Insurance House P J S C

Reports and condensed interim financial statements
(Un-audited)
For the six-months period ended 30 June 2026

Insurance House P J S C

Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates

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دار التأمين
INSURANCE HOUSE
P.J.S.C. ش.م.ع

Date: 06 August 2026
Ref: IH/CM/2603

Chairman's Report for the Half Year ended 30 June 2026

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my pleasure to present the Company's financial results for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

The UAE economy continues to demonstrate remarkable resilience, supported by prudent government policies, sustained investment, and a positive business environment. While the insurance sector remains highly competitive and continues to adapt to evolving regulatory requirements and changing customer expectations, our Company has successfully navigated these challenges through disciplined execution of its strategic priorities.

I am pleased to report that the Company delivered another solid set of financial results during the first half of 2026. Total Comprehensive Profit for the six months ended 30 June 2026 jumped to AED 7.89 million, compared to AED 2.79 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. Insurance Revenue recorded in the first half year of 2026 at AED 278.57 million was circa 56% higher than the Insurance Revenue of AED 178.65 million recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. Insurance Service Result for the first half of 2026 was a Profit of AED 6.75 million compared to a Profit of AED 1.55 million recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Our performance reflects continued business growth, sound underwriting practices and prudent financial management, resulting in sustained profitability while preserving the strength of our balance sheet.

Gross Written Premiums recorded healthy growth compared to the corresponding period last year, driven by our continued focus on profitable business acquisition, customer retention and strengthening relationships with our distribution partners. We remain committed to underwriting quality risks rather than pursuing growth at the expense of profitability, a philosophy that has continued to serve the Company well.

Our underwriting performance remained resilient despite competitive pricing pressures across several lines of business. Careful portfolio selection, disciplined risk assessment and proactive claims management contributed to maintaining healthy underwriting margins, while effective cost management further supported our overall profitability.

The Company's investment portfolio continued to generate stable returns through a prudent and diversified investment strategy that prioritises capital preservation, liquidity and long-term value creation. Despite market uncertainties, Investment Income in the first half of 2026 rose to AED 2.22 million compared to AED 1.27 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

دار التأمين ش.م.ع، ص.ب. ١٢٩٩٢١، أبوظبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة، هاتف: ٤٤٤ ٤٩٣٤ (٢) ٩٧١+
Insurance House P.J.S.C; P.O. Box 129921, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E; Tel: +971 (2) 4934 444
Public Joint Stock Company and the share capital is AED 113,436,215 شركة مساهمة عامة برأس مال وقدره ١١٣،٤٣٦،٢١٥ درهم

Date: 06 August 2026
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The Liquidity position of the Company as at 30 June 2026 remains rock solid, with Cash & Cash Equivalents accounting for circa 38% of the Total Assets of the Company.

During the period, we continued to enhance our operational capabilities through investments in digital technologies, process automation and customer service initiatives. These investments are improving operational efficiency, enhancing customer experience and strengthening our competitive positioning in an increasingly digital marketplace.

Strong corporate governance, effective enterprise risk management and strict regulatory compliance remain fundamental to our operations. We continue to work closely with our regulators and remain fully committed to maintaining the highest standards of governance, transparency and ethical business practices.

The Board remains confident in the Company's long-term strategy and its ability to deliver consistent value to shareholders while meeting the evolving needs of our customers and business partners.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend my sincere appreciation to our shareholders for their continued trust and confidence. I also thank our customers, brokers, business partners and regulators for their continued support. Finally, I express my heartfelt gratitude to our management team and employees, whose dedication, professionalism and commitment continue to drive the Company's success.

Together, we remain focused on building a resilient, innovative and sustainable insurance company that will continue to create long-term value for all our stakeholders.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Mohamed Abdulla Alqubaisi
Chairman

Abu Dhabi
06 August 2026

دار التأمين ش.م.ع. ص.ب. ١٢٩٩٢١، أبوظبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة؛ هاتف: ٤٤٤ ٤٩٣٤ (٢) ٩٧١+
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Ref: UN/ECEW/AD8031/06 AUGUST 2026

Report on review of condensed Interim financial statements

To,
The Shareholders
Insurance House P J S C
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim financial statements of Insurance House PJSC. (the "Company"), which comprise the condensed interim statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, and the related condensed interim statement of profit or loss, the condensed interim statement of comprehensive income, the condensed interim statement of changes in equity and the condensed interim statement of cash flows for the six months period then ended and other related explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 ("IAS 34") "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the condensed interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, *Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*. A review of 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.

