# Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC)

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

الصقر للتأمين
AL SAGR INSURANCE

شركة الصقر الوطنية للتأمين - المنطقة الدبلوماسية، شارع السيف، بر دبي، هاتف: ٠٤٧٠٢٨٥٠٠، فاكس: ٠٤٣٩٦٨٤٤٢، ص.ب: ١٤٦١٤، دبي، إ.ع.م.
Al Sagr National Insurance Company - Diplomatic Area, Al Seef Road, Bur Dubai, Tel: 04-7028500, Fax: 04-3968442, PO Box 14614, Dubai, UAE

# Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (Public Shareholding Company)

## Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (Public Shareholding Company); for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**Financial Highlights**

The Company has reported a premium of AED 633.7 million for year ended 31 December 2022 compared to AED 500.4 million for the corresponding prior year, The Company has reported an underwriting profit of AED 17.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 compared to underwriting loss of AED 7.3 million for the corresponding prior year. the Company reported for the year ended 2022 a net loss of AED 49.4 million compared to a net loss of AED 62.9 million in 2021 .

Directors:-

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mr. Majid Abdulla Al Sari** | Chairman |
| **Mr. Khalid Abdulla Omran Tariam** | Vice Chairman |
| **Mr. Ayman Mohd Yusri Al Dweik** | Director |
| **Mr. Mohamed Ali Al Sari** | Director |
| **Mr. Abdel Muhsen Jaber** | Director & CEO |

Auditors:-

Grant Thornton were appointed as auditors of the Al Sagr National Insurance Company for the year 2022 at the Annual General Meeting held on 21/04/2022

For and on behalf of the board

Abdel Muhsen Jaber
Director & CEO
06/03/2023

Grant Thornton

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# Independent Auditor's Report
## To the Shareholders of Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC)

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC) (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)*, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of IESBA Code. 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 27 to the financial information which states that the Company did not meet the Minimum Capital Requirements of AED 100 million and that the Company's ability to comply with the solvency requirements depends on the effective implementation of the business plan submitted to the Central Bank of UAE. This indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter on the next page, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters on the next page, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

GrantThornton

# Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Shareholders of Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC)**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

**Key Audit Matters (continued)**

i) **Valuation of technical provisions**

The estimation of liabilities arising from insurance contracts such as unearned premium reserve, outstanding claims reserve, incurred but not reported reserve, unexpired risk reserve, unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve and mathematical reserve, as disclosed in note 11 to these financial statements, involves a significant degree of judgement. These liabilities are based on the pattern of risk distributions over coverage period, the best-estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at a given date, whether reported or not, together with the related claims handling costs, mortality and persistency (including consideration of policyholder behavior). Actuarial computations have been used to determine these provisions. Underlying these computations are a number of explicit or implicit assumptions relating to the expected settlement amount and settlement patterns of claims. Since the determination of such a provision requires the expertise of an external valuation expert who incorporates significant assumptions, judgements and estimations, the valuation of these liabilities was significant to our audit.

We assessed management's calculations of the technical reserves by performing the following procedures:

- Understood the governance process in place to determine the insurance contract liabilities;
- Tested the underlying Company data to source documentation on sample basis;
- Evaluated competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's actuarial specialist;
- Using our actuarial specialist team, we applied our industry knowledge and experience, and compared the methodology, models and assumptions used against recognised actuarial practices; and
- Using our actuarial specialist team, we checked the mathematical accuracy of the methodology applied on selected classes of business, particularly focusing on the largest and most uncertain reserves.

ii) **Valuation of investment property**

The Company holds investment property under the fair value model as at 31 December 2022 amounting to AED 157,931,895 (2021: AED 157,931,895), as detailed in note 9 to these financial statements. The fair value estimate requires significant judgement and estimates by management and independent external valuers. The Company has involved independent external valuer in order to value the investment property for the purpose of determining the fair value for inclusion in the financial statements. The existence of significant estimation and judgement coupled with change in valuation assumptions used could result in material change. Therefore, the valuation of this investment property was significant to our audit.

Our procedures in relation to management's valuation of investment property included:

- Assessing the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of external valuers;
- Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the source data used in the calculation of fair values;
- Performing an independent calculation by carrying out enquiries with management and independent valuer, including performing reasonableness computation by using publicly available sources of information to independently corroborate the valuation performed by management expert.

Grant Thornton

## Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Shareholders of Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC)**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

**Key Audit Matters (continued)**

iii) **Impairment losses on insurance receivables including third party recoveries**

The Company has insurance receivables that are overdue and not impaired (as disclosed in note 11 to these financial statements). The key associated risk is the recoverability of receivables. Management's related allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is subjective and is influenced by assumptions concerning the probability of default and probable losses in the event of default.

The work that we performed to address this key audit matter included the following procedures:

- Obtained an understanding of the Company's process for estimating ECL and assessed the appropriateness of ECL methodology against the requirements of IFRS 9;
- Assessed the reasonableness of managements' key assumptions and judgements made in determining allowance for ECL, segmenting of receivables and macroeconomic factors;
- Traced the outstanding amounts from sample of receivables to underlying supporting documents;
- Verified payments received from receivables post year-end for the sample; and
- Considered the adequacy of provisions for impairment of insurance balances receivable for significant customers, taking into account specific credit risk assessments for each customer based on default, existence of any disputes over the balance outstanding, history of settlement of receivables liabilities with the customers.

iv) **Impairment assessment of investment in associates**

The Company holds investment in associates as at 31 December 2022, as disclosed in note 6 to these financial statements. The management assesses at least annually the existence of impairment indicators for its investment in associates. Accordingly, the processes and methodologies for assessing and determining the recoverable amount of the investment are based on complex assumptions, in particular with reference to identification of impairment indicators, forecast of future cashflows, long term growth rates and discount rates applied to such cashflows. Considering the judgement required for estimating the cashflows and the complexity of the assumptions used, this is considered as a key audit matter.

The work that we performed to address this key audit matter included the following procedures:

- Obtained an understanding of the Company's process for assessment of impairment of investment in associates;
- Assessed the methodology used by the management to estimate the recoverable amount of the investment and consistency with the IFRS;
- Compared the carrying values of the investments with their respective net asset values and market value available as at the reporting date;
- Where any indicators of impairment were expected, we obtained management valuation and evaluated the adequacy of key assumptions such as the discount rate and growth rate; and
- Evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in these financial statements.

**Other information**

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the report of Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of our auditor's report.

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

Grant Thornton

## Independent Auditor's Report
### To the Shareholders of Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC)

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

**Other information (continued)**

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021 and the UAE Federal Law No. (6) of 2007 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report
**To the Shareholders of Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC)**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

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

- 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.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, we report that:

i) the Company has maintained proper books of account;

ii) we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

iii) the financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company and the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021;

iv) the financial information included in the Board of Directors' Report, in so far as it relates to these financial statements, is consistent with the books of account of the Company;

v) investments in shares and stocks during the year ended 31 December 2022, are disclosed in note 7 to these financial statements;

vi) note 24 reflect material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;

**Independent Auditor's Report**
**To the Shareholders of Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC)**

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)**

vii) note 21 to the financial statements reflects the social contributions made during the year; and

viii) based on the information that has been made available to us nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2022 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021 or its Articles of Association which would have a material impact on its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2022.

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (6) of 2007, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanation we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton
P.O. Box: 1620
DUBAI-U.A.E.
Public Accountants

**GRANT THORNTON**

**Dr. Osama El-Bakry**
**Registered Auditor Number: 935**
**Dubai, United Arab Emirates**

**6 March 2023**

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| Property and equipment | 5 | **80,755,588** | 88,521,494 |
| Investment in associates | 6 | **99,475,388** | 118,340,804 |
| Investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) | 7 | **19,404,579** | 15,587,696 |
| Investment property | 9 | **157,931,895** | 157,931,895 |
| Insurance receivables | 10 | **252,570,025** | 199,194,939 |
| Reinsurer share of outstanding claims | 11 | **127,999,394** | 156,949,806 |
| Reinsurer share of incurred but not reported claims | 11 | **21,610,944** | 26,313,057 |
| Reinsurer share of unearned premium reserve | 11 | **96,482,512** | 73,880,741 |
| Reinsurer share of mathematical reserve | 11 | **251,118** | 1,149,880 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | 11 | **40,999,833** | 24,212,266 |
| Reinsurance share of unexpired risk reserve | 11 | **-** | 395,922 |
| Due from related parties | 24 | **14,629,709** | 15,683,726 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 12 | **16,451,686** | 11,119,028 |
| Cash and bank balances | 13 | **207,941,277** | 192,309,830 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **1,136,503,948** | 1,081,591,084 |
| | | | |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Share capital | 14 | **230,000,000** | 230,000,000 |
| Statutory reserve | 15 | **70,203,206** | 70,203,206 |
| General reserve | 16 | **-** | 20,000,000 |
| Reinsurance reserve | 16 | **2,751,401** | 1,612,577 |
| Accumulated losses | | **(96,596,057)** | (66,011,660) |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | | **206,358,550** | 255,804,123 |
| | | | |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Provision for employees' end of service indemnity | 17 | **6,575,008** | 7,612,039 |
| Bank borrowings | 18 | **158,788,906** | 154,550,305 |
| Insurance and other payables | 19 | **174,769,586** | 131,342,702 |
| Outstanding claims reserve | 11 | **166,686,781** | 205,521,572 |
| Incurred but not reported claims reserve | 11 | **73,359,559** | 74,865,138 |
| Unearned premium reserve | 11 | **324,444,710** | 218,630,722 |
| Mathematical reserve | 11 | **252,046** | 1,157,216 |
| Unexpired risk reserve | 11 | **4,688,630** | 5,795,710 |
| Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve | 11 | **3,752,338** | 6,337,177 |
| Deferred commission income | 11 | **15,354,894** | 11,349,207 |
| Lease liability | 20 | **1,472,940** | 8,625,173 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | | **930,145,398** | 825,786,961 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | **1,136,503,948** | 1,081,591,084 |

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 6 March 2023 and signed on their behalf by:

