AXA INSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2014



AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of AXA Insurance Public Company Limited

I have audited the financial statements of AXA Insurance Public Company Limited, which comprise statements of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AXA Insurance Public Company Limited as at 31 December 2014, and its results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards.

Anothai Leekitwattana

Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) No. 3442

PricewaterhouseCoopers ABAS Ltd.

Bangkok

26 March 2015

As at 31 December 2014

	Notes	31 December 2014 Baht	31 December 2013 Baht	1 January 2013 Baht
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	652,854,017	1,108,265,456	610,632,568
Accrued investment income, net		21,083,247	10,895,599	10,089,692
Premium receivable, net	6	520,792,049	438,439,963	374,316,361
Reinsurance assets, net	7, 25	1,777,870,497	2,335,091,781	4,779,764,579
Investment	8			
Investment in securities				
Available-for-sale		2,449,265,423	2,600,662,814	2,264,102,899
Held-to-maturity		556,100,000	-	-
General investments, net		281,817	436,818	436,818
Premises and equipment, net	9	97,974,090	84,793,049	70,921,851
Intangible assets, net	10	21,529,039	19,111,373	27,261,956
Deferred acquisition cost		180,691,250	176,633,431	142,026,836
Deferred tax assets	11	323,362,653	406,167,571	368,494,643
Other assets	12, 25	47,767,281	56,567,358	66,367,410
Total assets		6,649,571,363	7,237,065,213	8,714,415,613

Way Public Company Limited บมจ. แอกซ่า ประกันกัย

Date 9 April 2015

As at 31 December 2014

	Notes	31 December 2014 Baht	31 December 2013 Baht	1 January 2013 Baht
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Liabilities				
Income tax payable		-	99,151,913	46,642,084
Due to reinsurers	13, 25	473,260,633	584,983,370	626,641,509
Insurance liabilities				
Loss reserves and outstanding claims	14	2,601,676,948	3,377,333,447	5,509,334,175
Unearned premium reserve	15	1,591,626,919	1,532,382,480	1,337,307,220
Employee benefit obligation	16	66,120,010	63,999,434	49,693,827
Accrued expenses		73,331,550	74,815,573	48,361,788
Commission payable		58,970,236	54,152,961	52,986,443
Other liabilities	25	70,088,053	64,165,803	55,485,718
Total liabilities		4,935,074,349	5,850,984,981	7,726,452,764
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital				
Registered				
28,126,421 ordinary shares				
of par Baht 100 each		2,812,642,100	2,812,642,100	2,812,642,100
Issued and paid-up				
28,126,421 ordinary shares				
of par Baht 100 each	20	2,812,642,100	2,812,642,100	2,812,642,100
Discount on paid-up capital	20	(1,068,106,516)	(1,068,106,516)	(1,068,106,516)
Retained earnings (Deficits)				
Appropriated				
Legal reserve	19	24,568,500	24,568,500	24,568,500
Unappropriated		(60,104,782)	(387,361,193)	(784,327,251)
Unrealised gains on the changes				
in value of investments	17	5,497,712	4,337,341	3,186,016
Total shareholders' equity		1,714,497,014	1,386,080,232	987,962,849
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		6,649,571,363	7,237,065,213	8,714,415,613
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	Notes	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Revenues			
Net premium earned Commission and brokerage fee	25 25	2,426,887,922 123,503,038	2,233,758,804 121,971,055
Total revenues	_	2,550,390,960	2,355,729,859
Expenses			
Underwriting expenses Claim expenses			
Loss and loss adjustment expenses	25	1,184,350,871	949,311,704
Commissions and brokerages expenses	25	441,379,908	417,500,206
Other underwriting expenses		119,652,215	84,512,020
Operating expenses	21, 25	454,386,151	480,639,167
Total underwriting expenses	-	2,199,769,145	1,931,963,097
Underwriting income		350,621,815	423,766,762
Net investment income		78,348,316	95,364,630
Gains on investments		199,400	259,461
Other income	-	2,330,238	224,484
Operating profit		431,499,769	519,615,337
Contribution to Office of Insurance Commission		8,313,757	8,301,388
Contribution to Non-Life Guarantee Fund		7,813,757	7,801,388
Contribution to Road Victims Protection Fund		5,601,020	6,605,672
Profit before income taxes		409,771,235	496,906,889
Income taxes charge	23	(82,514,824)	(99,940,831)
Profit for the year		327,256,411	396,966,058
Other comprehensive income			
Gains on changes in fair value of investment	18	1,450,465	1,439,156
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	18	(290,094)	(287,831)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	•	1,160,371	1,151,325
Total comprehensive income for the year		328,416,782	398,117,383
Earnings per share Basic earnings per share (Baht) AXA Insurance Public Company Limited	24	11.64	14.11
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	Issued and paid-up share capital Baht	Share discount Baht	Legal	nings (Deficits) Unappropriated Baht	Unrealised gains on the change in value of investment Baht	Total Baht
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2014 Comprehensive income for the year	2,812,642,100	(1,068,106,516)	24,568,500	(387,361,193) 327,256,411	4,337,341 1,160,371	1,386,080,232 328,416,782
Closing balance as at 31 December 2014	2,812,642,100	(1,068,106,516)	24,568,500	(60,104,782)	5,497,712	1,714,497,014

