



กรุงเทพประกันชีวิต



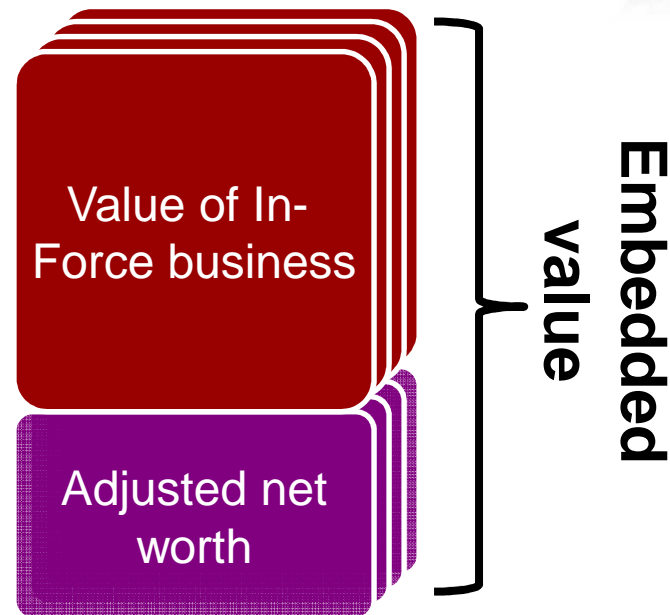
BLA's Embedded value 2011 (EV)



Components of an Embedded value

Discounted Value of
distributable earnings from
In-Force business

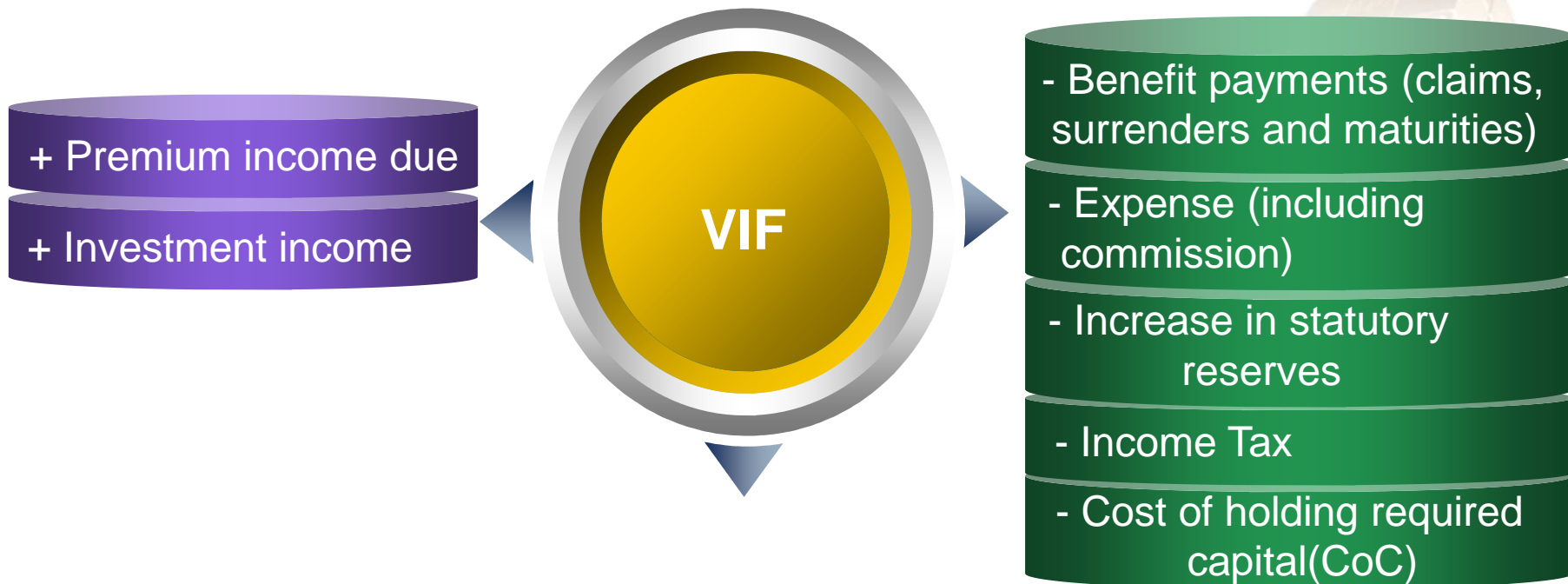
Excess of market value of
assets over statutory liabilities



Embedded value = Value of In-Force business + Adjusted Net Worth



VIF



Value of in-force covered business (VIF) is defined as the discounted value of projected future distributable earnings of the business in-force on the valuation date consists above part.



