ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dear Shareholders, Customers and Partners,

In 2025, Cambodia's economy continued to face significant challenges amid global and regional economic volatility, trade tensions, tariff pressures, the restructuring of global supply chains, and increasingly stringent requirements for sustainable development and green transformation. These factors have directly affected export performance, foreign investment inflows, business confidence, and the overall investment environment.

In addition, the Cambodian financial market was impacted by serious concerns related to financial scandals and money-laundering cases involving major groups, causing instability in the banking and financial sector and affecting investors' confidence. The closure of the border between Thailand and Cambodia also disrupted bilateral trade, reduced tourism activities, and created pressure on employment, social security, production, transportation, and domestic consumption. These developments inevitably affected demand for non-life insurance products, especially property, engineering, transportation, and enterprise insurance.

Maintaining Resilience in a Challenging Market

In this context, Cambodia - Vietnam Insurance Plc. (CVI) continued to make efforts to maintain stable operations, ensure business safety, and uphold its position in the Cambodian non-life insurance market. Although the market still recorded growth in 2025, the growth rate was modest, reaching only 2.5% compared to 2024. Several major business lines showed signs of decline, including property insurance, engineering insurance, and miscellaneous insurance, while competition among insurers remained increasingly intense.

Despite these unfavorable conditions, CVI remained persistent in its prudent business orientation, focusing on operational efficiency, risk management, underwriting discipline, and customer service quality. In 2025, CVI recorded total premium revenue of USD 7.40 million, equivalent to 81.4% of the target assigned by the Board of Directors. Profit after tax reached USD 191,794, equivalent to 57.3% of the plan. Although these results did not meet expectations, they reflected the CVI's efforts to maintain business stability in a year marked by strong external pressures and market disruptions.

A notable achievement in 2025 was CVI's ability to reduce the retained loss ratio from 31.5% in 2024 to 30.4% in 2025. This result demonstrates the effectiveness of the CVI's prudent underwriting policy, flexible reinsurance arrangements, and strict claims management, especially in the context of increasing large losses in the Cambodian insurance market.

Responsibility - Prudence - Efficiency - Sustainable Development

Entering 2026, the Cambodian economy and insurance market are expected to continue facing many uncertainties. The recovery of key sectors such as construction, real estate, tourism, trade, and foreign investment may still take time. Deposit interest rates are also expected to remain low, putting pressure on investment income of insurance enterprises. Meanwhile, market competition will continue to be fierce, requiring insurers to strengthen financial capacity, improve service quality, enhance risk management, and adapt more quickly to changes in customer demand.

With the orientation of "Responsibility - Prudence - Efficiency - Sustainable Development", CVI will continue to focus on consolidating its core business foundation, improving underwriting quality, controlling risks and claims, optimizing reinsurance programs, and enhancing operational efficiency. CVI will also continue to strengthen cooperation with shareholders, banks, brokers, agents, and strategic partners in order to maintain market share and develop sustainable business opportunities.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our Shareholders, Customers and Partners for your continued trust, support, and companionship. Your support is an important source of motivation for CVI to overcome challenges, improve its competitiveness, and pursue sustainable development in the coming period.

Wishing you health, happiness and success!

Sincerely,
Tran Trung Tinh,
Chairman of the Board of Directors

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Dear Shareholders, Customers, Partners,

In 2025, Cambodia's non-life insurance market continued to grow but at a slower pace than in previous years. Total market premium revenue reached USD 151.68 million, increasing by 2.5% compared to 2024. Growth was mainly driven by medical insurance, motor vehicle insurance, personal accident insurance, and Marine - Aviation - Transportation insurance. However, several important lines of business, including property insurance, engineering insurance, and miscellaneous insurance, recorded declines, reflecting the difficult business environment and weaker demand from enterprises.

The market also faced complicated loss developments. The gross loss ratio of the Cambodian non-life insurance market increased from 35.5% in 2024 to 37.1% in 2025. Motor vehicle insurance, Marine - Aviation - Transportation insurance, and miscellaneous insurance recorded higher loss ratios, while medical insurance improved but remained at a relatively high level. In addition, fierce competition among insurers, together with the small market size, continued to put pressure on premium rates and profit margins.

Business Results in 2025

In 2025, CVI operated in a challenging environment marked by economic slowdown, reduced investment activities, lower market purchasing power, and unfavorable developments in the financial and insurance markets. As a result, CVI's total premium revenue reached USD 7.40 million, down 10.5% compared to 2024 and equivalent to 81.4% of the target assigned by the Board of Directors.

Most sales channels recorded lower revenue compared to the previous year. Premium revenue from underwriting/co-insurance, broker and agent channels, and aviation insurance decreased, while revenue from shareholders and direct sales channels still achieved growth. This shows that, despite market difficulties, CVI continued to maintain important business relationships and develop direct customer access.

By line of business, most insurance segments recorded a decline. Property insurance remained the largest contributor to total premium revenue but decreased due to the impact of the revised Fire Tariff, which reduced premium rates by 15% to 40% for many risks with insured amounts of less than USD 10 million. Aviation insurance also declined as some large accounts did not renew at the same premium level as in 2024. Engineering insurance recorded a sharp decrease due to limited investment in new projects and the slowdown of infrastructure and construction activities.

Profit after tax in 2025 reached USD 191,794, down 33.7% compared to 2024 and equivalent to 57.3% of the annual plan. The decrease in profit was mainly due to lower premium revenue, lower retained premium, declining income from deposit investment activities, and pressure from market competition. In addition, CVI incurred several large losses during the year, including the fire loss at Taica Company and aviation-related losses. However, thanks to the Company's prudent reinsurance policy, the impact of these large losses on retained liability and overall profit was significantly controlled.

Improving Risk Control and Operational Efficiency

Although 2025 business results did not meet expectations, CVI achieved a positive result in claims control. CVI's retained loss ratio decreased from 31.5% in 2024 to 30.4% in 2025. The number of claims also decreased significantly, mainly due to CVI's proactive measures to reduce ineffective medical insurance claims and strengthen underwriting discipline.

For medical insurance, CVI applied stricter underwriting and sales control, adjusted premiums, revised benefits, and optimized retention in order to improve business efficiency. As a result, the loss ratio of standard medical insurance decreased from 82.0% in 2024 to 45.2% in 2025. This is an important result, reflecting CVI's determination to improve portfolio quality and ensure sustainable profitability.

Reaching Forward with Determination

Entering 2026, CVI will continue to face both opportunities and challenges. The Company will remain focused on maintaining stable business operations, improving revenue quality, strengthening risk selection, controlling claims, and enhancing customer service. CVI will also continue to optimize its reinsurance program, develop effective sales channels, and seek new business opportunities in potential customer segments.

With the support of the Board of Directors, shareholders, customers, partners, and the dedication of all employees, I believe that CVI will continue to overcome challenges, improve operational efficiency, and build a stronger foundation for sustainable development in the coming years.

On behalf of the Board of Management, I would like to express my sincere thanks to our Shareholders, Customers and Partners for your trust and support. Your companionship is a great source of motivation for CVI to continue striving, innovating, and affirming its position in the Cambodian non-life insurance market.

Thank you!

Vo Huy Toan

Chief Executive Officer

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. General information

Full and official name: Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc.

Trade name: CVI

Head Office: 8th floor, Building No. 398, Preah Monivong Blvd., Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang 1, Khan Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

Phone: (+855) 23 212 000 **Fax:** (+855) 23 215 505

Website: www.cvi.com.kh **Email:**info@cvi.com.kh

Charter capital: 7,000,000 USD

Auditing firm: Ernst & Young Cambodia Co., Ltd.

Development process

- Cambodia – Vietnam Insurance Plc. was established based on the strategy of the Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam (BIDV) to develop its insurance business across the Indochina market (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia). CVI was incorporated in Cambodia in July 2009 and licensed as an approved general insurer in September 2009 under the Insurance Law of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc. was incorporated as a public limited company in Cambodia under Registration Number 00036519 on 23 April 2015.

Awards and honors

- ***Most Innovative Digital Transformation Non-Life Insurer Company award*** announced by **The Global Economics in 2024**.
- ***Best Commercial Insurance Products award*** announced by **The Global Economics in 2025**.

2. Vision, mission, core values

Vision

- To become the leading insurance company in the Cambodian insurance market.
- To create sustainable value for clients and shareholders.

Mission

- **For customers:** Providing comprehensive solutions to manage financial risks for customers.
- **For employees:** Build an effective working culture to maximize employee capacity.
- **For Shareholders:** Creating sustainable value and profits.
- **To the community:** Contributing to the development of society.

Core Values

- Professional

- Reliability
- Fairness

3. Business lines and geographical areas

Business Areas

- CVI was incorporated in Cambodia in July 2009 and licensed as an approved general insurer in September 2009 under the Insurance Law of the Kingdom of Cambodia. On 23 April 2015, Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc. was officially registered as a public limited company under Registration Number 00036519 issued by the Ministry of Commerce.
- CVI provides Non-Life Insurance.

Area of operation

- CVI currently has one head office, three sales departments, and a large network of insurance agents.
- CVI provides the market with more than 8 non-life insurance products to meet most of the non-life insurance needs of customers. These products are classified into the following main classes:
    - AVIATION
    - AUTO
    - MARINE
    - PROPERTY
    - PERSONAL ACCIDENT
    - ENGINEERING
    - MEDICAL
    - MISCELLANEOUS

PRODUCT CATEGORIES

MOTOR INSURANCE

- Motorcycle Insurance
- Motor Vehicle Insurance

PROPERTY INSURANCE

- Business Interruption Insurance
- Fire and Special Perils Insurance
- Industrial All Risks Insurance
- Property All Risk Insurance
- Property Terrorism Insurance

ENGINEERING INSURANCE

- Boiler and Pressure Vessel Insurance
- Contractors All Risks Insurance
- Civil Engineering Completed Risks Insurance
- Contractors Plant and Machinery Insurance
- Erection All Risk Insurance
- Machinery Breakdown Insurance
- Machinery Consequential Loss Insurance

PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

- Personal Accident Insurance

➢ PRODUCT CATEGORIES

MARINE CARGO INSURANCE

- Inland Transit Cargo Insurance
- Marine Cargo Insurance

AVIATION INSURANCE

- Aviation Insurance

HEALTH INSURANCE

- Medical Insurance
- Health Care Insurance

MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE

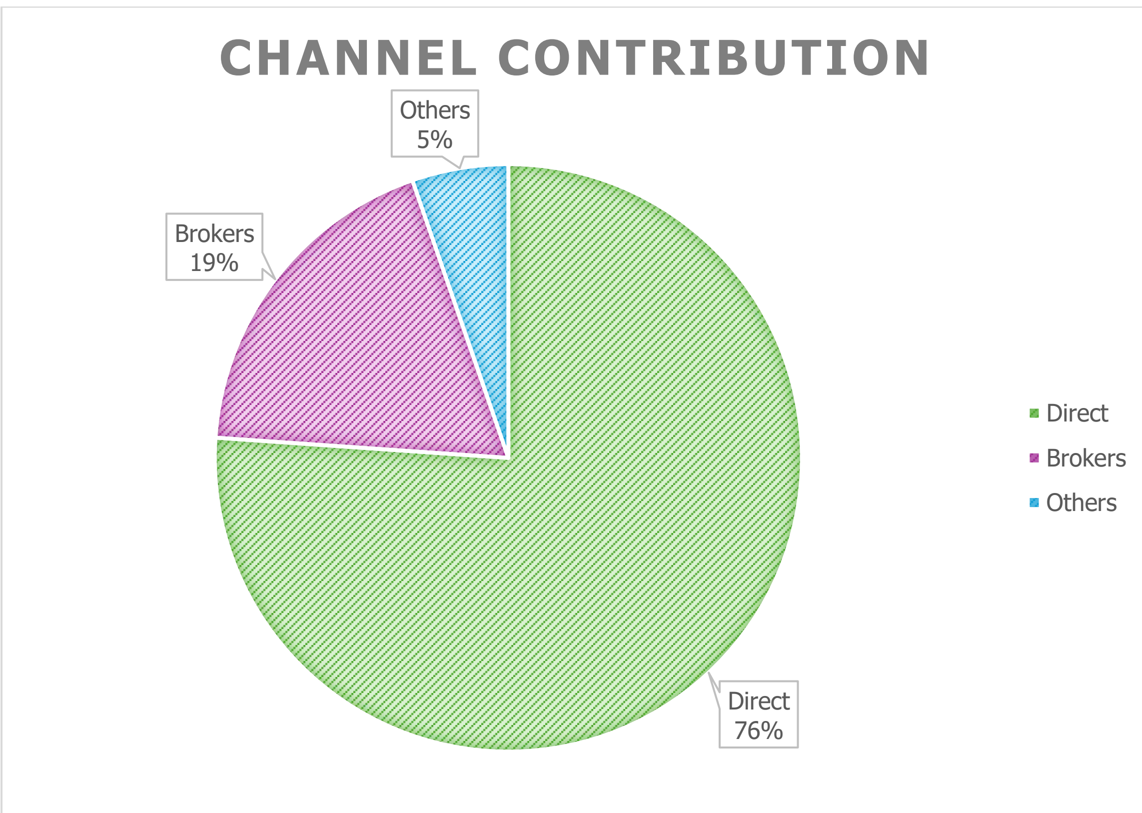
- Bankers Blanket Bond Insurance
- Money in Transit Insurance
- Cyber Liability Insurance
- Comprehensive Machinery Insurance
- Director and Officers Liability Insurance
- Electronic Computer Crime Insurance
- Electronic Equipment Insurance
- Upstream Energy / Upstream Energy Related Risk Insurance
- Medical Malpractice Insurance
- Money in Premises Insurance
- Performance Bond Insurance
- Professional Indemnity Insurance
- Public and Product Broad Form Liability Insurance
- Product Liability Insurance
- Public Liability Insurance
- Rubber Insurance
- Theft Insurance

SALES DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL & PARTNERSHIP

CVI distributes its insurance products through a well-diversified network of channels, including direct sales, brokers, agencies, bancassurance partnerships, collaborations with financial institutions, and co-insurance arrangements with other insurers. This multi-channel distribution strategy enables the Company to effectively serve both corporate and individual customers, broaden its market reach, and improve the accessibility and convenience of its services.

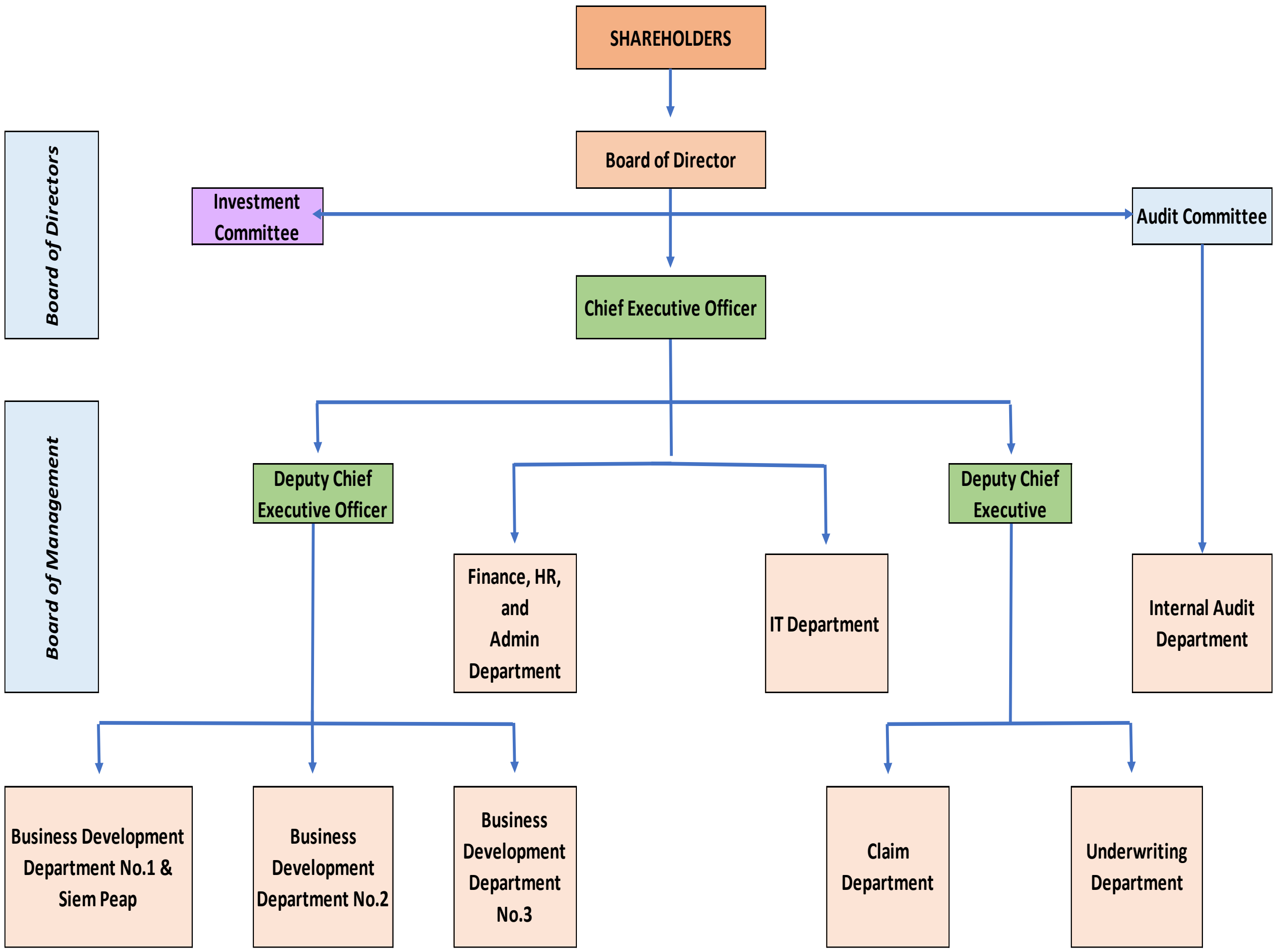
GROSS PREMIUM INCOME 2025

USD 7,400,578



4. Governance model, management apparatus

Governance Model



Management apparatus

Board of Directors List

Mr. Tran Trung Tinh – Chairman of the Board of Directors

He has been the Chairman of the Board of CVI since 2013. He has over 30 years of experience in the insurance industry. He is currently the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of BIDV Insurance Corporation.