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	Issued		Retained earn	ings (Deficits)	Unrealised gains on the	
	and paid-up share capital	Share premium (Discount)	Legal	Unappropriated	change in value of investment	Total
	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht	Baht
Beginning balance as at 1 January 2013	2,812,642,100	(1,068,106,516)	24,568,500	(784,327,251)	3,186,016	987,962,849
Comprehensive income for the year			-	396,966,058	1,151,325	398,117,383
Closing balance as at 31 December 2013	2,812,642,100	(1,068,106,516)	24,568,500	(387,361,193)	4,337,341	1,386,080,232





	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Cash provided from (used in) operating activities		
Written premium received from direct insurance	3,046,728,306	3,054,115,734
Cash received (paid) for reinsurance	(293,033,453)	3,084,441,447
Losses paid from direct insurance	(1,646,788,916)	(4,212,187,598)
Claim handling expenses paid from direct insurance	(51,816,072)	(102,854,912)
Commission and brokerage paid for direct insurance	(423,638,863)	(434,849,368)
Other underwriting expenses	(119,652,215)	(84,512,020)
Investment income received	38,049,475	32,536,947
Other income received	2,058,728	5,139,616
Other expenses paid	(199,493)	(5,447,618)
Operating expenses paid	(475,345,921)	(464,799,072)
Income tax paid	(111,293,794)	(66,439,232)
Net cash provided from (used in) operating activities	(34,932,218)	805,143,924
Cash provide from (used in) investing activities Cash provided from Investment in securities Equipment	4,598,582,071 477,920	5,041,716,775 817,207
Cash provided from investing activities	4,599,059,991	5,042,533,982
Cash used in		
Investment in securities	(4,971,368,621)	(5,314,509,019)
Equipment and computer software	(48,170,591)	(35,535,999)
Cash used in investing activities	(5,019,539,212)	(5,350,045,018)
Net cash used in operating activities	(420,479,221)	(307,511,036)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(455,411,439)	497,632,888
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,108,265,456	610,632,568
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	652,854,017	1,108,265,456



1 General information

AXA Insurance Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The address of its registered office is as follows:

23rd Floor, Lumpini Tower, 1168/67 Rama 4 Road, Sathorn, Bangkok.

The principal business operation of the Company is general insurance. The Company operates only in Thailand.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2015.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Generally Accepted Accounting Principles under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543, being those Thai Accounting Standards issued under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547. In addition, the financial statements presentation are based on the formats of financial statements attached in an Office of Insurance Commission's Notification "Principle, methodology, condition and timing for preparation, submission and reporting of financial statements and operation performance for non-life insurance company (No. 4) dated on 31 July 2013 which follows the format of the previous notification dated 27 May 2010 ('OIC Notification').

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Thai generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

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





2.1 Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

Contain items of prior years have been reclassified to be in conformity with the presentation of current year.

The impact of reclassification to the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013 is as follow:

	Previously stated Baht	Increase Baht	Reclassified Baht
Statements of Financial Position as at 1 January 2013 Reinsurance assets, net	4,672,562,236	107,202,343	4,779,764,579
Liabilities Due to reinsurers	519,439,166	107,202,343	626,641,509
Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2013 Reinsurance assets, net	2,227,889,438	107,202,343	2,335,091,781
Liabilities Due to reinsurers	477,781,027	107,202,343	584,983,370

2.2 New financial reporting standards and revised financial reporting standards

2.2.1 Revised accounting standards which are effective on 1 January 2014 and are relevant to the Company:

TAS 1 (revised 2012)	Presentation of financial statements
TAS 7 (revised 2012)	Statement of cash flows
TAS 19 (revised 2012)	Employee benefits
TAS 34 (revised 2012)	Interim financial reporting

TAS 1 (revised 2012) clarifies that conversion features that are at the holder's discretion do not impact the classification of the liability component of the convertible instrument. TAS 1 also explains that, for each component of equity, an entity may present the breakdown of other comprehensive income either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. This standard has no impact to the Company.

TAS 7 (revised 2012) clarifies that only expenditures that result in a recognised asset in the statement of financial position are eligible for classification as investing activities. This standard has no impact to the Company.

TAS 19 (revised 2012) deletes the transition provisions of the current TAS 19. This standard has no impact to the Company.

TAS 34 (revised 2012) emphasises the existing disclosure principles for significant event and transactions. Additional requirements cover disclosure of changes in fair value measurements (if significant), and the need to update relevant information from the most recent annual report. This standard has no impact to the Company.

- 2.2 New financial reporting standards and revised financial reporting standards (Cont'd)
 - 2.2.2 New financial reporting standards and revised accounting standards, revised financial reporting standards are effective on 1 January 2015. These standards are not early adopted:
 - a) Financial reporting standards, which have significant changes in contents and key principles and are relevant to the Company:

TAS 1 (revised 2014)

Presentation of Financial Statements

TAS 19 (revised 2014)

Employee benefits

TFRS 13

Fair value measurement

TAS 1 (revised 2014), the main change is that a requirement for entities to group items presented in 'other comprehensive income' (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). The amendments do not address which items are presented in OCI. This standard has no significant impact to the Company.

TAS 19 (revised 2014), the key changes are (a) actuarial gains and losses are renamed 'remeasurements' and will be recognised immediately in 'other comprehensive income' (OCI). Actuarial gains and losses will no longer be deferred using the corridor approach or recognised in profit or loss; and (b) past-service costs will be recognised in the period of a plan amendment; unvested benefits will no longer be spread over a future-service period. The Company is in process to assess the full impact of the amendments.