**Majid Abdulla Al Sari**
**Chairman**

**Abdel Muhsen Jaber**
**Director and CEO**

The attached explanatory notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of comprehensive income
## For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|---|
| **UNDERWRITING INCOME** | | | |
| Gross premium | | **633,786,529** | 500,476,669 |
| Less: reinsurance share of gross premium | | **(213,462,617)** | (165,357,517) |
| Less: reinsurance share of ceded business premium | | **(14,302,124)** | (26,592,437) |
| **Net retained premium** | | **406,021,788** | 308,526,715 |
| Net change in unearned premium reserve | | **(70,430,337)** | 49,072,262 |
| **Net insurance premium** | | **335,591,451** | 357,598,977 |
| Commission earned | | **32,397,129** | 23,417,849 |
| Commission incurred | | **(76,816,735)** | (62,096,973) |
| Other operational (loss)/income – net | | **(7,107,482)** | 17,219,021 |
| **Gross underwriting income** | | **284,064,363** | 336,138,874 |
| **UNDERWRITING EXPENSES** | | | |
| Gross claims paid | | **(456,431,639)** | (412,829,309) |
| Insurance claims recovered from reinsurers | | **179,486,820** | 95,755,774 |
| **Net claims paid** | | **(276,944,819)** | (317,073,535) |
| Change in provision for outstanding claims | | **38,834,791** | (12,904,431) |
| Change in reinsurer share of outstanding claims | | **(28,950,412)** | 8,070,416 |
| Change in unexpired risk reserve | | **711,158** | (5,281,147) |
| Change in incurred but not reported claims reserve | | **(3,196,534)** | (14,006,917) |
| Change in mathematical reserve | | **6,408** | 991 |
| Change in unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve | | **2,584,839** | (2,253,815) |
| **Net claims incurred** | | **(266,954,569)** | (343,448,438) |
| **UNDERWRITING INCOME/(LOSS)** | | **17,109,794** | (7,309,564) |
| Net investment loss | 21 | **(625,365)** | (311,344) |
| Share of losses from equity accounted investees | 6 | **(18,865,416)** | (17,505,549) |
| Finance costs | | **(3,839,817)** | (2,296,081) |
| General and administrative expenses | 22 | **(43,224,769)** | (35,521,546) |
| **LOSS FOR THE YEAR** | | **(49,445,573)** | (62,944,084) |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | - | - |
| **TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR** | | **(49,445,573)** | (62,944,084) |
| **LOSS PER SHARE** | 23 | **(0.2)** | (0.3) |

## Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Share capital AED | Statutory reserve AED | General reserve AED | Reinsurance reserve AED | Accumulated losses AED | Total equity AED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 January 2021 | 230,000,000 | 70,203,206 | 50,000,000 | 652,827 | (30,572,826) | 320,283,207 |
| **Total comprehensive loss for the year** | | | | | | |
| Loss for the year | - | - | - | - | (62,944,084) | (62,944,084) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive loss for the year** | - | - | - | - | (62,944,084) | (62,944,084) |
| Transfer from general reserve to retained earnings (note 16) | - | - | (30,000,000) | - | 30,000,000 | - |
| Transfer to reinsurance reserve (note 16) | - | - | - | 959,750 | (959,750) | - |
| **Transactions with owners directly recorded in equity** | | | | | | |
| Directors' fee paid | - | - | - | - | (1,535,000) | (1,535,000) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2021** | 230,000,000 | 70,203,206 | 20,000,000 | 1,612,577 | (66,011,660) | 255,804,123 |
| Balance at 1 January 2022 | **230,000,000** | **70,203,206** | **20,000,000** | **1,612,577** | **(66,011,660)** | **255,804,123** |
| **Total comprehensive loss for the year** | | | | | | |
| Loss for the year | - | - | - | - | (49,445,573) | (49,445,573) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total comprehensive loss for the year** | - | - | - | - | (49,445,573) | (49,445,573) |
| Transfer from general reserve to retained earnings (note 16) | - | - | (20,000,000) | - | 20,000,000 | - |
| Transfer to reinsurance reserve (note 16) | - | - | - | 1,138,824 | (1,138,824) | - |
| **Balance at 31 December 2022** | **230,000,000** | **70,203,206** | **-** | **2,751,401** | **(96,596,057)** | **206,358,550** |

The attached explanatory notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of cash flows
## For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Loss for the year | | (49,445,573) | (62,944,084) |
| Share of losses from equity accounted investees | 6 | 18,865,416 | 17,505,549 |
| Net unrealised (gain)/loss from investments in financial assets at FVTPL | 21 | (1,066,892) | 498,888 |
| Depreciation | 5 | 3,031,450 | 5,855,854 |
| Finance costs | | 3,839,817 | 2,296,081 |
| Reversal for expected credit losses | 10 | (852,175) | (244,287) |
| Allowance for expected credit losses of related parties | 24 | 1,462,005 | 51,301 |
| Reversal for expected credit losses of related parties | 24 | - | (1,251,301) |
| Provision for employees' end of service indemnity | 17 | 950,446 | 1,094,939 |
| Provision for employees' end of service indemnity no longer required | 17 | - | (3,011,801) |
| Allowance for expected credit losses in other receivables and prepayments | | 1,037,995 | - |
| (Gain)/loss on disposal of property and equipment | 21 | (18,083) | 518 |
| Interest on lease liability | | 110,514 | 447,406 |
| Gain on termination of lease liability | 21 | (92,830) | - |
| Net gain on sale of investments in financial assets at FVTPL | 21 | - | (20,269) |
| Dividend income from investment in financial assets at FVTPL | 21 | (434,741) | (198,120) |
| Interest income | 21 | (3,453,241) | (4,584,789) |
| **Operating cash flows before movements in working capital** | | (26,065,892) | (44,504,115) |
| Change in insurance receivables | | (52,522,911) | (53,251,124) |
| Change in reinsurer share of outstanding claims | | 28,950,412 | (8,070,416) |
| Change in reinsurer share of incurred but not reported claims | | 4,702,113 | (10,276,468) |
| Change in reinsurer share of unearned premium reserve | | (22,601,771) | (18,891,336) |
| Change in reinsurer share of mathematical reserve | | 898,762 | (12,010) |
| Change in deferred acquisition costs | | (16,787,567) | 13,126,680 |
| Change in reinsurance share of unexpired risk reserve | | 395,922 | (395,922) |
| Change in due from related parties | | (407,988) | 604,946 |
| Change in other receivables and prepayments | | (6,370,653) | (4,458,605) |
| Change in insurance and other payables | | 43,426,884 | 13,161,705 |
| Change in outstanding claims reserve | | (38,834,791) | 12,904,401 |
| Change in incurred but not reported claims reserve | | (1,505,579) | 24,283,385 |
| Change in unearned premium reserve | | 105,813,988 | (47,689,444) |
| Change in mathematical reserve | | (905,170) | 11,019 |
| Change in unexpired risk reserve | | (1,107,080) | 5,677,069 |
| Change in unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve | | (2,584,839) | 2,253,815 |
| Change in deferred commission income | | 4,005,687 | 4,381,838 |
| **Net cash generated from/(used in) operations** | | 18,499,527 | (111,144,582) |
| Employees' end of service benefits paid | 17 | (1,987,477) | (872,442) |
| **Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities** | | 16,512,050 | (112,017,024) |
| **INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Purchase of property and equipment | | (481,068) | (745,489) |
| Proceeds from sale of property and equipment | | 68,500 | 13,534 |
| Additions of investment in financial assets at FVTPL | 7 | (2,749,991) | (514,916) |
| Net proceeds from sale of investment in financial assets at FVTPL | | - | 483,926 |
| Dividends received from investment in financial assets at FVTPL | 21 | 434,741 | 198,120 |
| Interest received | 21 | 3,453,241 | 4,584,789 |
| **Net cash generated from investing activities** | | 725,423 | 4,019,964 |
| **FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Finance costs paid | | (3,839,817) | (2,296,081) |
| Directors' fee paid | | - | (1,535,000) |
| Payment of lease liability | | (2,004,810) | (4,754,810) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | | (5,844,627) | (8,585,891) |
| **Net changes in cash and cash equivalents** | | 11,392,846 | (116,582,951) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | | 37,759,525 | 154,342,476 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December** | 13 | 49,152,371 | 37,759,525 |

The attached explanatory notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## 1 LEGAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES

Al-Sagr National Insurance Company (PSC), (the "Company") was incorporated on 25 December 1979 as a public shareholding company by an Emiri Decree from His Highness, The Ruler of Dubai, and is registered with the Ministry of Economy of the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) under registration No. (16). The Company's address in Dubai is P.O. Box 14614, Dubai, U.A.E. The Company is a subsidiary of Gulf General Investments Company (the "Parent Company"), a public company incorporated in U.A.E.

The principal activity of the Company is the writing of insurance of all types. The Company operates through its head office in Dubai and its branches in Dubai, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Ras Al Khaimah and Ajman in the U.A.E.

As of 2 January 2023, the Company is subject to compliance with UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, which replaces UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations, including UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021. The Shareholders of the Company are currently in the process of amending the statutory documents, to reflect the changes required due to application of the UAE Federal law No. (32) of 2021.

On 31 January 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance announced the introduction of a 9% Federal Corporate Tax rate effective for fiscal years commencing on or after 1 June 2023. There is no impact of this announcement on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

### 2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) promulgated by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations thereof issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee and in compliance with the applicable requirements of U.A.E Federal Law No. (32) of 2021 relating to commercial companies, and of UAE Federal Law No. 6 of 2007 concerning Financial Regulations of Insurance Companies issued by the Central Bank of United Arab Emirates and regulation of its operations. These financial statements are prepared in Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED").

The Company is in the process of complying with the requirements of the Financial Regulations for Insurance Companies issued by the Central Bank of UAE pertaining to Article (8) of Section 2, relating to maintenance of solvency margin.

**Going concern**

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, notwithstanding the fact that for the year ended 31 December 2022 the Company incurred a net loss of AED 49,445,573 (2021: a net loss of AED 62,944,084) and the Company did not meet the solvency requirements. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has submitted a business plan to the Central Bank of UAE which illustrates managements plan to comply with the solvency requirements.

### 2.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following which are measured at fair value.

i) financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); and
ii) investment property.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in note 3.6.

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

### 2.3 STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE FROM 1 JANUARY 2022

The following relevant standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards were issued by the IASB:

| Standard number | Title | Effective date |
|---|---|---|
| IFRS 3 | Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3 | 1 January 2022 |
| IAS 16 | Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) | 1 January 2022 |
| IAS 37 | Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) | 1 January 2022 |
| IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 | Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 | 1 January 2022 |

These standards have been adopted by the Company and did not have a material impact on these financial statements.

### 2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The impact of the new standards, interpretations and amendments 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.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (1 January 2023): Once effective IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 the current insurance contracts standard and it is expected to significantly change the way the Company measures and reports its insurance contracts. The overall objective of the new standard is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for users. IFRS 17 applies to insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) an entity issues, reinsurance contracts an entity holds and investment contracts with discretionary participation features an entity issues provided it also issues insurance contracts.

**IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted as long as IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 are also applied)**

The scope of IFRS 17 for the Company is materially consistent with that of IFRS 4. Investment contracts will be measured under IFRS 9. IFRS 17 requires that contracts are divided into groups for the purposes of recognition and measurement. Portfolios of contracts are identified by grouping together contracts which have similar risks and are managed together. These groups are then further divided into groups based on their expected profitability.

Contracts which are onerous at inception cannot be grouped with contracts which are profitable at inception. Contracts which are issued more than one year apart are not permitted to be included within the same group, although there is some relief from this requirement for business in-force at the date of transition under the transitional arrangements.

The standard introduces three measurement approaches, of which one, the general model and the premium allocation approach, are applicable to the Company's business. The main features of these models are the measurement of an insurance contract as the present value of expected future cash flows including acquisition costs, plus an explicit risk adjustment, remeasured at each reporting period using current assumptions, and a contractual service margin ('CSM').

The risk adjustment represents the compensation the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arise from non-financial risk as the obligations under the insurance contract are fulfilled.