He holds Master of Economics at National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam, and Bachelor of Foreign Language Education at Vietnam National University.

Mr. Vann Charles Chuon - Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors

He has served as Vice Chairman of CVI's Board since 2013 and has held several senior leadership roles in Cambodia and Laos, including Director of Canadia Group, Vice Chairman of Canadia Bank Lao Ltd., and Vice Chairman of the Cambodia Construction Association.

He has more than 30 years of experience in banking, insurance, investment and real estate. He holds a Bachelor of Accounting Degree at Swinburne University, Melbourne, Australia and Master of Psychology Degree at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia.

Mr. Vo Huy Toan - Member of the Board of Directors

Over 20 years of experience in general insurance, with nearly 10 years in the Cambodia Market.

Expertise in managing sales, underwriting, reinsurance, and claims operations. Proven track record of achieving targets and driving business growth. Recognized for strong interpersonal skills and a commitment to integrity. Innovative leader specializing in business development and strategic negotiation. Successfully built cohesive teams and expanded market presence through collaboration with international brokers, ensuring sustained portfolio growth and operational excellence.

Mr. Dieu Hong Ha - Member of the Board of Directors

Graduated in Finance and Banking major; have experience in banking and finance services for approximately 15 years; understand quite deeply about Cambodian banking and finance market. Able to manage working team, strong communication, good knowledge in consulting customers about finance products as well as assessing customers' demand, creative and collaborative in work.

Ms. Hang Chanthou - Member of the Board of Directors

She has been CVI's Board member since 2018. She holds MBA (Financial and Capital Market) University of Gloucestershire in UK and MBA (International Business) Panna Sastra University in Phom Penh, Cambodia and BBA (Finance and Banking) University of National Management, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Mr. Pham Hai Hoang - Independent Director – Chairman of Investment Committee

Experienced investment and financial professional with over 15 years of experience in investment research, portfolio management, financial analysis, and risk management within leading securities, insurance, and asset management firms across Vietnam and Singapore. Proven track record in delivering strong investment performance, leading strategic research initiatives, and supporting high-level investment decision-making. Currently serving as Head of Research and Investment Committee Member at NH Securities Company.

Mr. Nguyen Duc Nghia - Independent Director - Chairman of Audit Committee

He has been appointed as CVI's independent director and Chairman of Audit Committee of CVI since 2018.

Mr. Dang The Vinh - Independent Director – Member of Audit Committee

He has been appointed as CVI's independent director and member of Audit Committee since 2018

Board of Management List

Mr. Vo Huy Toan - Chief Executive Officer

Over 20 years of experience in general insurance, with nearly 10 years in the Cambodian market.

He is responsible for providing strategic leadership and overseeing the Company's overall management, organizational planning, and day-to-day operations. He also ensures strong corporate governance and effective stakeholder engagement, while supervising financial management, budgeting, reporting, and administrative functions.

Mrs. Taing Sok Hoeng- Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Certificate Of Stock Exchange, Pannasastra University of Cambodia.

Graduated from Tuan Fa Chinese School.

Certificate of Advanced English, Singapore International School.

She has extensive expertise in sales and marketing and is recognized for enhancing operational efficiency, ensuring regulatory compliance, and maintaining high standards of customer service.

Mr. Nguyen Duc Thanh - Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Thanh has over 20 years of experience in the insurance industry and has completed various professional training programs in Vietnam and the United Kingdom conducted by industry experts. He joined BIDV Insurance Corporation (BIC) in December 2006 and relocated to Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance PLC (CVI) in July 2016. He has extensive expertise in underwriting and claims management. He is responsible for overseeing underwriting, claims, reinsurance, and overall insurance technical operations, while ensuring regulatory compliance and driving effective and efficient business performance.

List of Subcommittees of the Board of Directors:

CVI Investment Committee

STT	Members	Position
1	Mr. Pham Hai Hoang	Chairman of the Investment Committee
2	Mr. Vo Huy Toan	Members
3	Mr. Hang Chanthou	Members
4	Mr. Le Khanh Duy	Members
5	Mr. Chih Ching Chan	Members

CVI Audit Committee

STT	Members	Position
1	Mr. Nguyen Duc Nghia	Chairman of the Audit Committe
2	Mr. Dang The Vinh	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Dieu Hong Ha	Members

5. Development orientations

Medium and long-term development strategy:

- Inheriting decades of reputation, success, and experience of the founders, CVI offers the most convenient package of Banking-Finance-Insurance services to clients in Cambodia.
- Products and services are designed and tailored to meet all client's requirements, and CVI commits to bringing the maximum benefit to clients by providing comprehensive solutions to manage financial risks and ensuring the safety of client properties.
- Focusing on its core strength in the general insurance market with a digital transformation strategy, CVI is committed to its corporate mission to provide clients with innovative and high-standard products and services supported by the prudent technical and financial strength of the BIDV Group.
- Focusing on digitalization, pioneering in applying technology to improve the quality of Cambodian community life with innovative and convenient digital insurance products and services.
- Contributing to the long-term development and prosperity of Cambodia.

Sustainable Development Goals

CVI understands that the goal of sustainable development is a long-term and important goal of all businesses as well as for CVI. To achieve this goal, in addition to business growth, CVI always cares about and fulfills its responsibility to protect the environment and social responsibility. CVI determines that the implementation of business goals combined with environmental and social responsibility goals will be the necessary foundation to ensure the sustainable development of CVI in the long term.

BUSINESS STATUS

1. Cambodia's Insurance market trend data

Cambodia's Insurance market continued expanding but growth slowed materially over the period. Property remained the largest market segment, but it declined by 4.4% in 2025 after the revised Fire Tariff and competitive rate pressure. Medical and Motor Vehicle were the main growth contributors in 2025. Market loss ratio worsened from 27.1% in 2023 to 37.1% in 2025, showing a more challenging claims environment. Cambodia's market still grows, but more slowly. Opportunities remain in Medical, Motor Vehicle, Bancassurance, and retail/digital channels, while Property and Engineering require stricter pricing and risk selection

Year	CVI GWP	CVI growth	CVI market share	CVI rank	Market GWP	Market growth
2023	7,883,771	7.2%	5.5%	No. 5	143,182,439	7.7%
2024	8,270,012	4.9%	5.6%	No. 5	148,005,173	3.4%
2025	7,400,578	-10.5%	4.9%	No. 5	151,679,734	2.5%

2. Results of business activities and Financial Situation

Business indicator	2023	2024	2025	YoY 24/23	YoY 25/24
Gross written premium (GWP)	7,883,771	8,270,012	7,400,578	4.9%	-10.5%
Net premium / retained premium and RI commission income	2,488,804	2,676,603	2,274,978	7.5%	-15.0%
Financial investment income	566,520	568,298	547,501	0.3%	-3.7%
Profit after tax (PAT) (IFRS)	180,994	283,467	191,794	56.6%	-32.3%
Owner's equity	9,334,937	8,923,963	9,121,563	-4.4%	2.2%

Business results: 2024 was the strongest year in the three-year period, with GWP growth of 4.9% and PAT growth of 56.6%. In 2025, GWP and PAT declined, while loss ratio still improved, indicating that the main pressure came from premium contraction and lower retained income rather than claim deterioration on a net basis.

3. Financial Ratios

Year	Net premium / GWP	Investment income / GWP	PBT / GWP	PAT / GWP	Loss ratio
2023	31.6%	7.2%	7.3%	2.3%	40.8%
2024	32.4%	6.9%	8.4%	3.4%	31.3%
2025	30.7%	7.4%	7.6%	2.6%	30.4%

Ratio interpretation: Net premium ratio decreased from 31.5% in 2023 to 30.7% in 2025, reflecting lower retained premium. PAT margin improved from 2.3% in 2023 to 3.4% in 2024 before falling to 2.6% in 2025

4. Shares, shareholder structure, change of investment capital of the owner

Charter capital Information

As of 31/12/2025

Charter capital	28,000,000,000 Riels = 7,000,000 USD
Number of shares	1,000 shares

Ownership Structure

Shareholders	Share
BANK FOR INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF VIETNAM INSURANCE JOINT STOCK CORPORATION. "BIC	51.0%
DIAMOND ISLAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD	29.0%
KASIMEX COM., LTD	10.0%
Mrs. BRICH BOPHANG	10.0%

(According to the list of closing shareholders as of 31/12/2025)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1. Report on the activities of the Board of Directors

- In 2025, the Board of Directors held regular meetings in the form of face-to-face and online meetings. Meetings of the Board of Directors are chaired and discussed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors; members of the Board of Directors participate in meetings fully and have a high sense of responsibility when participating in opinions on the contents of the meeting.
- The Board of Directors always follows the orientation of the Resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, is consistent with the goal of effective operation and implementation of the Resolutions. In 2025, the Board of Directors held 3 meetings.
- In 2025, the Board of Directors of CVI had 03 official meetings, summarizing the attendance of members as follows:

TT	Member of the Board of Directors	Position	Number of meetings attended
1	Tran Trung Tinh	Chairman	3/3
2	Vann Charles Chuon	Vice Chairman	3/3
3	Nguyen Huy Trung	Members	3/3
4	Hang Chanthou	Members	3/3
5	Dieu Hong Ha	Members	3/3
6	Nguyen Duc Nghia	Independent Members	3/3
7	Pham Hai Hoang	Independent Members	3/3
8	Dang The Vinh	Independent Members	3/3

Regarding issues arising between meetings, the Board of Directors shall discuss and handle them in the form of collecting opinions in writing or via email and confirm again at the next meeting.

Activities of independent members of the Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors of CVI currently has 03 independent members of the Board of Directors, Mr. Nguyen Duc Nghia, Mr. Pham Hai Hoang and Mr. Dang The Vinh. These are members with a lot of experience working in the field of finance and insurance. In addition, Mr. Pham Hai Hoang assumes the position of Chairman of the Investment Committee under the Board of Directors of CVI. Mr. Nguyen Duc Nghia also assumed the position of Chairman of the Audit Committee under the Board of Directors of CVI.

Activities of the Subcommittees of the Board of Directors:

Activities of the Investment Committee:

The Investment Committee is responsible for reviewing and evaluating investment proposals, assessing risks and returns, making recommendations for approval, monitoring approved investments, and ensuring compliance with the Company's investment policies and applicable regulations.

Activities of the Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee internal audit programs according to the approved plan and reports fully to the Board of Directors according to the decentralization of competence. Based on the post-audit findings, the Audit Committee makes specific requirements and recommendations to ensure compliance with State regulations, and limit risks, thereby improving the quality of work in the audited segments.

2. Report on the activities of the Committees under the Board of Directors

a. Investment Report

As of 31 December 2025, Cambodia - Vietnam Insurance Plc. maintained a fixed deposit portfolio of USD 8.64 million across six banks, with the largest exposure placed at BIDC Bank, followed by Canadia Bank, Cambodia Post Bank, MB Bank, APD Bank, and Sacombank.

The Cambodian banking sector remained relatively stable in 2025; however, financial risks increased due to rising non-performing loans and tighter market conditions. The banking system continued to show strong deposit growth and abundant liquidity, while credit growth slowed. These factors contributed to lower interest rates across the market.

CVI's investment strategy remained focused on capital preservation, liquidity management, and optimizing returns within approved risk limits. Most deposits were placed with banks on the approved Prestige list, with BIDC offering the most competitive interest rates. The Investment Committee recommended maintaining the current fixed deposit portfolio, suspending expansion of the Prestige bank list, regularly reviewing renewal terms, and closely monitoring market interest rates and banking sector risks.

Special attention was given to APD Bank following liquidity concerns and withdrawal restrictions imposed by the bank. CVI actively engaged with APD Bank and reported the situation to the Board of Directors. Due to the restrictions on both early and matured deposit withdrawals, CVI proposed to temporarily maintain its deposits at APD Bank while continuing to monitor developments and report to the Board for further guidance.

b. Audit committee report

In 2025, the Audit Committee performed its duties in accordance with CVI's internal audit plan and corporate governance framework. The Committee supervised and reviewed internal audit activities covering the key operational areas of the Company, including Finance-HR, Underwriting, Claim, Business Development, and IT.

During the year, the Audit Committee reviewed the internal audit results for the period from January to December 2025. The audit focused on assessing the effectiveness of internal controls, compliance with internal policies and procedures, operational efficiency, and the reliability of supporting documents and reporting processes.

The internal audit identified several findings relating mainly to document completeness, accuracy of information, process compliance, approval procedures, and coordination between relevant departments. These findings were classified by risk level and reported to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors for consideration. Management responses and corrective action plans were also reviewed by the Committee.

The Audit Committee requested the relevant departments to strengthen internal controls, improve document review procedures, ensure timely and accurate record keeping, and strictly comply with approved policies and procedures. The Committee also followed up on previous audit findings and monitored the implementation status of corrective actions taken by Management.

Overall, the Audit Committee contributed to enhancing the CVI's governance, risk management, compliance, and internal control environment. The Audit Committee continues to monitor the implementation of audit recommendations and support Management in improving operational efficiency and reducing potential risks.

c. Corporate Governance Report

In 2025, Cambodia - Vietnam Insurance Plc. maintained corporate governance framework in accordance with the Company's charter, internal regulations, and the resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Board of Directors closely supervised the business performance, management activities, risk control, and compliance matters in order to ensure prudent, transparent, and effective operations.

During the year, despite a challenging market environment, CVI continued to maintain stable operations and strengthen its risk management discipline. CVI recorded gross written premium of USD 7.40 million and profit after tax of USD 191,794. Although the business results were lower than the previous year due to market competition, reduced demand, and lower retained income, CVI achieved positive progress in claims control, with the retained loss ratio improving to 30.4%.

The Board of Directors held 03 official meetings in 2025. These meetings were conducted both in-person and online, chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, with full and responsible participation from Board members. Key matters reviewed and discussed included business performance, financial results, risk management, investment activities, internal audit findings, strategic orientations, and the implementation of resolutions approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders. Matters arising between meetings were handled through written opinions or email consultation and subsequently confirmed at the following Board meeting.

Regarding management structure and appointments, CVI maintained a governance model consisting of the Board of Directors, Board of Management, and specialized committees under the Board. The Board of Directors included experienced members in insurance, finance, banking, investment, and risk management. Independent directors continued to play an active role in strengthening governance quality, with Mr. Pham Hai Hoang serving as Chairman of the Investment Committee and Mr. Nguyen Duc Nghia serving as Chairman of the Audit Committee. CVI also maintained the Investment Committee and Audit Committee to support the Board in reviewing investment matters, supervising internal audit activities, monitoring compliance, and improving the internal control system.