Emphasis of Matters

As stated in Note 1.1 of these condensed interim financial statements, the Company has accumulated losses amounting to AED 130,127,642 as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: AED 138,176,879) which resulted in the erosion of equity in excess of 50%. This has led to non-compliance by the Company with the solvency ratio as required by financial regulations for insurance companies.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1.2 to these condensed interim financial statements which indicates that the Company has accumulated losses of AED 130,127,642 as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: AED 138,176,879). These events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1.2, indicate 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.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 “Interim Financial statements”.

For, Crowe Mak

Qutubuddin Tilawad Wala
Partner
Registration number: 5708
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
06 August 2026

Condensed interim statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026

	Notes	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	**1,377,929**	2,729,819
Financial assets	6	**25,152,847**	7,829,135
Statutory deposits	7	**6,000,000**	6,000,000
Reinsurance contract assets	5	**184,868,615**	167,161,598
Other receivables and prepayments	8	**7,204,324**	7,343,070
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**136,788,675**	124,007,523
TOTAL ASSETS		**361,392,390**	315,071,145
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	10	**113,436,215**	118,780,500
Tier 1 capital	10	**15,000,000**	15,000,000
Treasury shares	10	**-**	(4,660,318)
Accumulated losses		**(130,127,642)**	(138,176,879)
Reinsurance reserve	10	**3,422,495**	3,422,495
Investment revaluation reserve		**(437,863)**	(342,000)
Statutory reserve	10	**8,160,249**	8,160,249
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**9,453,454**	2,184,047
LIABILITIES			
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	11	**2,161,524**	2,440,291
Insurance contract liabilities	5	**336,751,932**	300,330,782
Other payables	12	**13,025,480**	10,116,025
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**351,938,936**	312,887,098
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**361,392,390**	315,071,145

These condensed interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 06 August 2026 and signed on their behalf by:

Mr. Mohammed Alqubaisi
Chairman

Mr. Mohammad Amin Abu Quora
CEO

The notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

The review report of the auditor is set out on page 3-4.

Insurance House P J S C
Condensed interim financial statements

Condensed interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026

		Three months period ended		Six months period ended	
	Notes	**30 June 2026 (Un-audited) AED**	30 June 2025 (Un-audited) AED	**30 June 2026 (Un-audited) AED**	30 June 2025 (Un-audited) AED
Insurance revenue	5	**160,383,423**	91,857,165	**278,568,049**	178,645,811
Insurance service expenses	5	**(147,978,242)**	(102,911,190)	**(271,730,213)**	(195,682,640)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts issued		**12,405,181**	(11,054,025)	**6,837,836**	(17,036,829)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	5	**(99,002,755)**	(66,096,050)	**(159,863,069)**	(130,192,953)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurance for incurred claims	5	**88,629,338**	79,610,637	**159,777,537**	148,781,842
Net income from reinsurance contracts held		**(10,373,417)**	13,514,587	**(85,532)**	18,588,889
Insurance service result		**2,031,764**	2,460,562	**6,752,304**	1,552,060
Investment income	13	**1,378,215**	207,670	**2,319,370**	605,096
Insurance finance expense for insurance contracts issued	5	**(949,906)**	(1,527,163)	**(1,851,806)**	(3,020,260)
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	5	**515,131**	1,086,246	**999,823**	2,111,724
Net insurance finance expenses		**(434,775)**	(440,917)	**(851,983)**	(908,536)
Net insurance and investment results		**2,975,204**	2,227,315	**8,219,691**	1,248,620
Other income and expense		**(47,353)**	(214,790)	**(90,530)**	936,171
Profit for the period before tax		**2,927,851**	2,012,525	**8,129,161**	2,184,791
Corporate tax expense	14	**(29,819)**	4,619	**(145,141)**	(59,757)
Profit for the period after tax		**2,898,032**	2,017,144	**7,984,020**	2,125,034
Profit per share:					
Basic and diluted profit/loss per share		**0.026**	0.02	**0.072**	0.02

The notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.
The report of the auditor is set out on pages 3 to 4.

Condensed interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

	Notes	Three months period ended		Six months period ended	
		30 June 2026 (Un-audited) AED	30 June 2025 (Un-audited) AED	**30 June 2026 (Un-audited) AED**	30 June 2025 (Un-audited) AED
Profit for the period		**2,898,032**	2,017,144	**7,984,020**	2,125,034
Other comprehensive income/(loss) *Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:*					
Net unrealized gain/(loss) from investments at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity securities		**137,033**	(27,000)	**(95,863)**	660,863
Total comprehensive Profit for the period		**3,035,065**	1,990,144	**7,888,157**	2,785,897

The notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.
The report of the auditor is set out on pages 3 to 4.

