Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C.

Condensed interim financial information (Unaudited)
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023

Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C.
Condensed interim financial information (unaudited)

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Independent Auditors' Report on review of the condensed interim financial information

To the Board of Directors of Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim statement of financial position of Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C. (the "Company") as of 30 September 2023 and the related condensed interim statement of income, condensed interim statement of comprehensive income for the three month and nine-month periods then ended and the related condensed interim statement of changes in equity and condensed interim statement of cash flows for the nine month period then ended and explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed interim financial information in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 *"Interim Financial Reporting"*. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, *"Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity"*. A review of a condensed interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 *"Interim Financial Reporting"*.

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Dr. Osama El Bakry
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13 November 2023

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Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C.
Condensed interim financial information (unaudited)

Condensed interim statement of financial position
As at 30 September 2023

	Notes	(Unaudited) 30 September 2023 AED	*Restated* (Unaudited) 31 December 2022 AED	*Restated* (Unaudited) 31 December 2021 AED
Assets				
Property and equipment	4	**751,060**	1,294,619	2,362,070
Intangible assets		**92,679**	73,409	180,253
Investments properties	5	**53,104,355**	53,104,355	51,949,400
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	6.1	**34,807,292**	36,986,809	50,685,171
Statutory deposit	7	**5,000,000**	5,000,000	5,000,000
Reinsurance contract assets	8	**23,931,405**	22,055,878	26,659,833
Insurance contract assets	8	**2,453,805**	3,089,670	4,916,822
Prepayments and other receivables	9	**7,149,073**	1,711,051	3,824,985
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	6.2	**153,715,586**	134,255,729	108,714,402
Bank balances and cash	10	**21,286,651**	39,180,351	54,131,325
Total assets		**302,291,906**	296,751,871	308,424,261
Equity and liabilities				
Capital and reserves				
Share capital	11	**150,000,000**	150,000,000	137,500,000
Statutory reserve		**54,811,157**	54,811,157	51,707,121
General reserve		**30,000,000**	30,000,000	30,000,000
Reinsurance reserve		**376,066**	299,957	196,889
Cumulative changes in fair value of FVTOCI investments		**(117,152,438)**	(115,520,843)	(111,624,590)
Retained earnings		**130,130,333**	130,121,662	120,965,669
Total equity		**248,165,118**	249,711,933	228,745,089
Liabilities				
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity		**972,760**	856,730	964,807
Insurance contract liabilities	8	**39,142,226**	37,184,822	47,752,188
Reinsurance contract liabilities	8	**8,240,653**	3,834,739	4,521,573
Other payables	12	**2,702,156**	3,936,158	4,279,301
Lease liabilities	13	**430,806**	1,219,024	2,284,815
Bank overdrafts	15	**2,638,187**	8,465	19,876,488
Total liabilities		54,126,788	47,039,938	79,679,172
Total equity and liabilities		**302,291,906**	296,751,871	308,424,261

Ahmad Salem Abdullah Salem Al Hosani
Managing Director

شركة الشارقة للتأمين ش.م.ع. Sharjah Insurance Co. P.S.C. المكتب الرئيسي Head Office

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.

Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C.
Condensed interim financial information (unaudited)

Condensed interim statement of income
For the nine months period ended 30 September 2023

	Notes	(Unaudited) Three-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED	*Restated* (Unaudited) Three-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED	(Unaudited) Nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED	*Restated* (Unaudited) Nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED
Insurance revenue	16	**5,640,099**	5,806,126	**16,064,648**	16,666,478
Insurance service expenses	17	**(9,226,877)**	2,058,683	**(12,117,188)**	(7,510,160)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		**(3,586,778)**	7,864,809	**3,947,460**	9,156,318
Allocation of reinsurance premiums		**(5,057,065)**	(4,517,124)	**(15,043,146)**	(13,132,447)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurance for incurred claims		**7,450,654**	69,653	**9,370,235**	3,225,755
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**2,393,589**	(4,447,471)	**(5,672,911)**	(9,906,692)
Insurance service result		**(1,193,189)**	3,417,338	**(1,725,451)**	(750,374)
Investment and other income	18	**7,540,383**	9,420,121	**18,334,620**	29,672,453
Finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts issued	18	**725,196**	(4,370,845)	**1,281,718**	(163,744)
Finance (expense)/ income from reinsurance contracts held	18	**(468,088)**	1,562,302	**(1,126,528)**	(1,244,643)
Net insurance finance income/(expense)		**257,108**	(2,808,543)	**155,190**	(1,408,387)
Net insurance and investment results		**6,604,302**	10,028,916	**16,764,359**	27,513,692
General and administrative expenses		**(360,133)**	(327,179)	**(1,840,580)**	(2,005,248)
Finance cost		**(64,474)**	(138,116)	**(85,277)**	(358,037)
Other operating expenses		**(7,565)**	(5,658)	**(100,345)**	(8,587)
Profit for the period		**6,172,130**	9,557,963	**14,738,157**	25,141,820
Basic and diluted income per share	14	**0.04**	0.06	**0.10**	0.17

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.

Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C.
Condensed interim financial information (unaudited)

Condensed interim statement of comprehensive income
For the nine months period ended 30 September 2023

	(Unaudited) Three-month period ended 30 September 2023	*Restated* (Unaudited) Three-month period ended 30 September 2022	(Unaudited) Nine-month period ended 30 September 2023	*Restated* (Unaudited) Nine-month period ended 30 September 2022
	AED	AED	**AED**	AED
Profit for the period	**6,172,130**	9,557,963	**14,738,157**	25,141,820
Other comprehensive income/ (loss):				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Net change in fair value of equity instruments designated at FVOCI	**815,604**	(2,090,759)	**(1,631,595)**	(3,767,198)
Gain/(loss) on sale of equity instruments designated at FVOCI	**346,623**	966,248	**346,623**	(218,426)
Other comprehensive income/ loss for the period	**1,162,227**	(1,124,511)	**(1,284,972)**	(3,985,624)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**7,334,357**	8,433,452	**13,453,185**	21,156,196

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.

Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C.
Condensed interim financial information (unaudited)

Condensed statement of changes in equity
For the nine months period ended 30 September 2023

	Share capital AED	Statutory reserve AED	General reserve AED	Reinsurance reserve AED	Cumulative changes in fair value of FVTOCI investments AED	Retained earnings AED	Total equity AED
Balance at 1 January 2022, as previously reported (Audited)	137,500,000	51,707,121	30,000,000	196,889	(111,624,590)	122,515,004	230,294,424
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17	-	-	-	-	-	(8,349)	(8,349)
Adjustment in other comprehensive income on initial application of IFRS 17	-	-	-	-	-	(1,540,986)	(1,540,986)
Restated balance at 1 January 2022	137,500,000	51,707,121	30,000,000	196,889	(111,624,590)	120,965,669	228,745,089
Profit for the period (restated)	-	-	-	-	-	25,141,820	25,141,820
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(3,985,624)	-	(3,985,624)
Total comprehensive income for the period (restated)	-	-	-	-	(3,985,624)	25,141,820	21,156,196
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal of investments designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	218,426	(218,426)	-
Transfer to reinsurance reserve	-	-	-	84,253	-	(84,253)	-
Bonus share issued	12,500,000	-	-	-	-	(12,500,000)	-
Dividends (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,010,500)	(11,010,500)
Restated balance at 30 September 2022 (unaudited)	150,000,000	51,707,121	30,000,000	281,142	(115,391,788)	122,294,310	238,890,785
Balance at 1 January 2023, as previously reported (Audited)	**150,000,000**	**54,811,157**	**30,000,000**	**299,957**	**(115,520,843)**	**129,014,494**	**248,604,765**
Adjustment in other comprehensive income on initial application of IFRS 17	-	-	-	-	-	1,107,168	1,107,168
Restated balance as at 1 January 2023	150,000,000	54,811,157	30,000,000	299,957	(115,520,843)	130,121,662	249,711,933
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	14,738,157	14,738,157
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,284,972)	-	(1,284,972)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,284,972)	14,738,157	13,453,185
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal of investments designated at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(346,623)	346,623	-
Transfer to reinsurance reserve	-	-	-	76,109	-	(76,109)	-
Dividends (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Balance at 30 September 2023 (Unaudited)	**150,000,000**	**54,811,157**	**30,000,000**	**376,066**	**(117,152,438)**	**130,130,333**	**248,165,118**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.

Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C.
Condensed interim financial information (unaudited)

Condensed interim statement of cash flows
For the nine months period ended 30 September 2023

	Notes	(Unaudited) Nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED	*Restated* (Unaudited) Nine-month period ended 30 September. 2022 AED
Operating activities			
Profit for the period		**14,738,157**	25,141,820
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	4	**560,846**	667,648
Amortization of intangible assets		**48,810**	98,252
Provision for employee's end of service benefit		**142,794**	102,075
Provision for directors' remuneration		**750,000**	750,000
Reversal of provision for directors' remuneration		**(50,000)**	-
Investment and other income, net	18	**(18,334,620)**	(29,672,453)
Finance costs		**85,277**	358,037
Operating cash flow before change in working capital		**(2,058,736)**	(2,554,621)
Change in working capital:			
Net reinsurance contract assets		**2,530,387**	(2,440,133)
Net insurance contract liabilities		**2,593,269**	4,307,779
Prepayments and other receivables		**(5,438,022)**	(2,641,766)
Other payables		**(1,184,002)**	(1,251,392)
Cash used in operations		**(3,557,104)**	(4,580,133)
Employees' end of service benefit paid		**(26,763)**	(204,883)
Directors' remuneration paid		**(750,000)**	(750,000)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(4,333,867)**	(5,535,016)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	4	**(4,676)**	(42,781)
Purchase of intangible assets		**(68,080)**	-
Purchase of investments designated at FVTOCI		**-**	(108,477)
Purchase of investments designated at FVTPL		**(21,619,876)**	(100,056,679)
Proceeds from sale of investments designated at FVTOCI		**894,542**	12,087,318
Proceeds from sales of investments designated at FVTPL		**10,311,727**	86,569,085
Dividend income received	18	**7,971,999**	11,879,980
Income from investment properties	18	**2,028,798**	1,740,267
Interest income received		**122,891**	147,014
Other income		**59,226**	182,801
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		**(303,449)**	12,398,528
Financing activities			
Finance costs paid		**(58,684)**	(301,255)
Lease liabilities paid		**(827,422)**	(651,636)
Dividend paid	25	**(15,000,000)**	(11,010,500)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(15,886,106)**	(11,963,391)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(20,523,422)**	(5,099,879)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**34,171,886**	29,254,837
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	15	**13,648,464**	24,154,958
Non-cash transactions, net			
Bonus shares		**-**	12,500,000
Movement in the right-of-use assets		**12,611**	254,665
Lease Liabilities		**(12,611)**	(277,468)
Gian on cancellation of lease under IFRS 16		**-**	22,803

The accompanying notes from 1 to 28 form an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.

Notes to the condensed interim financial Information
For the nine months period ended 30 September 2023

1. General information

Sharjah Insurance Company P.S.C. - Sharjah (the "Company") is incorporated as a public shareholding company by an Amiri Decree issued by His Highness, The Ruler of Sharjah on 8 March 1970. The Company is subject to the regulations of U.A.E. Federal Law No. 6 of 2007, on Establishment of Insurance Authority and Organization of its Operations and is registered in the Insurance Companies register of the Central Bank of the U.A.E. ("CBUAE") (formerly Insurance Authority of U.A.E.) under registration No.12. The Company operates through its head office in Sharjah and has Company in Dubai and Ajman. The address of the Company's registered office is P.O. Box 792, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

The principal activity of the Company is dealing in property and non-property insurance and life insurance. The Company mainly carries out general insurance business.

The condensed interim financial information have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations, including UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021.

2. Basis of preparation

This condensed interim financial information are for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 and are presented in United Arab Emirate Dirham (AED), which is also the functional currency of the Company. This condensed interim financial information has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' and complies with the applicable requirements of the laws in the U.A.E.

This condensed interim financial information has been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for investment properties and financial assets that have been carried at fair value.

The Company's condensed interim statement of financial position is not presented using a current / non-current classification. However, the following balances would generally be classified as current: Cash and cash equivalents, prepayments and other receivables, leases, bank overdraft, and other payables. The following balances would generally be classified as non-current: property and equipment, intangible assets, investment properties, investment at FVTPL, and statutory deposit. The following balances are of mixed nature (including both current and non-current portions): financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, reinsurance contract assets, insurance contract assets, insurance contract liabilities, reinsurance contract liabilities, bank balances and fixed deposits and provision for employees' end of service indemnity.

The condensed interim financial information does not include all the information required in annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022. Further, results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2023.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies, critical accounting judgments and key source of estimation used in the preparation of this condensed interim financial information are consistent with those used in the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, except for application of new standards effective as of 1 January 2023 and several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2023.

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but not yet effective.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards – Impact of new IFRS

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

It introduces a model that measures groups of contracts based on the Company' estimates of the present value of future cash flows that are expected to arise as the Company fulfils the contracts, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a CSM.