Overall, CVI’s corporate governance activities in 2025 contributed to enhancing transparency, accountability, operational discipline, and sustainable development. The Board of Directors and management team continue to improve governance practices, strengthen risk management, and ensure effective execution of the Company’s strategic objectives in the coming years.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS AND BUSINESS OPERATION RESULTS

1. Compliance with Capital Requirement and Solvency Level

Under the applicable insurance regulations in Cambodia, general insurance companies are required to maintain minimum required capital equivalent to 5,000,000 SDR, which is approximately USD 7,000,000. Insurance companies are also required to maintain an adequate solvency margin during their business operations, with a solvency ratio of not less than 120%. In addition, the minimum required capital must be maintained in accordance with the prescribed structure, including a business security deposit with the Insurance Regulator of Cambodia, cash maintained at local commercial banks within the permitted concentration limit, and real estate directly used by the Company and approved by the regulator or cash.

In 2025, Cambodia - Vietnam Insurance Plc. fully complied with the regulatory capital and solvency requirements. CVI maintained charter capital of USD 7,000,000, equivalent to the minimum required capital applicable to general insurance companies. CVI's solvency level was consistently maintained above 200%, significantly higher than the minimum regulatory requirement of 120%, reflecting the strong capital adequacy and financial capacity to meet its obligations.

CVI also complied with the required structure of minimum capital under the relevant Prakas. The capital components were maintained in accordance with the regulatory requirements, including the fixed deposit, cash maintained at local commercial banks, and other eligible capital components. CVI continued to monitor the concentration limit for deposits placed with financial institutions to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

During the year, CVI fulfilled its reporting obligations to the Insurance Regulator of Cambodia. CVI submitted solvency ratio, capital, and related regulatory reports within the prescribed deadlines. Through these measures, CVI continued to maintain prudent financial management, ensure regulatory compliance, and strengthen the ability to operate safely and sustainably.

2. Investment activities

Under the applicable insurance regulations in Cambodia, insurance companies are permitted to invest their annual investment funds in approved investment assets in Cambodia, including securities, real estate, trusts, direct investment, fixed deposits with local commercial banks and other investments subject to separate approval from the Insurance Regulator of Cambodia. The relevant Prakas on Approval on Investment for

Insurance Companies require insurance companies to manage investment activities prudently, with due consideration of safety, liquidity, diversification, asset-liability management, investment risk, liquidity risk, anti-money laundering risk and other relevant risks.

The Prakas also requires each insurance company to establish an Investment Committee approved by the Board of Directors, prepare an investment policy, prepare a 3-year investment plan, review current investment activities, evaluate investment performance, manage asset utilization efficiently to meet company obligations, and report investment performance quarterly and annually to the Board of Directors and the Insurance Regulator of Cambodia. In addition, fixed deposits placed with each local commercial bank must not exceed the regulatory limit applicable to the investment fund.

In 2025, Cambodia - Vietnam Insurance Plc. fully complied with the applicable regulatory requirements on investment activities. CVI maintained an Investment Committee under the Board of Directors to review and evaluate investment proposals, assess risks and returns, monitor approved investments, ensure compliance with the CVI's investment policies and applicable regulations. CVI also maintained its investment activities under the name of CVI and implemented investment monitoring, reporting and approval procedures in line with the requirements of the Insurance Regulator of Cambodia.

As of 31 December 2025, CVI maintained a fixed deposit portfolio of USD 8.64 million across six banks, with the largest exposure placed at BIDC Bank, followed by Canadia Bank, Cambodia Post Bank, MB Bank, APD Bank and Sacombank.CVI's investment portfolio was fully concentrated in fixed deposits, reflecting a prudent investment approach focused on capital preservation, liquidity management and stable investment income. CVI also continued to monitor the concentration limit for deposits placed with each bank in order to ensure compliance with applicable investment regulations.

During the year, Cambodia's macroeconomic and financial environment remained challenging. Economic growth moderated due to slower investment activities, weaker construction and real estate sectors, trade uncertainty, border-related disruptions and softer business confidence. In the banking sector, credit growth slowed while non-performing loans increased, creating higher counterparty and liquidity risks for companies with bank deposit exposure. Deposit interest rates also showed a declining trend, putting pressure on investment income of insurance companies.

Against this background, CVI adopted a conservative investment strategy. CVI continued to prioritize the safety of principal, liquidity readiness and compliance with regulatory requirements over higher-yield but higher-risk investment alternatives. Most deposits were maintained with banks on the approved Prestige list or banks assessed as having stronger financial capacity, liquidity position, market reputation and relationship stability. Renewal terms, interest rates, bank exposure and market developments were regularly reviewed by the Investment Committee and reported to the Board of Directors where necessary.

Special attention was given to bank-specific liquidity and withdrawal risks. For banks showing signs of liquidity concerns or withdrawal restrictions, CVI actively monitored developments, communicated with the relevant bank and reported the matter to the Board of Directors for guidance. CVI continued to manage such exposures cautiously while ensuring that investment decisions remained aligned with capital preservation, liquidity needs, regulatory compliance and the interests of policyholders and shareholders.

For the next three years, in view of the current economic uncertainty and increased financial sector risks, CVI plans to maintain 100% of its investment portfolio in fixed deposits with high-safety banks, subject to regulatory limits and approval requirements. CVI does not plan to expand into higher-risk investment assets such as equities, corporate bonds, real estate, trusts or direct investments unless market conditions, regulatory guidance and risk appetite change materially. CVI continue to focus on banks with strong financial standing, adequate liquidity, good governance, stable deposit repayment history and acceptable risk assessment by the Investment Committee.

Through these measures, CVI aims to preserve capital, maintain sufficient liquidity to meet claim and operating obligations, ensure full compliance with Cambodian insurance investment regulations, and support sustainable development in a volatile economic and financial environment.

3. Insurance technical reserves

CVI measures insurance technical reserves based on actuarial valuation reports prepared by the Appointed Actuary. The valuation is performed on both gross-of-reinsurance and net-of-reinsurance bases, in line with IFRS 4 presentation requirements, to reflect the impact of reinsurance on the Company's insurance liabilities. For short-term insurance contracts, the Chain-Ladder method is applied to estimate ultimate claims and IBNR, while the gross premium valuation method is applied for long-term insurance contracts.

As of 31 December 2025, CVI's total insurance technical reserves amounted to USD 3.69 million on a gross basis and USD 0.48 million on a net basis. Compared with 31 December 2024, gross insurance technical reserves decreased slightly by 2.4%, mainly due to a decrease in unearned premium reserve, while claims reserve increased as a result of higher reported-but-not-settled claims. Net insurance technical reserves remained broadly stable, decreasing by 1.5% year-on-year.

Table: Movement of Insurance Technical Reserves over the Last Two Years

Reserve item	Gross 2024	Gross 2025	Gross change	Net 2024	Net 2025	Net change
Insurance technical reserve (ITR)	**3,784,580**	**3,692,819**	**-2.4%**	**486,884**	**479,723**	**-1.5%**
Claims reserve after LAE	948,112	1,091,982	+15.2%	96,177	148,655	+54.6%
IBNR including LAE	160,123	155,441	-2.9%	30,596	21,639	-29.3%
RBNS	787,989	916,768	+16.3%	65,581	112,361	+71.3%
Mathematical reserve (MR)	8,757	18,883	+115.6%	2,108	4,943	+134.5%
Unearned premium reserve (UPR)	2,827,712	2,581,954	-8.7%	388,599	326,125	-16.1%
Margin for adverse deviation (MfAD)	N/A	19,772	N/A	N/A	14,655	N/A

Note: Amounts are in US dollars. IBNR includes loss adjustment expenses (LAE). MfAD was presented as a separate reserve component in the 2025 valuation report; the 2024 report did not present MfAD as a separate reserve line item in the insurance technical reserve table

The Appointed Actuary concluded that, as of 31 December 2025, the unearned premium reserve was adequate to cover future claims and expenses, and therefore no additional unexpired risk reserve was required as of 1 January 2026. The IBNR reserve was calculated using the most updated claims experience, with a margin for adverse deviation at a 60% confidence level applied to loss periods where claims development was not yet complete. The actuary also stated that the claims reserve was adequate, and therefore a separate liability adequacy test for the claims reserve was not required for 2025.

For 2024, the Appointed Actuary concluded that the unearned premium reserve as of 31 December 2024 was adequate to cover future claims and expenses, and no additional reserve was required as of 1 January 2025. The 2024 report also noted that the claims reserve as of 31 December 2023 was insufficient under the retrospective run-off test, mainly due to under-reserved RBNS that could not cover high claim payments in 2024 for policies in force before the testing period. Following this observation, CVI continued to strengthen monitoring of reported claims, claims reserve adequacy, and policyholder selection.

Overall, the actuarial opinions indicate that CVI maintained adequate premium reserves in both 2024 and 2025. The movement in technical reserves reflects changes in business volume, claim development, reported-but-not-settled claims, and reinsurance impact. CVI continues to review reserving methodology, claims experience, and portfolio risk profile to ensure that insurance technical reserves remain adequate and prudent.

4. Business Opreation Results

In 2025, Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc. managed premium portfolio, expenses and claims in a challenging market environment marked by slower economic growth, reduced investment activities, intense competition and changes in market tariff conditions. The Board of Management continued to focus on premium quality, underwriting discipline, expense efficiency, prudent reinsurance arrangements and claim control in order to maintain stable operations and protect profitability.

Gross written premium reached USD 7.40 million, decreasing by 10.5% compared with 2024 and representing 81.4% of the annual target assigned by the Board of Directors. The decline was mainly caused by non-renewal or reduced premium from several large accounts, the decline in inward reinsurance premium, the implementation of the revised Fire Tariff from July 2025, and weaker demand in construction, real estate, foreign investment and other business activities

Table 1. Key performance indicators (USD)

Indicator	2024	2025	Change	2025 Target	% of Target
Gross Written Premium	8,270,012	7,400,578	-10.5%	9,097,013	81.4%
Net Premium Income	2,676,633	2,274,978	-15.0%	-	-
Financial Investment Income	568,298	547,501	-3.7%	-	-
Loss Ratio	31.5%	30.4%	-1.1%	-	-
Combined Ratio	113.5%	131.3%	+17.8%	-	-
Profit After Tax (IFRS)	289,275	191,794	-33.7%	350,000	54.8%

The decrease in premium and profit was mainly driven by a lower premium base, lower retained premium, reduced investment income due to declining bank deposit rates, and stronger market competition. Although gross claims incurred increased due to large aviation-related losses, CVI limited the impact on retained liability through prudent underwriting and flexible reinsurance arrangements. CVI also proactively reduced exposure to unprofitable standard medical insurance business, which contributed to improved loss control.

Table 2: Expense Analysis

Expense item	2025 (USD)	2024 (USD)	Change (USD)	Change (%)
Total commission and other expenses	1,937,475	2,119,567	-182,092	-8.6%
Total claims, commission and other expenses	2,223,962	2,541,342	-317,380	-12.5%

In 2025, CVI continued to maintain prudent expense management amid a decline in business volume. Total commission and other expenses decreased by 8.6%, from USD 2.12 million in 2024 to USD 1.94 million in 2025. The decrease was mainly driven by a 41.2% reduction in commission expenses and a 9.2% reduction in other insurance expenses, broadly in line with the decrease in gross written premiums during the year.

General and administrative expenses remained stable at USD 1.07 million, slightly decreasing by 0.3% compared with 2024. This reflects the Company's continued efforts to control operating expenses while maintaining normal business operations and service quality. However, as gross premiums declined by 10.5%, the general and administrative expense ratio to gross premiums increased from 13.0% in 2024 to 14.4% in 2025.

Overall, total claims, commission and other expenses decreased by 12.5%, from USD 2.54 million in 2024 to USD 2.22 million in 2025. This improvement was mainly supported by lower net claims and reduced commission and insurance-related expenses, helping to partially offset the impact of lower premium revenue and investment income

Table 3: Claims management performance by line of business

Line of Business	No. Claims 2024	No. Claims 2025	Gross Incurred 2024	Gross Incurred 2025	Net Incurred 2024	Net Incurred 2025
Aviation	1	2	580,000	1,406,000	232	562
Engineering	3	1	40,546	12,044	11,849	5,781
Personal Accident	129	58	35,353	14,721	11,745	6,954
Marine	1	0	138	-287	138	-287
Medical	1,867	526	148,936	45,392	102,828	34,863
Medical ACP	832	937	417,997	456,758	20,191	31,417
Miscellaneous	1	1	1,948	2,265	584	680
Motor Vehicle	115	132	142,599	74,360	82,518	47,003
Property	28	23	320,960	422,242	193,665	154,319
Total	**2,977**	**1,680**	**1,688,476**	**2,433,494**	**423,751**	**281,291**

Claims management review: The number of claims decreased sharply from 2,977 claims in 2024 to 1,680 claims in 2025, mainly due to CVI's initiative to reduce unprofitable medical accounts and strengthen underwriting and claims control. Gross claims incurred increased from USD 1.69 million to USD 2.43 million, mainly due to aviation-related losses and the fire loss at Taica Company. However, net incurred claims decreased from USD 423,751 to USD 281,291 and the overall loss ratio improved from 31.5% to 30.4%, reflecting the effectiveness of the CVI's claims control, underwriting discipline and reinsurance protection. The standard medical loss ratio improved significantly from 82.0% to 45.2% following stricter underwriting and sales controls.

Overall conclusion: Although CVI's premium and profit performance in 2025 did not meet the original plan, CVI maintained stable operations and achieved positive results in loss control. CVI continues to focus on improving premium quality, managing expenses effectively, strengthening underwriting discipline, optimizing reinsurance arrangements, and enhancing claims management to improve business efficiency and support sustainable growth

5. Reinsurance activities

CVI regards reinsurance as a key component of its risk management framework, enabling CVI to maintain underwriting capacity, protect its capital position, and ensure long-term financial stability. CVI adopts a diversified reinsurance strategy through a combination of proportional and non-proportional reinsurance arrangements with reputable international and regional reinsurers.

The selection and evaluation of reinsurers are conducted in accordance with internal underwriting and reinsurance guidelines. Key assessment criteria include financial strength ratings, claims-paying ability, market reputation, technical expertise, historical cooperation, service quality, and compliance with regulatory requirements. CVI gives preference to reinsurers with strong credit ratings from internationally recognized rating agencies and proven experience in the relevant lines of business.

During 2025, CVI continuously reviewed its reinsurance program to ensure alignment with the Company’s risk appetite, portfolio development, and market conditions. Significant changes to the reinsurance structure, where applicable, were implemented to enhance risk diversification, optimize capital efficiency, and strengthen protection against large losses and catastrophe exposures. These adjustments were made following a comprehensive assessment of underwriting performance, market capacity, pricing conditions, and the evolving risk environment.

Through these measures, CVI remains committed to maintaining a robust and effective reinsurance program that supports sustainable growth while safeguarding the interests of policyholders, shareholders, and other stakeholders.

6. Risk management

In 2025, Cambodia - Vietnam Insurance Plc. continued to strengthen its risk management framework to ensure safe, prudent and sustainable operations in a challenging macroeconomic and insurance market environment. Cambodia's economy remained resilient but faced increasing pressure from slower growth, weaker construction and real estate activities, border tensions, trade uncertainty, slower credit expansion, rising non-performing loans in the banking sector, and lower deposit interest rates. These developments affected business confidence, investment activities, enterprise demand, claim trends, premium rates, investment income and the overall operating environment of non-life insurance companies.

According to the latest assessments by international financial institutions, Cambodia's economic growth moderated in 2025 and the outlook remained exposed to downside risks. Key risks included the prolonged weakness of the property and construction sectors, disruptions to trade, labour flows and tourism caused by Cambodia-Thailand border tensions, uncertainty in export markets, and pressure on the financial sector from rising credit risks. The banking sector continued to show sufficient liquidity and strong deposit growth; however, credit growth slowed and non-performing loans increased, requiring insurers to closely monitor counterparty risk, bank exposure, investment concentration and liquidity planning.

The Cambodian insurance market continued to offer long-term growth potential due to low insurance penetration, increasing demand for financial protection, and the development of retail, medical, motor, bancassurance and digital insurance channels. However, the market in 2025 also became more competitive, with pressure on premium rates, slower growth in certain commercial lines, and higher claims volatility in several segments. Property and engineering insurance were affected by weaker investment, construction and real estate activities, while medical and motor insurance continued to require strict underwriting, claims monitoring and pricing discipline.

Against this background, CVI's risk management activities were implemented under the supervision of the Board of Directors, with support from the Audit Committee, Investment Committee and Board of Management. CVI focused on identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling key risks arising from insurance operations, investment activities, financial management, customer relationships, regulatory compliance and market developments. In 2025, CVI continued to apply prudent underwriting discipline, strict claims control, flexible reinsurance arrangements, regular internal audit reviews, careful liquidity management and close monitoring of financial and operational indicators.