TFRS 13 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across TFRSs. The Company is in process to assess the full impact of the amendments.

b) Financial reporting standards with minor changes

There are 41 financial reporting standards with minor changes which the Company assesses that do not have impact to the Company.





2.2 New financial reporting standards and revised financial reporting standards (Cont'd)

2.2.3 New financial reporting standard which is effective on 1 January 2016 which are relevant to the Company and are not early adopted as follows:

TFRS4 (revised 2014)

Insurance contracts

TFRS 4 applies to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an entity issues and to reinsurance contracts that it holds. The standard exempts an insurer temporarily from some requirements of other standards, including the requirement to consider the Framework in selecting accounting policies for insurance contracts. However, the standard (a) prohibits provision for possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the end of the reporting period; (b) requires a test for the adequacy of recognised insurance liabilities and an impairment test for reinsurance assets; (c) requires an insurer to keep insurance liabilities in its statement of financial position until they are discharged or cancelled, or expired; and (d) to present insurance liabilities without offsetting them against related reinsurance assets. The management is currently assessing the impact of TFRS 4.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held at call at financial institutions and short-term highly liquid investment with maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date.

2.4 Premium receivable

Premium receivable is carried at anticipated realisable value. An estimate is made for doubtful accounts based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

The Company makes allowance for doubtful accounts based on past experiences of uncollectable and long past due accounts.

2.5 Reinsurance transactions

Transactions relating to reinsurance assumed and ceded are accounted and presented for in the statements of financial position and comprehensive income in a similar way to direct insurance business transactions.

The reinsurance transactions in statements of financial position shall be presented net when these contracts meet setoff requirements in contractual clauses.

The allowance for reinsurance asset impairment is recognised when the objective evidences in related to credit risks of reinsurer incurred before closing date.

2.6 Investment in securities

Investments are classified into the following categories: held-to-maturity investment, available-for-sale investment and general investments. The classification is dependent on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of the purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis.

Investments with fixed maturity that the management has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity.

Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to liquidity needs or changes in interest rates, are classified as available-for-sale.

Investments in non-marketable equity securities are classified as general investments.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the investments. Cost of investment includes transaction costs.

Available-for-sale investments are subsequently carried at fair value. The fair value of investments is based on quoted bid price at the close of business on the statement of financial position date by reference to the Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Thai Bond Dealing Centre. The unrealised gains and losses of available for sale investments are recognised in equity.

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

General investments are carried at cost less impairment.

A test for impairment is carried out when there is a factor indicating that an investment might be impaired. If the carrying value of the investment is higher than its recoverable amount, impairment loss is charged to the statements of comprehensive income.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statements of comprehensive income. When disposing of part of the Company's holding of a particular investment in debt or equity securities, the carrying amount of the disposed part is determined by the weighted average carrying amount of the total holding of the investment.



2.7 Premises and equipment

All premises and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost is measured by the cash or cash equivalent price of obtaining the asset and bringing it to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. All assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life as follows:

Building	20 years
Office furniture and equipment	3 - 5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statements of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the assets when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'Other (losses)/gains - net' in profit or loss.

2.8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are software cost which is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and is amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 3 - 4 years.

2.9 Impairment of assets

Assets except for reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.



2.10 Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

2.11 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in statements of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising from differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The temporary differences arise from allowance for doubtful accounts, unearned premium reserve, loss reserve and outstanding claims, provision for impairment of investments, depreciation on computers, provision for retirement benefits, accrued expenses, deferred acquisition cost and unrealised gains (losses) on investments.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

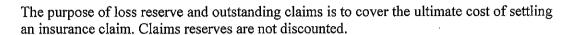
Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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



2.12 Insurance liabilities

Loss reserve and outstanding claims



The loss reserve and outstanding claims include the claims incurred and reported, claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) as well as claim handling costs and unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE). IBNR are based on historical claims data, current trends, and actual payment patterns for all insurance business lines or anything else that could impact amounts to be paid in accordance with actuarial technique.

Unearned premium reserve

Unearned premium reserve (UPR) represents the prorated portion of written premiums less reinsurance ceded that relates to unexpired risks. It is calculated on the following basis:

Fire, marine, motor, miscellaneous and travel accident (coverage period more than 6 months) - Daily pro-rata basis (1/365th basis)

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Marine cargo - single trip

- Net premium written for the coverage period

Travel accident (coverage period less than 6 months)

- Net premium written for the coverage period

Unexpired risk reserve and premium deficiency reserve

Unexpired risk reserve (URR) represents future insurance cost after reinsurance transaction of the related unexpired risks. The Company recognise premium deficiency reserve when the URR is higher than UPR.

2.13 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company has established a provident fund which is a defined contribution plan, and the assets of the provident fund are held separately from those of the Company in funds independently administered by a fund manager who is authorised by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The provident fund is funded by payments from employees and by the Company. Contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statements of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

Defined benefit plans

The Company provides for post employment benefits called severance benefit, payable to employees under the Thai Labour Law. The amounts payable in the future depend on the salary and years of service of the respective employees.