Under IFRS 17, insurance revenue in each reporting period represents the changes in the liabilities for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration and an allocation of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows. In addition, investment components are no longer included in insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts for annual periods on or after 1 January 2023. The Company has restated comparative information applying the transitional provisions to IFRS 17. The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised, as follows:

Changes to classification and measurement

The adoption of IFRS 17 did not change the classification of the Company' insurance contracts. The Company was previously permitted under IFRS 4 to continue accounting using its previous accounting policies. However, IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Company.

Under IFRS 17, the Company' insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held are all eligible to be measured by applying the premium allocation approach (PAA). The PAA simplifies the measurement of insurance contracts in comparison with the general model in IFRS 17.

The Company applies the PAA to simplify the measurement of all of its insurance and reinsurance contracts. When measuring liabilities for remaining coverage, the PAA is similar to the Company' previous accounting treatment. However, when measuring liabilities for incurred claims, the Company now discounts the future cash flows (unless they are expected to occur in one year or less from the date on which the claims are incurred) and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Previously, all acquisition costs were recognised and presented as separate assets from the related insurance contracts ('deferred acquisition costs') until those costs were included in profit or loss and OCI. Under IFRS 17, only insurance acquisition cash flows that arise before the recognition of the related insurance contracts are recognised as separate assets and are tested for recoverability. These assets are presented in the carrying amount of the related portfolio of contracts and are derecognised once the related contracts have been recognised.

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts other than insurance finance income and expenses are now presented as a single net amount in profit or loss. Previously, amounts recovered from reinsurers and reinsurance expenses were presented separately.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards – Impact of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

Changes to classification and measurement (continued)

The measurement principles of the PAA differ from the 'earned premium approach' used by the Company under IFRS 4 in the following key areas:

- The liability for remaining coverage reflects premiums received less deferred acquisition expenses less amounts recognised in revenue for insurance services provided;
- Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage includes an adjustment for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk where the premium due date and the related period of coverage are more than 12 months apart;
- Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage involves an explicit evaluation of risk adjustment for non-financial risk when a group of contracts is onerous in order to calculate a loss component (previously these may have formed part of the unexpired risk reserve provision); and
- Measurement of the liability for incurred claims (previously claims outstanding and incurred-but-not-reported (IBNR) is determined on a discounted probability-weighted expected value basis and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Company expenses all of its insurance acquisition cash flows upon payment, except for commission cashflow which is capitalised. No separate asset is recognised for deferred acquisition costs. Instead, qualifying insurance acquisition cash flows are subsumed into the insurance liability for remaining coverage.

Changes to presentation and disclosure

For presentation in the condensed interim statement of financial position, the Company aggregates insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, respectively and presents separately:

- Groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued that are assets;
- Groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued that are liabilities;
- Groups of reinsurance contracts held that are assets; and
- Groups of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

The groups referred to above are those established at initial recognition in accordance with the IFRS 17 requirements.

The line item descriptions in the condensed interim statement of profit or loss and condensed interim other comprehensive income have been changed significantly compared with last year. Previously, the Company reported the following line items:

- Gross written premiums
- Net written premiums
- Changes in premium reserves
- Gross insurance claims
- Net insurance claims

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards – Impact of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

***Changes to presentation and disclosure* (continued)**

Instead, IFRS 17 requires separate presentation of:

- Insurance revenue
- Insurance service expenses
- Insurance finance income or expenses
- Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held

The Company provides disaggregated qualitative and quantitative information about:

- Amounts recognised in its financial statements from insurance contracts
- Significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, when applying the standard

Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 17 have been applied using a full retrospective approach to the extent practicable. Under the full retrospective approach, at 1 January 2022 the Company:

- identified, recognised and measured each group of insurance and reinsurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
- identified, recognised and measured any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 had always been applied;
- derecognised previously reported balances that would not have existed if IFRS 17 had always been applied. These included some deferred acquisition costs for insurance contracts, intangible assets related to insurance contracts (previously referred to as 'value of business acquired'), insurance receivables and payables, and provisions for levies that are attributable to existing insurance contracts. Under IFRS 17, they are included in the measurement of the insurance contracts; and
- recognised any resulting net difference in equity.

The Company has applied the transition provisions in IFRS 17 and has not disclosed the impact of the adoption of IFRS 17 on each condensed interim financial information line item. The effects of adopting IFRS 17 on the condensed interim financial information at 1 January 2022 are presented in the condensed interim statement of changes in equity.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification

The Company issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment

Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company assesses its insurance and reinsurance products to determine whether they contain distinct components which must be accounted for under another IFRS instead of under IFRS 17. After separating any distinct components, the Company applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Company' products do not include any distinct components that require separation.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards – Impact of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)

***Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts* (continued)**

Some reinsurance contracts issued contain profit commission arrangements. Under these arrangements, there is a minimum guaranteed amount that the policyholder will always receive – either in the form of profit commission, or as claims, or another contractual payment irrespective of the insured event happening. The minimum guaranteed amounts have been assessed to be highly interrelated with the insurance component of the reinsurance contracts and are, therefore, non-distinct investment components which are not accounted for separately. However, receipts and payments of these investment components are recognised outside of profit or loss.

Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires a Company to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The Company previously applied aggregation levels under IFRS 4, which were significantly higher than the level of aggregation required by IFRS 17. The level of aggregation for the Company is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder. This means that, for determining the level of aggregation, the Company identifies a contract as the smallest 'unit', i.e., the lowest common denominator. However, the Company makes an evaluation of whether a series of contracts need to be treated together as one unit based on reasonable and supportable information, or whether a single contract contains components that need to be separated and treated as if they were stand-alone contracts. As such, what is treated as a contract for accounting purposes may differ from what is considered as a contract for other purposes (i.e., legal or management). IFRS 17 also notes that no group for level of aggregation purposes may contain contracts issued more than one year apart.

The Company has elected to group together those contracts that would fall into different groups only because law, regulation or internal policies specifically constrains its practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics. The Company applied a full retrospective approach for transition to IFRS 17. The portfolios are further divided into groups of contracts by quarter of issue and profitability for recognition and measurement purposes. Hence, within each quarter of issue, portfolios of contracts are divided into three groups, as follows:

- A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition (if any)
- A group of contracts that, at initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently (if any)
- A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio (if any)

The profitability of groups of contracts is assessed by profitability committee that take into consideration existing and new business. The Company assumes that no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. For contracts that are not onerous, the Company assesses, at initial recognition, that there is no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently by assessing the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances.

