security List or not.
5. There are provisions for reinsurance premium reservation and urgent claim recovery. There are the following requirements:
 - : The Property QSSP contract stipulates a 40% premium reserve and urgent claim collection when the claim value exceeds 5 million baht.
 - : The Marine QS contract stipulates a 25% premium reserve and urgent claim collection when the claim value exceeds 10 million baht.

Unit: million baht

Criteria	Amount
Reinsurance recoveries on technical reserves	1,061
Amount Due from Reinsurer	250
Deposits on reinsurance treaties	7

5. Value, Methods, and Assumptions in Assessing Insurance Liabilities

The Company presents the methods and assumptions in assessing insurance liabilities in the notes to the consolidated and the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 at <https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/งบการเงิน-ปี-2023-E.pdf> in page 49, Clause 18

Unit: million baht

	2023		2022	
	Account Value	Appraised Value	Account Value	Appraised Value
Insurance Liabilities				
- Premium Liabilities	4,453	3,808	2,724	2,373
Claim Liabilities	2,898	2,888	1,732	1,969

Note:

- Account Value refers to the value of insurance liabilities assessed in accordance with accounting standards to ensure investors or financial analyst to understand the economic value of a recognized insurance liability in accordance with accounting principles in Thailand, by which the value must be certified by a licensed auditor.
- Appraised value refers to the value of the insurance liabilities assessed in accordance with the OIC's notification on valuation of assets and liabilities of non-life insurance companies, to control financial security of insurance company and ensure that the company has an ability to fully pay the insured benefits to the Insured. The appraisal must be assessed by an actuary licensed by a registrar based on accepted actuarial principles. The assumptions used in the appraisal must be consistent with the actual experience, or in the event of insufficient data, it may be based on industry experience and tailored to the specific nature of the insurer's portfolio. The value must include Provision of Adverse Deviation (PAD) required by the OIC.

Remark: In some periods of financial reporting, the value of insurance liabilities may differ significantly between the account value and the appraised value due to different objectives and methods of valuation as described above. In case of using the information, user should study and understand the purpose of the valuation method of the insurance liabilities both thoroughly before deciding.

6. Investment of the Company

Policy and Objective

The Company aims to maximize return on investment under the appropriate risk of non-life insurance company, taking into account the balance between return on investment and liquidity under the investment framework and the guidelines of the Office of Insurance Commission (OIC).

Investment Process

The Company has an Investment and Asset Management Department under the Supervision of the Investment Committee. The department conducts its investment transactions of the Company. The Board of Directors will approve the annual investment policy and plan which are approved by the Investment Committee. It will consider the types of investment that the Company can make in accordance with the OIC's rules and regulations, the return on investment assets, and risk of investment. The Investment Department will then conduct the transactions and / or investments in accordance with approved investment policies and plans under the authorized authority and hedging measures. Results of investment are reported to the Investment Committee at least once a quarter. Results of investment risk management are reported to the Risk Management Committee at least once a quarter.

Assumptions and Investment Valuation Method

The Company evaluates valuation of investment assets by following methods.

1. Bond

1.1. Bond listed in Thailand with high liquidity is using the prices at the end of the valuation date published by the following agencies;

- Bond listed on the Thai Bond Market Association is using clean prices that are published by the Thai Bond Market Association or agencies certified by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- Bonds listed on bond market is using current bid prices that are published by the bond market.

1.2. If no price references in (1.1), other valuation methods shall be adopted according to the OIC's notification on "valuation of assets and liabilities of non-life insurance companies 2011".

2. Equity instruments

2.1. Last bid price as of the end of appraisal date that published by the Stock Exchange Market of Thailand shall be used for equity listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand which be traded on appraisal date

2.2. Latest bid price shall be used for the equity listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand which there is no trade on appraisal date but those price shall not exceed 15 working days backward

2.3. Either of fair valuation technique as notification of the Insurance Commission regarding Valuation of Assets and Liabilities for Non-Life Insurance B.E.2554 shall be used for the equity listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand which there is no trade within 15 working days backwards.

2.4. If the reference price cannot be determined according to 2.1-2.3, use a market value which has proven to be a reliable price technique, be used for real trading in the market, and be accepted by OIC

3. Investment Unit

3.1. Last bid price as of the end of appraisal date that published by the Stock Exchange Market of Thailand shall be used for investment unit listed in the Stock Exchange Market of Thailand

3.2. Investment unit, that is not traded in the stock market shall be valued by using NAV of mutual fund as of the end of appraisal date. If there is no NAV as of the end of appraisal date, use latest NAV before appraisal date

4. Other Investment Assets

4.1. Other assets than items in 1 to 3, valuation methods are according to methods of recognition and measurement in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or widely used and reliable techniques.