Analyzing and Managing Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, documentation, approvals, reporting, compliance or external events. In 2025, operational risk increased due to a more difficult business environment, lower premium volume, stronger competition, changing customer behaviour, and higher requirements for process discipline and service quality.

CVI managed operational risk through a governance structure consisting of the Board of Directors, Board of Management, specialized departments, the Audit Committee and the Investment Committee. Internal audit activities covered key areas including Finance-HR, Underwriting, Claims, Business Development and IT. The Audit Committee reviewed internal audit findings relating to document completeness, accuracy of information, process compliance, approval procedures, coordination among departments and quality of supporting records. Based on these findings, management was required to strengthen internal controls, improve document checking procedures, ensure timely and accurate record keeping, and strictly comply with approved policies and procedures.

CVI also continued to improve workflow discipline, staff training, digital tools, customer service channels and inter-departmental coordination. These measures helped reduce manual errors, improve operational efficiency, enhance customer experience and support the ability to operate safely in a more challenging market.

Analyzing and Managing Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties, reinsurers, banks, agents, brokers, customers or other partners may fail to meet their financial obligations. For CVI, credit risk is mainly related to premium receivables, reinsurance recoverables, deposits placed with banks and other financial counterparties.

In 2025, credit risk required closer monitoring due to rising non-performing loans in the Cambodian banking sector, slower credit growth and weaker financial conditions in certain business segments, especially construction, real estate and enterprises affected by reduced investment activity. CVI managed credit risk by monitoring receivable balances, strengthening premium collection, reviewing the financial capacity and reputation of reinsurers and business partners, and maintaining deposits mainly with banks on the approved list.

CVI's fixed deposit portfolio was diversified across several banks, and the Investment Committee regularly reviewed deposit renewal terms, interest rate movements, bank exposure and financial sector developments. Special attention was given to banks showing liquidity concerns or withdrawal restrictions, and such matters were reported to the Board of Directors for guidance. CVI also continued to comply with regulatory concentration limits applicable to deposits and capital structure.

Analyzing and Managing Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that CVI may not have sufficient cash or liquid assets to meet payment obligations when due, including claim payments, operating expenses, tax obligations, reinsurance settlements and regulatory requirements. In 2025, the Cambodian banking system continued to show strong deposit growth, but market conditions remained cautious due to slower lending activity, rising non-performing loans and lower deposit interest rates. This required CVI to balance capital preservation, liquidity readiness and investment return.

CVI managed liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and fixed deposits with local commercial banks, monitoring expected cash inflows and outflows, and aligning investment maturities with business and claims payment requirements. CVI maintained charter capital of USD 7.0 million and a solvency level consistently above the regulatory minimum requirement, providing a strong financial buffer to support policyholder obligations. In addition, prudent reinsurance arrangements helped limit the impact of large claims on retained liabilities and cash flow.

Analyzing and Managing Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk of adverse changes in market conditions, including interest rates, exchange rates, investment returns, inflation, insurance pricing, competitive pressure and macroeconomic developments. In 2025, CVI's market risk increased due to slower economic growth, lower investment activities, weaker construction and real estate demand, Cambodia-Thailand border disruptions, trade uncertainty, declining bank deposit rates and intense competition among non-life insurers.

These market conditions contributed to lower gross written premium, lower retained premium and reduced investment income. Property insurance remained under pressure due to lower commercial demand and tariff changes, while engineering insurance was affected by limited new construction and infrastructure projects. At the same time, competition among insurers continued to put pressure on premium rates and profit margins.

To manage market risk, CVI continued to focus on capital preservation, liquidity management and optimization of returns within approved risk limits. The Investment Committee reviewed investment proposals, assessed risks and returns, monitored approved investments and ensured compliance with internal investment policies and applicable regulations. On the business side, CVI strengthened pricing discipline, reviewed portfolio profitability, reduced exposure to inefficient accounts, and focused on customer segments and products with better risk-adjusted returns. CVI also monitored changes in tariff regulations, market premium rates, claims trends and competitors' behaviour to support timely business decisions.

Analyzing and Managing Insurance Risk

Insurance risk is the core risk of CVI's business and includes underwriting risk, pricing risk, claims risk, reserving risk, catastrophe risk and reinsurance risk. In 2025, the Cambodian non-life insurance market continued to grow at a slower pace, while several commercial lines such as property, engineering and miscellaneous insurance faced weaker demand.

Market competition remained intense, and claims developments in some segments became more complicated.
CVI also experienced large gross losses, including aviation-related losses and fire loss exposure. However, CVI controlled the impact on retained liabilities through prudent underwriting and effective reinsurance protection. CVI's retained loss ratio improved to 30.4% in 2025, reflecting the effectiveness of underwriting discipline, claims control and reinsurance arrangements.
CVI managed insurance risk by applying strict underwriting guidelines, improving risk selection, reviewing policy terms and conditions, adjusting premiums and benefits where necessary, and monitoring loss ratios by line of business. For medical insurance, CVI implemented stricter underwriting and sales controls, adjusted premiums, revised benefits and optimized retention, resulting in a significant improvement in the standard medical loss ratio. CVI also strengthened claims assessment, claim documentation, loss adjustment procedures and reserve monitoring.
Technical reserves were measured based on actuarial valuation reports prepared by the Appointed Actuary on both gross and net bases. CVI applied appropriate reserving methodologies for short-term and long-term insurance contracts, including Chain-Ladder and gross premium valuation methods. CVI continued to review claims experience, reported-but-not-settled claims, IBNR, unearned premium reserve and margin for adverse deviation to ensure that insurance liabilities remained adequate and prudent.

Analyzing and Managing Other Risks

In addition to the above risks, CVI is exposed to other risks including compliance risk, regulatory risk, strategic risk, reputational risk, technology risk, cybersecurity risk, environmental and social risk, and related-party risk. These risks may arise from changes in laws and regulations, customer complaints, data protection issues, service quality, business partner conduct, system disruption, economic uncertainty or transactions with related parties.
In 2025, compliance and reputational risks became increasingly important due to greater attention to governance, anti-money laundering, financial transparency and the stability of the Cambodian financial sector. CVI managed these risks through corporate governance mechanisms, internal policies, approval procedures, reporting obligations, internal audit reviews, regulatory compliance monitoring and transparent communication with stakeholders.
CVI maintained regular dialogue with regulators, shareholders, customers, employees, partners and service providers. CVI also continued to improve digital channels, customer service standards, staff training, IT controls and business continuity awareness. Related party transactions, where any, are required to follow internal approval procedures, be conducted on an arm's-length basis, and be properly documented and reported in accordance with applicable regulations and the Company's governance framework.

Procedures for Implementing Due Diligence Measures on Customers and Related Parties

CVI applies due diligence measures to customers, business partners, intermediaries and related parties in order to prevent legal, financial, operational, money-laundering, sanctions, fraud and reputational risks. The due diligence process is implemented before establishing business relationships and is updated during the relationship when material changes, unusual circumstances or higher-risk indicators arise.

CVI's due diligence procedures include identifying and verifying the customer or counterparty, collecting legal documents and business information, understanding the purpose and nature of the insurance relationship, assessing the customer's risk profile, checking ownership and authorized representatives, and reviewing whether the customer or related party is connected to shareholders, directors, management, employees or other related persons of CVI. For corporate customers, CVI reviews registration documents, business activities, beneficial ownership, authorized signatories, financial capacity, insurance needs and source of funds where relevant.

For higher-risk customers, large accounts, unusual transactions, related-party arrangements or transactions involving politically exposed persons, sanctions concerns, complex ownership structures, high-risk industries or abnormal payment behaviour, CVI applies enhanced due diligence. This may include additional verification, senior management approval, closer transaction monitoring, more frequent review of documents, and reporting to the relevant authority where required by law or internal policy.

CVI also requires departments involved in underwriting, claims, finance, business development and compliance to coordinate in identifying suspicious or unusual activities. Customer and related-party records must be maintained accurately and updated in a timely manner. Any conflict of interest or related-party transaction must be disclosed, reviewed and approved in accordance with the Company's internal governance procedures. Through these due diligence measures, CVI aims to protect the Company from legal and reputational risks, ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and maintain transparent and prudent business operations.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

1. CVI's sustainable development strategy:

CVI brings the best benefits and utilities to customers and partners; shareholders and investors; Workers and the social community:

Customers, partners	Shareholders, investors	Employees	Social Communities
Committed to delivering optimal insurance products and services that effectively meet customers' needs, offering outstanding benefits, diverse features, and a seamless experience powered by modern technology.	Committed to delivering sustainable benefits and long-term value to shareholders by ensuring stable dividend returns, enhancing share value, and fostering a strong, long-term partnership between investors and CVI.	Committed to fostering a professional and dynamic working environment that supports career advancement, offers competitive remuneration, and reinforces its position as one of the insurance companies with the best workplace environment in Cambodia.	Committed to contributing to the comprehensive and sustainable development of the community through social welfare initiatives, humane and superior insurance solutions, and long-term meaningful sponsorship programs.

2. Material issues:

Identify stakeholders that are critical to CVI:

Organizations and individuals considered stakeholders of CVI include shareholders, investors, customers, employees, regulators, communities, media agencies, partners, and service providers. CVI actively engages and consults with its stakeholders to ensure a balance of interests, promote sustainable development, and create long-term value for all parties.

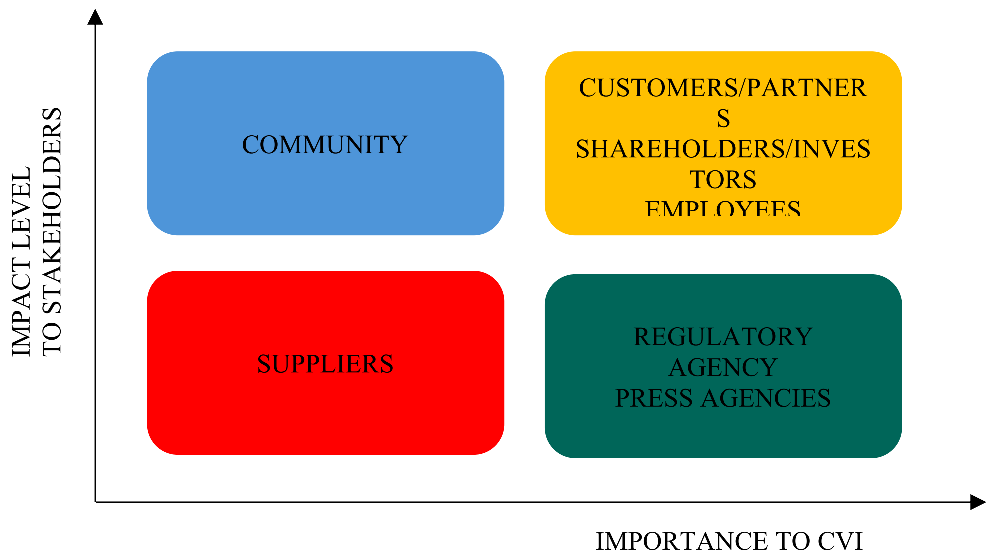
Shareholders/Investors	**Supplier**
Customers/Partners	**Community**
Regulatory Agency	**Press Agency**

Method and frequency of interaction with stakeholders:

How to interact with stakeholders	Frequency of interaction
Shareholders/Investors	
General Meeting of Shareholders	Annual or irregular
Periodic updates via website, face, phone, email	Monthly or when incurred monthly
Meet the Analysts	Regular
Customers/Partners	
Direct Exchange	Regular
Customer Service Department hotline is available 24/7	Continuous 24/7
Conduct a satisfaction survey	Regular
Social media	Daily
Employees	
Satisfaction surveys	Annual
Workers' Conferences	Annual
Internal publications	Daily
Talk to the Trade Union	Monthly
Networking and training environment	Daily
Regulatory Agency	
Maintain a regular dialogue mechanism	Monthly
Meet and exchange at forums	When it arises
Participate in commenting on drafts and policies	When required
Community	
Coordinate with local authorities	Annual
Social security programs join hands with local authorities	Quarterly
Press Agency	
Press Conference	When an event arises

A team of experts answers and provides information to the press	When required
Supplier	
Meet and exchange directly, supplement the bidding regulations, cooperate with suppliers	When it arises
Stay competitive	Frequent in the process
Ensuring transparency in bidding	Frequent in the process
Service quality, clear origin of goods	Frequent in the process

Matrix of key issues in 2025:



3. Responsibilities to customers and partners:

With the motto "Customer-centricity in all activities," CVI continuously enhances the quality of its products and services to deliver optimal insurance solutions to customers and partners. CVI regularly researches and updates advanced insurance products from regional and global markets, while actively listening to customer feedback through interactive channels to improve existing offerings and ensure alignment with market needs and emerging trends.

Digital Transformation – Increasing Customer Experience

The rapid growth of InsurTech, together with shifts in customer behavior following the Covid-19 pandemic, has significantly accelerated the adoption of online transactions and digital interactions. In response, CVI has developed a comprehensive digital ecosystem with multiple flexible customer engagement channels, including:

- Fanpage Facebook

- 24/7 Customer Service Hotline: 023 212 000

Measurement & Continuous Improvement of Service Quality

To ensure consistent customer service quality across the entire system, CVI applies strict internal standards regarding transaction spaces and service conduct, while regularly conducting customer satisfaction surveys across its distribution channels. The data collected serves as a basis for CVI implementing the following actions:

- Improve products & services according to the actual needs of customers.
- Training & improving HR skills in insurance care and consulting.
- Perfecting processes & standardizing service quality, improving customer satisfaction index.

With a customer-centric approach, CVI is committed to continuous innovation and service improvement, delivering better customer experiences and strengthening its leading position in Cambodia's non-life insurance industry.

4. Responsibilities to shareholders and investors:

The Investor Relations (IR) department plays a key role in connecting CVI with shareholders and the investment community by ensuring transparent, accurate, and timely information disclosure, while safeguarding shareholders' interests in line with international standards. CVI also focuses on enhancing its corporate image to attract potential investors, and on facilitating effective two-way communication between the investment community and the Board of Directors to ensure a balanced alignment of interests among all parties.

5. Responsibilities to employees:

Taking care of the material and spiritual life of employees

Recognizing the vital role of employees in the sustainable development of the organization, CVI is committed to caring for employees' well-being in all aspects and creating favorable conditions for everyone to maximize their capabilities and build long-term engagement with CVI. Specifically:

- Ensure the right salary, bonus and material incentives for employees. The income fund is distributed transparently and fairly, in accordance with the expertise, capacity and contribution of each person in the unit's activities.
- In addition to fully implementing policies and regimes for employees, CVI continues to maintain the purchase of comprehensive insurance combining human accident and health care for employees.

- Organizing professional training courses for new employees, retraining and professional improvement for officials, having forms of encouragement and creating conditions for all cadres and employees to self-improve their knowledge.
- Ensure workplace discipline, compliance with internal regulations, and occupational health and safety. All CVI employees are provided with the necessary tools and resources to perform their duties, while the working environment is maintained under optimal conditions. CVI also offers periodic health and wellness leave programs to support employees' well-being, enhance job satisfaction, and foster long-term commitment to CVI.
- Organize thoughtful employee engagement activities, including birthday greetings and gifts for employees and their families, visits and support during times of illness or hardship, and celebrations on special occasions such as International Women's Day, Khmer New Year, Lunar New Year, Labor Day, and other important holidays.

6. Responsibility for the environment and social community:

Community building and social security activities:

From 2023 through 2026, Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc. (CVI) actively strengthened its commitment to join the community development, social security, and humanitarian donation. Recognizing its role as a responsible corporate citizen in Cambodia, our CVI has a strategy directed toward funding healthcare excellence, youth sports development, and national defense support.

Over this few-year period, CVI channeled impactful donations into the community, such as:

- Pediatric Healthcare: Demonstrating a long-term commitment to the health and well-being of Cambodian children, CVI provided consecutive financial contributions to Kuntha Bopha Hospital. The CVI donated 500 USD in April 2025 and an additional 500 USD in April 2026, directly supporting the hospital's mission to offer free, life-saving medical care to children.

- Youth Sports: In September 2023, CVI contributed 700 USD to the IAC. This funding directly sponsored a local tennis tournament organized by the IAC, aimed at promoting physical health, fostering local talent, and encouraging active lifestyles within the community.

- Border Defense and Humanity: In August 2025, CVI responded to essential social security and nationality by allocating 500 USD to support border soldiers alongside displaced citizens. This initiative provided immediate relief and necessary security aid to families and individuals who had recently immigrated or been relocated to safer territorial areas.