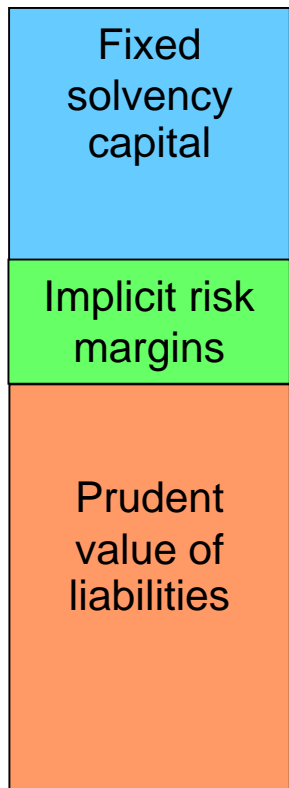
Thailand has recently moved to RBC framework



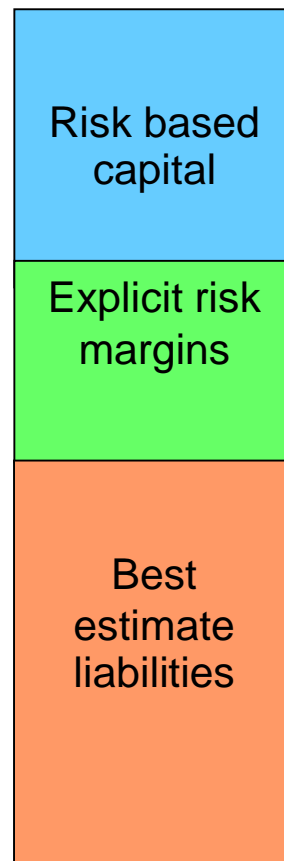
Previous NPV Basis

RBC Framework

Mix of
MV of asset
+
Prescribed
method of
valuing
assets (e.g.
book value,
carrying
value,
contractual
value etc.)