The Company has a Profitability Assessment Committee that meets at regular intervals to determine the profitability groupings of each portfolio of contracts. The committee acts as a forum to collect input from the pricing and underwriting functions and assess the relevant facts and circumstances which indicate that groups of contracts are onerous at initial recognition.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards – Impact of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)

Level of aggregation **(continued)**

Below are some of the relevant facts and circumstances that the Company considers:

- Evaluation of expected combines ratios;
- Pricing information;
- Results of similar contracts it has recognized; and
- Environment factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulations.

The Company divides portfolios of reinsurance contracts held applying the same principles set out above, except that the references to onerous contracts refer to contracts on which there is a net gain on initial recognition. For some groups of reinsurance contracts held, a group can comprise a single contract.

Recognition

The Company recognises groups of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due or when the first payment is received if there is no due date;
- For a group of onerous contracts, if facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous the Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held:
- If the reinsurance contracts provide proportionate coverage at the later of the beginning of the coverage period of the group, or the initial recognition of any underlying contract; and
- In all other cases, from the beginning of the coverage period of the group The Company adds new contracts to the group when they are issued or initiated.

Contract boundary

The Company includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with services. A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks; or

Both of the following criteria are satisfied:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio; and
- The pricing of the premiums for coverage up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract is not recognised. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards – Impact of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)

Measurement - Premium Allocation Approach

Insurance contracts – initial measurement

The Company applies the premium allocation approach (PAA) to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds, as:

- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, including coverage arising from all premiums within the contract boundary. Or
- For contracts longer than one year, the Company has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Company has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and types of its lines of business.

The Company does not apply the PAA if, at the inception of the group of contracts, it expects significant variability in the fulfilment cash flows that would affect the measurement of the liability for the remaining coverage during the period before a claim is incurred. Variability in the fulfilment cash flows increases with:

- The extent of future cash flows related to any derivatives embedded in the contracts.
- The length of the coverage period of the group of contracts.

For a group of contracts that is not onerous at initial recognition, the Company measures the liability for remaining coverage as the premiums, if any, received at initial recognition, minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date, with the exception of contracts which are one year or less where this is expensed, plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of the asset or liability recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows that the Company pays or receives before the group of insurance contracts is recognised. There is no allowance for time value of money as the premiums are mostly received within one year of the coverage period.

The Company measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on to the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues, however, adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.

Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement

The Company measures the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the end of each reporting period as the liability for remaining coverage at the beginning of the period:

- Plus premiums received in the period;
- Minus capitalised insurance acquisition cash flows;
- Plus any amounts relating to the amortisation of the acquisition cash flows recognised as an expense in the reporting period for the group;
- Plus any adjustment to the financing component, where applicable;
- Minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for the coverage period; and
- Minus any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards – Impact of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)

Measurement - Premium Allocation Approach (continued)

***Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement* (continued)**

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the entity and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment). The Company does not adjust the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims that are expected to be paid within one year of being incurred.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated on a straight-line basis as a portion of premium to profit or loss (through insurance revenue).

Reinsurance contracts

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.

Insurance contracts – modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises insurance contracts when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired); or
- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract, substantially changes the contract boundary, or requires the modified contract to be included in a different group. In such cases, the Company derecognises the initial contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract.

When a modification is not treated as a derecognition, the Company recognises amounts paid or received for the modification with the contract as an adjustment to the relevant liability for remaining coverage.

Presentation

The Company has presented separately, in the statement of financial position, the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts issued that are assets, groups of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, reinsurance contracts held that are assets and groups of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Any assets or liabilities for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts issued.

The Company disaggregates the total amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expense, and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Company disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion which will be presented in insurance finance income or expenses and in insurance service result respectively.

The Company separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards – Impact of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment (continued)

Measurement - Premium Allocation Approach (continued)

Insurance revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component) allocated to the period. The Company allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of coverage on the basis of the passage of time; but if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

The Company changes the basis of allocation between the two methods above as necessary, if facts and circumstances change. The change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

For the periods presented, all revenue has been recognised on the basis of the passage of time.

Loss components

The Company assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If at any time during the coverage period, the facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group over the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage of the group. Accordingly, by the end of the coverage period of the group of contracts the loss component will be zero.

Insurance finance income and expense

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- The effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

The Company disaggregates insurance finance income or expenses between profit or loss and OCI. The impact of changes in market interest rates on the value of the insurance assets and liabilities are reflected in OCI in order to minimise accounting mismatches between the accounting for financial assets and insurance assets and liabilities. The Company' financial assets are also measured at FVTOCI.

Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

The Company presents separately on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The Company treats reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying contracts as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contract held and excludes investment components and commissions from an allocation of reinsurance premiums presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the condensed interim financial information in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

Judgments, estimates, and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effect of any change in estimates will be reflected in the financial statements when they become reasonably determinable.

In preparing these condensed interim financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Company' accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that were applied to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company' accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determining functional currency

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the Company has determined its functional currency to be the UAE Dirhams. The UAE Dirhams is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the Company' operations.

Estimates and assumptions

The Company based its estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the date of the statement of financial position, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Liability arising from claims made under insurance and reinsurance contracts

Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company applies the PAA to simplify the measurement of insurance contracts. When measuring liabilities for remaining coverage, the PAA is broadly similar to the Company' previous accounting treatment under IFRS 4. However, when measuring liabilities for incurred claims, the Company now discounts cash flows that are expected to occur more than one year after the date on which the claims are incurred and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Liability for remaining coverage

For insurance acquisition cash flows, the Company is eligible and chooses to recognise the payments as an expense immediately (coverage period of a year or less) for all acquisition cashflows except for commission expense which is capitalised.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

***Liability arising from claims made under insurance and reinsurance contracts* (continued)**

Liability for remaining coverage (continued)

The effect of recognising insurance acquisition cash flows as an expense on initial recognition of group of insurance contracts is to increase the liability for remaining coverage on initial recognition and reduce the likelihood of any subsequent onerous contract loss. There would be an increased charge to profit or loss on initial recognition, due to expensing acquisition cash flows, offset by an increase in profit released over the coverage period. For groups of contracts that are onerous, the liability for remaining coverage is determined by the fulfilment cash flows.

Liability for incurred claims

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company' past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. These methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (including claims handling costs), and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years, but can also be further analysed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Discount rates

The Company use bottom-up approach to derive the discount rate. Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the risk-free yield, adjusted for differences in liquidity characteristics between the financial assets used to derive the risk-free yield and the relevant liability cash flows (known as an 'illiquidity premium'). The risk-free rate was derived using swap rates available in the market denominated in the same currency as the product being measured. When swap rates are not available, highly liquid sovereign bonds with a AAA credit rating were used. Management uses judgment to assess liquidity characteristics of the liability cash flows.