Through these continuous efforts, Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc. remains dedicated to blending its business growth with meaningful social contributions, building a safer and brighter future for the people of Cambodia

Environmental protection and raw material sources

As an enterprise operating in the field of financial services, however, CVI still does not ignore green business issues, towards the sustainable development strategy of the business. In addition to ensuring business efficiency, over the years, CVI has applied many creative ideas towards green business styles such as:

- **Building a friendly and healthy working environment:** ensuring a green and healthy working environment for employees with reasonable arrangement of trees in the office, sufficient lighting and use of safety equipment and protecting the health of employees.
- **Save energy:** limit the use of energy-consuming appliances, apply green initiatives such as greening the office by saving paper, saving electricity, using smart electrical appliances as well as reusing appliances in the workplace.
- **Initiative to improve workflows in the direction of greening:** the application of advanced software in the process of managing, operating, and providing products and services has significantly saved resources for businesses.

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 are enclosed below.

CAMBODIA-VIETNAM INSURANCE PLC.
(Registration No. 00036519)

Report of Board of Directors
and
Audited financial statements in accordance with
Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards
with deferral of CIFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, and CIFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

as at 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended

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Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc.
(Registration No. Co. 6037 E/2009)

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Company name:	Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc.
Registration no.:	00036519
Registered office:	8th floor, No. 398, Monivong Boulevard, Sangkat Beung Keng Kang 1, Khan Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia
Head office:	8th floor, No. 398, Monivong Boulevard, Sangkat Beung Keng Kang 1, Khan Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia Tel: (+855) 23 212 000 Fax: (+855) 23 215 505 Website: www.cvi.com.kh
Shareholders:	Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam Insurance Joint Stock Corporation. "BIC". Diamond Island Development Co., Ltd. Kasimex Com., Ltd. Ms. Brich Bophang
Board of Directors:	Mr. Tran Trung Tinh Mr. Vann Charles Chuon Ms. Hang Chanthou Mr. Chea Chan Pov Mr. Nguyen Huy Trung Mr. Dang The Vinh Mr. Nguyen Duc Nghia Mr. Pham Hai Hoang
Management team:	Mr. Nguyen Huy Trung - Chief Executive Officer Mr. Vo Huy Toan - Deputy Chief Executive Officer Ms. Taing Sok Hoeng - Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Principal bankers:	Acleda Bank Plc. Bank for Investment and Development of Cambodia Plc. Canadia Bank Plc. Cambodia Post Bank Plc.
Auditor:	Ernst & Young (Cambodia) Ltd.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors (“the directors”) submits this report, together with the financial statements of Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc. (“the Company”) as at 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended.

THE COMPANY

Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc. (“the Company”) was incorporated as a public limited company in Cambodia under Registration Number 00036519 on 23 April 2015. The Company commenced its commercial operations on 13 November 2009. The Company is 51%, 29%, 10% and 10%-owned by Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam Insurance Joint Stock Corporation “BIC”, Diamond Island Development Co., Ltd., Kasimex Com., Ltd. and Ms. Brich Bophang, respectively. The ultimate parent company of the Company is Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam Plc. (“BIDV”), a bank licensed and incorporated in Vietnam.

The registered office of the Company is located at 8th floor, Building No. 398, Preah Monivong Blvd., Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang 1, Khan Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is underwriting of general insurance services in Cambodia. There was no significant change in the principal activity during the year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial results for the year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income.

DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends declared during the year.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND WARRANTS

There are no new ordinary shares issued during the year.

EMPLOYEE SHARE OPTION SCHEME

There is no employee share option scheme implemented during the year.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

Any additions to or deductions from reserves and provisions during the year are disclosed in the financial statements.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The directors who held office since the date of the last report are:

Name	*Title*
Mr. Tran Trung Tinh	Chairman
Mr. Vann Charles Chuon	Vice-chairman
Ms. Hang Chanthou	Member
Mr. Nguyen Huy Trung	Member
Mr. Dang The Vinh	Member
Mr. Nguyen Duc Nghia	Member
Mr. Pham Hai Hoang	Member
Mr. Dieu Hong Ha	Member *(Appointed on 2 February 2026)*
Mr. Chea Chan Pov	Member *(Resigned on 2 February 2026)*

DIRECTOR'S INTEREST

None of the directors held or dealt directly or indirectly in the shares of the Company during the year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During and at the end of the year, no arrangement existed, to which the Company was a party, with the object of enabling directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other corporate body.

No director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit disclosed in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or with a firm which the director is a member, or with a company which the director has a material financial interest.

INFORMATION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In preparing the financial statements, the directors complied with the following:

a) Ensure proper actions had been taken to write off bad debts and provide allowance for doubtful debts, and that all bad debts were written off and doubtful debts have been sufficiently provisioned for.

b) Ensure that assets that cannot readily be realized at carrying value recorded by the Company are recorded at estimated net realizable value.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware that:

a) bad and doubtful debts have not been written off or provisioned for insufficiently in the financial statements of the Company.

b) the value of assets in the financial statements of the Company contains errors or misstatements.

c) the assets or liabilities valuation methods used by the Company are wrong or inappropriate.

CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES

No contingent or other liability of the Company has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may have a material effect on the ability of the Company to meet its obligations when they fall due.

At the date of this report, there are no:

a) Charges on the Company's assets for collaterals or guarantees of any other persons since the year-end.

b) Contingent liabilities which have arisen since the year-end except as disclosed in the financial statements.

CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Company, which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian International Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs") with the deferral of CIFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, and CIFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, ("CIFRSs with the deferral of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9), in line with Accounting and Auditing Regulator's notification allowing for the delay in their implementation (see Note 2.2). The Board of Directors oversees the preparation of these financial statements by management who is required to:

- adopt appropriate accounting policies which are supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates and then apply them consistently;
- comply with the disclosure requirements of CIFRSs with the deferral of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9 or, if there has been any departure in the interests of fair presentation, ensure this has been appropriately disclosed, explained and quantified in the financial statements;
- maintain adequate accounting records and an effective system of internal controls;
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the Company will continue operations in the foreseeable future; and
- set overall policies for the Company, ratify all decisions and actions that have a material effect on the operations and performance of the Company, and ensure they have been properly reflected in the financial statements.

Management is responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company and to ensure that the accounting records comply with the registered accounting system. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board of Directors confirms that the Company has complied with these requirements in preparing the financial statements.

APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 226 OF LAW ON COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

We, Tran Trung Tinh and Nguyen Huy Trung, on behalf of the Board of Directors, do hereby confirm that the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with CIFRSs with the deferral of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9, and complies with the relevant requirements of laws and regulations applicable to the insurance industry.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

CAMBODIA-VIETNAM INSURANCE PLC
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Tran Trung Tinh
Chairman

Nguyen Huy Trung
Chief Executive Officer

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

30 March 2026

EY
Shape the future with confidence

Ernst & Young (Cambodia) Ltd.
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Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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Reference: 60877599/ 67678466

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The Shareholders of Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs") with the deferral of CIFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, and CIFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (CIFRSs with the deferral of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9) in line with Accounting and Auditing Regulator's notification allowing for the delay in their implementation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Cambodian International Standards on Auditing ("CISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Prakas issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia on Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and Auditors as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of public interest entities in Cambodia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 4.1 to the financial statements, which describes the guidance on the delay in the implementation of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The other information obtained at the date of the auditor's report comprises Corporate Information and Report of the Board of Directors. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with CIFRSs with the deferral of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9, 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.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

Hong Khav
Partner

Ernst & Young (Cambodia) Ltd.
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Auditors

Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia

30 March 2026

Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc.
(Registration No. 00036519)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
ASSETS					
Statutory deposit	5	700,000	2,809,100	700,000	2,817,500
Property and equipment	6	5,563	22,324	14,243	57,328
Right-of-use asset	7	183,274	735,479	35,578	143,201
Insurance receivables	8	747,648	3,000,312	205,432	826,864
Reinsurance assets	9	5,242,125	21,036,648	4,702,841	18,928,935
Deferred expenses	15.1	131,944	529,491	136,660	550,057
Other assets	10	623,038	2,500,251	743,721	2,993,477
Short-term fixed deposits	11	8,642,987	34,684,307	8,527,247	34,322,169
Cash on hand and in banks	12	866,573	3,477,557	1,234,401	4,968,464
TOTAL ASSETS		**17,143,152**	**68,795,469**	**16,300,123**	**65,607,995**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Share capital	13	7,000,000	28,000,000	7,000,000	28,000,000
Reserve	13	139,150	555,354	139,150	555,354
Retained earnings		1,982,413	8,047,813	1,790,619	7,278,528
Cumulative exchange differences on translation		-	1,664	-	108,438
Total equity		**9,121,563**	**36,604,831**	**8,929,769**	**35,942,320**
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	14	3,692,818	14,819,279	3,784,581	15,232,939
Deferred revenue	15.2	359,142	1,441,235	360,943	1,452,796
Insurance payables	16	3,026,579	12,145,662	2,418,657	9,735,094
Lease liability	7	185,778	745,527	41,487	166,985
Income tax payable	22	63,115	253,283	64,580	259,935
Other payables	17	694,157	2,785,652	700,106	2,817,926
Total liabilities		**8,021,589**	**32,190,638**	**7,370,354**	**29,665,675**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**17,143,152**	**68,795,469**	**16,300,123**	**65,607,995**

The accompanying notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		US$	KHR'000 (Note 2.4)	US$	KHR'000 (Note 2.4)
Gross premiums	18	7,400,578	29,683,718	8,270,012	33,667,219
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	18	(6,531,483)	(26,197,778)	(7,144,372)	(29,084,738)
Change in provision for unearned premiums	14.3	59,639	239,212	253,366	1,031,453
Net premiums revenue		**928,734**	**3,725,152**	**1,379,006**	**5,613,934**
Commission income	15.2	1,004,686	4,029,796	976,842	3,976,724
Interest and other income	19	547,501	2,196,027	568,298	2,313,541
Other revenue		**1,552,187**	**6,225,823**	**1,545,140**	**6,290,265**
Total revenue		**2,480,921**	**9,950,975**	**2,924,146**	**11,904,199**
Gross claims paid	18	(2,304,716)	(9,244,216)	(1,390,133)	(5,659,231)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	18	2,070,704	8,305,594	985,177	4,010,656
Change in other insurance contract liabilities	18	(143,870)	(577,063)	(270,515)	(1,101,267)
Change in other insurance contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	18	91,395	366,585	253,696	1,032,796
Net claims		**(286,487)**	**(1,149,100)**	**(421,775)**	**(1,717,046)**
Commission expense	15.1	(151,415)	(607,326)	(257,427)	(1,047,985)
Other insurance expenses	20	(717,105)	(2,876,308)	(789,670)	(3,214,747)
General and administrative expenses	21	(1,068,955)	(4,287,579)	(1,072,470)	(4,366,025)
Total commission and other expenses		**(1,937,475)**	**(7,771,213)**	**(2,119,567)**	**(8,628,757)**
Total claims, commission and other expenses		**(2,223,962)**	**(8,920,313)**	**(2,541,342)**	**(10,345,803)**
Profit before income tax		**256,959**	**1,030,662**	**382,804**	**1,558,396**
Income tax expense	22	(65,165)	(261,377)	(93,529)	(380,757)
Net profit for the year		**191,794**	**769,285**	**289,275**	**1,177,639**
Exchange difference on translation		-	(106,774)	-	(573,437)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**191,794**	**662,511**	**289,275**	**604,202**

The accompanying notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc.
(Registration No. 00036519)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Paid-up capital (Note 13)		Reserve (Note 13)		Retained earnings (Note 13)		Cumulative exchange differences on translation	Total	
	US$	*KHR'000 Note 2.4*	*US$*	*KHR'000 Note 2.4*	*US$*	*KHR'000 Note 2.4*	*KHR'000 Note 2.4*	*US$*	*KHR'000 Note 2.4*
As at 1 January 2025	7,000,000	28,000,000	139,150	555,354	1,790,619	7,278,528	108,438	8,929,769	35,942,320
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	191,794	769,285	-	191,794	769,285
Exchange difference on translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(106,774)	-	(106,774)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	191,794	769,285	(106,774)	191,794	662,511
As at 31 December 2025	**7,000,000**	**28,000,000**	**139,150**	**555,354**	**1,982,413**	**8,047,813**	**1,664**	**9,121,563**	**36,604,831**
As at 1 January 2024	7,000,000	28,000,000	139,150	555,354	2,196,344	8,898,264	681,875	9,335,494	38,135,493
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	289,275	1,177,639		289,275	1,177,639
Exchange difference on translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(573,437)	-	(573,437)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	289,275	1,177,639	(573,437)	289,275	604,202
Dividends paid during the year					(695,000)	(2,797,375)	-	(695,000)	(2,797,375)
As at 31 December 2024	**7,000,000**	**28,000,000**	**139,150**	**555,354**	**1,790,619**	**7,278,528**	**108,438**	**8,929,769**	**35,942,320**

The accompanying notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cambodia-Vietnam Insurance Plc.
(Registration No. 00036519)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		US$	KHR'000 (Note 2.4)	US$	KHR'000 (Note 2.4)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before income tax		256,959	1,030,662	382,804	1,558,396
Adjustments for:					
Interest income	19	(547,432)	(2,195,750)	(568,180)	(2,313,061)
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses on premiums receivables	21	1,275	5,113	(1,151)	(4,686)
Accretion of interest on lease liability	7	9,243	37,074	8,064	32,829
Tax recovery from reinsurers	22	337,721	1,354,598	354,091	1,441,504
Depreciation	6,21	81,030	325,011	90,661	369,081
Amortization of deferred revenue and expenses		2,915	11,692	13,314	54,201
Operating profit before changes in working capital		**141,711**	**568,400**	**279,603**	**1,138,264**
Decrease (increase) in:					
Insurance receivables		(561,608)	(2,252,069)	112,357	457,405
Reinsurance assets		(539,284)	(2,163,068)	(618,047)	(2,516,069)
Other assets		111,659	447,864	(101,460)	(413,044)
Increase (decrease) in:					
Insurance contract liabilities		(91,763)	(368,061)	324,230	1,319,940
Insurance payables		626,039	2,511,042	207,683	845,477
Other payables		(5,949)	(23,861)	163,900	667,237
Cash (used in) provided by operations		**(319,195)**	**(1,280,292)**	**368,266**	**1,499,210**
Interest received		556,456	2,231,946	571,102	2,324,956
Interest paid on lease liability	7	(9,243)	(37,074)	(8,064)	(32,829)
Income tax paid	22	(404,351)	(1,621,852)	(422,786)	(1,721,162)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		**(176,333)**	**(707,272)**	**508,518**	**2,070,175**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisitions of short-term fixed deposits		(8,642,987)	(34,667,021)	(8,527,247)	(34,714,423)
Maturities of short-term fixed deposits		8,527,247	34,202,788	8,321,732	33,877,771
Net cash used in investing activities		**(115,740)**	**(464,233)**	**(205,515)**	**(836,652)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Dividends paid	13	-	-	(695,000)	(2,829,345)
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	7	(75,755)	(303,853)	(76,241)	(310,377)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(75,755)**	**(303,853)**	**(771,241)**	**(3,139,722)**
Net decrease in cash on hand and in banks		(367,828)	(1,475,358)	(468,238)	(1,906,199)
Cash on hand and in banks at beginning of year		1,234,401	4,968,464	1,702,639	6,955,280
Exchange difference on translation		-	(15,549)	-	(80,617)
Cash on hand and in banks at end of year	**12**	**866,573**	**3,477,557**	**1,234,401**	**4,968,464**

1. COMPANY'S BACKGROUND

Cambodia-Vietnam dated Insurance Plc. ("the Company") was incorporated as a public limited company in Cambodia under Registration Number 00036519 on 23 April 2015. The Company commenced its commercial operations on 13 November 2009. The Company operates under the permanent license number 035 obtained from Insurance Regulator of Cambodia ("IRC") on 19 July 2023.

The Company is 51%, 29%, 10% and 10%-owned by Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam Insurance Joint Stock Corporation "BIC", Diamond Island Development Co., Ltd., Kasimex Com., Ltd. and Ms. Brich Bophang, respectively. The ultimate parent company of the Company is Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam Plc. ("BIDV"), a bank licensed and incorporated in Vietnam.

The principal activity of the Company is the underwriting of general insurance business. There was no significant change in this principal activity during the year.

The registered office of the Company is located at 8th floor, Building No. 398, Preah Monivong Blvd., Sangkat Boeung Keng Kang 1, Khan Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has 51 employees (2024: 50 employees).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for any financial assets and financial liabilities that have been measured at fair value.