The liability in respect of employee benefits is measured, using the projected unit credit method which is calculated in accordance with the actuarial technique. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated contingent future cash flows using the yield on government bonds which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. The estimated future cash flows shall reflect employee salaries, turnover rate, mortality, length of service and other factors. Actuarial gain or loss for defined benefit plan is recognised in the statements of comprehensive income.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions except for insurance transactions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.15 Recognition of revenues and expenses

Premium income is recognised as revenue on the effective date of the related insurance policies net of reinsurance ceded and change in unearned premium reserve.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is accounted for on the declaration date.

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Loss and loss adjustment expenses are recorded in the accounts upon receipt of claim advice, including change in claim incurred but not reported as of the statements of financial position date.

Acquisition costs, such as commissions and brokerage, are deferred in recognition that they represent a future benefit. Deferred acquisition cost is calculated on the same basis as unearned premium reserve.

All other expenses are recorded on the accrual basis.

2.16 Foreign currency transactions

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.



2.17 Financial instruments

Financial assets carried on the statements in financial position include cash and cash equivalents, accrued income on investments, premium receivables, investment in securities, and certain balances of other assets. Financial liabilities carried on the statements in financial position are certain balances of other liabilities.

3 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

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

3.1 Impairment of premium receivable

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect impairment of premium due and uncollected relating to estimated losses that may be incurred in collection of the premium due. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on collection experience and a review of current status of the premium due as at the statement of financial position date.

3.2 Impairment on reinsurance assets

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

3.3 Premises and equipment and intangible assets

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

3.4 Deferred tax

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



3 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements (Cont'd)

3.5 Loss reserves and outstanding claims

Throughout the course of the financial year, management regularly re-assesses claims and related provisions both on an individual and class basis, based on independent surveyor advice and reports, other available information and management's own assessment.

3.6 Employee benefit

The Company has a commitment on post-retirement benefits to employees. Employee benefit liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position is determined on an estimation basis utilising various assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the cost for employee benefits include the rate of salary inflation and employee turnover. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the cost recorded for employee benefits. On an annual basis the Company determines the appropriate assumptions, which represents the provision expected to be required to settle the employee benefits.

4 Capital risk management

The objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain solvency capital as required by the Office of Insurance Commission.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Cash on hand		213,086	218,086
Cheque on hand		912,706	468,227
Bank deposits held at call		719,477,980	205,667,756
Short-term investment with maturity			
less than 3 months from the acquisition		488,350,245	901,911,387
Total cash, deposits and investments Less Deposits at financial institution with		1,208,954,017	1,108,265,456
maturity over 3 months from the acquisition	8	(556,100,000)	-
Cash and cash equivalents		652,854,017	1,108,265,456



6 Premium receivable, net

The balances of premium receivable were aged as follows:

	2014					201	.3	
		From				From		
	From insurer Baht	agency and broker Baht	From reinsurer Baht	Total Baht	From insurer Baht	agency and broker Baht	From reinsurer Baht	Total
Undue	36,320,025	388,428,160	10,218,720	434,966,905	29,937,769	283,293,763	7,401,481	320,633,013
Overdue								
Less than 30 days	22,139,396	21,141,280	394,115	43,674,791	18,014,683	37,972,336	(1,681,936)	54,305,083
30 - 60 days	867,390	7,753,306	204,176	8,824,872	842,499	18,143,609	277,095	19,263,203
60 - 90 days	477,095	5,033,996	4,890	5,515,981	217,430	19,423,207	171,352	19,811,989
90 days - 1 year	322,400	30,973,873	514,861	31,811,134	225,818	24,347,533	2,908,845	27,482,196
More than 1 year	21,969	2,111,585	3,163	2,136,717	228,783	4,168,616	17,433	4,414,832
Total premium receivable Less Allowance for doubtful	60,148,275	455,442,200	11,339,925	526,930,400	49,466,982	387,349,064	9,094,270	445,910,316
accounts	(99,493)	(5,890,851)	(148,007)	(6,138,351)	(358,630)	(7,094,290)	(17,433)	(7,470,353)
Premium receivable, net	60,048,782	449,551,349	11,191,918	520,792,049	49,108,352	380,254,774	9,076,837	438,439,963



7 Reinsurance assets, net

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Due from reinsurance, net Insurance reserve to be called from reinsurance companies	33,212,420 1,744,658,077	550,830,615 1,784,261,166
Reinsurance assets, net	1,777,870,497	2,335,091,781
Due from reinsurance aged based on due date is as follows:		
	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Undue Overdue	7,384,689	241,566,748
Less than 12 months	22,002,414	329,965,316
1 - 2 years	2,976,742	156,792,930
More than 2 years	848,575	109,826,749
	33,212,420	838,151,743
Less due to reinsurer with setoff arrangement		(287,321,128)

8 Investments in securities

Due from reinsurers, net

8.1 Available-for-sale investments

			2014		
	Cost Baht	Unrealised gains Baht	Unrealised losses Baht	Fair value Baht	Investments in securities per total assets %
Government securities					
Thai government bonds Treasury bills	1,513,330,836 887,679,858	7,096,045 38,528	(786,678) (1,884)	1,519,640,203 887,716,502	22.9
Total government securities	2,401,010,694	7,134,573	(788,562)	2,407,356,705	36.2
Private enterprises securities					
Corporate debentures Unit trust	41,399,690 5,396	464,294 39,338	-	41,863,984 44,734	0.6
Total private enterprises securities	41,405,086	503,632		41,908,718	0.6
Total available-for-sale	2,442,415,780	7,638,205	(788,562)	2,449,265,423	36.8