The CSM represents the unearned profit of a group of insurance contracts and is recognised in profit or loss as the insurance service is provided to the customer using coverage units. Coverage units are a measurement of the quantum of service provided across the life of the contract and are used to measure the service provided in the reporting period and release a corresponding amount of profit to the income statement. If a group of contracts becomes loss-making after inception the loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)**

**2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)**

**IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted as long as IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 are also applied) (continued)**

This treatment of profits and losses in respect of services is broadly consistent with the principles of IFRS 15 and IAS 37 applicable to other industries.

Under the general model the CSM is adjusted for non-economic assumption changes relating to future periods. For certain contracts with participating features the variable fee approach is applied, this allows changes in economic assumptions and experience to adjust the CSM as well as non-economic assumptions, reflecting the variable nature of the entity's earnings driven by investment returns. IFRS 17 requires the standard to be applied retrospectively. Where this is assessed as impracticable the standard allows the application of a simplified retrospective approach or a fair value approach to determine the contractual service margin. The measurement principles set out in IFRS 17 will significantly change the way in which the Company measures its insurance contracts and associated reinsurance contracts.

These changes will impact the pattern in which profit emerges when compared to IFRS 4 and add complexity to valuation processes, data requirements and assumption setting. The introduction of IFRS 17 will simplify the presentation of the statement of financial position. It requires the presentation of groups of insurance (or reinsurance) contracts that are in an asset position separately from those in a liability position. The presentation of the income statement will change more significantly with IFRS 17 setting out how components of the profitability of contracts are disaggregated into an insurance service result and insurance finance income/expenses. IFRS 17 also requires extensive disclosures on the amounts recognised from insurance contracts and the nature and extent of risks arising from them.

Premium allocation approach: The Premium allocation approach is an optional simplified measurement model in IFRS 17 that is available for insurance and reinsurance contracts that meet the eligibility criteria.

The Company expects that it will apply the PAA to all contracts except for the liability line of business where the General Measurement Model (GMM) to account for insurance contracts based on the following criteria:

- Insurance contracts and loss-occurring reinsurance contracts: The coverage period of each contract in the Company is one year or less.

Risk-attaching reinsurance contracts: The Company reasonably expects that the resulting measurement of the asset for remaining coverage would not differ materially from the result of applying the accounting policies described above.

Under IFRS 17, the measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Compared with the current accounting, the Company expects that for certain contracts the IFRS 17 contract boundary requirements will change the scope of cash flows to be included in the measurement of existing recognised contracts, as opposed to future unrecognised contracts. The period covered by the premiums within the contract boundary is the 'coverage period', which is relevant when applying a number of requirements in IFRS 17.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the group belongs. Under IFRS 17 insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of contracts using systematic and rational methods based on the total premiums for each group.

Under IFRS 17, only insurance acquisition cash flows that arise before the recognition of the related insurance contracts are recognised as separate assets and tested for recoverability, whereas other insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the estimates of the present value of future cash flows as part of the measurement of the related insurance contracts.

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

### 2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

**Impact assessment – Non-Life Insurance**

Although the PAA is similar to the Company's current accounting treatment when measuring liabilities for remaining coverage, the following changes are expected in the accounting for Non-life contracts.

| Changes from IFRS 4 | Impact on equity on transition to IFRS 17 |
|---|---|
| Under IFRS 17, the Company will discount the future cash flows when measuring liabilities for incurred claims, unless they are expected to occur in one year or less from the date on which the claims are incurred. The Company does not currently discount such future cash flows. | Increase |
| IFRS 17 requires the fulfilment cash flows to include a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. This is not explicitly allowed for currently. | Decrease |
| The Company's accounting policy under IFRS 17 to expense eligible insurance acquisition cash flows when they are incurred differs from the current practice under which these amounts are recognised separately as deferred acquisition costs. | Decrease |

The Company implementation project continued through 2022 with a focus on finalising methodologies and developing the operational capabilities required to implement the standard including data, systems and business processes. The current focus is on embedding the operational capabilities and determining the transition balance sheet and comparatives required for 2023 reporting.

Since the implementation project is currently ongoing, management believes that it is impractical to determine the amount of the effect of IFRS 17 in the current period.

## 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 3.1 Insurance contracts

**Classification**

The Company issues contracts that transfer either insurance risk or both insurance and financial risks.

Contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder are classified as insurance contracts. Insurance risk is significant if an insured event could cause the Company to pay significant additional benefits as a result of an insured event occurring.

Insurance contracts may also transfer some financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Once a contract is classified as an insurance contract it remains classified as an insurance contract until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expired.

**Recognition and measurement**

***Premiums***

Gross premiums written reflect business incepted during the year, and exclude any fees and other amounts collected with and calculated based on premiums. These are recognised when underwriting process is complete and policies are issued.

The earned proportion of premiums is recognised as income. Premiums are earned from the date of attachment of risk over the indemnity period and unearned premium is calculated using the basis described below:

***Unearned premium reserve (UPR)***

The unearned premium considered in the insurance contract liabilities comprise the estimated proportion of the gross premiums written which relates to the periods of insurance subsequent to the statement of financial position date. UPR are calculated using the 1/365 method except for marine cargo and engineering.

## 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.1 Insurance contracts (continued)

The UPR of the written premiums as required in the financial regulation and UPR for engineering assumes a linear increase in risk with the duration of the project such that the risk faced is 100% at the expiry of the contract. The rate at which the premium is earned is deemed to increase at the same rate at which the risk faced increases over the lifetime of the policy. UPR for medical and group life business are calculated on a time proportion basis.

**Claims**

Claims incurred comprise the settlement and the internal and external handling costs paid and changes in the provisions for outstanding claims arising from events occurring during the financial period and movement in other technical reserves. Where applicable, deductions are made for salvage and their recoveries. Claims outstanding comprise provisions for the Company's estimate of the ultimate cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the reporting date whether reported or not, and related internal and external claims handling expense reduced by expected salvage and other recoveries.

Claims outstanding are assessed by reviewing individual reported claims. Provisions for claims outstanding are not discounted. Adjustments to claims provisions established in prior periods are reflected in the financial statements of the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly. Provision is also made for any claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") at the date of statement of financial position using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation as required by the new regulations. The use of estimation and judgements in outstanding claims and IBNR are mentioned in note 4.

**Liability adequacy test**

Provision is made for premium deficiency arising from general insurance contracts where the expected value of claims and expenses attributable to the unexpired periods of policies in force at the reporting date exceeds the unearned premiums provision and already recorded claim liabilities in relation to such policies. The provision for premium deficiency is calculated by reference to classes of business which are managed together, after taking into account the future investment return on investments held to back the unearned premiums and claims provisions.

**Reinsurance**

The Company cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss potential through the diversification of its risks. Assets, liabilities and income and expense arising from ceded reinsurance contracts are presented separately from the assets, liabilities, income and expenses from the related insurance contracts because the reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its direct obligations to its policyholders.

Amounts due to and from reinsurers are accounted for in a manner consistent with the related insurance policies and in accordance with the relevant reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance premiums are deferred and expensed using the same basis as used to calculate unearned premium reserves for related insurance policies. The deferred portion of ceded reinsurance premiums is included in reinsurance assets.

Reinsurance assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date. A reinsurance asset is deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Company may not recover all amounts due, and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer. Impairment losses on reinsurance assets are recognised in statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred. Profit commission in respect of reinsurance contracts is recognised on an accrual basis.

**Deferred acquisition cost and deferred commission income**

For insurance contracts, the deferred acquisition cost asset represents the portion of acquisition costs which corresponds to the proportion of gross premiums written that is unearned at the reporting date. Commission income related to underwriting activities are recognised on a time proportion basis over the effective period of policy using the same basis as described for unexpired risk premium.

## 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.1 Insurance contracts (continued)

**Deferred TPA fees**

For insurance contracts, the deferred TPA fees asset represents the portion of TPA fees which corresponds to the proportion of net premiums written that is unearned at the reporting date.

During the year, the Company has changed its accounting policy by deferring the TPA fees in line with the contract boundary of the policy. This represents more reliable and comparable information in line with the premium earning pattern of the company. The impact on prior year comparatives was not deemed material and thus a retrospective approach has not been adopted.

**Insurance receivables and payables**

Amounts due from and to policyholders, agents and reinsurers are financial instruments and are included in insurance receivables and payables, and not in insurance contract provisions or reinsurance assets.

**Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets**

Insurance contract liabilities towards outstanding claims are made for all claims intimated to the Company and still unpaid at the statement of financial position date, in addition for claims incurred but not reported. The unearned premium considered in the insurance contract liabilities comprise the estimated proportion of the gross premiums written which relates to the periods of insurance subsequent to the statement of financial position date. The reinsurers' portion towards the above outstanding claims, claims incurred but not reported and unearned premium is classified as reinsurance contract assets in the financial statements.

### 3.2 Revenue (other than insurance revenue)

Revenue (other than insurance revenue) comprises the following:

**Fee and commission income**

Fee and commissions received or receivable which do not require the Company to render further service are recognised as revenue by the Company on the effective commencement or renewal dates of the related policies.

**Investment income**

Investment income comprises income from financial assets, rental income from investment properties, realised and unrealised fair value gains or losses on investment property and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Income from financial assets comprises interest and dividend income, net gains or losses on financial assets classified at FVTPL, and realised gains or losses on other financial assets.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Basis of recognition of net gains or losses on financial assets classified at FVTPL and realised gains on other financial assets is described in note 3.5.

Fair value gains or losses on investment property are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period these gains or losses are determined.

### 3.3 Property and equipment

**Recognition and measurement**

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Where parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

## 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.3 Property and equipment (continued)

**Recognition and measurement (continued)**

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property and equipment, and is recognised net within other income/other expenses in statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

**Subsequent costs**

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in statement of income as incurred.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property and equipment.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. No depreciation is charged on capital-work-in-progress.

The estimated useful lives for various categories of property and equipment are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Office fixture | 8 years |
| Furniture and equipment | 8 years |
| Motor vehicles | 8 years |
| Right-of-use asset | 3 years |

### 3.4 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

The Company determines fair value on the basis of valuation provided by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use and capitalised borrowing costs.

### 3.5 Financial instruments

**Recognition and measurement**

The Company initially recognises insurance receivables and insurance payables on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised on the trade date at which the Company becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

A financial assets or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.

## 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

**Financial assets**

***Classification***

For the purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is an 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer (under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation) except for certain non-derivative puttable instruments presented as equity by the issuer. All other non-derivative financial assets are 'debt instruments'.

***Financial assets measured at amortised cost***

A financial asset qualifies for amortised cost measurement only if it meets both of the following two conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest on the principle amount outstanding.

If a financial asset does not meet both of these conditions, then it is measured at fair value. The Company makes an assessment of a business model at portfolio level as this reflect the best way the business is managed and information is provided to the management.

In making an assessment of whether an asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Company considers:

- Management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- How management evaluates the performance of the portfolio;
- Whether management's strategy focus on earning contractual interest revenue;
- The degree of frequency of any expected asset sales;
- The reason of any asset sales; and
- Whether assets that are sold are held for an extended period of time relative to their contractual maturity or are sold shortly after acquisition or an extended time before maturity.