The Company presents its statement of financial position broadly in the order of liquidity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settled the liability simultaneously.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Cambodian International Financial Reporting Standards ("CIFRSs") with the deferral of CIFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*, and CIFRS 9, *Financial Instruments,* ("CIFRSs with the deferral of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9"), in line with Accounting and Auditing Regulator's notification allowing for the delay in their implementation. As such, the Company applied CIFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, in accounting for the insurance contracts and CIAS 39, *Financial Instruments*: Recognition and Measurement, in accounting for the financial instruments *(see Note 4.1).*

2.3 Fiscal year and reporting period presented

The Company's fiscal year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of Cambodia is the Khmer Riel ("KHR"). However, as the Company transacts its business and maintains its accounting records primarily in United States dollar ("US$"), management has determined the US$ to be the Company's functional currency as it reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Company.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.4 Functional and presentation currency (continued)

(i) Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in US$, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest US$, except when otherwise indicated.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than US$ are translated into US$ at the foreign exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US$ which are outstanding at the reporting date are translated into US$ at the rate of exchange prevailing on that date. Exchange differences arising from translation are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Presentation in KHR

The financial statements are expressed in US$. The translation of US$ amounts into Khmer Riel ("KHR") is included solely for meeting the presentation requirement pursuant to the Law on Accounting and Auditing.

Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the reporting date, and share capital contribution account is translated at the historical rate. The items in the statements of comprehensive income and cash flows are translated into KHR using the average rate for the year. Exchange difference arising from the translation is recognized as "Exchange difference on translation" in the other comprehensive income.

The financial statements are presented in KHR based on the following applicable exchange rates per US$1:

	2025	*2024*
Closing rate	4,013	4,025
Average rate	4,011	4,071

2.5 Property and equipment

(i) Measurement

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. The carrying amounts are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount, and where carrying values exceed this recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged in the statement of comprehensive income using the straight-line method over the estimated 5-year useful life of all property and equipment items.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 Property and equipment (continued)

(iii) Derecognition

When assets are sold, their cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss from their disposal is included in the income statement. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

Fully depreciated items of property and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are disposed of or written off.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset maybe impaired. Assets that have an indefinite useful life, such as land, are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount 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 purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

2.7 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets which is 3 years.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.7 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee (continued)

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

2.8 Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held to maturity (“HTM”) investments, available-for-sale (“AFS”) financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired or originated. Financial assets are classified as at FVPL where the Company’s documented investment strategy is to manage financial investments on a fair value basis, because the related liabilities are also managed on this basis. The AFS and HTM categories are used when the relevant liability (including shareholders’ funds) is passively managed and/or carried at amortized cost.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at FVPL
- Loans and receivables
- HTM investments
- AFS financial assets

The Company’s financial assets include cash on hand and in banks, short-term fixed deposits, insurance and reinsurance receivables.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either: (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Interest income (recorded as investment income in the statement of comprehensive income) continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Company. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and insurance payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include insurance payables and lease liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Insurance receivables

Insurance receivables are recognized when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortized cost. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. Portion of the impairment loss attributable to reinsurances premium is recognized as credit losses recoverable from reinsurers.

2.10 Reinsurance ceded to reinsurance counterparties

The Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its businesses. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently, when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting period. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Company may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders.

2.11 Cash on hand and in banks

Cash on hand and in banks consists of cash on hand and current and savings accounts with local banks.

Cash equivalents include term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.12 Other payables

Other payables are stated at cost.

2.13 General insurance underwriting results

The general insurance underwriting results are determined for each class of product after taking into account, among other things, reinsurances, commission, unearned premium and claims incurred.

The general insurance underwriting results are determined for each class of product.

(i) Premium income

Premium income is generally recognized on the date of inception of the risk. In the event that certain terms and/or conditions remain to be finalized before an insurance contract can be issued, premium income is recognized on the issuance date of the insurance contract. Premium refund and adjustments are recognized when amounts are agreed with the policy holder and approval and verification from the re-insurers are obtained. Annually, the management assesses the need and probability to recognize asset or liability related to the refund and adjustments based on the status as at reporting date.

(ii) Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities are recognized when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. These liabilities comprise provision for unearned premiums and provision for outstanding claims.

(iii) Unearned premiums reserve

Unearned premiums reserve represents the portion of the net premiums of insurance policies written that relate to the unexpired periods of the policies at the end of the financial year using 1/365th (pro-rata) method.

(iv) Deferred acquisition cost ("DAC")

Those direct and indirect costs incurred during the financial period arising from acquiring or renewing of insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that these costs are recoverable out of future premiums from insurance contract. All other acquisition costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these costs are amortized to the periods according to the original policies which give rise to income. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss.

The deferred acquisition costs for reinsurers are amortized in the same manner as the underlying asset amortization and is recorded in profit or loss.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. DAC is also considered in the liability adequacy test for each accounting period.

DAC is derecognized when the related contracts are either settled or disposed of.

(v) Unexpired risk reserves

At each reporting date, the Company reviews its unexpired risks and a liability adequacy test is performed to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims and deferred acquisition costs over unearned premiums. This calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows (taking into consideration current loss ratios) after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant general insurance technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned premiums less related deferred acquisition costs are inadequate, the deficiency is recognized in profit or loss by setting up a provision for liability adequacy.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.13 General insurance underwriting results (continued)

(vi) Reserve for claims outstanding

Reserve for claims outstanding is made for the estimated cost of all reported claims but not yet settled and for those incurred but not yet reported (“IBNR”) at the date of the balance sheet, net of expected recoveries from reinsurers, using the most accurate information available. Estimating the provision for outstanding claims involves projection of the Company’s future claims experience based on current claims experience. As with all projections, there are elements of uncertainty and thus the projected future claims experience may be different from its actual claims experience due to the level of uncertainty involved in projecting future claims experience based on past claims experience.

These uncertainties arise from changes in underlying risks, changes in spread of risks, timing and amounts of claims settlement as well as uncertainties in the projection model and underlying assumptions.

(vii) Outward reinsurance premium

Outward reinsurance premium is recognized in accordance with the reinsurance agreement, upon receipt of confirmation from the facultative reinsurer, and in a manner consistent with the treatment of the accounting for premium income. Premium ceded for non-proportional reinsurance is treated as an expense in accordance with the pattern of the reinsurance received.

(viii) Reinsurance assumed

The Company also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for non-life insurance contracts where applicable. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as revenue or expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to insurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

2.14 Benefits, claims and expenses recognition

Gross benefits and claims

General insurance claims include all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, related internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims, a reduction for the value of salvage and other recoveries, and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

Reinsurance claims

Reinsurance claims are recognized when the related gross insurance claim is recognized according to the terms of the relevant contract.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.15 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the EIR method.

2.16 Administrative expenses and other insurance expenses

Expenses related to sales activities such as the cost of insurance salesman, recruitment, training and managing the insurance agent, agent rewards, office rental costs for the sale or insurance agents, and the cost of advertising and marketing are recorded as incurred in other insurance expenses instead of administrative expenses.

2.17 Income taxes

Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute these amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted during the reporting period.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

2.18 Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, seniority payment, bonuses and social security contributions are recognized as an expense in statement of comprehensive income the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees.

The estimated amount of retroactive seniority payment was recognized under other payables.

2.19 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to liability.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.20 Share capital

(i) Classification

Ordinary shares with discretionary dividends are classified as equity.

Distributions of dividends to owners are charged directly to equity.

(ii) Dividends to shareholders of the Company

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as liabilities when declared before balance sheet date. Dividends declared after the balance sheet date, but before the financial statements are authorized for issue, are not recognized as a liability at the balance sheet date. Upon the dividend becoming payable, it will be accounted for as a liability.

2.21 Related parties

A party is related to an entity if directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The party is related to an entity if it is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the entity, or is under common control with the entity or has significant influence over the entity. A related party can be an individual or a legal entity.

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

The Company have related party relationships with substantial shareholders, affiliates and key management personnel as follow:

Related parties	***Relationship***
Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam Insurance Joint Stock Corporation. “BIC”	Parent Company
Diamond Island Development Company Ltd.	Shareholder
Kasimex Com. Ltd.	Shareholder
Bank for Investment and Development of Cambodia (“BIDC”)	Affiliate
Key management personnel (Directors and management)	The key management personnel are those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel include Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Deputy CEO and all the Directors of the Company.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Estimates and judgments 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.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed as follows.

(i) Income tax

Taxes are calculated on the basis of current interpretation of the tax regulations. However, these regulations are subject to periodic variation and the ultimate determination of tax expenses will be made following inspection by the tax authorities.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the year in which such determination is made.

(ii) Valuation of insurance contract liabilities

For non-life insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred, but not yet reported, at the reporting date ("IBNR"). It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, IBNR claims form the majority of the liability in the statement of financial position.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques. These methods primarily use historical claim settlement trends as a base for assessing future claims settlement amounts. Historical claims developments are mainly analysed by underwriting year, by type and line of business and by geographical territory. Large claims are separately addressed using loss adjusters' reports and historical large claims development patterns.

Additional qualitative judgement is required as significant uncertainties remain such as future changes in inflation, economic conditions, attitude to claiming, foreign exchange rates, judicial decisions and operational process.

Similar judgements, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of adequacy of provision for unearned premiums. Judgement is also required in determining whether the pattern of insurance service provided by a contract requires amortization of unearned premiums on a basis other than time apportionment.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

(iii) Functional currency

CIAS 21 requires management to use its judgment to determine the entity's functional currency such that it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the entity.

In making this judgment, the Company considers the following:

- The currency that mainly influences prices for financial instruments and services (this will often be the currency in which prices for its financial instruments and services are denominated and settled);
- The currency in which funds from financing activities are generated; and
- The currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

4 NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year, except those following new accounting pronouncements starting 1 January 2025.

Adoption of amendment to CIAS 21- *Lack of exchangeability*, during the year does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance.

4.1 New standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

(i) Amendments to CIFRS 9 and CIFRS 7: classification and measurement of financial instruments, *effective beginning on or after 1 January 2026*

(ii) Amendments to CIFRS 9 and CIFRS 7, Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (previously Power Purchase Agreements), *effective beginning on or after 1 January 2026*

(iii) Annual Improvements to CIFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11, *effective beginning on or after 1 January 2026*

(iv) CIFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, *effective beginning on or after 1 January 2027*

(v) CIFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures, *effective beginning on or after 1 January 2027*

(vi) Amendments to CIAS 21, Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency - *effective beginning on or after 1 January 2027*

(vii) CIFRS 17, Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4. IFRS 17 was effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Effective IFRSs issued by the IASB are simultaneously adopted in Cambodia with equivalent CIFRSs unless the regulators decide, otherwise. CIFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

4 NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

4.1 New standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

(vii) CIFRS 17, Insurance Contracts (continued)

The overall objective of CIFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers.

In contrast to the requirements in CIFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, CIFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects.

- A default general model for most contracts that measures insurance liability using four "building blocks" (General Measurement Model/Building Block Approach).
- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach).
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

On 24 March 2023, ACAR issued a notification allowing to delay the mandatory adoption of CIFRS 17 and CIFRS 9 for insurance companies to be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. On 23 December 2024, ACAR issued another notification to further delay the implementation until 1 January 2028.

The review of the implication and impact of adopting this standard is currently ongoing.

(viii) CIFRS 9, Financial Instruments

CIFRS 9 replaced CIAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. However, the Company elected, under the amendments to CIFRS 4 to apply the temporary exemption from CIFRS 9, deferring the initial application date of CIFRS 9 to align with the initial application of CIFRS 17. The Company concluded that it qualified for the temporary exemption from CIFRS 9 because its activities are predominantly connected with insurance and there has been no significant change in the activities of the Company.

5. STATUTORY DEPOSIT WITH NATIONAL BANK OF CAMBODIA

The deposit required by the Insurance Law is maintained with the National Bank of Cambodia ("NBC") for the account of MEF. The deposit is equivalent to 10% of the Company's registered share capital, US$ 0.70 million or KHR 2.81 billion (2024: US$ 0.70 million KHR 2.82 billion), does not earn interest and is refundable only when the Company ceases its operations in Cambodia.

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6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and fixtures	*Computer equipment*	*Vehicles*	*Leasehold improvements*	*Total*
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*
Cost					
As at 1 January/31 December 2025	**21,096**	**37,566**	**109,510**	**73,451**	**241,623**
Less: Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2025	21,096	33,506	109,510	63,268	227,380
Depreciation for the year	-	2,756	-	5,924	8,680
As at 31 December 2025	**21,096**	**36,262**	**109,510**	**69,192**	**236,060**
Net carrying amount					
As at 31 December 2025	**-**	**1,304**	**-**	**4,259**	**5,563**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**-**	**5,233**	**-**	**17,091**	**22,324**

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Furniture and fixtures	*Computer equipment*	*Vehicles*	*Leasehold improvements*	*Total*
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*
Cost					
As at 1 January/31 December 2024	**21,096**	**37,566**	**109,510**	**73,451**	**241,623**
Less: Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 January 2024	21,096	22,208	109,510	55,353	208,167
Depreciation for the year	-	11,298	-	7,915	19,213
As at 31 December 2024	**21,096**	**33,506**	**109,510**	**63,268**	**227,380**
Net carrying amount					
As at 31 December 2024	**-**	**4,060**	**-**	**10,183**	**14,243**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**-**	**16,342**	**-**	**40,986**	**57,328**

As at 31 December 2025, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still in use amounted to US$ 228,617 or KHR'000 917,440 (2024: US$ 190,795 or KHR'000 767,950).

The details of depreciation recognized under "General and administrative expenses" consist of (see *Note 21*):

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Property and equipment	8,680	34,815	19,213	78,216
Right-of-use assets (*Note 7)*	72,350	290,196	71,448	290,865
	81,030	**325,011**	**90,661**	**369,081**

7. LEASE

The Company has a lease contract for its office building that is being used in its operations. Lease of office building has lease term of 3 years. The Company's obligation under its lease is secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased asset.

The Company has no leases with a term of 12 months or less and/or with low value. If such leases exist, the Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemption for these leases.

Set out below are the carrying amount of right-of-use asset recognized and the movements during the year:

	Office premise	
	2025	*2024*
	US$	*US$*
Cost		
As at 1 January 2025	214,051	214,051
Addition	220,046	-
As at 31 December 2025	**434,097**	**214,051**
Less: Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 January	178,473	107,025
Depreciation for the year *(Note 6)*	72,350	71,448
As at 31 December	**250,823**	**178,473**
Net carrying amount	**183,274**	**35,578**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**735,479**	**143,201**

Set out below are the carrying amount of lease liability and the movements during the year:

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
As at 1 January	41,487	166,985	117,728	480,919
Addition	220,046	882,605	-	-
Accretion of interest	9,243	37,074	8,064	32,829
Payments	(84,998)	(340,927)	(84,305)	(343,206)
Exchange difference on translation	-	(210)	-	(3,557)
As at 31 December	**185,778**	**745,527**	**41,487**	**166,985**

7. LEASE (continued)

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows				
Within one year	84,998	340,925	42,998	175,043
Beyond one year	210,000	842,310	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**294,998**	**1,183,235**	**42,998**	**175,043**

The following are the amounts recognized in the profit or loss related to lease:

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Depreciation expense	72,350	290,194	71,448	290,865
Accretion of interest on lease liability	9,243	37,074	8,064	32,829
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	**81,593**	**327,268**	**79,512**	**323,694**

8. INSURANCE RECEIVABLES

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Premiums receivable	732,535	2,939,663	170,927	687,982
Reinsurance premiums receivable	68,741	275,858	68,741	276,682
	801,276	**3,215,521**	**239,668**	**964,663**
Allowance for credit losses on premiums receivable	(53,628)	(215,209)	(34,236)	(137,800)
	747,648	**3,000,312**	**205,432**	**826,864**

Movements of allowance for credit losses on premiums receivable are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
As at 1 January	34,236	137,800	36,716	149,985
Allowance for (reversal of) credit losses during the year *(Note 21)*	19,392	77,780	(2,480)	(10,096)
Exchange difference on translation	-	(371)	-	(2,089)
As at 31 December	**53,628**	**215,209**	**34,236**	**137,800**

9. REINSURANCE ASSETS

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Unearned premiums reserve	2,269,769	9,108,583	2,445,762	9,844,192
Claims receivable from reinsurers	2,029,027	8,142,484	1,405,145	5,655,709
Outstanding claims reserve	804,408	3,228,090	722,408	2,907,692
IBNR	138,921	557,490	129,526	521,342
	5,242,125	**21,036,648**	**4,702,841**	**18,928,935**

10. OTHER ASSETS

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Accrued interest receivable on bank deposits	377,408	1,514,538	386,432	1,555,389
Others	245,630	985,714	357,289	1,438,088
	623,038	**2,500,251**	**743,721**	**2,993,477**

11. SHORT-TERM FIXED DEPOSITS

Short-term fixed deposits are placed by the Company with local banks with original maturities of more than three months and interest at rates ranging from 4.25% to 7.50% (2024: 4.25% to 7.50%) per annum. Interest income from short-term fixed deposits amounted to US$ 547,432 or KHR'000 2,195,750 during the year (2024: US$ 568,180 or KHR'000 2,313,061) *(*see *Note 19).*

12. CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Cash in banks	864,579	3,469,556	1,232,437	4,960,559
Cash on hand	1,994	8,002	1,964	7,905
	866,573	**3,477,557**	**1,234,401**	**4,968,464**

13. EQUITY

(i) Share capital

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Registered, issued and fully paid: 1,000 shares, with par value of US$ 7,000 per share	**7,000,000**	**28,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**28,000,000**

The Company's shareholders and their respective interests are as follows:

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
BIC	3,570,000	14,280,000	3,570,000	14,280,000
Diamond Island Development Co., Ltd.	2,030,000	8,120,000	2,030,000	8,120,000
Kasimex Com. Ltd.	700,000	2,800,000	700,000	2,800,000
Ms. Brich Bophang	700,000	2,800,000	700,000	2,800,000
	7,000,000	**28,000,000**	**7,000,000**	**28,000,000**

(ii) Reserve

Reserve comprises amount allocated from retained earnings for preserving the financial position of the Company against significant losses and the remaining amount for staff welfare fund.

14. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

The Company's insurance contract liabilities comprise claim liabilities and premium liabilities, which are estimated in accordance with the Prakas No. 063 on Procedures and Methods of Insurance Technical Reserve Calculation issued on 23 December 2022 by the IRC.

	2025			*2024*		
	Insurance contract liabilities US$	*Reinsurance of liabilities US$*	*Net US$*	*Insurance contract liabilities US$*	*Reinsurance of liabilities US$*	*Net US$*
Provision for IBNR	175,213	(138,921)	36,292	160,123	(129,526)	30,597
Provision for outstanding claims	916,768	(804,408)	112,360	787,989	(722,408)	65,581
Provision for unearned premiums	2,600,837	(2,269,769)	331,068	2,836,469	(2,445,762)	390,707
	3,692,818	**(3,213,098)**	**479,720**	**3,784,581**	**(3,297,696)**	**486,885**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**14,819,279**	**(12,894,162)**	**1,925,117**	**15,232,939**	**(13,273,226)**	**1,959,713**

14.1 Provision for IBNR

	2025			*2024*		
	Insurance contract liabilities US$	*Reinsurance of liabilities US$*	*Net US$*	*Insurance contract liabilities US$*	*Reinsurance of liabilities US$*	*Net US$*
As at 1 January	160,123	(129,526)	30,597	187,092	(154,305)	32,787
Change in provision for IBNR	15,090	(9,395)	5,695	(26,969)	24,779	(2,190)
As at 31 December	**175,213**	**(138,921)**	**36,292**	**160,123**	**(129,526)**	**30,597**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**703,130**	**(557,490)**	**145,640**	**644,495**	**(521,342)**	**123,153**

14. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (continued)

14.2 Provision for outstanding claims

	2025			2024		
	Insurance contract liabilities US$	*Reinsurance of liabilities US$*	*Net US$*	*Insurance contract liabilities US$*	*Reinsurance of liabilities US$*	*Net US$*
As at 1 January	787,989	(722,408)	65,581	490,505	(443,933)	46,572
Change in provision for outstanding claims	128,779	(82,000)	46,779	297,484	(278,475)	19,009
As at 31 December	**916,768**	**(804,408)**	**112,360**	**787,989**	**(722,408)**	**65,581**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**3,678,990**	**(3,228,090)**	**450,900**	**3,171,656**	**(2,907,692)**	**263,964**

14.3 Provision for unearned premiums

	2025			2024		
	Insurance contract liabilities US$	*Reinsurance of liabilities US$*	*Net US$*	*Insurance contract liabilities US$*	*Reinsurance of liabilities US$*	*Net US$*
As at 1 January	2,836,469	(2,445,762)	390,707	2,782,754	(2,138,681)	644,073
Change in provision for unearned premiums	(235,632)	175,993	(59,639)	53,715	(307,081)	(253,366)
As at 31 December	**2,600,837**	**(2,269,769)**	**331,068**	**2,836,469**	**(2,445,762)**	**390,707**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**10,437,159**	**(9,108,583)**	**1,328,576**	**11,416,788**	**(9,844,192)**	**1,572,596**

15. DEFERRED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUE

15.1 Deferred expenses

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
As at 1 January	136,660	550,057	157,490	643,347
Expense deferred	146,699	588,410	236,597	963,186
Amortization	(151,415)	(607,326)	(257,427)	(1,047,985)
Exchange difference on translation	-	(1,650)	-	(8,491)
As at 31 December	**131,944**	**529,491**	**136,660**	**550,057**

15.2 Deferred revenue

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
As at 1 January	360,943	1,452,796	368,459	1,499,997
Revenue deferred	1,002,885	4,022,570	969,326	3,946,126
Amortization	(1,004,686)	(4,029,796)	(976,842)	(3,976,724)
Exchange difference on translation	-	(4,335)	-	(16,603)
As at 31 December	**359,142**	**1,441,235**	**360,943**	**1,452,796**

16. INSURANCE PAYABLES

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Reinsurance payable	1,442,056	5,786,971	1,680,368	6,763,481
Credit losses recoverable from reinsurers	(42,943)	(172,330)	(24,826)	(99,925)
	1,399,113	**5,614,641**	**1,655,542**	**6,663,556**
Claims payable	60,276	241,888	58,847	236,859
Commission payable	1,567,190	6,289,133	704,268	2,834,679
	3,026,579	**12,145,662**	**2,418,657**	**9,735,094**

Movements of credit losses recoverable from reinsurers are as follows:

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
As at 1 January	24,826	99,925	26,155	106,843
Allowance for (reversal of) credit losses recoverable *(Note 21)*	18,117	72,667	(1,329)	(5,410)
Exchange difference on translation	-	(262)	-	(1,508)
As at 31 December	**42,943**	**172,330**	**24,826**	**99,925**

17. OTHER PAYABLES

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Salaries and benefits	152,154	610,594	152,154	612,420
Accrued expenses	308,352	1,237,417	295,275	1,188,482
Policyholder advance	138,176	554,500	169,668	682,914
Others	95,475	383,141	83,009	334,110
	694,157	**2,785,652**	**700,106**	**2,817,926**

Audit service fee paid for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to US$ 35,293 or KHR' 141,631 (2024: US$ 40,408 or KHR' 165,067) and service payable US$ 31,460 or KHR' 126,249 (2024: US$ 35,088 or KHR' 143,334), respectively.

18. UNDERWRITING RESULTS BY CATEGORY

	2025								
	Property	*Engineering*	*Auto*	*Personnel accident*	*Medical*	*Marine*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total*	
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
INSURANCE REVENUE									
Premiums written	3,519,276	83,102	2,410,884	72,309	1,153,470	15,615	190,026	7,444,682	29,860,620
Premiums refunded and cancelled	(23,435)	(5,900)	(8,159)	(627)	(2,888)	-	(3,095)	(44,104)	(176,902)
Gross premiums	**3,495,841**	**77,202**	**2,402,725**	**71,682**	**1,150,582**	**15,615**	**186,931**	**7,400,578**	**29,683,718**
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(2,992,889)	(61,888)	(2,247,222)	(52,377)	(1,004,764)	(9,354)	(162,989)	(6,531,483)	(26,197,778)
Change in provision for unearned premiums	38,927	6,832	2,689	3,849	(1,579)	147	8,774	59,639	239,212
Net premiums revenue	**541,879**	**22,146**	**158,192**	**23,154**	**144,239**	**6,408**	**32,716**	**928,734**	**3,725,152**
Commission income	389,885	20,256	162,177	19,490	341,919	3,851	67,108	1,004,686	4,029,796
Total underwriting income	**931,764**	**42,402**	**320,369**	**42,644**	**486,158**	**10,259**	**99,824**	**1,933,420**	**7,754,948**
INSURANCE EXPENSES									
Gross claims paid	(239,297)	(12,044)	(1,535,035)	(14,171)	(502,192)	287	(2,264)	(2,304,716)	(9,244,216)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	145,074	6,263	1,474,464	7,439	435,879	-	1,585	2,070,704	8,305,594
Change in other insurance contract liabilities	(198,036)	-	54,675	(550)	41	-	-	(143,870)	(577,063)
Change in other insurance contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	132,745	-	(41,670)	328	(8)	-	-	91,395	366,585
Net claims	**(159,514)**	**(5,781)**	**(47,566)**	**(6,954)**	**(66,280)**	**287**	**(679)**	**(286,487)**	**(1,149,100)**
Commission expense	(30,292)	-	(384)	(187)	(106,397)	(370)	(13,785)	(151,415)	(607,326)
Other insurance expenses	(237,619)	(9,405)	(65,075)	(9,511)	(371,629)	(2,378)	(21,488)	(717,105)	(2,876,308)
Total underwriting expenses	**(427,425)**	**(15,186)**	**(113,025)**	**(16,652)**	**(544,306)**	**(2,461)**	**(35,952)**	**(1,155,007)**	**(4,632,734)**
Underwriting profit (loss)	**504,339**	**27,216**	**207,344**	**25,992**	**(58,148)**	**7,798**	**63,872**	**778,413**	**3,122,214**

18. UNDERWRITING RESULTS BY CATEGORY (continued)

	2024								
	Property	*Engineering*	*Auto*	*Personnel accident*	*Medical*	*Marine*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total*	
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
INSURANCE REVENUE									
Premiums written	3,797,821	204,392	2,738,118	79,575	1,237,983	23,582	234,107	8,315,578	33,852,718
Premiums refunded and cancelled	(12,844)	(14,490)	(14,170)	(1,515)	(2,547)	-	-	(45,566)	(185,499)
Gross premiums	**3,784,977**	**189,902**	**2,723,948**	**78,060**	**1,235,436**	**23,582**	**234,107**	**8,270,012**	**33,667,219**
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(3,128,421)	(182,679)	(2,513,444)	(50,289)	(1,071,352)	(11,121)	(187,066)	(7,144,372)	(29,084,738)
Change in provision for unearned premiums	163,749	18,131	29,956	6,273	6,713	119	28,425	253,366	1,031,453
Net premiums revenue	**820,305**	**25,354**	**240,460**	**34,044**	**170,797**	**12,580**	**75,466**	**1,379,006**	**5,613,934**
Commission income	381,866	22,539	153,072	13,203	315,512	3,072	87,578	976,842	3,976,724
Total underwriting income	**1,202,171**	**47,893**	**393,532**	**47,247**	**486,309**	**15,652**	**163,044**	**2,355,848**	**9,590,658**
INSURANCE EXPENSES									
Gross claims paid	(588,051)	(42,496)	(155,137)	(35,353)	(567,010)	(138)	(1,948)	(1,390,133)	(5,659,231)
Claims ceded to reinsurers	419,710	30,603	64,560	23,608	443,964	1,369	1,363	985,177	4,010,656
Change in other insurance contract liabilities	267,664	1,950	(540,206)	-	77	-	-	(270,515)	(1,101,267)
Change in other insurance contract liabilities ceded to reinsurers	(294,357)	(1,906)	550,009	-	(50)	-	-	253,696	1,032,796
Net claims	**(195,034)**	**(11,849)**	**(80,774)**	**(11,745)**	**(123,019)**	**1,231**	**(585)**	**(421,775)**	**(1,717,046)**
Commission expense	(112,228)	(2,528)	(1,206)	(833)	(138,421)	(154)	(2,057)	(257,427)	(1,047,985)
Other insurance expenses	(373,745)	(17,846)	(252,380)	(7,232)	(114,466)	(2,185)	(21,816)	(789,670)	(3,214,747)
Total underwriting expenses	**(681,007)**	**(32,223)**	**(334,360)**	**(19,810)**	**(375,906)**	**(1,108)**	**(24,458)**	**(1,468,872)**	**(5,979,778)**
Underwriting profit	**521,164**	**15,670**	**59,172**	**27,437**	**110,403**	**14,544**	**138,586**	**886,976**	**3,610,880**

19. INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Interest income from short-term deposits *(Note 11)*	547,432	2,195,750	568,180	2,313,061
Other income	69	277	118	480
	547,501	**2,196,027**	**568,298**	**2,313,541**

20. OTHER INSURANCE EXPENSES

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Marketing	293,729	1,178,147	325,103	1,323,494
Management fee	243,974	978,580	237,212	965,690
Salary and employee benefit	144,616	580,055	177,091	720,937
Incentives	31,858	127,782	38,709	157,584
Others	2,928	11,744	11,555	47,042
	717,105	**2,876,308**	**789,670**	**3,214,747**

21. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Personnel	538,430	2,159,643	583,128	2,373,914
Advertising and promotion	93,319	374,305	61,840	251,751
Depreciation *(Note 6)*	81,030	325,011	90,661	369,081
Travel	76,180	305,559	41,427	168,649
Other taxes and fees	72,830	292,120	72,050	293,316
Professional fees	31,666	127,010	38,887	158,309
Communications	30,139	120,887	29,571	120,384
Directors' salaries and bonuses	26,840	107,655	26,040	106,009
Utilities	23,167	92,921	28,799	117,241
Stationary	10,623	42,610	9,440	38,430
Accretion of interest on lease liability *(Note 7)*	9,243	37,074	8,064	32,829
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses on premiums receivables *(Notes 8 and 16)*	1,275	5,113	(1,151)	(4,686)
Others *	74,213	297,671	83,714	340,798
	1,068,955	**4,287,579**	**1,072,470**	**4,366,025**

* Others include printing, vehicle insurance, training cost, postal cost, and other administration and office costs.

22. TAXATION

The Company's tax returns are subject to examination by the GDT. Because the application of tax laws and regulations to many types of transactions is susceptible to varying interpretations, the amounts reported in the financial statements could be changed at a later date upon final determination by the GDT.

Income tax expense

In accordance with the Cambodian Law on Taxation, the Company has an obligation to pay:

- Income tax at 5% of the gross premiums received in the tax year in relation to the insurance or reinsurance of risk in Cambodia.
- Income tax at 20% of any taxable profits that is not attributable to insurance or reinsurance activities, except for interest on fixed deposits and savings with banks which have been subjected to final withholding tax at 6% and 4%, respectively.
- Tax recovery from reinsurers represents tax at 5% of gross premiums reimbursed from reinsurers in relation to outward reinsurance of risks.

Income tax expense is as follows:

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Gross premiums written	7,400,578	29,683,718	8,270,012	33,667,219
Tax at 5%	370,030	1,484,189	413,501	1,683,363
Tax on deposits with banks	32,856	131,786	34,119	138,898
	402,886	**1,615,975**	**447,620**	**1,822,261**
Tax recovery from reinsurers	(337,721)	(1,354,598)	(354,091)	(1,441,504)
	65,165	**261,377**	**93,529**	**380,757**

Income tax payable

Movements of income tax payable are as follows:

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
As at 1 January	64,580	259,935	39,746	162,362
Income tax expense	402,886	1,615,975	447,620	1,822,261
Income tax paid during the year	(404,351)	(1,621,852)	(422,786)	(1,721,162)
Exchange difference on translation	-	(775)	-	(3,526)
As at 31 December	**63,115**	**253,283**	**64,580**	**259,935**

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Significant transactions with related parties during the year and outstanding balances were as follows:

23.1 Significant transactions with related parties during the year

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Parent Company				
Commission from reinsurers	231	926	670	2,727
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(477)	(1,912)	(6,461)	(26,304)
Claims and loss adjustment expenses	-	-	(8,979)	(36,556)
Affiliates				
Interest income	360,440	1,445,724	278,666	1,134,451
Gross premiums written	187,278	751,170	192,173	782,336
Claims paid	(17,536)	(70,336)	(27,981)	(113,910)
Key management personnel				
Salary and bonus	121,254	486,577	125,392	504,706
Board of Director Fees	20,440	81,985	18,840	76,698
Other remuneration	4,800	19,253	4,600	18,727

23.2 Balances with related parties

a) *Short-term fixed deposit (Note 11)*

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Affiliate	**5,047,956**	**20,257,446**	**4,783,396**	**19,253,169**

b) *Accrued interest receivable (Note 11)*

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Affiliate	**304,363**	**1,221,408**	**291,454**	**1,173,104**

c) *Reinsurance receivable*

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Parent Company	**48,969**	**196,513**	**197,706**	**795,767**

d) *Reinsurance payable*

	2025		2024	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Parent Company	**17,907**	**71,860**	**76,509**	**307,949**

24. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

24.1 Governance framework

The primary objective of the Company's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Company's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives. The Company recognizes the importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

24.2 Risk management objectives, policies and processes for management of insurance risk

The primary insurance activity carried out by the Company is the assumption of risk of loss from persons who are directly subject to the risk. Such risks may relate to life, accident, health, financial or other perils that may arise from an insurable event. As such the Company is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of claims under the contract. The Company also has exposure to market risk through its insurance and investment activities.