Market value
of assets
based on
IFRS
framework



Fair value of
assets

95%
confidence
interval

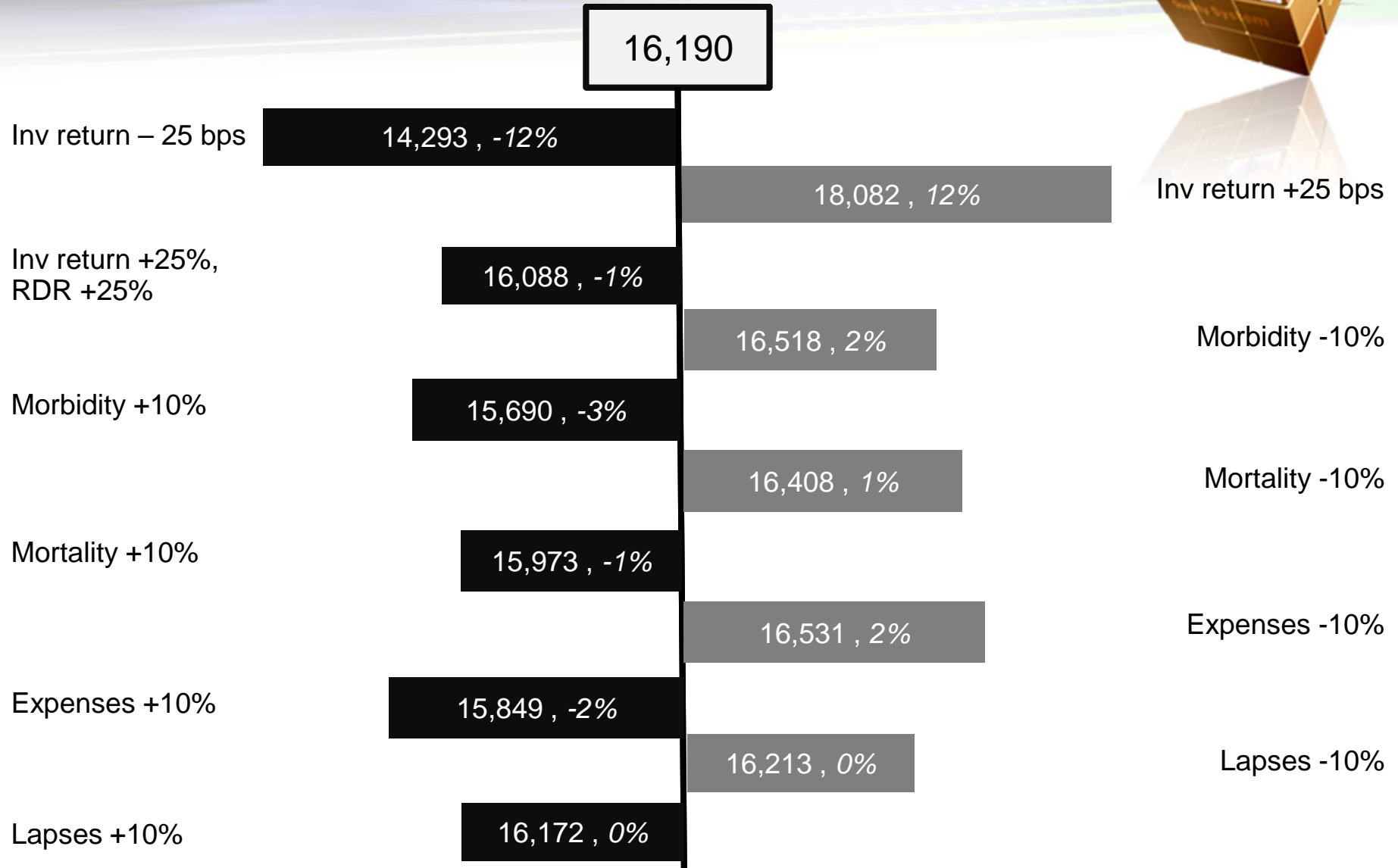
75%
confidence
interval

Gross
premium
valuation,
best estimate
assumptions



2011 EV has Increased by 16% (unit : MB)	
Present Value of	2011
Adjusted Net Worth	9,216
Present Value of future profits after tax	12,770
Release Cost of Capital	3,420
VIF after cost of capital	16,190
Embedded value of life insurance business	25,406
Value of one year's new business (VNB)	
VNB after cost of capital	1,605

Bangkok Life's VIF is highly sensitive to changes in economic assumptions



NOTES: Amounts in THB m.



Under the new capital regime 2010 EV would decrease by 16% (unit : MB)

Present Value of	2010 ^	2010*	% change
Adjusted Net Worth	11,574	6,872	-20%
Present Value of future profits after tax	9,563	9,563	0%
Release Cost of Capital	697	1,998	187%
VIF after cost of capital	10,260	11,561	13%
Embedded value of life insurance business	21,834	18,433	-16%
Value of one year's new business (VNB)			
VNB after cost of capital	2,122	1,484	-30%

Note : 2010 * figures re-stated under the new more onerous capital regime .

2010^ ANW and VIF are re-stated to deduct capital from ANW and add back to VIF to have a consistent comparison basis to the methodology in 2011.