***Financial assets measured at FVTPL***

Financial assets held for trading are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows.

The Company has designated certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss because designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise.

Dividend in these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except when the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

***Loans and receivables***

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables comprise mainly insurance receivables, due from related parties, deposits and other receivables.

## 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

**Financial assets (continued)**

***Cash and cash equivalents***

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balances with the banks and fixed deposits that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

***Equity securities***

Ordinary shares of the Company are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

***Non-derivate financial liabilities***

All financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

**De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**

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

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligation is discharged or cancelled or expire.

**Impairment of financial assets**

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use forward looking information under Expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets measured at amortised cost which consist of insurance receivables, deposits, other receivables, due from related parties and cash and cash equivalents.

***Measurement of ECLs***

The Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument. In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1'); and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade".

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category (i.e. Stage 1) while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category (i.e. Stage 2). Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

**3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.5 Financial instruments (continued)**

**Financial assets (continued)**

***Impairment of non-derivative financial assets carried at amortised cost***

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets carried at amortised cost are impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows relating to the asset that can be estimated reliably. The Company considers evidence of impairment at both a specific and collective level.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not otherwise consider, indication that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse change in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Company.

***Impairment of loans and receivables***

The Company considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and receivables with similar risk characteristics.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses on a case-by-case basis whether there is any objective evidence that an asset is impaired. Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off and/or any event resulting in a reduction in impairment loss, decreases the amount of the provision for loan impairment in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

***Impairment of non-financial assets***

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

## 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

**Financial assets (continued)**

***Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)***

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

### 3.6 Fair value measurement

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

### 3.7 Foreign currency transactions

These financial statements are presented in U.A.E. Dirham (AED), which is the functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information is presented in AED. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to AED at the spot exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to AED at the spot exchange rates ruling at the date of statement of financial position. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at historical cost are translated to AED at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiary and the equity of associates are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

The results of associates are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences on the retranslation are taken directly to the other comprehensive income.

### 3.8 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in the arrangement.

**Company as a lessee**
A lessee is to be account for a right of use asset and initial lease liability at the inception of lease. Before the application of IFRS-16, lessee has to classify lease as an operating lease or a finance lease.

## 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### 3.9 Provision

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

### 3.10 Employee terminal benefits

***Defined benefit plan***

The Company provides for staff terminal benefits based on an estimation of the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service until their retirement. This calculation is performed on a projected unit credit method.

The Company contributes to the pension scheme for nationals under the pension and social security law. This is a defined contribution pension plan and the Company's contribution are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they relate. In respect of this scheme, the Company has a legal and constructive obligation to pay the fund contribution as they fall due and no obligations exists to pay the future benefits.

### 3.11 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

### 3.12 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's CEO to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Company's headquarters), head office expenses, and value added tax assets and liabilities.

### 3.13 Investments in associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. The carrying amount of the investment in associates is increased or decreased to recognise the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Company.

### 3.14 Offsetting

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

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or of gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Company's trading activity.

## 4 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The areas of the Company's business containing key sources of estimation uncertainty include the measurement of insurance contract provisions and the determination of valuation of investment properties.

**Measurement of insurance contract liabilities**

The Company's accounting policy in respect of insurance contract accounting is discussed in more detail in note 3.1. The key assumptions made in respect of insurance contract liabilities are as follows:

The process used to determine the assumptions for calculating the outstanding claim reserve is intended to result in neutral estimates of the most likely or expected outcome. The sources of data used as inputs for the assumptions are internal, using detailed studies that are carried out annually. The assumptions are checked to ensure that they are consistent with observable market practices or other published information.

The nature of the business makes it very difficult to predict with certainty the likely outcome of any particular claim and the ultimate cost of notified claims. Each notified claim is assessed on a separate, case by case basis with due regard to the claim circumstances, information available from loss adjusters and historical evidence of the size of similar claims. Case estimates are reviewed regularly and are updated as and when new information arises. The provisions are based on information currently available. However, the ultimate liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent developments or if catastrophic events occur. The impact of many of the items affecting the ultimate costs of the loss is difficult to estimate.

The provision estimation difficulties also differ by class of business due to differences in the underlying insurance contract, claim complexity, the volume of claims and the individual severity of claims, determining the occurrence date of a claim, and reporting lags.

The method used by the Company for provision of IBNR takes into account historical data, past estimates and details of the reinsurance program, to assess the expected size of reinsurance recoveries. Estimates are made for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not yet reported at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation.

The assumptions that have the greatest effect on the measurement of insurance contract provisions are the expected loss ratios for the most recent accident years.

**Insurance contract classification**

Contracts are classified as insurance contracts where they transfer significant insurance risk from the holder of the contract to the Company.

There are a number of contracts sold where the Company exercises judgement about the level of insurance risk transferred. The level of insurance risk is assessed by considering whether there are any scenarios with commercial substance in which the Company is required to pay significant additional benefits. These benefits are those which exceed the amounts payable if no insured event were to occur. These additional amounts include claims liability and assessment costs, but exclude the loss of the ability to charge the holder of the contract for future services.

**Provision for outstanding claims, whether reported or not**

Considerable judgment by the management is required in the estimation of amounts due to the contract holders arising from claims made under insurance contracts. Such estimates are necessarily based on significant assumptions about several factors involving varying, and possible significant, degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated liabilities.

In particular, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the date of statement of financial position and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") at the date of statement of financial position. Estimates are made for the expected ultimate cost of IBNR claims at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation and are presented in note 11.

Claims requiring court or arbitration decisions are estimated individually. Independent loss adjusters normally estimate property claims. Management reviews its provisions for claims incurred and IBNR claims regularly.

## 4 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

**Liability adequacy test**

At each statement of financial position date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities. The Company makes use of the best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities in evaluating adequacy of the liability. Any deficiency is immediately charged to statement of comprehensive income.

**Impairment of financial instruments**

Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of Expected Credit Losses ("ECL"). The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

***Impairment of insurance receivables***

An estimate of the collectible amount of insurance receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. This determination of whether the insurance receivables are impaired, entails the Company evaluating the credit and liquidity position of the policy holders and the insurance and reinsurance companies, historical recovery rates and feedback received from the legal department. The difference between the estimated collectible amount and the book amount is recognised as an expense in the profit or loss. Any difference between the amounts actually collected in the future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the profit or loss at the time of collection.

***Reinsurance***

The Company is exposed to disputes with, and possibility of defaults by, its reinsurers. The Company monitors on a regular basis the evolution of disputes with and the strength of its reinsurers.

***Impairment of investment is associates***

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its investment in associates to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication exists, the management estimates recoverable amount of the investment. The recoverable amount of investment is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the investment. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of investment exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill recognised, and then to the remaining carrying amount of the investment.

**Valuation of investment property**

Determining the fair value requires an estimation of future cash flows expected to arise from the investment properties, a suitable growth rate, expected occupancy and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. It is reasonably possible on the basis of the existing knowledge that outcomes within next financial year that are different from estimates made could require material adjustment to the fair value of the investment property.

## 4 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

**Valuation of investment property (continued)**

***Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs***

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used. The Company has taken the valuation for the fair value measurement of its investment property.

| Valuation technique | Significant unobservable inputs | Interrelationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurements |
|---|---|---|
| 1)Income capitalisation approach by comparable method | - Owner property | -The property is owned in full and free of any onerous restrictions. |
| | -Risk adjusted discount rates | -The risk adjusted discount rates were lower/higher. |
| | -Free of covenants, third party rights and obligations | -The property is subject to any covenants, rights and obligations. |
| | -Expected yield rate | -The expected yield rate is applied. |
| | -Operational expenditure of the rental value | -The property is subject to expenses in line with similar existing buildings. |
| | -Sales transactions of similar properties in similar location | -The property is subject to sales value fluctuations of surrounding properties in the area. |

## 5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

| | Land AED | Right-of-use asset AED | Office fixture AED | Furniture and equipment AED | Motor vehicles AED | Total AED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cost* | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2021 | 76,750,806 | 8,559,897 | 7,892,368 | 10,844,942 | 735,230 | 104,783,243 |
| Additions | - | 7,747,661 | 393,944 | 351,545 | - | 8,493,150 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (6,867) | (14,477) | (21,344) |
| At 31 December 2021 | 76,750,806 | 16,307,558 | 8,286,312 | 11,189,620 | 720,753 | 113,255,049 |
| Additions | - | - | 219,606 | 215,462 | 46,000 | 481,068 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (121,000) | (121,000) |
| Termination of lease | - | (7,747,661) | - | - | - | (7,747,661) |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **76,750,806** | **8,559,897** | **8,505,918** | **11,405,082** | **645,753** | **105,867,456** |
| *Depreciation* | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2021 | - | 3,604,168 | 6,322,075 | 8,647,129 | 311,621 | 18,884,993 |
| Charge for the year | - | 4,384,637 | 837,774 | 607,474 | 25,969 | 5,855,854 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (7,292) | (7,292) |
| At 31 December 2021 | - | 7,988,805 | 7,159,849 | 9,254,603 | 330,298 | 24,733,555 |
| Charge for the year | - | 1,802,084 | 603,938 | 528,136 | 97,292 | 3,031,450 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (70,583) | (70,583) |
| Termination of lease | - | (2,582,554) | - | - | - | (2,582,554) |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **-** | **7,208,335** | **7,763,787** | **9,782,739** | **357,007** | **25,111,868** |
| *Carrying amounts* | | | | | | |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **76,750,806** | **1,351,562** | **742,131** | **1,622,343** | **288,746** | **80,755,588** |
| At 31 December 2021 | 76,750,806 | 8,318,753 | 1,126,463 | 1,935,017 | 390,455 | 88,521,494 |

**Right of use asset**

The table below describes nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use assets recognised:

| Right-of-use assets description | Number of right-of-use assets leased | Remaining term | Number of leases with extension option | Number of leases with purchase option | Number of leases with variable payments | Number of leases with termination option |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office building and premises | 1 | 9 months | - | - | - | - |

## 6 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Green Air Technology L.L.C., UAE (note 6.1) | 16,716 | 16,716 |
| Sogour Al Khaleej General Trading L.L.C., UAE (note 6.2) | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Al Sagr Cooperative Insurance Company, KSA (note 6.3) | 99,308,672 | 118,174,088 |
| | 99,475,388 | 118,340,804 |

## 6 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

**6.1** The Company holds 50% and the Parent Company holds 25% ownership respectively in Green Air Technology L.L.C., a limited liability company incorporated in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

**6.2** The Company holds 50% ownership in Sogour Al Khaleej General Trading L.L.C., a limited liability company incorporated in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The remaining 50% ownership is owned by the Parent Company.

Although, the Company holds 50% equity and the voting rights in these two associates, these are controlled by the Parent Company. The Company's voting rights in these entities do not give it control over the management of these entities.