20

550,830,615

33,212,420

8 Investments in securities (Cont'd)

8.1 Available-for-sale investments (Cont'd)

			2013		
	Cost Baht	Unrealised gains Baht	Unrealised losses Baht	Fair value Baht	Investments in securities per total assets %
Government securities Thai government bonds Treasury bills	1,108,926,702 1,438,844,114	4,581,138 670,432	-	1,113,507,840 1,439,514,546	15.6 20.2
Total government securities	2,547,770,816	5,251,570		2,553,022,386	35.8
Private enterprises securities Corporate debentures Unit trust	47,516,804 5,396	111,618 6,610	<u>-</u>	47,628,422 12,006	0.7
Total private enterprises securities	47,522,200	118,228	-	47,640,428	0.7
Total available-for-sale	2,595,293,016	5,369,798	-	2,600,662,814	36.5

8.2 Held-to-maturity investments

		2014		201	13
	Note	Amortised cost Baht	Investments in securities per total assets %	Amortised cost Baht	Investments in securities per total assets %
Private enterprises securities					
Deposits at financial institutions with maturity over 3 months					
from the acquisition	5	556,100,000	8.3	-	-
Promissory notes - bills of exchange		17,519,400	0.3	17,519,400	0.2
Total <u>Less</u> Impairment charge		573,619,400 (17,519,400)		17,519,400 (17,519,400)	
Total held-to-maturity investments, net		556,100,000		_	



8 Investments in securities (Cont'd)

8.3 General investments

	20	14	2013	
	Amortised cost Baht	Investments in securities per total assets %	Amortised cost Baht	Investments in securities per total assets %
Non-marketable equity securities <u>Less</u> Impairment charge	891,069 (609,252)	0.01	1,046,070 (609,252)	0.01
Total general investments, net	281,817	,	436,818	



8 Investments in securities (Cont'd)

AM Insurance
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2014

8.4 The maturity of debt securities

2013

	Maturing within (years)		Total	Maturing within (years)		Total	
	1	1-5	Baht	1	1 - 5	Baht	
Available-for-sale investments Government securities							
Thai government bonds Treasury bills	840,250,074 887,679,858	673,080,762	1,513,330,836 887,679,858	679,787,671 1,438,844,114	429,139,031	1,108,926,702 1,438,844,114	
Total <u>Add</u> Unrealised gains	1,727,929,932 229,452	673,080,762 6,116,559	2,401,010,694 6,346,011	2,118,631,785 2,582,134	429,139,031 2,669,436	2,547,770,816 5,251,570	
Total government securities	1,728,159,384	679,197,321	2,407,356,705	2,121,213,919	431,808,467	2,553,022,386	
Private enterprise securities Corporate debentures Add Unrealised gains	6,624,832 25,204	34,774,858 439,090	41,399,690 464,294	40,641,067 89,960	6,875,737 21,658	47,516,804 111,618	
Total private enterprise securities	6,650,036	35,213,948	41,863,984	40,731,027	6,897,395	47,628,422	
Total available-for-sale investments	1,734,809,420	714,411,269	2,449,220,689	2,161,944,946	438,705,862	2,600,650,808	
Held-to-maturity investments Private enterprises securities Deposits at financial institutions with maturity over 3 months from the acquisition Promissory notes - bills of exchange Less Impairment charge	486,100,000 17,519,400 (17,519,400)	70,000,000 - -	556,100,000 17,519,400 (17,519,400)	17,519,400 (17,519,400)	- - -	- 17,519,400 (17,519,400)	
Total held-to-maturity investments, net	486,100,000	70,000,000	556,100,000	-	-	-	
Total investment in debt securities, net	2,220,909,420	784,411,269	3,005,320,689	2,161,944,946	438,705,862	2,600,650,808	

As at 31 December 2014, the government bonds and deposits at financial institutions with maturity over 3 months from issuance at par value amounting to Baht 21,900,000 were placed as bail bonds (2013: Baht 155,150,000).

9 Property and equipment, net

20	1	4
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					2014				
		Co	st			Accumulated	depreciation	****	
	Opening Baht	Addition/ Transfer Baht	Disposal/ Transfer out /write off Baht	Ending Baht	Opening Baht	Depreciation Baht	Disposal/ Transfer out /write off Baht	Ending Baht	Net property and equipment Baht
Condo - office Office furniture and equipment Motor vehicles Assets under installation	54,347,560 153,322,244 6,982,500 6,669,586	37,719,500 - 13,957,211	(6,722,641) (1,217,000) (15,080,457)	54,347,560 184,319,103 5,765,500 5,546,340	(34,125,132) (96,177,571) (6,226,138)	(22,858,501) (549,796)	6,715,727 1,216,998	(34,125,132) (112,320,345) (5,558,936)	20,222,428 71,998,758 206,564 5,546,340
Total	221,321,890	51,676,711	(23,020,098)	249,978,503	(136,528,841)	(23,408,297)	7,932,725	(152,004,413)	97,974,090
	•								
		Co			2013	Accumulated	depreciation		
	Opening Baht	Addition/ Transfer Baht	Disposal/ Transfer out /write off Baht	Ending Baht	Opening Baht	Accumulated Depreciation Baht	depreciation Disposal/ Transfer out /write off Baht		Net property and equipment Baht
Condo - office Office furniture and equipment Motor vehicles Assets under installation		Addition/ Transfer	Disposal/ Transfer out /write off	_	Opening	Depreciation	Disposal/ Transfer out /write off		property and equipment