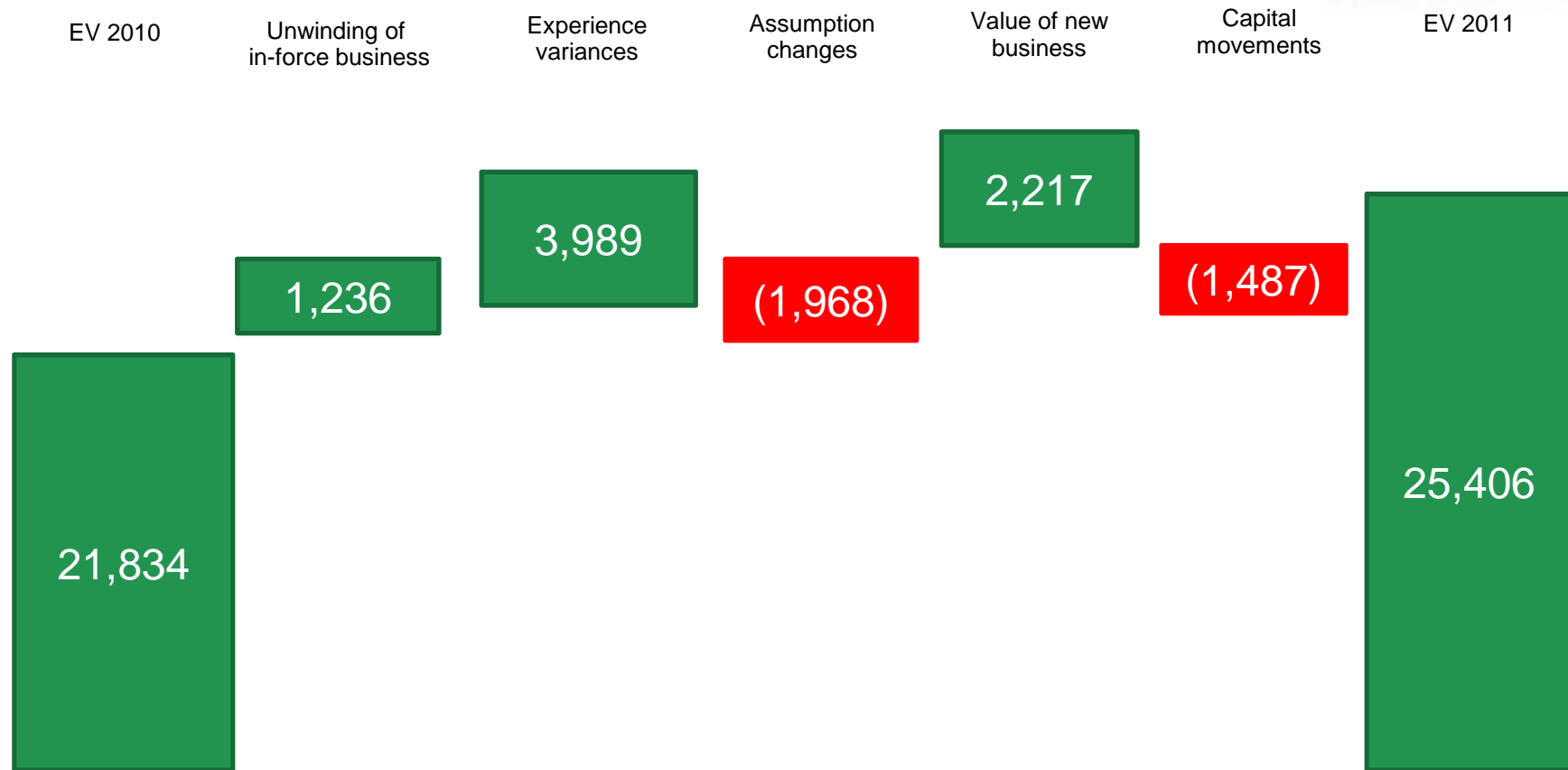
Compared to a re-stated 2010 EV (unit : MB) 2011 EV has increased by 38%

Present Value of	2011	2010*	% change
Adjusted Net Worth	9,216	6,872	34%
Present Value of future profits after tax	12,770	9,563	34%
Release Cost of Capital	3,420	1,998	71%
VIF after cost of capital	16,190	11,561	40%
Embedded value of life insurance business	25,406	18,433	38%
Value of one year's new business (VNB)			
VNB after cost of capital	1,605	1,484	8%

Note : 2010 * figures re-stated under the new more onerous capital regime



Changes to the capital regime have had a significant impact to EV in 2011



EV movement



กรุงเทพประกันชีวิต



Summary of Embedded Value and Value of New Business Results (in millions of Baht)

Embedded Value as of 31 December 2011	Risk Discount Rate		
	9%	10%	11%
Adjusted Net Worth("ANW")	9,216	9,216	9,216
Value of In-force ("VIF")	17,247	16,190	15,232
Present Value of Future Profit ("PVFP")	15,759	15,272	14,812
Less Corporate Tax ("Tax")	-2,576	-2,502	-2,431
Plus Release of Capital ("CoC")	4,065	3,420	2,851
Embedded Value	26,463	25,406	24,448
EV per share	22.1	21.2	20.4
Value of one year 's new business	1,787	1,605	1,442

Embedded value (EV)