**6.3** As at 31 December 2022, the Company hold 26% shares of Al Sagr Cooperative Insurance Company ("Al Sagr Cooperative"). Out of the 26% shares, the Company holds 6% shares for the beneficial interest of other individuals. The Company accounts for the 20% holding as an investment in associate as the Company has significant influence over Al Sagr Cooperative under the equity method as follows:

| | 2022<br>AED | 2021<br>AED |
|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **118,174,088** | 135,679,637 |
| Share of losses from equity accounted investees | **(18,865,416)** | (17,505,549) |
| As at 31 December | **99,308,672** | 118,174,088 |
| Percentage of interest | **20%** | 20% |
| Assets | **690,666,149** | 746,265,421 |
| Liabilities | **(562,623,532)** | (523,895,727) |
| **Net assets** | **128,042,617** | 222,369,694 |
| Company's share in net assets at 20% | **25,608,523** | 44,473,939 |
| Goodwill and other intangibles at acquisition | **73,700,149** | 73,700,149 |
| Investment in associate | **99,308,672** | 118,174,088 |
| Revenue | **471,335,642** | 384,070,163 |
| Net loss | **(94,327,080)** | (87,527,746) |
| **Company's share of loss at 20%** | **(18,865,416)** | (17,505,549) |

In the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on 13 October 2022, the Board of Directors of Al Sagr Cooperative Insurance Company restructured and reduced its capital from SAR 400 million to SAR 260 million inorder to write off its accumulated losses. This reduction has not had an impact on the percentage held by the Company.

## 7 INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) | **19,404,579** | 15,587,696 |

Following is the movement of investments at FVTPL during the year:

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **15,587,696** | 16,035,325 |
| Additions | **2,749,991** | 514,916 |
| Disposals | **-** | (463,657) |
| Change in fair value | **1,066,892** | (498,888) |
| As at 31 December | **19,404,579** | 15,587,696 |

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company has purchased 981,240 shares (2021: 173,776 shares) measured at fair value through profit or loss. All investments are held within U.A.E. except for investments at FVTPL amounting to AED 0.1 million (2021: AED 0.1 million).

## 8 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

**Fair value hierarchy of assets measured at fair value**

The following table analyses assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement, as mentioned in note 3.6, is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position.

| **31 December 2022** | Level 1 AED | Level 3 AED | Total AED |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Financial assets*** | | | |
| Investment in financial assets at FVTPL (note 7) | **18,606,532** | **798,047** | **19,404,579** |
| ***Non-financial assets*** | | | |
| Investment property (note 9) | **-** | **157,931,895** | **157,931,895** |
| | **18,606,532** | **158,729,942** | **177,336,474** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Financial assets* | | | |
| Investment in financial assets at FVTPL (note 7) | 14,793,563 | 794,133 | 15,587,696 |
| *Non-financial assets* | | | |
| Investment property (note 9) | - | 157,931,895 | 157,931,895 |
| | 14,793,563 | 158,726,028 | 173,519,591 |

## 9 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| As at 31 December | **157,931,895** | 157,931,895 |

Investment property comprises of a property in Al Barsha First, Dubai. As at 31 December 2022, the fair value of the property is based on valuation performed by accredited independent valuers who are specialists in valuing these type of investment property.

The valuation model used are in accordance with recommended industry practice. The fair value of the investment property was estimated based on fair valuation techniques and assumptions with reference to recent rental value of similar properties in an active market.

## 10 INSURANCE RECEIVABLES

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Due from policy holders | **24,000,840** | 21,691,990 |
| Due from insurance and reinsurance companies | **114,667,703** | 109,515,960 |
| Due from agents and brokers | **151,672,135** | 117,490,272 |
| Due from garages | **22,229,202** | 11,348,747 |
| | **312,569,880** | 260,046,969 |
| Expected credit losses | **(59,999,855)** | (60,852,030) |
| | **252,570,025** | 199,194,939 |

Movement in the expected credit losses is as follows:

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **60,852,030** | 61,096,317 |
| Reversal during the year * | **(852,175)** | (244,287) |
| As at 31 December | **59,999,855** | 60,852,030 |

*During the year, the management have written off AED 852,175 (2021: AED 244,287) of receivables and resultantly the provision related to it has been written off.

## 11 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

Movement in outstanding claims reserve is analysed as follows:

| **2022** | Gross AED | Reinsurance AED | Net AED |
|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **205,521,572** | **(156,949,806)** | **48,571,766** |
| Settled during the year | **(456,431,639)** | **179,486,820** | **(276,944,819)** |
| Provision made during the year | **417,596,848** | **(150,536,408)** | **267,060,440** |
| As at 31 December | **166,686,781** | **(127,999,394)** | **38,687,387** |

| 2021 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | 192,617,171 | (148,879,390) | 43,737,781 |
| Settled during the year | (412,829,309) | 95,755,774 | (317,073,535) |
| Provision made during the year | 425,733,710 | (103,826,190) | 321,907,520 |
| As at 31 December | 205,521,572 | (156,949,806) | 48,571,766 |

Movement in IBNR reserve is analysed as follows:

| **2022** | Gross AED | Reinsurance AED | Net AED |
|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **74,865,138** | **(26,313,057)** | **48,552,081** |
| Net movement during the year | **(1,505,579)** | **4,702,113** | **3,196,534** |
| As at 31 December | **73,359,559** | **(21,610,944)** | **51,748,615** |

| 2021 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | 50,581,753 | (16,036,589) | 34,545,164 |
| Provision made during the year | 24,283,385 | (10,276,468) | 14,006,917 |
| As at 31 December | 74,865,138 | (26,313,057) | 48,552,081 |

## 11 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS (continued)

Movement in unearned premium reserve is analysed as follows:

| **2022** | **Gross AED** | **Reinsurance AED** | **Net AED** |
|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **218,630,722** | **(73,880,741)** | **144,749,981** |
| Provision made during the year | **324,444,710** | **(96,482,512)** | **227,962,198** |
| Provision released during the year | **(218,630,722)** | **73,880,741** | **(144,749,981)** |
| As at 31 December | **324,444,710** | **(96,482,512)** | **227,962,198** |
| **2021** | | | |
| As at 1 January | 266,320,166 | (54,989,405) | 211,330,761 |
| Provision made during the year | 218,630,722 | (73,880,741) | 144,749,981 |
| Provision released during the year | (266,320,166) | 54,989,405 | (211,330,761) |
| As at 31 December | 218,630,722 | (73,880,741) | 144,749,981 |

Mathematical reserve represents amounts set aside to meet the aggregate amount of the liabilities of the Company in relation to its long-term life business as at 31 December 2022.

Movement can be analysed as follows:

| **2022** | **Gross AED** | **Reinsurance AED** | **Net AED** |
|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **1,157,216** | **(1,149,880)** | **7,336** |
| Movement during the year | **(905,170)** | **898,762** | **(6,408)** |
| As at 31 December | **252,046** | **(251,118)** | **928** |
| **2021** | | | |
| As at 1 January | 1,146,197 | (1,137,870) | 8,327 |
| Movement during the year | 11,019 | (12,010) | (991) |
| As at 31 December | 1,157,216 | (1,149,880) | 7,336 |

Movement in unexpired risk reserve is analysed as follows:

| **2022** | **Gross AED** | **Reinsurance AED** | **Net AED** |
|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **5,795,710** | **(395,922)** | **5,399,788** |
| Provision made during the year | **(1,107,080)** | **395,922** | **(711,158)** |
| As at 31 December | **4,688,630** | **-** | **4,688,630** |
| **2021** | | | |
| As at 1 January | 118,641 | - | 118,641 |
| Provision made during the year | 5,677,069 | (395,922) | 5,281,147 |
| As at 31 December | 5,795,710 | (395,922) | 5,399,788 |

Movement in unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve is analysed as follows:

| **2022** | **Gross AED** | **Reinsurance AED** | **Net AED** |
|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **6,337,177** | **-** | **6,337,177** |
| Provision made during the year | **(2,584,839)** | **-** | **(2,584,839)** |
| As at 31 December | **3,752,338** | **-** | **3,752,338** |
| **2021** | | | |
| As at 1 January | 4,083,362 | - | 4,083,362 |
| Provision made during the year | 2,253,815 | - | 2,253,815 |
| As at 31 December | 6,337,177 | - | 6,337,177 |

## 11 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS (continued)

An analysis of sensitivity around various scenarios provides an indication of the adequacy of the Company's estimation process. The Company believes that the liability for claims reported in the statement of financial position is adequate. However, it recognises that the process of estimation is based upon certain variables and assumptions which could differ when claims are finally settled.

***Claim development table***

| Underwriting year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Gross*** | AED | AED | AED | AED | AED | AED | AED | AED |
| Estimate of net incurred claims | | | | | | | | |
| - At the end of underwriting year | 273,372,583 | 279,431,127 | 205,287,445 | 226,190,970 | 390,602,730 | 420,012,910 | 354,376,417 | 2,149,274,182 |
| - One year later | 315,323,337 | 246,074,021 | 217,977,018 | 242,227,302 | 407,966,115 | 460,813,059 | - | 1,890,380,852 |
| - Two years later | 326,410,641 | 250,019,762 | 222,971,812 | 237,122,813 | 415,505,911 | - | - | 1,452,030,939 |
| - Three years later | 327,247,935 | 250,612,890 | 219,031,990 | 242,314,871 | - | - | - | 1,039,207,686 |
| - Four years later | 330,851,259 | 247,768,712 | 219,061,621 | - | - | - | - | 797,681,592 |
| - Five years later | 329,001,652 | 253,572,329 | - | - | - | - | - | 582,573,981 |
| - Six years later | 341,998,325 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 341,998,325 |
| Current estimate of incurred claims | 341,998,325 | 253,572,329 | 219,061,621 | 242,314,871 | 415,505,911 | 460,813,059 | 354,376,417 | 2,287,642,533 |
| Cumulative payments to date | (341,780,191) | (253,796,409) | (218,327,787) | (238,642,728) | (345,991,635) | (439,767,243) | (283,063,321) | (2,121,369,314) |
| Liability recognised | 218,134 | (224,080) | 733,834 | 3,672,143 | 69,514,276 | 21,045,816 | 71,313,096 | 166,273,219 |
| Liability in respect of 2015 and prior years | | | | | | | | 413,562 |
| **Total liability included in the statement of financial position** | | | | | | | | 166,686,781 |
| ***Net*** | | | | | | | | |
| Estimate of net incurred claims | | | | | | | | |
| - At the end of underwriting year | 171,150,776 | 130,810,502 | 124,909,612 | 158,336,315 | 210,655,408 | 312,617,330 | 210,416,072 | 1,318,896,015 |
| - One year later | 206,467,285 | 147,032,059 | 141,606,134 | 170,105,519 | 227,752,612 | 360,332,056 | - | 1,253,295,665 |
| - Two years later | 213,115,960 | 148,302,350 | 142,989,872 | 166,067,447 | 241,396,320 | - | - | 911,871,949 |
| - Three years later | 215,219,142 | 148,387,965 | 139,736,051 | 172,935,144 | - | - | - | 676,278,302 |
| - Four years later | 216,622,738 | 146,557,123 | 144,557,269 | - | - | - | - | 507,737,130 |
| - Five years later | 215,694,443 | 157,953,300 | - | - | - | - | - | 373,647,743 |
| - Six years later | 228,815,774 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 228,815,774 |
| Current estimate of incurred claims | 228,815,774 | 157,953,300 | 144,557,269 | 172,935,144 | 241,396,320 | 360,332,056 | 210,416,072 | 1,516,405,935 |
| Cumulative payments to date | (228,961,682) | (158,249,710) | (144,431,745) | (173,100,590) | (241,277,952) | (358,828,111) | (172,978,926) | (1,477,828,716) |
| Liability recognised | (145,908) | (296,410) | 125,524 | (165,446) | 118,368 | 1,503,945 | 37,437,146 | 38,577,219 |
| Liability in respect of 2015 and prior years | | | | | | | | 110,168 |
| **Total liability included in the statement of financial position** | | | | | | | | 38,687,387 |