Unit : million baht

Investment Asset	Values as of 31 December			
	2023		2022	
	Account value	Appraised Value	Account value	Appraised Value
Deposits and certificates of deposit at financial institutes	962	962	3,512	3,512
Debt Securities (Bond, Debenture, Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Convertible Bond, Lottery)	6,235	6,207	2,697	2,673
Stock, excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates	928	924	248	244
Investment Unit	729	729	701	701
Loan, Car Rental, and Hire Purchase Asset	0	0	0	0
Warrants	0	0	0	0
Derivatives	0	0	0	0
Other investments	4	4	0	0
Total of Investment Assets	8,859	8,826	7,159	7,130

Note:

- Account value refers to assets and liabilities appraised by the Financial Reporting Standards.
- Appraised value refers to assets and liabilities appraised in accordance with the OIC's notification on valuation of assets and liabilities of non-life insurance companies with purposes to ensure the insurance company's financial security and the ability to fully pay the insured benefits.

7. Performance of the Company, Analysis Results and Related Ratios

In 2023, the company had a Gross Written Premium of 10,425 million baht, and compared to the year 2022 of 5,435 million baht, an increase of 4,990 million baht, representing 91.82%. There was a net earned premium in 2023 of 8,548 million baht and compared to the year 2022 in the amount of 3,472 million baht, an increase of 5,077 million baht, representing 146.23%, with investment income and other income in the year

2023 in the amount of 209 million baht and compared to the year 2022 in the amount of 104 million baht, an increase of 106 million baht, representing 101.74% and having a net profit in 2023 of 461 million baht and compared to the year 2022 of net loss 152 million baht, a decrease of 614 million baht, representing 402.90%.

Considering overall, the total revenue in 2023 increased when compared to 2022, due to the development of new policy issuance channels using technology to help develop and have more agents/brokers causing the company to have a net profit(loss) and return on equity less than the previous year 2022.

Unit: million baht

Item	2023	2022
Gross Written Premium	10,425	5,435
Net Earned Premium	8,548	3,472
Investment Income and Other Income	209	104
Net Profit (loss)	461	-152

Major Financial Ratios (%)

Ratio	2023	2022
Loss Ratio	58%	66%
Expenses Ratio	48%	42%
Combined Ratio	106%	108%
Liquidity ratio	296%	404%
Return on Equity	11%	-6%

8. Capital Adequacy of the Company

Policy and Objective

The Company maintains the Capital Required higher than as required by the OIC in order to assure for the ability of claim paying as the first priority to the insured, especially for the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) as an indicator of the company's financial stability and effectiveness.

Capital Management Process

The Company aims to maintain capital adequacy ratio higher than as required by the OIC. Thus, there is a capital management for capital available and capital required in the right proportion. The Company has high capital according to high assets over liabilities. Moreover, the Company has a strict risk management on risk-based capital in order to maintain the capital required, which has also impacted the CAR to be in the targeted proportion.

In addition to stress test as required by the OIC for the negative situations that affect to the CAR, the Company still has a higher ratio than the OIC's requirement. The Company has set a policy to maintain its financial position and to provide sufficient liquidity to cope with the crisis, such as major floods and reinsurer downgrading.

Unit: million baht

Item	As of 31 December	
	2023	2022
Total Asset	13,996	10,492
Total Liabilities	10,107	6,028
- Insurance Liabilities	8,120	5,238
- Other Liabilities	1,987	790
Equity	3,889	4,464
Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio to Capital Required (%)	184.83	223.31
Tier 1 capital ratio to capital (%)	184.83	223.31
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	229.68	306.56
Capital Available	2,229	1,862
Capital Required	970	608

Note:

- According to Notification of the Insurance Commission regarding Classification and Types of Capital, and the Rules, Procedures, and Conditions for Valuation of Capital of a Non-Life Insurance Company, the Registrar may prescribe necessary measures to supervise the companies whose capital adequacy ratio is lower than supervisory CAR as specified in the notification
- The above items are valued by using the value according to the Notification of the Insurance Commission regarding the Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of Non-life Insurance Companies and the Notification of the Insurance Commission regarding Classification and Types of Capital , and the Rules, Procedures, and Conditions for Valuation of Capital of a Non-life Insurance Company.

9. The financial statements and notes to the financial statements for the preceding calendar year with auditor's review and comment.

The Company presents its financial statements and notes to the financial statements for the preceding calendar year (2023) that have been reviewed and commented by auditors at:

<https://www.ergo.co.th/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/งบการเงิน-ปี-2023-E.pdf>