10 Intangible assets, net

	Computer software Baht	Assets under installation Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2014			05.050.054
Cost <u>Less</u> Accumulated amortisation	89,988,015 (76,241,501)	5,364,859	95,352,874 (76,241,501)
Net book amount	13,746,514	5,364,859	19,111,373
For the year ended 31 December 2014			
Opening net book amount	13,746,514	5,364,859	19,111,373
Addition during the year	5,087,872	9,474,089	14,561,961
Transfer during the year	-	(2,987,625)	(2,987,625)
Amortisation charge	(9,156,670)		(9,156,670)
Closing net book amount	9,677,716	11,851,323	21,529,039
At 31 December 2014			
Cost	95,075,887	11,851,323	106,927,210
Less Accumulated amortisation	(85,398,171)		(85,398,171)
Net book amount	9,677,716	11,851,323	21,529,039

11 Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is calculated based on the timing of deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled applying the tax rate as follow.

	Applicable tax rate
2012	23%
2013 and 2014	20%
2015 onward	20%-

The applicable tax rate in 2012 to 2014 and 2015 is based on the Royal Decree No. 530 and No. 577, respectively which reduce the corporate income tax rate and announced as new enacted tax rate to be applied in 2012 to 2014 and 2015.

The applicable tax rate for 2015 onward is based the Federation of Accounting Professions's clarification on 12 January 2012 on the applicable tax rate for deferred tax under the Thai Accounting Framework.



11 Deferred income tax (Cont'd)

The movements on the deferred income tax for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Beginning balance Charged to the statements of comprehensive income (Note 23) Deferred income tax from unrealised gains on investments	406,167,571 (82,514,824)	368,494,643 37,960,759
in shareholders' equity (Note 18)	(290,094)	(287,831)
Ending balance	323,362,653	406,167,571
The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is a	s follows:	
	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	217,101,688	382,070,559
Deferred tax asset to be recovered after 12 months	144,454,653	60,508,033
	361,556,341	442,578,592
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	36,882,558	35,872,806
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after 12 months	1,311,130	538,215
	38,193,688	36,411,021
Deferred tax assets, net	323,362,653	406,167,571
The deferred tax adjusted to equity for the years ended 31 December	r 2014 and 2013 a	re as follows:
	2014	2013
	Baht	Baht
Unrealised gains on investments		
in shareholders' equity	(200.004)	(0.07, 0.21)
- Available-for-sale investments	(290,094)	(287,831)



11 Deferred income tax (Cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities presented in statements of financial position and changes in deferred tax for the year ended 31 December 2014 arises from the following items:

	31 December 2014 Baht	Transaction in statements of comprehensive income Baht	Transaction in statements of shareholders' equity Baht	31 December 2013 Baht
Deferred tax assets				
- Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,227,670	(266,401)	-	1,494,071
- Unearned premium reserve	66,481,320	8,473,479	-	58,007,841
- Loss reserve and outstanding claims - Provision for impairment	225,919,648	(145,682,819)	-	371,602,467
of investments	3,625,731		-	3,625,731
- Depreciation for computers	1,235,958	269,886	-	966,072
- Provision for retirement benefits	4,258,044	566,382	-	3,691,662
- Accrued expenses	3,058,620	(132,128)	-	3,190,748
-Loss carry forward	55,749,350	55,749,350		
	361,556,341	(81,022,251)		442,578,592
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Deferred acquisition cost	36,819,259	1,492,573	-	35,326,686
- Unrealised gains on investments	1,374,429		290,094	1,084,335
	38,193,688	1,492,573	290,094	36,411,021
Deferred income tax, net	323,362,653			406,167,571



12	Other assets		
		2014 Baht	2013 Baht
	Income tax receivable and undue valued added tax	31,806,049	38,638,775
	Prepaid expenses and refundable deposits	12,141,699	13,120,550
	Amount due from related companies	466,057	576,708
	Others	3,353,476	4,231,325
	Other assets	47,767,281	56,567,358
13	Due to reinsurers		
		2014	2013
		Baht	Baht
	Reinsurance premium payable	99,927,448	155,340,288
	Fund withheld	216,554,408	171,826,252
	Reinsurance payable - other	156,778,777	257,816,830
	Due to reinsurers	473,260,633	584,983,370
14	Loss reserves and outstanding claims		
	Lood reserves and sustaining staining	2014	2013
		Baht	Baht
	Beginning balance	3,377,333,447	5,509,334,175
	Loss and loss adjustment expenses during the year	2,2 , 1,2 - 2, 1 1 1	-,,,
	- Incurred but not reported	163,004,365	(78,250,562)
	- Incurred but not agreed	1,954,071,480	1,428,487,965
	Changes in loss and loss adjustment expenses		
	in previous accident year	(752,386,697)	1,089,133,758
	Loss and loss adjustment expenses paid during the year	(2,140,345,647)	(4,571,371,889)
		2,601,676,948	3,377,333,447

15.1 Unearned premium reserve

Premium reserve

15

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Beginning balance	1,532,382,480	1,337,307,220
Premium written for the year	3,218,654,412	3,170,153,185
Premium earned for the year	(3,159,409,973)	(2,975,077,925)
Closing balance	1,591,626,919	1,532,382,480



15 Premium reserve (Cont'd)

15.2 Unexpired risk reserve

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Beginning balance	662,224,961	835,897,655
Loss incurred during the year	891,650,116	737,858,815
Risk expired during the year	(719,778,572)	(911,531,509)
Closing balance	834,096,505	662,224,961

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, there was no premium deficiency reserve made.