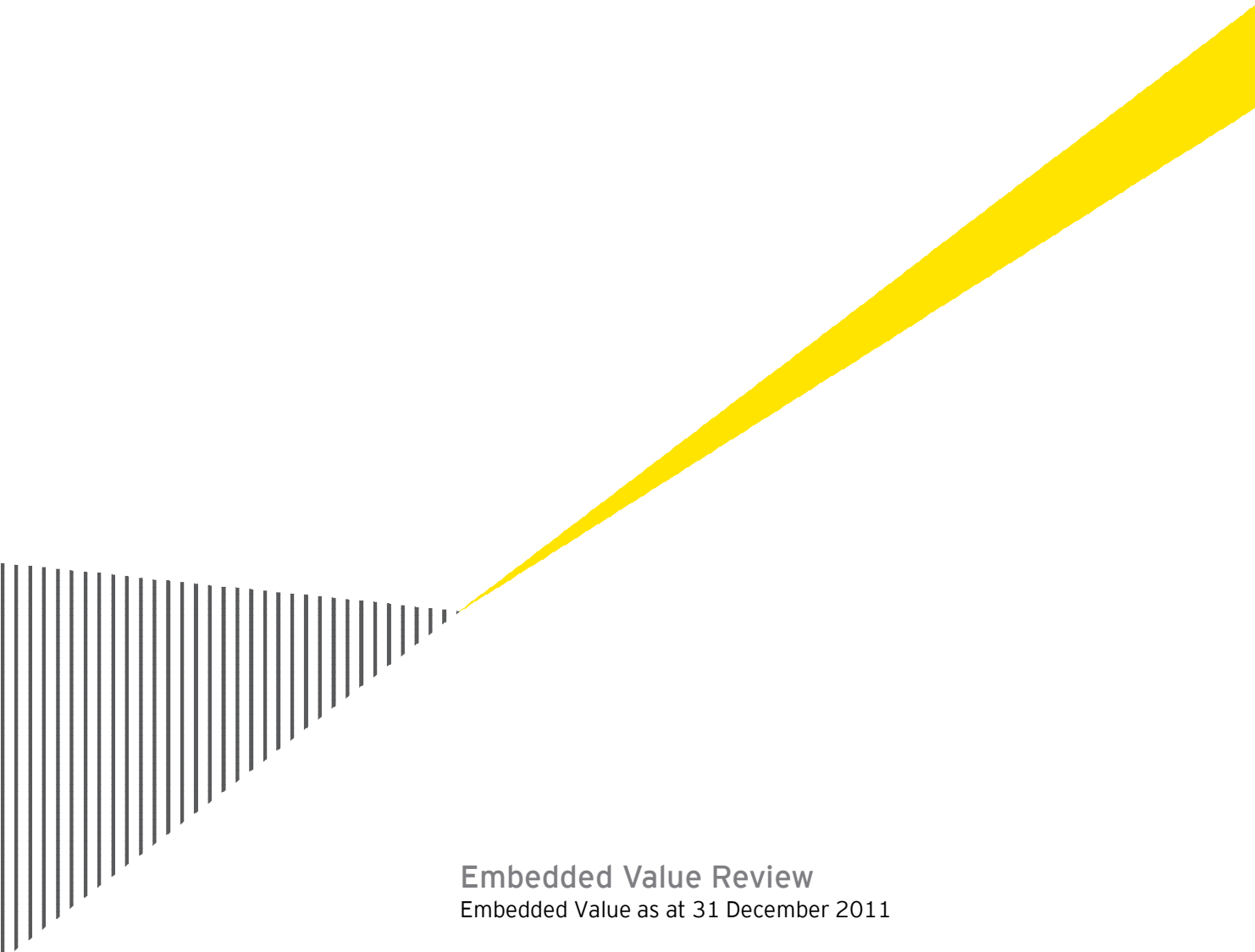
Key assumptions	
1.	Risk discount rate The discount rates are 9%, 10% and 11% have been assumed in each future year as the discount rate for the in-force life insurance business.
2.	Investment returns Future investment returns have been assumed to be 5% for investment fund.
3.	Taxation Income tax rate of 23% for year 2012, 20% for year 2013 -2014 and 30% for year 2015 onwards are assume.
4.	Mortality The experience mortality rates have been based on the Company's experience.
5.	Morbidity Morbidity assumptions have been based on the Company's own pricing table.
6.	Lapse Rate Policy discontinuance rates have been based on the Company's recent experience studies.
7.	Expenses Expenses assumptions have been based on the Company's most recent expenses investigation.