## 11 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS (continued)

### DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **24,212,266** | 37,338,946 |
| Expenses incurred during the year | **93,604,302** | 48,970,293 |
| Less: amortisation charged to the statement of comprehensive income | **(76,816,735)** | (62,096,973) |
| As at 31 December | **40,999,833** | 24,212,266 |

### DEFERRED COMMISSION INCOME

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **11,349,207** | 6,967,369 |
| Commission received during the year | **36,402,816** | 27,799,687 |
| Commission income released to the statement of comprehensive income | **(32,397,129)** | (23,417,849) |
| As at 31 December | **15,354,894** | 11,349,207 |

## 12 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Accrued interest income | **1,254,339** | 630,692 |
| Prepayments | **525,003** | 2,098,447 |
| Staff advances | **137,731** | 35,814 |
| Deferred TPA fees | **7,617,026** | - |
| Other receivables | **8,293,888** | 8,692,381 |
| Less: Expected credit losses | **(1,376,301)** | (338,306) |
| | **16,451,686** | 11,119,028 |

## 13 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in hand | **77,834** | 73,053 |
| Bank balances: | | |
| Current accounts | **10,491,956** | 1,356,695 |
| Fixed deposits | **197,405,468** | 190,914,063 |
| Less: Expected credit losses | **(33,981)** | (33,981) |
| | **207,941,277** | 192,309,830 |

Fixed deposits with banks as at 31 December 2022 include AED 10.3 million (2021: AED 10.3 million) deposited in the name of the Company to the order of the Ministry of Economy and Trade of the United Arab Emirates as required by the Federal Law Number (6) of 2007 relating to Central Bank of United Arab Emirates.

Fixed deposits amounting to AED 168.5 million (2021: AED 158.4 million) are under lien in respect of bank credit facilities granted to the Company. All fixed deposits with banks mature within different periods not exceeding one year from the date of deposit and carry interest rates between 1.2% to 4.9% (2021: 1% to 3%) per annum. Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows are analysed as follows:

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and bank balances | **207,941,277** | 192,309,830 |
| Bank borrowings (note 18) | **(158,788,906)** | (154,550,305) |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **49,152,371** | 37,759,525 |

## 14 SHARE CAPITAL

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | AED | AED |
| Issued and fully paid 230,000,000 shares of AED 1 each | 230,000,000 | 230,000,000 |

## 15 STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the UAE Commercial Companies Law No. 32 of 2021 (the "Law") and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year should be transferred to legal reserve. The Company may resolve to discontinue such transfers when the reserve totals 50% of the paid-up share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated by the Law. During the year, no transfer was made to the statutory reserve (2021: Nil).

## 16 GENERAL AND REINSURANCE RESERVE

**General reserve**

The general reserve is established through transfers from profit for the year as recommended by the Board of Directors and approved by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. The reserve is distributable based on a recommendation by the Board of Directors approved by a Shareholders' resolution. During the year no transfers were made to the general reserves (2021: Nil). On recommendation of Board of Directors, Shareholders have approved, in annual general meeting held on 21 April 2022, transfer of AED 20 million from general reserves to retained earnings (2021: AED 30 million).

**Reinsurance reserve**

In accordance with Central Bank of United Arab Emirates' Board of Directors' Decision No. 23, Article 34, an amount of AED 1.14 million based on the reinsurance share of premium at a rate of 0.5% was transferred from retained earnings to reinsurance reserve (2021: AED 1 million). The reserve is not available for distribution, and will not be disposed of without prior approval from Central Bank of United Arab Emirates.

## 17 PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE INDEMNITY

Movement in the provision is as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | AED | AED |
| As at 1 January | 7,612,039 | 10,401,343 |
| Charge for the year | 950,446 | 1,094,939 |
| Paid during the year | (1,987,477) | (872,442) |
| Reversal during the year | - | (3,011,801) |
| As at 31 December | 6,575,008 | 7,612,039 |

## 18 BANK BORROWINGS

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | AED | AED |
| Bank overdrafts | 158,788,906 | 154,550,305 |

The Company has bank facilities in the form of overdrafts payable upon demand and bearing interest ranging from 1.25% to 5.15% per annum (2021: 1.25% to 3.65%). These facilities are secured by lien on fixed deposits amounting to AED 168.5 million (2021: AED 158.4 million). The bank overdraft limit provided under the facilities is AED 166 million (2021: AED 156 million).

## 19 INSURANCE AND OTHER PAYABLES

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Due to policy holders | 61,091,390 | 29,374,582 |
| Due to insurance and reinsurance companies | 65,238,367 | 56,875,472 |
| Due to agents and brokers | 12,783,805 | 6,857,486 |
| Due to garages | 18,134,597 | 20,408,933 |
| Other payables | 17,521,427 | 17,826,229 |
| | 174,769,586 | 131,342,702 |

Other payables can be analysed as follows:

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Accrued expenses and payable to suppliers | 11,369,978 | 8,721,185 |
| VAT payable | 3,973,047 | 2,837,778 |
| Others | 2,178,402 | 6,267,266 |
| | 17,521,427 | 17,826,229 |

## 20 LEASE LIABILITY

The Company has leases for the premises, head office building and its branch offices as at 31 December 2022. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The Company classifies its right-of-use asset in a consistent manner to its property and equipment (see note 5). Future minimum lease payments at 31 December 2022 were as mentioned below:

| | Within 1 year AED | 1-2 years AED | 2-3 years AED | Total AED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 December 2022 | | | | |
| **Lease payments** | **1,503,608** | - | - | **1,503,608** |
| **Finance charges** | **(30,668)** | - | - | **(30,668)** |
| **Net present values** | **1,472,940** | - | - | **1,472,940** |
| 31 December 2021 | | | | |
| Lease payments | 4,754,810 | 4,253,608 | - | 9,008,418 |
| Finance charges | (279,086) | (104,159) | - | (383,245) |
| Net present values | 4,475,724 | 4,149,449 | - | 8,625,173 |

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for its branch offices. At reporting date, the Company has outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Less than one year | 188,905 | 575,938 |

## 21 NET INVESTMENT LOSS

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Allocated general and administrative expenses to investment | **(10,786,046)** | (8,727,636) |
| Gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial assets at FVTPL (note 7) | **1,066,892** | (498,888) |
| Rental income from investment property | **5,880,661** | 4,112,520 |
| Interest income on fixed deposits | **3,453,241** | 4,584,789 |
| Dividend income from financial assets at FVTPL | **434,741** | 198,120 |
| Net gain on sale of financial assets at FVTPL | **-** | 20,269 |
| Other expenses | **(785,767)** | - |
| Gain on termination of lease liability | **92,830** | - |
| Gain/(loss) on disposal of property and equipment | **18,083** | (518) |
| | **(625,365)** | (311,344) |

No social contribution made by the Company to be included in unallocated general administrative expenses during the year (2021: Nil).

## 22 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Loss for the year has been arrived at after charging the following expenses which are included in the general and administrative expenses and unallocated general and administrative expenses.

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Staff cost | **30,598,688** | 28,806,099 |
| Depreciation of property and equipment (note 5) | **3,031,450** | 5,855,854 |

## 23 LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding at reporting date.

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Loss for the year (AED) | **(49,445,573)** | (62,944,084) |
| Directors' fee paid (AED) | **-** | (1,535,000) |
| Loss for the year attributable to equity holders (AED) | **(49,445,573)** | (64,479,084) |
| Weighted average number of shares | **230,000,000** | 230,000,000 |
| Loss per share (AED) | **(0.2)** | (0.3) |

## 24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24: Related Party Disclosures. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control, shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, their close family members and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. The Company's management believes that the terms of such transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties.

## 24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

At reporting date, amounts due from related parties were as follows:

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| ***Included in due from related parties*** | | |
| Due from related parties | **105,398,685** | 104,752,832 |
| Due from shareholders | **800,709** | 1,038,574 |
| Expected credit losses | **(91,569,685)** | (90,107,680) |
| | **14,629,709** | 15,683,726 |
| ***Included in insurance contract liabilities*** | | |
| Gross outstanding claims | **140,133** | 98,264 |

Movement in the expected credit losses can be analysed as follows:

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January | **90,107,680** | 91,307,680 |
| Charge during the year | **1,462,005** | 51,301 |
| Reversal during the year | **-** | (1,251,301) |
| As at 31 December | **91,569,685** | 90,107,680 |

These amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Gross premiums | **2,728,141** | 3,239,919 |
| Claims paid | **(393,122)** | (863,458) |
| ***Compensation of key management personnel*** | | |
| Salaries and benefits | **4,063,032** | 3,004,095 |

## 25 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

### Operating segment information

For management purposes the Company is organised into three operating segments, general insurance, life assurance and investments. These segments are the basis on which the Company reports its primary segment information.

| | General insurance | | Life assurance | | Investments | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 |
| | AED | AED | AED | AED | AED | AED | AED | AED |
| **ASSETS** | | | | | | | | |
| Property and equipment | 80,683,711 | 88,439,354 | 71,877 | 82,140 | - | - | 80,755,588 | 88,521,494 |
| Investment in associates | - | - | - | - | 99,475,388 | 118,340,804 | 99,475,388 | 118,340,804 |
| Investment in financial assets at FVTPL | - | - | - | - | 19,404,579 | 15,587,696 | 19,404,579 | 15,587,696 |
| Investment property | - | - | - | - | 157,931,895 | 157,931,895 | 157,931,895 | 157,931,895 |
| Insurance receivables | 251,879,444 | 198,240,261 | 690,581 | 954,678 | - | - | 252,570,025 | 199,194,939 |
| Reinsurer share of outstanding claims | 126,829,397 | 156,525,864 | 1,169,997 | 423,942 | - | - | 127,999,394 | 156,949,806 |
| Reinsurer share of IBNR | 21,229,033 | 26,192,441 | 381,911 | 120,616 | - | - | 21,610,944 | 26,313,057 |
| Reinsurer share of unearned premium reserve | 95,968,682 | 73,494,684 | 513,830 | 386,057 | - | - | 96,482,512 | 73,880,741 |
| Reinsurer share of mathematical reserve | - | - | 251,118 | 1,149,880 | - | - | 251,118 | 1,149,880 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | 40,985,181 | 24,194,937 | 14,652 | 17,329 | - | - | 40,999,833 | 24,212,266 |
| Reinsurance share of unexpired risk reserve | - | 661,824 | - | (265,902) | - | - | - | 395,922 |
| Due from related parties | 14,497,474 | 15,649,076 | 132,235 | 34,650 | - | - | 14,629,709 | 15,683,726 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 16,451,686 | 11,119,028 | - | - | - | - | 16,451,686 | 11,119,028 |
| Cash and bank balances | 199,441,277 | 183,809,830 | 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | - | - | 207,941,277 | 192,309,830 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | 847,965,885 | 778,327,299 | 11,726,201 | 11,403,390 | 276,811,862 | 291,860,395 | 1,136,503,948 | 1,081,591,084 |