Discount rates applied for discounting of future cash flows are listed below:

Financial period	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 year
30 September 2023	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
31 December 2022	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
31 December 2021	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

***Liability arising from claims made under insurance and reinsurance contracts* (continued)**

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The Company use Mack method or bootstrapping to determine its risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The bootstrap effectively allows the Company to measure the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arise from non-financial risk since bootstrapping the triangles aims to illustrate the variability of the paid claims.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount.

The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a confidence level (probability of sufficiency) approach in the range of 56% to 79%. That is, the Company has assessed its indifference to uncertainty for all product lines (as an indication of the compensation that it requires for bearing non-financial risk) as being equivalent to the range of 56% to 79% confidence level less the mean of an estimated probability distribution of the future cash flows. The Company has estimated the probability distribution of the future cash flows, and the additional amount above the expected present value of future cash flows required to meet the target percentiles.

Insurance and financial risk management

The Company's insurance and financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the audited financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022. There have been no changes in any risk management policies since the year end.

The accounting policies in respect of property and equipment, intangible assets and financial assets have been disclosed in this condensed interim financial information as required by Securities and Commodities Authority ("SCA") notification dated 12 October 2008.

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation including properties under construction for such purposes. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of income in the period in which they arise. Fair value is determined by an external independent valuator.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the statement of income/loss in the period of retirement or disposal.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment losses. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of income.

The useful lives considered in the calculation of depreciation for all the assets are 4 - 5 years. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term of 5 years.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an investment that is not held for trading as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) on initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of income. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 22.

A financial asset is held-for-trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

At initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at fair value through other comprehensive income. Designation at fair value through other comprehensive income is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value in equity. When the FVTOCI-equity instruments are disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value in equity is not reclassified to profit or loss but is reclassified to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and identified impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The useful lives considered in the calculation of amortisation is 4 years.

Leases

Company as lessee

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right of use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right of use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Company depreciates the right of use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right of use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right of use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing 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.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property and equipment and lease liabilities have been included in as a separate line item as lease liabilities.

Company as lessor

As a lessor the Company classifies its leases as either operating or finance leases. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

4 Property and equipment

- Property and equipment additions during the current period includes cash additions amounted to AED 4,676 and non-cash modification of right-of-use assets amounted to AED 12,611 (nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 (unaudited): AED 42,781 cash and 115,165 non- cash modification).
- Depreciation charges for the current period amounted to AED 560,846 (nine months period ended 30 September 2022 (unaudited): AED 667,648).
- All property and equipment are located in UAE.

5 Investment properties

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Fair value at the beginning of the period / year	**53,104,355**	51,949,400
Change in fair value during the period / year	**-**	1,154,955
	53,104,355	53,104,355

Investment properties include properties mortgaged to the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, U.A.E. amounting to AED 24.9 million (31 December 2022: AED 24.9 million) in accordance with the requirements of U.A.E Federal Law No. 6 of 2007, on Insurance Companies register of the CBUAE (note 7).

Management estimates that there has been no change in the fair value of investment properties during the nine months period ended 30 September 2023.

Investment properties are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as at 30 September 2023 (31 December 2022: Level 3) and are located in U.A.E.

6 Investment in securities

6.1 Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Quoted securities	**30,106,128**	32,285,645
Unquoted securities	**4,701,164**	4,701,164
	34,807,292	36,986,809
Within U.A.E	**15,402,418**	15,100,516
In other GCC countries	**19,404,874**	21,886,293
	34,807,292	36,986,809

6 Investment in securities (Continued)

6.2 Investment carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Quoted securities	**153,646,299**	133,910,440
Unquoted securities	**69,287**	345,289
	153,715,586	134,255,729
Within U.A.E	**113,177,146**	92,744,231
In other GCC countries	**40,538,440**	41,511,498
	153,715,586	134,255,729

The electronic custody of investments designated at FVTPL with fair value of AED 47.3 million (31 December 2022: AED 42.4 million) are transferred to the bank's appointed broker as security against credit facility granted to the Company (Note 15).

7 Statutory deposit

In accordance with the requirements of Federal Law No. 6 of 2007, as amended, on Insurance Companies register of the CBUAE, the Company maintains a bank deposit of AED 5,000,000 (31 December 2022: AED 5,000,000) as a statutory deposit. In addition to the statutory deposit, there are investment properties with a fair value amounting to AED 24.9 million (31 December 2022: AED 24.9 million) pledged to the Ministry of Economy and Commerce.

8 Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The breakdown of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, that are in an asset position and those in a liability position is set out in the table below:

	(Unaudited) 30 September 2023			*(Restated)* (unaudited) 31 December 2022		
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Net**	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	AED	**AED**	**AED**	AED	AED	AED
Insurance contracts issued						
Commercial Fire & Allied Lines	**(1,369,571)**	**13,631,612**	**12,262,041**	(2,516,969)	7,004,297	4,487,328
Marine Insurance	**(88,830)**	**1,134,591**	**1,045,761**	(377,504)	832,158	454,654
Personal Motor	**(217,046)**	**11,240,248**	**11,023,202**	(16,165)	13,282,485	13,266,320
Engineering & Construction	**(554,669)**	**9,125,105**	**8,570,436**	(122,528)	11,854,319	11,731,791
Others	**(223,689)**	**4,010,670**	**3,786,981**	(56,504)	4,211,563	4,155,059
Total insurance contracts issued	**(2,453,805)**	**39,142,226**	**36,688,421**	(3,089,670)	37,184,822	34,095,152
Reinsurance contracts held						
Commercial Fire & Allied Lines	**(10,883,887)**	**3,336,517**	**(7,547,370)**	(5,021,206)	3,289,703	(1,731,503)
Marine Insurance	**(865,806)**	**416,572**	**(449,234)**	(663,901)	280,716	(383,185)
Personal Motor	**(2,715,214)**	**2,514,325**	**(200,889)**	(4,144,560)	236,676	(3,907,884)
Engineering & Construction	**(7,015,063)**	**1,545,220**	**(5,469,843)**	(9,273,756)	-	(9,273,756)
Others	**(2,451,435)**	**428,019**	**(2,023,416)**	(2,952,455)	27,644	(2,924,811)
Total reinsurance contracts held	**(23,931,405)**	**8,240,653**	**(15,690,752)**	(22,055,878)	3,834,739	(18,221,139)

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued, showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims, is disclosed in the table on the next pages.