กรุงเทพมหานคร



Thank You !



Embedded Value Review

Embedded Value as at 31 December 2011

BANGKOK LIFE ASSURANCE PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED,
THAILAND



Independent Actuaries' Report

The following is the text of a report prepared by Ernst & Young for the purpose of incorporation into this circular, in connection with the components of the embedded value of Bangkok Life as at 31 December 2011.

3 May 2012

The Directors

Bangkok Life Assurance Public Company Limited

23/115-121 Royal City Avenue, Rama 9 Road

Huaykwang, Bangkok 10310

THAILAND

Dear Sirs

Independent Actuaries' Report

1. Introduction

Ernst & Young Advisory Pte. Ltd. ("EY") based in Singapore ("we" or "our") was engaged by Bangkok Life Assurance Public Company Limited ("BLA", "the company" or "Bangkok Life") to review the calculation of embedded value ("EV") and value of one year's new business ("VNB") results as at 31 December.

This report sets out the scope of the work that we have performed and summarises the results of our work. The reader's attention is drawn to Section 8 of this report which sets out the reliances and limitations relating to this report. This report has been prepared solely for the directors of Bangkok Life Assurance and cannot be relied on by any other third party.

2. Scope of work

The scope of our work set out in detail in our engagement letter can be summarised as:

- ▶ Review the EV and VNB methodology adopted by BLA
- ▶ Review the EV and VNB assumptions chosen by BLA, covering
 - ▶ Economic assumptions
 - ▶ Non-economic assumptions (including expense assumptions)

3. Valuation methodology

Bangkok Life has adopted a traditional deterministic discounted cash flow methodology to determine the components of embedded value. This methodology makes implicit allowance for the time value cost of options and guarantees and other risks associated with the realisation of the expected future distributable earnings through the use of a risk adjusted discount rate and is consistent with the generally accepted traditional embedded value principles. It is a common methodology used by life insurance companies in Asia at the current time.

The embedded value of BLA has been determined as the sum of:

- ▶ net assets attributable to the shareholders after any net of tax adjustment to market value (“adjusted net asset value”); and,
- ▶ value of in-force business allowing for the release of solvency capital (“the value of in-force business” or “VIF”).

Net asset value is defined as the value of assets less policy liabilities, less other liabilities and less solvency capital, all measured on the Thailand statutory basis. Adjustments are made to this to derive the adjusted net asset value, mainly to reflect the market value of any assets that are not reported at market value under the OIC regulations and the taxation of any unrealised gains. The solvency capital requirement is derived as 11% of the reserve, representing a 100% capital adequacy ratio.

The **value of in-force business** has been calculated as the present value of expected future after-tax distributable earnings for existing business discounted back to the valuation date using a traditional deterministic cash flow discount methodology. Distributable earnings are those profits arising after allowance for policy reserves on an NPV reserving basis and after the release of solvency capital.

Similarly, the **value of one year’s new business** has been calculated as the present value of expected future after-tax distributable earnings for one year’s new business discounted back to the point of sale using a traditional deterministic cash flow discounting methodology.

In determining the value of in-force business of BLA, the policy databases underlying the life insurance business of BLA as at 31 December 2011 were used. New business volumes and mix have been based on the actual business written by BLA in the 12 months to 31 December 2011.

4. Valuation assumptions

In order to review the embedded value and the value of one year's new business, consideration was given to the experience analyses produced by BLA and whether the assumptions used represent a prudent best estimate of BLA's future experience.

Non-economic assumptions were checked for their consistency with the latest experience studies, and where appropriate, benchmarked against industry experience for reasonableness. Economic assumptions were also reviewed and benchmarked against the Thailand market.

The principal bases and assumptions used in the calculations are summarised below. These assumptions have been made on a "going concern" basis, assuming that the current economic and legal environment continues in Thailand.

Risk Discount Rates

The risk discount rate represents a rate of return commensurate with the risks associated with the realisation of future distributable earnings. It is calculated as the sum of the risk-free rate and risk margin to make allowance for the risk that actual future experience may be different to that assumed in this report.

Where the net of tax distributable earnings in a year are positive, values are discounted using a central risk discount rate of 10%. Where the net of tax distributable earnings in a year are negative, values are discounted using the assumed investment return of 5%.