Condensed interim statement of changes in equity for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026

	Share capital	Tier 1 capital	Treasury shares	Accumulated losses	Reinsurance Reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Statutory reserve	Total shareholders' equity
	AED	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**
Balance at 1 January 2026 (Audited)	118,780,500	15,000,000	(4,660,318)	(138,176,879)	3,422,495	(342,000)	8,160,249	2,184,047
Net profit for the period	-	-		7,984,020	-	-	-	7,984,020
Cancellation of treasury shares	(5,344,285)		4,660,318	683,967				-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(95,863)	-	(95,863)
Tier 1 capital accrued coupon	-	-	-	(618,750)	-	-	-	(618,750)
Balance at 30 June 2026 (Un-audited)	**113,436,215**	**15,000,000**	**-**	**(130,127,642)**	**3,422,495**	**(437,863)**	**8,160,249**	**9,453,454**
Balance at 1 January 2025 (Audited)	118,780,500	15,000,000	(4,660,318)	(140,407,541)	1,890,669	(275,594)	7,679,502	(1,992,782)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	2,125,034	-	-	-	2,125,034
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	660,863	-	660,863
Tier 1 capital accrued coupon	-	-	-	(618,750)	-	-	-	(618,750)
Transfer of cumulative gain on disposal of investment at FVTOCI – equity	-	-	-	550,530	-	(550,530)	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025 (Un-audited)	118,780,500	15,000,000	(4,660,318)	(138,350,727)	1,890,669	(165,261)	7,679,502	174,365

Condensed interim statement of cashflow for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	**Six months period ended 30 June 2026 (Un-audited) AED**	Six months period ended 30 June 2025 (Un-audited) AED
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the period		**8,129,161**	2,184,791
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	4	**1,377,612**	1,385,695
Un-realized loss/(gain) on investments measured at FVTPL	13	**44,807**	55,109
Dividend income	13	**(100,827)**	(27,177)
Interest income	13	**(2,263,350)**	(633,030)
Charge for employees' end-of-service benefits	11	**287,219**	118,001
Cash generated from operating activities		**7,474,622**	3,083,389
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) in reinsurance contract assets	5	**(17,707,017)**	(26,958,706)
Decrease in other receivables and prepayments	8	**138,746**	133,181
Increase in insurance contract liabilities	5	**36,421,150**	41,443,088
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	12	**2,764,314**	(2,159,979)
Cash generated from in operating activities		**29,091,815**	15,540,973
Payment for employees' end of service benefits obligation	11	**(565,986)**	(143,525)
Net cash generated from operations activities		**28,525,829**	15,397,448
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	4	**(25,722)**	(60,287)
Purchase of investments carried at FVTPL	6	**(2,810,320)**	-
Purchase of investments carried at FVTOCI	6	**(4,829,449)**	-
Purchase of investments carried at amortized cost	6	**(9,824,613)**	-
Proceeds from disposals of investments carried at FVOCI	6	**-**	2,425,302
Dividend received	13	**100,827**	27,177
Interest received	13	**2,263,350**	633,030
Net cash generated from investing activities		**(15,125,927)**	3,025,222
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Tier 1 capital coupon	10	**(618,750)**	(618,750)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(618,750)**	(618,750)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**12,781,152**	17,803,920
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		**124,007,523**	39,345,217
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	9	**136,788,675**	57,149,137

1 Legal status and activities

Insurance House – P J S C (the "Company") is a public joint stock company registered and incorporated on 14 April 2011 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates by Department of Economic Development under license number CN-1200435. The Company is subject to the regulations of the Federal Decree Law No. (6) of 2025 concerning the Central Bank, Regulation of Financial Institutions and Activities, and Insurance Business. The Company performs its activities through its head office in Abu Dhabi and branches located in Al Samha, Dubai – Sheikh Zayed Road, Sharjah, Mahawi and Motor World.

The Company is domiciled in the United Arab Emirates and its registered office address is Zayed I Street, Khalidiya, Al Orjowan Tower, P.O. Box: 129921, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

The Company's ordinary shares are listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange.

The range of products and services offered by the Company include but is not limited to accidents and civil responsibility insurance, land, marine and air transportation dangers insurance, health insurance, onshore and offshore oil and gas fields and facilities services.