16 Employee benefit obligation

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Short-term employee benefits Post-employee benefit	44,829,788 21,290,222	45,541,123 18,458,311
r ost-employee benefit	66,120,010	63,999,434
	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Actuarial gains (losses) recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period	(380,788)	6,704,376
Cumulative actuarial gains recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	12,307,418	12,688,206

Post-employment benefit expenses which are recognised in the statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Current service costs Actuarial (gains) losses Interest costs	1,749,707 380,788 701,416	7,506,884 (6,704,376) 1,017,159
Total	2,831,911	1,819,667



16 Employee benefit obligation (Cont'd)

Movements of the provision for employee benefits are as follows:

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Beginning balance	18,458,311	22,503,527
Current service costs	1,749,707	7,506,884
Actuarial (gains) losses	380,788	(6,704,376)
Interest costs	701,416	1,017,159
<u>Less</u> Benefits paid		(5,864,883)
Ending balance	21,290,222	18,458,311
The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:		

2014

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	2014	2013
Discount rate	3.8%	4.52%
Salary increase rate	5.00%	5.00%
Average turnover rate	5.00% - 18.00%	5.00% - 15.00%
Retirement age	55 or 60 years	55 or 60 years

17 Unrealised gains (losses) on investments

Movements of unrealised gains (losses) on investments for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

		2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Opening bal Add/(Less)	ance Changes in fair values of investments Changes in deferred tax liabilities (Note 11)	4,337,341 1,450,465 (290,094)	3,186,016 1,439,156 (287,831)
Closing bala	ance	5,497,712	4,337,341

18 Effective tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income

	2014		2013			
	Amount before tax Baht	Income tax Baht	Amount after tax Baht	Amount before tax Baht	Income tax Baht	Amount after tax Baht
Gains (losses) in changes in value of investment	1,450,465	(290,094)	1,160,371	1,439,156	(287,831)	1,151,325
Total	1,450,465	(290,094)	1,160,371	1,439,156	(287,831)	1,151,325



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19 Legal reserve

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Opening balance Addition during the year	24,568,500	24,568,500
Closing balance	24,568,500	24,568,500

Under the Public Limited Company Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside a legal reserve at least 5% of its net profit after accumulated deficit brought forward (if any) until the reserve is not less than 10% of the registered capital. The reserve is non-distributable.

20 Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares Shares	Ordinary shares Baht	Share discount Baht	Total Baht
At 1 January 2013 Issue of shares	28,126,421 	2,812,642,100	(1,068,106,516)	1,744,535,584
At 31 December 2013 Issue of shares	28,126,421	2,812,642,100	(1,068,106,516)	1,744,535,584
At 31 December 2014	28,126,421	2,812,642,100	(1,068,106,516)	1,744,535,584

21 Operating expenses

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Employee expenses not relating to underwriting and claim expenses Property and equipment expenses not relating to	109,280,725	153,814,982
underwriting expenses	92,324,703 3,407,557	85,272,401 4,959,186
Tax expenses Bad debt and doubtful accounts (reversal) Other operating expenses	(1,494,689) 250,867,855	3,033,565 233,559,033
Operating expenses	454,386,151	480,639,167



22 Employee benefit expenses

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Salary	252,310,051	235,029,151
Social security fund	3,445,854	3,542,582
Contribution to employee benefit project	13,350,684	12,091,111
Other employee benefit expenses	17,791,325	21,736,554
Employee benefit expenses	286,897,914	272,399,398
Income tax		
	2014	2013
	Baht _	Baht
Income tax on net taxable profit for the year	~	136,167,966
•	_	1,733,624
Deferred tax (Note 11)	82,514,824	(37,960,759)
Income tax charge	82,514,824	99,940,831
<u> </u>	s of the accounting	ng profit (loss)
	2014	2013
	Baht _	Baht
Profit before income tax	409,771,236	496,906,889
Tax rate		20%
The result of the accounting profit multiplied		
by income tax rate	81,954,247	99,381,378
Effect of non-taxable income and non deductible expenses	560,577	(1,174,171)
	Contribution to employee benefit project Other employee benefit expenses Employee benefit expenses Income tax Income tax on net taxable profit for the year Adjustments in respect of prior year Deferred tax (Note 11) Income tax charge Reconciliation of income tax charge (credit) and the results multiplied by the income tax rate are as follows: Profit before income tax Tax rate The result of the accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate	Salary 252,310,051 Social security fund 3,445,854 Contribution to employee benefit project 13,350,684 Other employee benefit expenses 17,791,325 Employee benefit expenses 286,897,914 Income tax Income tax on net taxable profit for the year - Adjustments in respect of prior year - Deferred tax (Note 11) 82,514,824 Income tax charge 82,514,824 Reconciliation of income tax charge (credit) and the results of the accounting multiplied by the income tax rate are as follows: 2014 Profit before income tax 409,771,236 Tax rate 20% The result of the accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate 81,954,247

More information relating to deferred tax is presented in Note 11.