Values are also illustrated on risk discount rates of 9% and 11%. The selection of the risk discount rate depends upon a number of objective and subjective factors and the illustrated range is provided to assess the sensitivity of value to changes in the risk discount rate. The range given should not be interpreted to imply an upper or lower bound.

The discount rates appropriate to an investor will depend on objective and subjective considerations including their own requirements, tax position and perception of risks associated with the realisation of future profits.

Investment Returns

Investment returns were derived by considering current and expected future asset allocations and associated investment returns for a range of major asset classes. Assumed future investment returns, net of investment expenses, are 5% for all years

Inflation

Future inflation rate was assumed to be 3% per annum. We had a check on the inflation index published in a website by Bank of Thailand for recent years. The annual inflation rate is quite close to 3% in year 2010 and 2011.

Mortality and Morbidity

The assumption for mortality rates was derived by taking into consideration BLA's mortality experience from 2009 to 2011, its expectations on current and expected future experience and the overall experience of the Thailand life insurance market. The mortality assumptions adopted have been based on 30% of 1997 Thai Mortality Table for both male and female lives.

Persistency

Persistency includes assumptions for policy lapse, premium persistency, premium holidays and partial withdrawals. The persistency rates were based on BLA's recent persistency experience.

Persistency assumptions vary by sales channel, product type, premium payment mode and policy duration.

Loss Ratios

The loss ratios used to project claims in respect of the short-term business were derived with regards to BLA's recent experience.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were allowed for based on the most recent experience analysis performed by BLA. Its analysis allocated expenses to the various product lines written by the company and then attributed between initial expenses and maintenance expenses.

Based on this analysis, the expenses assumptions were determined for acquisition and maintenance activities, split by product type, and unit costs expressed as a percentage of premium and an amount per policy.

Commission and Other Variable Costs

Commission and other variable cost assumptions were based on the levels currently being paid. These were assumed to continue into the future without change.

Taxation

Tax is assumed to be paid on the same basis as is consistent with current business unit tax basis, which is assumed to continue unaltered into the future. Income tax rate of 23% for year 2012, 20% for year 2013-2014 and 30% for year 2015 onwards are assumed.

Other Assumptions

- ▶ Reinsurance: BLA's current reinsurance arrangements have been assumed to continue unaltered.
- ▶ Solvency Capital: Allowance has been made for solvency capital as 11% of the NPV reserve, based on the minimum capital required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio of 100%.
- ▶ Reserving Basis: The NPV methods for calculating BLA's policy reserves have been assumed to continue unaltered.

5. Summary of valuation results

The components of economic value of BLA as at 31 December 2011, using the methodology and assumptions described in Sections 3 and 4 of this report, are set out in Tables 1 and 2 below:

Table 1: Embedded Value as at 31 December 2011 (THB Million)

Risk discount rate	9%	10%	11%
Adjusted net asset value	9,216	9,216	9,216
Value of in-force business (after release of capital)	17,247	16,190	15,232
Embedded value	26,463	25,406	24,448

Table 2: Value of One Year's New Business in the 12 months to 31 December 2011 (THB Million)

Risk discount rate	9%	10%	11%
Value of one year's new business (before cost of capital)	2,522	2,420	2,325
Cost of solvency capital	-735	-815	-883
Value of one year's new business (after cost of capital)	1,787	1,605	1,442

We have relied on the accuracy of the net asset value of BLA, as shown in the statutory balance sheet as at 31 December 2011, without independent verification. The following adjustments were made to derive the adjusted net asset value of THB 9,216 million as at 31 December 2011 (as set out in Table 1 above).

- ▶ Net of tax fair value adjustment for assets held by BLA
- ▶ Allowance for starting solvency capital in the net asset value rather than in the value of inforce

6. Sensitivity analysis

BLA has performed sensitivity analyses on the value of in-force business and the value of one year's new business, by independently varying certain assumptions regarding future experience. Sensitivity scenarios are included to show the impact of changes in key assumptions on the components of embedded value. The sensitivities were performed by allowing parallel movements to the relevant parameters with respect to the base case.

Tables 3 and 4 show the sensitivity results of the value of in-force business and the value of one year's new business respectively.