1.1 Equity

As of 30 June 2026, the Company's accumulated losses are AED 130,127,642 (31 December 2025: 138,176,879) which resulted in erosion of equity in excess of 50% and has affected the required solvency ratio as prescribed by the Central Bank of the UAE. The management submitted Solvency Recovery Plan to the CBUAE after obtaining shareholder approval on 22 April 2025, which included obtaining a Shareholder's Guarantee of AED 100 million from the principal shareholder, Finance House P.J.S.C. and increase of Company's capital by AED 25 million, both of which were approved by the CBUAE. The Company has thereafter obtained necessary regulatory approvals from CMA and CBUAE for the implementation of these measures and is in the process of taking further steps to execute these actions.

1.2 Going concern

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis despite the fact that the Company had accumulated losses of AED 130,127,642 (2025: AED 138,176,879) which indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

The Company's future plan indicates that the Company will be profitable and will generate sufficient cash flow. The Company's directors are, therefore, confident that the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and to carry on its business without a significant curtailment of operations. Accordingly, these condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company has prepared a recovery plan which is also submitted to Central Bank of UAE which consists of the following key reasons for the issues and planned steps to resolve them.

Key reasons for the accumulated loss leading to solvency deficit:

- The Company has not utilized technically sound pricing methodologies for the Medical and Motor lines in previous year which has ongoing impact on the results of current year.
- Sudden rise in the claims due to extraordinary natural events like heavy rain fall, flood and fire during the year.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026

1 Legal status and activities (continued)

1.2 Going concern (continued)

As at 30 June 2026, the Company's accumulated losses represent 115% of the share capital of the Company (31 December 2025: 116.3%) which has resulted in a solvency deficit.

As per the instruction of Central Bank of the UAE, the Company has planned the following key actions to address the solvency deficit by increasing the total Basic Own Funds i.e. Basic Own Funds and Subordinated Liabilities. The actions are as follows:

Increase in basic own funds:

- Raise Tier 1 capital: A capital injection of AED 25 million through Tier 1 Capital within 90 days of Central bank of UAE approval, will also increase the assets for solvency purposes.

Increase in subordinated liabilities:

- Shareholder Guarantee: Increase subordinated liabilities by means of a shareholder's guarantee (AED 100 million).

The Company shareholder has approved the above plan in the annual general meeting held on 22 April 2025.

The Company has thereafter obtained necessary regulatory approvals from CMA and CBUAE for the implementation of these measures and is in the process of taking further steps to execute these actions. However, during the General Assembly meeting held on 27 January 2026, the shareholders decided to defer the decision on the capital increase proposal, pending the final outcome of the recent development with respect to the letter of intent received by the Company regarding a potential takeover.

The company has also undertaken several changes in its underwriting and operational strategies which is aimed at improving the overall profitability of the business.

2 General information

2.1 Statement of compliance

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company, United Arab Emirates Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, Federal Decree Law No. (6) of 2025 concerning the Central Bank, Regulation of Financial Institutions and Activities and Insurance Business, Central Bank of the UAE Board of Directors' Decision No. (25) of 2014 pertinent to the Financial Regulations for Insurance Companies.

2.2 Basis of preparation

These condensed interim financial statements are prepared for the six months period ended 30 June 2026 and are presented in United Arab Emirate Dirham (AED), which is the functional currency of the Company.

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for the measurement at fair value of certain financial instruments value and the provision for employees' end of service indemnity which is calculated in line with UAE labour laws.

2 General information (continued)

2.2 Basis of preparation (continued)

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' and do not include all of the information required in annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. In addition, the results for the six months period ended 30 June 2026 are not necessarily an indication of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2026.

2.3 Accounting convention

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using the measurement basis specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are described in more detail in the accounting policies.

2.4 Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current period

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2026 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted any of the forthcoming new or amended standards in preparing these condensed interim financial statements. Management anticipates that these standards will not have any significant impact on these condensed interim financial statements.

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

New Standards or amendments	Effective date
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'	1 January 2027

3 Material accounting policy information

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a consistent basis with the accounting policies and estimates adopted in the Company's most recent annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, except for the application of new and amended standards and interpretations effective from 1 January 2026, as disclosed in Note 2.4.

3.1 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment.

Assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.1 Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The rates of depreciation used are based on the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful lives
Computers and software	3 – 4 years
Office equipment and decoration	4 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Building	30 years

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the net carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in condensed interim statement of profit or loss.