24 Basic earnings per share

Income tax charge

Adjustments in respect of prior year

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

	2014	2013
Net profit attributable to shareholders (Baht)	327,256,411	396,966,058
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Shares)	28,126,421	28,126,421
Basic earnings per share (Baht)	11.64	14.11

There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares in issue for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013.

AXA Insurance

<u>Public Company Limited</u>

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32

1,733,624

99,940,831

82,514,824

25 Related parties transactions

Enterprises and individuals that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or are under common control with, the Company, including holding companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are related parties of the Company. Associates and individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the enterprise, key management personnel, including directors and officers of the Company and close members of the family of these individuals and companies associated with these individuals also constitute related parties.

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

The Company is a subsidiary company of AXA whose incorporated and domiciled in France.

The Company had the following significant transactions with related parties:

	2014	2013
	Baht _	Baht
Statements of comprehensive income		
Revenues		
Net premium written received (paid)	(285,376,282)	(253,571,628)
Commission and brokerage fee	109,381,242	96,094,552
Expenses		
Loss and loss adjustment expenses received (paid)	(250,058,387)	(293,797,505)
Commission and brokerage expenses	65,876,939	64,143,501
Operating expenses		
Other expenses recoveries	(5,388,985)	(16,721,182)
Management and service fee	76,530,303	59,106,515
	2014	2013
	Baht	Baht
Statements of financial position		
Assets		
Reinsurance assets, net		
Due from reinsurance, net	31,437,965	275,642,647
Insurance reserve to be called from reinsurance companies	749,982,587	784,770,399
Other assets		
Amount due from related companies	466,057	576,708
Liabilities		
Due to reinsurers	223,010,014	285,230,176
Other liability	4,328,080	7,926,738



25 Related parties transactions (Cont'd)



Key management compensation

The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee service for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are shown below:

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	52,060,264 909,864	47,530,040 1,375,476
Total	52,970,128	48,905,516

26 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial instruments carried on the statements of financial position include investment in securities, cash and deposits at financial institutions, premiums due and uncollected, amounts due to and from reinsurers, accrued income on investment, loss reserve and outstanding claims, amount withheld on reinsurance treaties and certain other assets and liabilities.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities approximates to their fair value. The basis of recognition and measurement of significant financial assets and liabilities is set out in Note 2.

The Company does not trade or speculate in derivative instruments.

The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity, currency and interest rate risks from its normal business activities. These are summarised as follows:

26.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Company to incur a financial loss. The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Cash and investments are made with reputable financial institutions and all reinsurers and insurance brokers are given an internal rating before premium is ceded to and acquire services of insurance broker from them.

26.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company's financial assets mainly comprises of cash and deposits at financial institutions and investment in securities which are highly liquid and able to be sold quickly at close to their fair values.

26 Financial instruments (Cont'd)

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26.3 Currency risk

The Company's business is primarily conducted in Thai Baht and relates to risks located in Thailand so there is limited foreign currency exposure.

26.4 Interest rate risk

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

	2014			
	No interest Baht	Floating interest rate Baht	Fixed interest rate Baht	Total Baht
Cash and cash equivalent Investments in securities, net	14,269,819	149,108,161	488,350,245 2,449,220,689	651,728,225 2,449,220,689
	14,269,819	149,108,161	2,937,570,934	3,100,948,914
		2	013	
	No interest Baht	Floating interest rate Baht	Fixed interest rate Baht	Total Baht
Cash and cash equivalent Investments in securities, net	7,745,948	197,921,808	901,911,387 2,600,650,808	1,107,579,143 2,600,650,808
	7,745,948		3,502,562,195	3,708,229,951

The financial instruments carrying interest rates are classified below, for the periods from the statements of financial position date to the contractual date of repricing or maturity date (whichever is earlier).

		2014		
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate % p.a.
Cash and cash equivalent Investments in securities, net	637,458,406 1,734,809,420	714,411,269	637,458,406 2,449,220,689	0 - 2.02 2.02 - 4.04
	2,372,267,826	714,411,269	3,086,679,095	
		2013		
	Within 1 year Baht	1 - 5 years Baht	Total Baht	Interest rate % p.a.
Cash and cash equivalent Investments in securities, net	1,099,833,195 2,161,944,946	438,705,862	1,099,833,195 2,600,650,808	0 - 2.52 2.30 - 4.04
	3,261,778,141	438,705,862	3,700,484,003	

27 Deposit with Registrar

In compliance with the Non-Life Insurance Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551, Government Bonds amounting to Baht 310,000,000 (2013: Baht 348,700,000) have been placed at the Office of Insurance Commission.

28 Contribution to Non-life guarantee fund

In compliance with the Non-Life Insurance Act (No. 2) B.E. 2551, the Company contributes to Non-life guarantee fund amounting to Baht 8,313,756.

29 Operating lease commitments

The future lease payments under operating leases are as follows:

	2014 Baht	2013 Baht
Not later than 1 year	19,824,797	15,245,486
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	41,273,403	29,351,073
More than 5 years	239,684	631,168
Operating lease commitments	61,337,884	45,227,727