8 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

30 September 2023 (Unaudited)		Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	7,480,319	28,220,539	1,483,964	37,184,822
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	(2,719,225)	(342,586)	(27,859)	(3,089,670)
Net insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	4,761,094	27,877,953	1,456,105	34,095,152
Insurance revenue	(16,064,648)	-	-	(16,064,648)
Insurance service expenses:				
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	9,749,362	-	9,749,362
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	5,793,380	(366,845)	5,426,535
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	(4,349,247)	-	-	(4,349,247)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,290,538	-	-	1,290,538
Insurance service result	(19,123,357)	15,542,742	(366,845)	(3,947,460)
Finance income from insurance contracts	-	(1,253,154)	(28,564)	(1,281,718)
Total changes in the interim condensed statement of comprehensive income	(19,123,357)	14,289,588	(395,409)	(5,229,178)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	20,372,467	-	-	20,372,467
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	(10,388,431)	-	(10,388,431)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(2,161,589)	-	-	(2,161,589)
Total cash flows	18,210,878	(10,388,431)	-	7,822,447
Insurance contract liabilities as at 30 September	6,146,136	31,929,403	1,066,687	39,142,226
Insurance contract assets as at 30 September	(2,297,521)	(150,293)	(5,991)	(2,453,805)
Net insurance contract liabilities as at 30 September	3,848,615	31,779,110	1,060,696	36,688,421

8 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

31 December 2022 (Unaudited) *(Restated)*		Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	3,530,088	41,233,337	2,988,763	47,752,188
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	(4,734,889)	(165,622)	(16,311)	(4,916,822)
Net insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	(1,204,801)	41,067,715	2,972,452	42,835,366
Insurance revenue	(22,792,974)	-	-	(22,792,974)
Insurance service expenses:				
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	20,139,264	-	20,139,264
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	(10,541,546)	(1,577,106)	(12,118,652)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	73,602	-	-	73,602
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,841,783	-	-	1,841,783
Insurance service result	(20,877,589)	9,597,718	(1,577,106)	(12,856,977)
Finance income from insurance contracts	-	535,811	60,759	596,570
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(20,877,589)	10,133,529	(1,516,347)	(12,260,407)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	27,446,318	-	-	27,446,318
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	(23,323,291)	-	(23,323,291)
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(602,834)	-	-	(602,834)
Total cash flows	26,843,484	(23,323,291)	-	3,520,193
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	7,480,319	28,220,539	1,483,964	37,184,822
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	(2,719,225)	(342,586)	(27,859)	(3,089,670)
Net insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	4,761,094	27,877,953	1,456,105	34,095,152

8 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Roll-forward of net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing the assets for remaining coverage and the amounts recoverable on incurred claims:

30 September 2023 (Unaudited)		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		
	Assets for remaining coverage	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	3,325,503	479,660	29,576	3,834,739
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	(3,062,363)	(17,876,007)	(1,117,508)	(22,055,878)
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 1 January	263,140	(17,396,347)	(1,087,932)	(18,221,139)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	15,043,146	-	-	15,043,146
Amounts recoverable from reinsurance for incurred claims:				
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	(2,588,542)	-	(2,588,542)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	(6,468,442)	356,591	(6,111,851)
Loss recovery on onerous underlying contracts & adjustment	3,468,515			3,468,515
Amortization of Acquisition Expenses	(4,174,929)	-	-	(4,174,929)
Changes in non-performance risk of reinsurer	36,572	-	-	36,572
Net revenue/(expense) from reinsurance contracts	14,373,304	(9,056,984)	356,591	5,672,911
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts	-	1,109,112	17,416	1,126,528
Total changes in the interim condensed statement of comprehensive income	14,373,304	(7,947,872)	374,007	6,799,439
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	(15,599,636)	-	-	(15,599,636)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses received	-	4,346,318	-	4,346,318
Reinsurance acquisition cash flows	6,984,266	-	-	6,984,266
Total cash flows	(8,615,370)	4,346,318	-	(4,269,052)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 30 September	8,095,640	140,140	4,873	8,240,653
Reinsurance contract assets as at 30 September	(2,074,566)	(21,138,041)	(718,798)	(23,931,405)
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 30 September	6,021,074	(20,997,901)	(713,925)	(15,690,752)

8 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (Continued)

Roll-forward of net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing the assets for remaining coverage and the amounts recoverable on incurred claims (continued)

31 December 2022 (Unaudited) *(Restated)*		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		
	Assets for remaining coverage	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED	Unaudited AED
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	4,352,101	150,829	18,643	4,521,573
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	(1,935,890)	(23,398,829)	(1,325,114)	(26,659,833)
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 1 January	2,416,211	(23,248,000)	(1,306,471)	(22,138,260)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	19,115,741	-	-	19,115,741
Amounts recoverable from reinsurance for incurred claims:				
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	(7,657,739)	-	(7,657,739)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	5,295,518	217,951	5,513,469
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	(1,275,452)	-	-	(1,275,452)
Amortisation of reinsurance acquisition cash flows	(5,152,298)	-	-	(5,152,298)
Net revenue/(expense) from reinsurance contracts	12,687,991	(2,362,221)	217,951	10,543,721
Finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts	(514,396)	(241,169)	588	(754,977)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	12,173,595	(2,603,390)	218,539	9,788,744
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	(20,613,680)	-	-	(20,613,680)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses received	-	8,455,043	-	8,455,043
Reinsurance acquisition cash flows	6,287,014	-	-	6,287,014
Total cash flows	(14,326,666)	8,455,043	-	(5,871,623)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	3,325,503	479,660	29,576	3,834,739
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	(3,062,363)	(17,876,007)	(1,117,508)	(22,055,878)
Net reinsurance contract liabilities/(assets) as at 31 December	263,140	(17,396,347)	(1,087,932)	(18,221,139)

9 Prepayments and other receivables

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Prepayments	**833,666**	860,447
Other receivables	**6,315,407**	850,604
	7,149,073	1,711,051

10 Bank balances and cash

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Fixed deposits	**5,000,000**	5,000,000
Cash on hand	**73,855**	43,187
Portfolio accounts	**612,357**	612,357
Current and call accounts	**15,600,439**	33,524,807
	21,286,651	39,180,351
Banks in UAE	**18,293,057**	37,671,960
Banks in other G.C.C countries	**2,993,594**	1,508,391
	21,286,651	39,180,351

11 Share capital

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Issued and fully paid 150 million ordinary shares of AED 1 each	**150,000,000**	150,000,000

12 Other payables

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Accrued expenses and provisions	**1,134,157**	768,494
Rent received in advance	**1,508,946**	772,575
Unclaimed dividend	**-**	2,381,589
Others	**59,053**	13,500
	2,702,156	3,936,158

13 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are included in the condensed interim statement of financial position as follows:

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Current	**409,803**	750,845
Non-current	**21,003**	468,179
Total lease liabilities	**430,806**	1,219,024

14 Basic and diluted earnings per share

	Three-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	*Restated* Three-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)	**Nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)**	*Restated* Nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)
Profit for the period (in AED)	**6,172,130**	9,557,963	**14,738,157**	25,141,820
Number of shares	**150,000,000**	150,000,000	**150,000,000**	150,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in AED)	**0.04**	0.06	0.10	0.17

Basic earnings per share has been calculated by dividing the profit for the period by the number of shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share as of 30 September 2023 and 30 September 2022 are equivalent to basic earnings per share as the Company did not issue any new instrument that would impact earnings per share when executed.