Table 3: Sensitivity Results of Value of In-Force Business as at 31 December 2011 (THB Million)

Risk discount rate	Value of In-Force Business (after release of capital)	
	10%	Sensitivity
Base Case	16,190	
1: 25 bps increase in investment returns	18,082	12%
2: 25 bps reduction in investment returns	14,293	-12%
3: 100bps increase in risk discount rate	15,245	-6%
4: 100bps reduction in risk discount rate	17,232	6%
5: 10% increase in maintenance expenses	15,849	-2%
6: 10% reduction in maintenance expenses	16,531	2%
7: 25% increase in capital requirements	17,044	5%
8: 25% reduction in capital requirements	15,329	-5%
9: 10% increase in lapse rates	16,172	0%
10: 10% reduction in lapse rates	16,213	0%
11: 10% increase in morbidity rates	15,690	-3%
12: 10% reduction in morbidity rates	16,581	2%
13: 10% increase in mortality rates	15,973	-1%
14: 10% reduction in mortality rates	16,408	1%

Table 4: Sensitivity Results of Value of One Year's New Business as at 31 December 2011 (THB Million)

Risk discount rate	Value of One Year's New Business (after cost of capital)	
	10%	Sensitivity
Base Case	1,605	100.00%
1: 25 bps increase in investment returns	1,827	14%
2: 25 bps reduction in investment returns	1,387	-14%
3: 10% increase in lapse rates	1,586	-1%
4: 10% reduction in lapse rates	1,635	2%
5: 10% increase in mortality rates	1,573	-2%
6: 10% reduction in mortality rates	1,645	2%
7: 10% increase in maintenance expenses	1,554	-3%
8: 10% reduction in maintenance expenses	1,664	4%
9: 10% increase in morbidity rates	1,549	-3%
10: 10% reduction in morbidity rates	1,667	4%

7. Opinion

Based on the scope of our work and the review we have performed, in our opinion:

- ▶ The methodology adopted by BLA to determine the components of economic value (embedded value and the value of one year's new business) is reasonable and consistent with the generally accepted traditional embedded value principles;
- ▶ The assumptions adopted by BLA to assess the value of in-force business, the cost of holding required solvency capital and the value of one year's new business as at 31 December 2011 are reasonable; and,
- ▶ The calculations set out in Sections 5 and 6 of this report have been carried out in accordance with the methodology and assumptions described in this report, the sample calculations which we checked were satisfactory and overall results are reasonable.

8. Reliances and limitations

In performing our review and producing this report, we have relied without independent verification upon the completeness and accuracy of the data and information supplied by BLA, both orally and in written format. Where possible, we have reviewed some of the information provided for reasonableness and consistency with our knowledge of the Thailand life insurance industry and with our knowledge of BLA. The accuracy of the results presented in this report is dependent on the accuracy of this information.

Reliance was placed on, but not limited to, the accuracy of the following information:

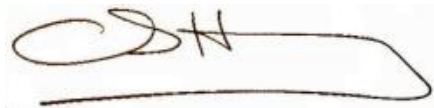
- ▶ historical financial statements and regulatory returns
- ▶ value of the audited shareholders' net assets of BLA as at 31 December 2011
- ▶ the cash flow projection results at an aggregate level and at an individual model point level for a number of selected products
- ▶ details of policy terms and conditions including surrender values, current and expected future dividend formulae and crediting rates
- ▶ reserving basis and methodology as at 31 December 2011 and the reserve factors calculated by BLA.

The estimates of value include provision only for the claims made by policyholders in the normal course of business under the terms of the policies issued to them. We have not attempted to investigate, or make allowance for, the effect upon the value of any other claim by or against BLA. The projections and values developed have been constructed on a "going concern" basis and assume a continuation of the current economic, taxation, legal and regulation environment prevailing in Thailand. We have not considered possible financial implications arising from the changes in these areas.

The values attributable to the life insurance business are highly dependent on the results of financial projections carried out by BLA. Although the financial projections are developed in conformity with what BLA believes to be the current and proposed operating environments of BLA and BLA's view of the indicative future experience within such environments, it should be recognised that actual future results will vary from those projected. Deviations in the parameters used to reflect the environment could alter the projected results substantially. These parameters include those used to reflect factors such as management direction, insurance regulations, accounting practices, taxation and external economic factors such as inflation rates and available investment yields.

Our opinion is based on data available to us at, or prior to 31 December 2011, and takes no account of developments after that date.

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young Advisory Pte. Ltd.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'GH' followed by a long horizontal line that loops back to the left.

Graham Handy

Insurance Practice Leader ASEAN