The Company manages its insurance risk through underwriting limits, underwriting guidelines and authority limits, approval procedures for new products or those exceed set limits, risk diversification, pricing guidelines, reinsurance, approval procedures for reinsurance and monitoring of emerging issues.

The Company uses several methods to assess and monitor insurance risk exposures both for individual types of risks insured and overall risks. These methods include monitoring total risks on each cover, monitoring volume and breakdown of business by various factors, sensitivity analyses, scenario analyses and stress testing for significant and relevant exposures.

The theory of probability is applied to the pricing and provisioning for a portfolio of insurance contracts. The principal risk is that the frequency of claims is greater than expected. Insurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number of events during any one year may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques.

24.3 Capital management

The IRC mandates the solvency margin and capital requirements. On 14 December 2022, the IRC issued Prakas No. 061 on Solvency Margin which introduced the new methodology to calculate the solvency requirement based on the net claims method and net premiums method, subject to the minimum amount set at 50% of the minimum capital of US$ 7.0 million or US$ 3.5 million. The minimum solvency margin is 120% which is calculated as the ratio of net assets over the required solvency as defined by IRC. In addition, it has also specified the required capital allocation for insurance companies.

The solvency requirement is the higher of the amount calculated based on net claims method and net premiums method, subject to the minimum required solvency amount of 50% of the minimum capital.

Regulatory net assets are calculated based on total assets less total liabilities and other non-admissible assets such as account receivables which are overdue of more than 180 days, advances and prepayments, loans to related parties, deferred acquisition costs, surplus of property revaluation, mortgage assets, and intangible assets as defined in CIAS 38, Intangible Assets and CIFRS 3, Business Combinations.

24. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (continued)

24.3 Capital management (continued)

The table below summarizes the solvency margin of the Company.

	2025		*2024*	
	US$	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Solvency requirement				
(a) Net claims basis	236,304	947,815	215,201	876,083
(b) Net premiums basis	333,026	1,335,767	372,151	1,515,027
(c) Minimum solvency capital	3,500,000	14,038,500	3,500,000	14,248,500
Net assets	**8,217,410**	**32,960,032**	**7,485,723**	**30,474,378**
Required solvency (higher of a, b or c)	**3,500,000**	**14,038,500**	**3,500,000**	**14,248,500**
Solvency margin	**234.78%**		**213.88%**	

On capital allocation, the Prakas requires 10% to the minimum capital to be deposited in IRC's account with the NBC, 50% with the local commercial bank with a maximum of 30% for each bank and the remaining 40% in cash or immovable properties used as property and equipment subject to approval by the IRC. The Company maintains placements with BIDC Bank totaling US$ 1,088,864, or KHR'000 4,369,611 equivalents to 54.75% of total capital investment with local commercial banks. In addition, the Company also maintains US$ 3,959,092 or KHR'000 4,369,611 as part of minimum capital requirement in BIDC bank.

24.4 Underwriting strategy

The Company's underwriting strategy seeks diversity to ensure a balanced mix of business portfolio and is based on a large portfolio of similar risks over a number of years and, as such, reduces the variability of the outcome.

24.5 Reinsurance strategy

The Company reinsures a portion of the insurance risks it underwrites in order to control its exposure to losses and protect its capital, through treaty reinsurance arrangements. These reinsurance agreements transfer part of the risk and limit the exposure from each insured. The amount of each risk retained depends on the Company's evaluation of the specific risk, subject in certain circumstances, to maximum limits based on characteristics of coverage. Under the terms of the reinsurance agreements, the reinsurer agrees to reimburse the ceded amount in the event the claim is paid. However, the Company remains liable to its policyholders with respect to ceded insurance if any reinsurer fails to meet the obligations it assumes.

25. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS

25.1 Insurance risk

Insurance risk includes risk incurred from claims having amounts higher than the normal amounts and also risk incurred from changes in legal or economic conditions or any aspects that affect insurance pricing and condition of insurance or reinsurance cover.

The Company seeks to minimize insurance risk through the selling of a variety of insurance products and applying insurance policies on the limits of insurance, careful calculation of claim provisions and how secured the reinsurance companies are.

Reinsurance risk occurs when the reinsurance companies retain fragile financial positions; therefore, it is difficult to claim from those reinsurers. To reduce this risk, the Company analyzes the financial position and reviews the credit levels of each reinsurance company in its collaboration. In addition, the Company reviews each reinsurance company's operations with other reinsurance companies.

25.2 Financial risk

Transactions in financial instruments may result in the Company assuming financial risks. These include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Each of these financial risks is described below, together with a summary of the ways in which the Company manages these risks.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk which the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange and interest rates and market price of particular equity securities or factors that affect all securities in the market.

The Company is not exposed to risk that originates from changes in debt and equity security prices.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk which the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to movements in exchange rates.

The Company is not significantly exposed to foreign exchange risk as its financial assets and liabilities are mainly denominated in US$, the functional and presentation currency.

Because the Company mainly transacts in US$, the functional and presentation currency, it has not instituted any policy to manage foreign exchange risk against its functional currency.

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of the changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk originates from the Company's deposits. As at 31 December 2025, the Company has no financial instruments with floating interest rates.

25. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (continued)

25.2 Financial risk (continued)

a) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Fair value disclosure under the Amendments to CIFRS 4

As at 31 December 2025, the Company assessed the fair value and the amount of change in fair value of financial assets as follows:

- Assets for which their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) are carried at amortized cost, excluding any financial assets that are held for trading or that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis; and
- All financial assets other than those carried at amortized cost above (i.e. those for which contractual cash flows do not represent SPPI, assets that are held for trading and assets that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis)

As at 31 December 2025, cash on hand and in banks, short-term fixed deposits, insurance and reinsurance receivables are carried at amortized cost and their carrying amount have been used as a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to the relatively short-term maturities of these accounts.

Carrying amounts of insurance contract liabilities, insurance payables, lease liabilities and other payables approximate their fair values.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk when one party fails to carry out obligations, which causes the other party to incur financial losses.

Credit risk arises when derivative instruments are used or sales are made on credit. The Company seeks to invest in liquid assets that are safe and profitable. It also seeks to manage credit risk by setting credit limits and ensure that it sells to policyholders and reinsurers who have good credit history. Information about receivables from the insured and reinsurers is reviewed periodically in order to take action on doubtful debts and debt settlement. In addition, sales to policyholders will not be made until previous debts are settled. The Company considers the risk of loss from non-performing debtors.

The Company has insurance and reinsurance receivables and other receivable amounts subject to credit risk. To mitigate the risk of the counterparties not paying the amount due, the Company has established certain business and financial guidelines for reinsurer approval, incorporating ratings by major agencies and considering currently available market information. The Company also periodically reviews the financial stability of reinsurers from public and other sources and the settlement trend of amounts due from reinsurers.

25. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (continued)

25.2 Financial risk (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Details on credit quality by class of assets for all financial assets exposed to credit risk as at balance sheet date are as follows:

	2025		
	Current *US$*	*Past due and impaired* *US$*	*Total* *US$*
Financial assets			
Insurance receivables	801,276	(53,628)	747,648
Reinsurance assets	2,972,356	-	2,972,356
Interest receivable	377,408	-	377,408
Rental deposit	18,000	-	18,000
Short-term fixed deposits	8,642,987	-	8,642,987
Cash in banks	864,579	-	864,579
Total	**13,676,606**	**(53,628)**	**13,622,978**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**54,884,219**	**(215,209)**	**54,669,010**

	2024		
	Current *US$*	*Past due and impaired* *US$*	*Total* *US$*
Financial assets			
Insurance receivables	239,668	(34,236)	205,432
Reinsurance assets	2,257,079	-	2,257,079
Interest receivable	386,432	-	386,432
Rental deposit	18,000	-	18,000
Short-term fixed deposits	8,527,247	-	8,527,247
Cash in banks	1,232,437	-	1,232,437
Total	**12,660,863**	**(34,236)**	**12,626,627**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**50,959,974**	**(137,800)**	**50,822,174**

c) Liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity risk is the risk which the Company will face difficulties in raising funds to carry out financial obligations.

Cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with the financial instruments will fluctuate. In case the financial liabilities have floating rate, the floating rate is the result of changes in the effective interest rates of the financial instruments, generally not related to changes in their costs.

In the short term, the Company focuses on ensuring liquidity and increasing financial position and sources of fund to support the growing business.

25. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (continued)

25.2 Financial risk (continued)

c) Liquidity and cash flow risk (continued)

In respect of the income-earning financial assets, the contractual maturity profile as at statement of financial position date is as follows:

	2025			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flow*	*Contractual cash flow less than 1 year*	*Contractual cash flow more than 1 year*
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*
Reinsurance assets	2,972,356	2,972,356	2,972,356	-
Insurance receivables	801,276	801,276	801,276	-
Interest receivable	377,408	377,408	377,408	-
Rental deposit	18,000	18,000	-	18,000
Short-term fixed deposits	8,642,987	8,642,987	8,642,987	-
Cash on hand and in banks	866,573	866,573	866,573	-
Total	**13,678,600**	**13,678,600**	**13,660,600**	**18,000**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**54,892,221**	**54,892,221**	**54,819,987**	**72,234**

	2024			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flow*	*Contractual cash flow less than 1 year*	*Contractual cash flow more than 1 year*
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*
Reinsurance assets	2,257,079	2,257,079	2,257,079	-
Insurance receivables	239,668	239,668	239,668	-
Interest receivable	386,432	386,432	386,432	-
Rental deposit	18,000	18,000	-	18,000
Short-term fixed deposits	8,527,247	8,527,247	8,527,247	-
Cash on hand and in banks	1,234,401	1,234,401	1,234,401	-
Total	**12,662,827**	**12,662,827**	**12,644,827**	**18,000**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**50,967,879**	**50,967,879**	**50,895,429**	**72,450**

25. MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS (continued)

25.2 Financial risk (continued)

c) Liquidity and cash flow risk (continued)

The following table presents the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities and the estimated timing of cash flows arising from liabilities.

	2025			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flow*	*Contractual cash flow less than 1 year*	*Contractual cash flow more than 1 year*
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*
Insurance contract liabilities	1,091,981	1,091,981	1,091,981	-
Insurance payables	3,026,579	3,026,579	3,026,579	-
Lease liability	185,778	294,998	84,998	210,000
Other payables	694,157	694,157	694,157	-
Total	**4,998,495**	**5,107,715**	**4,897,715**	**210,000-**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**20,058,960**	**20,497,258**	**19,654,528**	**842,730-**

	2024			
	Carrying amount	*Contractual cash flow*	*Contractual cash flow less than 1 year*	*Contractual cash flow more than 1 year*
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*US$*
Insurance contract liabilities	948,112	948,112	948,112	-
Insurance payables	2,418,657	2,418,657	2,418,657	-
Lease liability	41,487	42,998	42,998	-
Other payables	700,106	700,106	700,106	-
Total	**4,108,362**	**4,109,873**	**4,109,873**	**-**
KHR'000 *(Note 2.4)*	**16,536,157**	**16,542,239**	**16,542,239**	**-**

26. MATURITY PROFILE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	31 December 2025			
	Within 12 months	*After 12 months*	*Total*	
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Financial assets				
Insurance receivables	801,276	-	801,276	3,215,521
Reinsurance assets	2,972,356	-	2,972,356	11,928,065
Other assets	386,432	18,000	404,432	1,622,986
Short-term fixed deposits	8,642,987	-	8,642,987	34,684,307
Cash on hand and in banks	866,573	-	866,573	3,477,557
	13,669,624	**18,000**	**13,687,624**	**54,928,436**
Non-financial assets				
Statutory deposit	-	700,000	700,000	2,809,100
Property and equipment	-	241,623	241,623	969,633
Right-of-use asset	-	434,097	434,097	1,742,031
Reinsurance assets	2,269,769	-	2,269,769	9,108,583
Deferred expenses	131,944	-	131,944	529,491
Other assets	218,606	-	218,606	877,265
	2,620,319	**1,375,720**	**3,996,039**	**16,036,103**
	16,289,943	**1,393,720**	**17,683,663**	**70,964,539**
Less: Allowance for credit losses on premiums receivable			(53,628)	(215,209)
Accumulated depreciation			(486,883)	(1,953,861)
Total Assets			**17,143,152**	**68,795,469**
Financial liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	1,091,981	-	1,091,981	4,382,120
Insurance payables	3,069,522	-	3,069,522	12,317,992
Lease liability	185,778	-	185,778	745,527
Other payables	694,157	-	694,157	2,785,652
	5,041,438	**-**	**5,041,438**	**20,231,291**
Non-financial liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	2,600,837	-	2,600,837	10,437,160
Deferred revenue	**359,142**	**-**	**359,142**	**1,441,237**
Income tax payable	**63,115**	**-**	**63,115**	**253,280**
	3,023,094	**-**	**3,023,094**	**12,131,677**
	8,064,532	**-**	**8,064,532**	**32,362,968**
Less: Credit losses on premiums receivable recoverable from reinsurers			(42,943)	(172,330)
Total Liabilities			**8,021,589**	**32,190,638**

26. MATURITY PROFILE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	31 December 2024			
	Within 12 months	*After 12 months*	*Total*	
	US$	*US$*	*US$*	*KHR'000 (Note 2.4)*
Financial assets				
Insurance receivables	239,668	-	239,668	964,664
Reinsurance assets	2,257,079	-	2,257,079	9,084,743
Other assets	389,354	18,000	407,354	1,639,600
Short-term fixed deposits	8,527,247	-	8,527,247	34,322,169
Cash on hand and in banks	1,234,401	-	1,234,401	4,968,464
	12,647,749	**18,000**	**12,665,749**	**50,979,640**
Non-financial assets				
Statutory deposit	-	700,000	700,000	2,817,500
Property and equipment	-	111,017	111,017	446,843
Right-of-use asset	-	214,051	214,051	861,555
Reinsurance assets	2,445,762	-	2,445,762	9,844,192
Deferred expenses	136,660	-	136,660	550,057
Other assets	336,367	-	336,367	1,353,877
	2,918,789	**1,025,068**	**3,943,857**	**15,874,024**
	15,566,538	**1,043,068**	**16,609,606**	**66,853,664**
Less: Allowance for credit losses on premiums receivable			(34,236)	(137,800)
Accumulated depreciation			(275,247)	(1,107,869)
Total Assets			**16,300,123**	**65,607,995**
Financial liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	948,112	-	948,112	3,816,151
Insurance payables	2,443,483	-	2,443,483	9,835,019
Lease liability	41,487	-	41,487	166,985
Other payables	700,106	-	700,106	2,817,925
	4,133,188	**-**	**4,133,188**	**16,636,080**
Non-financial liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	2,836,469	-	2,836,469	11,416,788
Deferred revenue	360,943	-	360,943	1,452,796
Income tax payable	64,580	-	64,580	259,936
	3,261,992	**-**	**3,261,992**	**13,129,520**
	7,395,180	**-**	**7,395,180**	**29,765,600**
Less: Credit losses on premiums receivable recoverable from reinsurers			(24,826)	(99,925)
			7,370,354	**29,665,675**

27. CONTINGENCIES

Legal

The Company which operates in the insurance industry is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings (including litigations) will have a material effect on its results and financial position.

Taxation

The taxation system in Cambodia has undergone numerous changes and there are certain types of taxes that are either unclear and/or with different interpretations among the tax authorities. Many tax authorities are empowered by the law to review and investigate tax payments including penalties and interest charges.

These conditions cause Cambodia to have higher tax risks than other countries. Management believes that the Company has sufficiently interpreted tax laws within their context; nevertheless, relevant authorities may interpret differently and there may be significant impact on the Company.

28. EVENTS SINCE THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, at the date of the report, there were no other significant events occurred subsequent to 31 December 2025 which would require adjustments or disclosures to be made in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.