15 Cash and cash equivalents for the condensed interim statement of cashflows

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)
Bank balances and cash	**21,286,651**	41,449,137
Fixed deposits under lien	**(5,000,000)**	(5,000,000)
	16,286,651	36,449,137
Less: Bank overdrafts	**(2,638,187)**	(12,294,179)
	13,648,464	24,154,958

Bank overdrafts facility

During 2021, the Company availed bank overdraft facilities and is secured by electronic custody of investments designated at FVTPL having fair value of AED 47.3 million (31 December 2022: investments designated at FVTPL having fair value of AED 42.4 million), by the bank's appointed broker.

16 Insurance revenue

	Three-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	*Restated* Three-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)	Nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	*Restated* Nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition	**490,626**	530,009	**1,290,538**	1,367,001
Amortization of liability for remaining coverage	**5,149,473**	5,276,117	**14,774,110**	15,299,477
	5,640,099	5,806,126	**16,064,648**	16,666,478

17 Insurance service expense

	Three-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	*Restated* Three-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)	Nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	*Restated* Nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)
Incurred claims and other expenses	**2,685,567**	6,490,918	**9,749,362**	17,006,834
Amortisation of insurance acquisition	**490,626**	530,009	**1,290,538**	1,367,001
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	**4,029,494**	(6,349,507)	**5,426,535**	(8,489,770)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	**2,021,190**	(2,730,103)	**(4,349,247)**	(2,373,905)
	9,226,877	(2,058,683)	**12,117,188**	7,510,160

18 Investment and other income and net insurance finance income

The table below presents an analysis of total investment income and insurance finance result recognised in profit or loss and OCI for the period:

	Three-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	*Restated* Three-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)	Nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	*Restated* Nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)
Investment and other income				
Amounts recognised in the profit or loss				
Net income from investment properties	**686,978**	794,411	**2,028,798**	1,740,267
Gain on disposal of financial investments at FVTPL	**1,723,778**	1,417,226	**2,059,966**	13,352,327
Unrealised gain on financial investments at FVTPL	**4,393,059**	2,383,328	**6,091,740**	2,347,261
Dividend income from financial investments	**789,353**	4,635,629	**7,971,999**	11,879,980
Interest income	**13,941**	13,941	**122,891**	147,014
Other investment (expense)/income	**(66,726)**	175,586	**59,226**	205,604
Total investment income	**7,540,383**	9,420,121	**18,334,620**	29,672,453
Insurance finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts issued				
Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	**725,196**	(4,370,845)	**1,281,718**	(163,744)
Total insurance finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts issued	**725,196**	(4,370,845)	**1,281,718**	(163,744)
Represented by:				
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	**725,196**	(4,370,845)	**1,281,718**	(163,744)
Reinsurance finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held				
Changes in non-performance risk of reinsurer	**100,603**	2,139	**-**	-
Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	**(568,691)**	1,560,163	**(1,126,528)**	(1,244,643)
Total reinsurance finance (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	**(468,088)**	1,562,302	**(1,126,528)**	(1,244,643)
Represented by:				
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	**(468,088)**	1,562,302	**(1,126,528)**	(1,244,643)
Total investment income, insurance finance income and reinsurance finance expense	**7,797,491**	6,611,578	**18,489,810**	28,264,066
Represented by:				
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	**7,797,491**	6,611,578	**18,489,810**	28,264,066

19 Related party balances and transactions

Related parties include the Company's major shareholders, directors and businesses controlled by them and their families over which they exercise significant management influence as well as key management personnel.

Related party balances

At the reporting date, amounts due from/to related parties included under insurance and other receivables and under insurance contract liabilities, respectively as presented below:

	30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)
Board members and entities under common control		
Insurance receivables	**8,240,952**	6,000,358
Insurance payables	**(29,302)**	(30,553)
Outstanding claims	**(4,082,372)**	(3,184,733)
Right-of-use asset	**517,262**	969,647
Lease liability	**(368,856)**	(1,141,869)

Related party transactions

During the period, the Company entered into the following transaction with related parties:

	Three-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	*Restated* Three-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)	**Nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)**	*Restated* Nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)
Board members and entities under common control				
Insurance revenue	**541,969**	27,981	**2,510,181**	246,068
Insurance service expense	**(1,381,383)**	67,355	**(1,029,953)**	98,389
Rent paid	**(433,334)**	(186,250)	**(805,834)**	(558,750)

Key management compensation

	Three-month **period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)**	Three-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)	Nine-month **period ended 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)**	Nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 AED (Unaudited)
Directors' remuneration	**-**	-	**750,000**	750,000
Salaries and short-term benefits	**120,000**	120,000	**360,000**	360,000
Staff end of service benefits	**5,129**	2,731	**83,244**	65,175

20 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

The Company, in common with the significant majority of insurers, is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. The Company, based on independent legal advice, has considered that existing provision is adequate to cover probable outflow of these court cases.

21 Seasonality of results

Investments and other income includes dividend income of AED 7,971,999 for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 (nine months period ended 30 September 2022: AED 11,879,980), which is of a seasonal nature.