## 25 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

| | General insurance | | Life assurance | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED | 2022 AED | 2021 AED | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | | | | |
| Provision for employees' end of service indemnity | 6,241,705 | 7,352,171 | 333,303 | 259,868 | 6,575,008 | 7,612,039 |
| Bank borrowings | 158,788,906 | 154,550,305 | - | - | 158,788,906 | 154,550,305 |
| Insurance and other payables | 173,578,865 | 129,795,765 | 1,190,721 | 1,546,937 | 174,769,586 | 131,342,702 |
| Outstanding claims reserve | 165,356,574 | 205,048,159 | 1,330,207 | 473,413 | 166,686,781 | 205,521,572 |
| Incurred but not reported claims reserve | 72,948,400 | 74,732,265 | 411,159 | 132,873 | 73,359,559 | 74,865,138 |
| Unearned premium reserve | 323,901,539 | 218,213,665 | 543,171 | 417,057 | 324,444,710 | 218,630,722 |
| Mathematical reserve | - | - | 252,046 | 1,157,216 | 252,046 | 1,157,216 |
| Unexpired risk reserve | 4,665,621 | 5,758,632 | 23,009 | 37,078 | 4,688,630 | 5,795,710 |
| Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve | 3,720,050 | 6,318,698 | 32,288 | 18,479 | 3,752,338 | 6,337,177 |
| Deferred commission income | 15,349,164 | 11,344,149 | 5,730 | 5,058 | 15,354,894 | 11,349,207 |
| Lease liabilities | 1,472,940 | 8,625,173 | - | - | 1,472,940 | 8,625,173 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES** | 926,023,764 | 821,738,982 | 4,121,634 | 4,047,979 | 930,145,398 | 825,786,961 |
| **EQUITY** | | | | | | |
| Share capital | | | | | 230,000,000 | 230,000,000 |
| Statutory reserve | | | | | 70,203,206 | 70,203,206 |
| General reserve | | | | | - | 20,000,000 |
| Reinsurance reserve | | | | | 2,751,401 | 1,612,577 |
| Accumulated losses | | | | | (96,596,057) | (66,011,660) |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | | | | | 206,358,550 | 255,804,123 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY** | | | | | 1,136,503,948 | 1,081,591,084 |

## 25 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

| | General insurance | | Life assurance | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED | 2022 AED | 2021 AED | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
| **Underwriting income** | | | | | | |
| Gross premium | 632,114,241 | 499,156,605 | 1,672,288 | 1,320,064 | 633,786,529 | 500,476,669 |
| Less: reinsurance share of gross premium | (211,892,274) | (164,275,853) | (1,570,343) | (1,081,664) | (213,462,617) | (165,357,517) |
| Less: reinsurance share of ceded business premium | (14,302,124) | (26,592,437) | - | - | (14,302,124) | (26,592,437) |
| **Net retained premium** | 405,919,843 | 308,288,315 | 101,945 | 238,400 | 406,021,788 | 308,526,715 |
| Net change in unearned premium reserve | (70,428,647) | 49,121,651 | (1,690) | (49,389) | (70,430,337) | 49,072,262 |
| **Net insurance premium** | 335,491,196 | 357,409,966 | 100,255 | 189,011 | 335,591,451 | 357,598,977 |
| Commission earned | 32,383,460 | 23,406,037 | 13,669 | 11,812 | 32,397,129 | 23,417,849 |
| Commission incurred | (76,776,867) | (62,077,413) | (39,868) | (19,560) | (76,816,735) | (62,096,973) |
| Other operational (expenses)/income - net | (7,686,291) | 16,968,557 | 578,809 | 250,464 | (7,107,482) | 17,219,021 |
| **Gross underwriting income** | 283,411,498 | 335,707,147 | 652,865 | 431,727 | 284,064,363 | 336,138,874 |
| **Underwriting expenses** | | | | | | |
| Gross claims paid | (456,211,211) | (411,777,664) | (220,428) | (1,051,645) | (456,431,639) | (412,829,309) |
| Insurance claims recovered from reinsurers | 179,277,978 | 94,753,426 | 208,842 | 1,002,348 | 179,486,820 | 95,755,774 |
| **Net claims paid** | (276,933,233) | (317,024,238) | (11,586) | (49,297) | (276,944,819) | (317,073,535) |
| Change in provision for outstanding claims | 39,691,585 | (16,434,973) | (856,794) | 3,530,542 | 38,834,791 | (12,904,431) |
| Change in reinsurer share of outstanding claims | (29,696,467) | 11,235,132 | 746,055 | (3,164,716) | (28,950,412) | 8,070,416 |
| Change in unexpired risk reserve | 431,187 | (5,096,808) | 279,971 | (184,339) | 711,158 | (5,281,147) |
| Change in incurred but not reported claims reserve | (3,179,543) | (14,058,270) | (16,991) | 51,353 | (3,196,534) | (14,006,917) |
| Change in mathematical reserve | - | - | 6,408 | 991 | 6,408 | 991 |
| Change in unallocated loss adjustment expense reserve | 2,598,648 | (2,370,097) | (13,809) | 116,282 | 2,584,839 | (2,253,815) |
| **Net claims incurred** | (267,087,823) | (343,749,254) | 133,254 | 300,816 | (266,954,569) | (343,448,438) |
| **Underwriting income/(loss)** | 16,323,675 | (8,042,107) | 786,119 | 732,543 | 17,109,794 | (7,309,564) |
| Net investment loss | | | | | (625,365) | (311,344) |
| Share of losses from equity accounted investees | | | | | (18,865,416) | (17,505,549) |
| Finance costs | | | | | (3,839,817) | (2,296,081) |
| General and administrative expenses | | | | | (43,224,769) | (35,521,546) |
| **Loss for the year** | | | | | (49,445,573) | (62,944,084) |

## 26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

**Guarantees**

| | 2022 AED | 2021 AED |
|---|---|---|
| Letters of guarantee | **12,611,698** | 15,831,735 |

**Contingent liabilities**

The Company in common with other insurance companies, is involved as defendant in a number of legal cases in respect of its underwriting activities. A provision is made in respect of each individual case where it is probable that the outcome would result in a loss to the Company in terms of an outflow of economic resources and are liable estimate of the amount of outflow can be made.

**Commitments**

As at 30 September 2022, Al Sagr Cooperative Insurance Company (associate) had an outstanding commitment of 15 million Saudi Riyals in respect of purchase of investments relating to mutual fund and cost towards implementation of new software (31 December 2021: 8.8 million Saudi Riyals).

## 27 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the insurance capital requirements required by UAE Federal Law No. 6 of 2007. The Company manages its capital on a basis of its minimum regulatory capital position presented in the table below:
- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance contracts commensurately with the level of risk.

The table below summarises the Minimum Capital Requirement, Minimum Guarantee Fund and Solvency Capital Requirement of the Company and the total capital held to meet these solvency margins as defined in the Financial Regulations for Insurance Companies issued by the Central Bank of UAE. In accordance with Circular No. CBUAE/BSD/N/2022/923 of CBUAE dated 28 February 2022, the Company has disclosed the solvency position for the immediately preceding period as the current year solvency position is not yet finalised.

| | (Unaudited) 30 September 2022 AED |
|---|---|
| Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) | 100,000,000 |
| Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) | 130,644,000 |
| Minimum Guarantee Fund (MGF) | 82,925,000 |
| Basic Own Funds | 55,704,000 |
| MCR Solvency Margin – Deficit | (44,296,000) |
| SCR Solvency Margin – Deficit | (74,940,000) |
| MGF Solvency Margin – Deficit | (27,221,000) |

As per Article (8) of Section 2 of the Financial Regulations for Insurance Companies issued by the Central Bank of UAE, the Company shall at all times comply with the requirements of Solvency Margins. As at 30 September 2022, the Company had minimum capital, solvency capital and minimum guarantee fund deficits of AED 44.3 million, AED 74.9 million and AED 27.2 million as compared to requirements of AED 100 million, AED 130.6 million and AED 82.9 million respectively.

## 28 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company issues contracts that transfer either insurance risk or both insurance and financial risks. The Company does not issue contracts that transfer only financial risks. This section summarises these risks and the way the Company manages them:

### 28.1 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 the set financial performance objectives. Management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

### 28.2 Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has established the Audit Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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

### 28.3 Capital management framework

The Company has an internal risk management framework for identifying risks to which each of its business units and the Company as a whole is exposed, quantifying their impact on economic capital.

### 28.4 Regulatory framework

Regulators are primarily interested in protecting the rights of the policyholders and shareholders and monitor closely to ensure that the Company is satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit. At the same time, the regulators are also interested in ensuring that the Company maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic shocks or natural disasters.

The operations of the Company are also subject to regulatory requirements within the U.A.E. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as these arise.

### 28.5 Asset liability management (ALM)

Financial risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The main risk that the Company faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities is interest rate risk and equity price risk. The Company manages these positions within an ALM framework that has been developed by management to achieve long-term investment returns in excess of its obligations under insurance and investment contracts. The Company's ALM is also integrated with the management of the financial risks associated with the Company's other financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance and investment liabilities.

The Company's ALM (currently with the Risk committee) also forms an integral part of the insurance risk management policy, to ensure in each period sufficient cash flow is available to meet liabilities arising from insurance.

## 28 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 28.5 Asset liability management (ALM) (continued)

**Insurance risks**

The Company accepts insurance risk through its written insurance contracts. The Company is exposed to uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these contracts. The Company writes the following types of general insurance and life insurance contracts:

General insurance contracts include Liability insurance, Property insurance, Motor insurance, Fire insurance, Medical insurance, Marine insurance and Engineering insurance contracts. Life insurance contracts include Group life and Credit life insurance contracts.

The principal risk the Company faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements. The Company only issues short term insurance contracts in connection with property, motor, marine and casualty risks. Two key elements of the Company's insurance risk management framework are its underwriting strategy and reinsurance strategy, as discussed below:

***Underwriting strategy***

The Company's underwriting strategy is to build balanced portfolios based on a large number of similar risks. This reduces the variability of the portfolio's outcome.