22 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, differences can arise between book values and the fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to materially curtail the scale of its operation or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost in the condensed financial information approximate their fair values.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial and non-financial assets and financial liabilities are determined using similar valuation techniques and assumptions as used in the audited annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Fair value of the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value on recurring basis

The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined:

Financial assets	Fair value as at 30 September 2023 AED (Unaudited)	31 December 2022 AED (Audited)	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques and key inputs	Significant unobservable input	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Investment designated at FVTOCI						
Quoted equity securities	**30,106,128**	32,285,645	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	None.	NA.
Unquoted equity securities	**4,701,164**	4,701,164	Level 3	Multiple based and OTC based market valuation methods.	Net assets value.	Higher the net assets value of the investees, higher the fair value.
Investment designated at FVTPL						
Quoted equity securities	**153,646,299**	133,910,440	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	None.	NA.
Unquoted equity securities	**69,287**	345,289	Level 3	Multiple based and OTC based market valuation methods.	Net assets value.	Higher the net assets value of the investees, higher the fair value.
	188,522,878	171,242,538				

22 Fair value measurement (Continued)

Fair value measurements recognised in the condensed statement of financial position

The following table provides an analysis of financial assets and non-financial assets that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

30 September 2023 (Unaudited)	**Level 1 AED**	**Level 2 AED**	**Level 3 AED**	**Total AED**
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Quoted equity securities	**30,106,128**	**-**	**-**	**30,106,128**
Unquoted equity securities	**-**	**-**	**4,701,164**	**4,701,164**
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Quoted equity securities	**153,646,299**	**-**	**-**	**153,646,299**
Unquoted equity securities	**-**	**-**	**69,287**	**69,287**
Investment properties	**-**	**-**	**53,104,355**	**53,104,355**
	183,752,427	**-**	**57,874,806**	**241,627,233**

31 December 2022 (Audited)	Level 1 AED	Level 2 AED	Level 3 AED	Total AED
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Quoted equity securities	32,285,645	-	-	32,285,645
Unquoted equity securities	-	-	4,701,164	4,701,164
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Quoted equity securities	133,910,440	-	-	133,910,440
Unquoted equity securities	-	-	345,289	345,289
Investment properties	-	-	53,104,355	53,104,355
	166,196,085	-	58,150,808	224,346,893

There was no transfer between the levels during the period. There are no financial liabilities which should be measured at fair value and accordingly no disclosure is made in the above table.

23 Capital risk management

The solvency regulations identify the required Solvency Margin to be held in addition to insurance liabilities. The Solvency Margin (presented in the table below) must be maintained at all times throughout the period. The Company is subject to solvency regulations which it has complied with during the year. The Company has incorporated in its policies and procedures the necessary tests to ensure continuous and full compliance with such regulations. The table below summarizes the Minimum Capital Requirement, Minimum Guarantee Fund and Solvency Capital Requirement of the Company and the total capital held to meet these required Solvency Margins.

The following disclosure has been prepared based on financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS 4.

	(Unaudited) 30 September 2023 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2022 AED
Total Capital held	**150,000,000**	150,000,000
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	**100,000,000**	100,000,000
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	**75,218,721**	74,050,097
Minimum Guarantee Fund (MGF)	**25,072,907**	24,683,366
Basic Own Funds	**181,744,534**	191,986,419
MCR solvency margin - (surplus)	**81,744,534**	91,986,419
SCR solvency margin - (surplus)	**106,525,814**	117,936,322
MGF Solvency Margin - (surplus)	**156,671,627**	167,303,054

24 Segment information

For management purposes, the Company is organized into two segments: underwriting and investment. Underwriting segment comprises engineering and motor insurance, marine insurance, fire insurance, and other insurances. Investment segment includes investments inside and outside UAE, marketable equity securities, term deposit with banks and investment properties. Segment-wise information is disclosed on the next page:

These segments are the basis on which the Company reports its primary segment information to the Managing Director.

24 Segment reporting (Continued)

For the nine months period ended 30 September 2023 (unaudited)

	Underwriting (AED)					Investments	Total
	Motor and Engineering	Fire	Marine	Others	Total	AED	AED
Insurance service revenue	7,137,224	6,602,972	820,817	1,503,635	16,064,648		16,064,648
Insurance service expenses	887,107	(12,038,372)	(912,224)	(53,699)	(12,117,188)		(12,117,188)
Net expenses/income from reinsurance contracts held	(7,026,610)	3,249,299	(292,090)	(1,603,510)	(5,672,911)		(5,672,911)
Net insurance finance income	19,666	88,236	17,489	29,799	155,190		155,190
Segment result	1,017,387	(2,097,865)	(366,008)	(123,775)	(1,570,261)	18,334,620	16,764,359
Unallocated costs							(2,026,202)
Profit for the period							14,738,157
As at 30 September 2023 (unaudited)							
Segment assets					31,385,210	246,627,233	278,012,443
Unallocated assets							24,279,463
Total assets							302,291,906
Segment liabilities					47,382,879	-	47,382,879
Unallocated liabilities							6,743,909
Total liabilities							54,126,788

24 Segment reporting (Continued)

For the nine months period ended 30 September 2022 (unaudited - restated)

	Underwriting (AED)					Investments	Total
	Motor and Engineering	Fire	Marine	Others	Total	AED	AED
Insurance service revenue	7,558,839	6,954,209	696,190	1,457,240	16,666,478		16,666,478
Insurance service expenses	(4,529,937)	(3,285,875)	(346,082)	651,734	(7,510,160)		(7,510,160)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(4,726,250)	(3,239,827)	(489,478)	(1,451,137)	(9,906,692)		(9,906,692)
Net insurance finance income	(1,043,296)	(29,809)	2,990	(338,272)	(1,408,387)		(1,408,387)
Segment result	(2,740,644)	398,698	(136,380)	319,565	(2,158,761)	29,672,453	27,513,692
Unallocated costs							(2,371,872)
Profit for the period							25,141,820
As at December 2022 (unaudited)							
Segment assets					30,145,548	229,346,893	259,492,441
Unallocated assets							37,259,430
Total assets							296,751,871
Segment liabilities					38,637,972	-	38,637,972
Unallocated liabilities							8,401,966
Total liabilities							47,039,938

25 Dividends and Director's remuneration

At the Annual General Meeting held on 26 April 2023, Shareholders approved a cash dividend of AED 15,000,000 at AED 10 fills per share for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2022: AED 11,010,500 at 8 fills per share for the year ended 31 December 2021). Shareholders also approved Board of Directors remuneration of AED 750,000 for 2022 (2022: AED 750,000 for 2021).

26 Corporate income tax

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (Corporate Tax Law or the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime is effective from 1 June 2023 and accordingly, it has an income tax related impact on the financial statements for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

The Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 116 of 2022 specifies the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply and accordingly, the Law is now considered to be substantively enacted from the perspective of IAS 12 - Income Taxes. A rate of 9% will apply to taxable income exceeding AED 375,000 and a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000 and a rate of 0% on qualifying income of free zone entities. The Company has assessed the possible impact on the financial statements and concluded that the results for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 are not impacted by the transition requirements.

27 Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the condensed interim statement of financial position date that would significantly affect the amounts reported in the condensed interim financial information as at and for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023.

28 Approval of condensed financial information

The condensed interim financial information were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 November 2023.