The underwriting strategy is set out by the Company that establishes the classes of business to be written, the territories in which business is to be written and the industry sectors in which the Company is prepared to underwrite. This strategy is cascaded by the business units to individual underwriters through detailed underwriting authorities that set out the limits that any one underwriter can write by line size, class of business, territory and industry in order to ensure appropriate risk selection within the portfolio. All general insurance contracts except marine and property, are annual in nature and the underwriters have the right to refuse renewal or to change the terms and conditions of the contract at renewal.

The principal risk the Company faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefits payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guideline, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

***Frequency and amounts of claims***

The Company has developed their underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of the categories to achieve sufficiently large populations of risk to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. The frequency and amounts of claims can be affected by several factors. The Company underwrite mainly property, motor, casualty, medical and marine risks. These are regarded as short-term insurance contracts as claims are normally advised and settled within one year of the insured event taking place.

***Property***

Property insurance covers a diverse collection of risks and therefore property insurance contracts are subdivided into four risks groups, fire, business interruption, weather damage and theft. These contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties and contents insured. The cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruptions are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies.

## 28 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 28.5 Asset liability management (ALM) (continued)

**Insurance risks (continued)**

***Property (continued)***

The greatest likelihood of significant losses on these contracts arises from storm, flood damage or other weather-related incidents.

***Motor***

Motor insurance contracts are designed to compensate policies holders for damage suffered to vehicles, disability to third parties arising through accidents and fire or theft of their vehicles. Underwriting limits and guidelines are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria.

The level of court awards for deaths and to injured parties and the replacement costs of motor vehicles are the key factors that influence the level of claims.

***Marine***

Marine insurance is designed to compensate contract holders for damage and liability arising through loss or damage to marine craft and accidents at sea resulting in the total or partial loss of cargoes.

For marine insurance, the main risks are loss or damage to marine craft and accidents resulting in the total or partial loss of cargoes. The underwriting strategy for the marine class of business is to ensure that policies are well diversified in terms of vessels and shipping routes covered.

***Casualty***

For casualty class of business, such as workmen's compensation, personal accident, general third-party liability and loss of money, the extent of loss or damage and the potential court awards are the main factors that influence the level of claims.

The Company manage these risks through their underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling. The underwriting strategy attempts to ensure that the underwritten risks are well diversified in terms of type and amount of risk. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selections.

The Company proactively manages and pursues early settlement of claims to reduce their exposure to unpredictable developments. The Company have adequate reinsurance arrangements to protect their financial viability against such claims for all classes of business. The Company have obtained adequate non-proportionate reinsurance cover for all classes of business to limit losses to an amount considered appropriate by the management.

***Medical***

Medical selection is part of the Company's underwriting procedures, whereby contributions are charged to reflect the health condition and family medical history of the applicants. Pricing is based on assumptions, such as mortality and persistency, which consider past experience and current trends.

Contracts including specific risks and guarantees are tested for profitability according to predefined procedures before approval.

Products are reviewed by the business units on an annual basis to confirm, or otherwise, that pricing assumptions remain appropriate. Analysis is performed on earnings and liability movements to understand the source of any material variation in actual result from what was expected. This confirm the appropriateness of assumption and in underwriting and pricing.

***Concentration of risk***

The Company's underwriting activities are carried out in the United Arab Emirates and other Middle East countries.

**28 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**28.5 Asset liability management (ALM) (continued)**

***Reinsurance strategy***

The Company reinsures a portion of the insurance risks it underwrites in order to control its exposure to losses and protect capital resources. Ceded reinsurance contains credit risk, as discussed in the financial risk management note. The Company has a Reinsurance department that is responsible for setting the minimum-security criteria for acceptable reinsurance and monitoring the purchase of reinsurance by the business units against those criteria. The department monitors developments in the reinsurance programme and its ongoing adequacy.

The Company buys a combination of proportionate and non-proportionate reinsurance treaties to reduce the net exposure to the Company. In addition, underwriters are allowed to buy facultative reinsurance in certain specified circumstances. All purchases of facultative reinsurance are subject to business unit pre-approval and the total expenditure on facultative reinsurance is monitored regularly by reinsurance department.

**Financial risk**

The table below sets out the classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities along with their fair values. For financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost, management believes that the amortised cost of those instruments approximates to their fair values.

| **At 31 December 2022** | **FVTPL** | **Amortised cost** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Financial assets*** | **AED** | **AED** | **AED** |
| Investment in financial assets at FVTPL (note 7) | **19,404,579** | **-** | **19,404,579** |
| Insurance receivables (note 10) | **-** | **252,570,025** | **252,570,025** |
| Due from related parties (note 24) | **-** | **14,629,709** | **14,629,709** |
| Other receivables (excluding prepayments) (note 12) | **-** | **15,926,683** | **15,926,683** |
| Cash and bank balances (note 13) | **-** | **207,941,277** | **207,941,277** |
| | **19,404,579** | **491,067,694** | **510,472,273** |
| ***Financial liabilities*** | | | |
| Bank borrowings (note 18) | **-** | **158,788,906** | **158,788,906** |
| Insurance and other payables (note 19) | **-** | **174,769,586** | **174,769,586** |
| Lease liability (note 20) | **-** | **1,472,940** | **1,472,940** |
| | **-** | **335,031,432** | **335,031,432** |
| At 31 December 2021 | | | |
| *Financial assets* | | | |
| Investment in financial assets at FVTPL (note 7) | 15,587,696 | - | 15,587,696 |
| Insurance receivables (note 10) | - | 199,194,939 | 199,194,939 |
| Due from related parties (note 24) | - | 15,683,726 | 15,683,726 |
| Other receivables (excluding prepayments) (note 12) | - | 9,020,581 | 9,020,581 |
| Cash and bank balances (note 13) | - | 192,309,830 | 192,309,830 |
| | 15,587,696 | 416,209,076 | 431,796,772 |
| *Financial liabilities* | | | |
| Bank borrowings (note 18) | - | 154,550,305 | 154,550,305 |
| Insurance and other payables (note 19) | - | 131,342,702 | 131,342,702 |
| Lease liability (note 20) | - | 8,625,173 | 8,625,173 |
| | - | 294,518,180 | 294,518,180 |

The Company has exposure to the following primary risks from its use of financial instruments and operations:

(i) Credit risk;
(ii) Liquidity risk;
(iii) Market risk; and
(iv) Operational risk

## 28 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 28.5 Asset liability management (ALM) (continued)

**Financial risk (continued)**

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

**i) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment. For all classes of financial assets held by the Company the maximum credit risk exposure to the Company is the carrying value as disclosed in the financial statements at the reporting date. Reinsurance is placed with reinsurers' approved by the management, which are generally international reputed companies.

To minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurer's and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities or economic characteristics of the reinsurers.

At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers' and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy, ascertaining suitable allowance for impairment if required.

***Exposure to credit risk***

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| ***Financial assets*** | **AED** | AED |
| Insurance receivables (note 10) | **252,570,025** | 199,194,939 |
| Due from related parties (note 24) | **14,629,709** | 15,683,726 |
| Other receivables (excluding prepayments) (note 12) | **15,926,683** | 9,020,581 |
| Bank balances (note 13) | **207,863,443** | 192,236,777 |
| | **490,989,860** | 416,136,023 |

Ageing of insurance receivables is as follows, management has booked an ECL of AED 59,999,855 (2021: AED 60,852,030) against the total exposure indicated below:

| | > 90 days AED | 91 to 180 days AED | 181 to 270 days AED | 271 to 365 days AED | > 365 days AED | Total AED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2022** | **131,702,054** | **35,292,183** | **17,168,573** | **9,604,724** | **118,802,346** | **312,569,880** |
| 2021 | 95,756,612 | 22,808,604 | 35,882,129 | 18,035,357 | 87,564,267 | 260,046,969 |

**ii) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Liquidity requirements are monitored on a daily basis and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

**28 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**28.5 Asset liability management (ALM) (continued)**

**Financial risk (continued)**

**ii) Liquidity risk (continued)**

***Maturity profiles***

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given.

| 31 December 2022 | Carrying amount AED | Contractual cash flows AED | Less than 180 days AED | 180 days to 1 year AED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Liabilities*** | | | | |
| Bank borrowings (note 18) | 158,788,906 | (158,788,906) | (158,788,906) | - |
| Insurance and other payables (note 19) | 174,769,586 | (174,769,586) | (174,769,586) | - |
| Lease liability (note 20) | 1,472,940 | (1,472,940) | - | (1,472,940) |
| **Total Liabilities** | 335,031,432 | (335,031,432) | (333,558,492) | (1,472,940) |
| 31 December 2021 | | | | |
| *Liabilities* | | | | |
| Bank borrowings (note 18) | 154,550,305 | (154,550,305) | (154,550,305) | - |
| Insurance and other payables (note 19) | 131,342,702 | (131,342,702) | (131,342,702) | - |
| Lease liability (note 20) | 8,625,173 | (8,625,173) | - | (8,625,173) |
| Total Liabilities | 294,518,180 | (294,518,180) | (285,893,007) | (8,625,173) |

**iii) Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, or its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Company limits market risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of developments in local equity and bond markets. In addition, the Company actively monitors the key factors that affect stock and bond market movements, including analysis of the operational and financial performance of investees.

**a) Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates and arises from financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency. The Company's functional currency is the U.A.E Dirham. The Company has exposures in USD, which is pegged with AED and the Company's exposure to currency risk is limited to that extent, since almost all reinsurance arrangements are denominated in USD.

**b) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate relates to its bank deposits. At 31 December 2022, fixed deposits carried interest rates ranging from 1.2% to 4.9% (2021: 1% to 3%) per annum.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points lower throughout the year and all other variables were held constant, the Company's net profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 would decrease by approximately AED 1.97 million (2021: AED 1.91 million). Similarly increase in interest by 100 basis points would result in equal and opposite effect on profit for the year.

**28 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**28.5 Asset liability management (ALM) (continued)**

**Financial risk (continued)**

**iii) Market Risk (continued)**

**c) Equity price risk**

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company's equity price risk exposure relates to financial assets and financial liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Company's equity price risk policy requires is to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, sector and market. The fair values of financial assets are not different from their carrying values.

***Sensitivities***

The table below shows the results of sensitivity testing on the Company's profit or loss and equity by type of business. The sensitivity analysis indicates the effect of changes in price risk factors arising from the impact of the changes in these factors on the Company's investments:

| | 10% increase in price | | 10% decrease in price | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Profit or loss AED | Other comprehensive income AED | Profit or loss AED | Other comprehensive income AED |
| **31 December 2022** | | | | |
| Fair value through profit or loss | **1,940,458** | **-** | **(1,940,458)** | **-** |
| 31 December 2021 | | | | |
| Fair value through profit or loss | 1,558,770 | - | (1,558,770) | - |

**iv) Operational Risk**

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss.

The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage the risks.

The Company has detailed systems and procedures manuals with effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff training and assessment processes etc. with a compliance and internal audit framework. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Company's strategic planning and budgeting process.

**29 POST REPORTING DATE EVENTS**

On 1 March 2023, the Board of Directors discussed and approved the proposal of reducing the paid capital to AED 130 million and escalate it to the AGM for approval.

Except for the above event there are no other adjusting or significant non-adjusting events that have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.