3.2 Financial instruments

a) Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transactions costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset i.e. the trade date.

b) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are those financial assets for which:

- the Company's business model is to hold them in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

These are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period which are classified as non-current assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost comprise statutory deposits, cash and cash equivalents, due from related parties and most other receivables.

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

Investments in equity securities are classified as FVTOCI. At initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity investments at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.2 Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurement

For investments traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted prices at the close of business on the statement of financial position date. Investments in unquoted securities are measured at fair value, considering observable market inputs and unobservable financial data of investees.

Gains or losses on subsequent measurement

Gain or loss arising from change in fair value of investments at FVTOCI is recognised in other comprehensive income and reported within the fair value reserve for investments at FVTOCI within equity. When the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is not reclassified from the equity reserve to condensed interim statement of profit or loss but is reclassified to retained earnings.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the condensed interim statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified 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.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVTPL when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition is not allowed.

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 the condensed interim statement of profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 6.

c) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise amounts due to related parties and most other payables.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.2 Financial instruments (continued)

d) Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- financial guarantee contracts issued;
- loan commitments issued; and
- No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for those financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, in which case 12-month ECL are measured.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after reporting date.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Company if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Company expects to recover.

e) Offsetting financial instruments

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

f) Derecognition

The requirements for derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. Financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished.

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.3 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered such as paid vacation leave and bonuses) is recognised in the period in which the service is rendered.

A provision for employees' end-of-service benefits is made for the full amount due to employees for their periods of service up to the reporting date in accordance with the U.A.E. Labour Law and is reported as separate line item under non-current liabilities.

The entitlement to end of service benefits is based upon the employees' salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period as specified in the U.A.E. Labour Law. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

3.4 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to AED at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the condensed interim statement of financial position date are translated to AED at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising from translation are recognised in the condensed interim statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at period-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

3.5 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (or stage 3), for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision) and are recognised within 'interest income' in the consolidated interim statement of profit or loss.

3.6 Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised in the condensed interim statement of profit or loss when the Company's right to receive dividend has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

3.7 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events.

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.7 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets (continued)

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised, unless it was assumed in the course of a business combination.

Possible inflows of economic benefits to the Company that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets.

3.8 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Other details for reserves are mentioned in Note 10 to the condensed interim financial statements. Accumulated losses include all current and prior period retained profits or losses.

Dividend payable to equity shareholders is included in other liabilities only when the dividend has been approved in a general assembly meeting prior to the reporting date.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits, current accounts and fixed deposits which have original maturities of less than 3 months and are free from lien.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each condensed interim statement of financial position date or whenever there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment losses are recognised in the condensed interim statement of profit or loss. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

3.11 Segment reporting

Under IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", reported segments' profits are based on internal management reporting information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. The measurement policies used by the Company for segment reporting under IFRS 8 are the same as those used in its condensed interim financial statements.

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.12 Insurance contracts

Insurance contract is an agreement whereby one party called the insurer undertakes, for a consideration paid by the other party called the insured, promises to pay money, or its equivalent or to do some act valuable to the latter, upon happening of a loss, liability or disability arising from an unknown or contingent event.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such a risk includes the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event. The Company may also transfer insurance risk in insurance contracts through its reinsurance agreements to hedge a greater possibility of claims occurring than expected.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or have expired.

3.13 Taxation

Current taxation

Provision of current tax is based on the taxable income for the period determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the period.

Income tax expense is recognised in interim period based on the best estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate expected for the full financial year/period. Amounts accrued for income tax expense in interim period may have to be adjusted in a subsequent interim period of that financial year/period if the estimate of the annual income tax rate changes.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is accounted in respect of all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the condensed interim income statement, except in the case of items credited or charged to condensed interim other comprehensive income or equity in which case it is included in condensed interim other comprehensive income or equity.

3.14 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described above in these condensed interim financial statements, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period.

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.14 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

Key concepts in IFRS 9 that have the most significant impact and require a high level of judgment, as considered by the Company while determining the impact assessment, are:

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Company compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using key risk indicators that are used in the Company's existing risk management processes.

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information will require significant judgment. The definition of default used in the measurement of expected credit losses and the assessment to determine movement between stages will be consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. IFRS 9 does not define default, but contains a rebuttable presumption that default has occurred when an exposure is greater than 90 days past due.

When measuring ECL, the Company must consider the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk. All contractual terms should be considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment options and extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities that do not have a fixed maturity, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by management action.

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's 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 capitalise all insurance acquisition cashflows upon payments. The effect of recognising insurance acquisition cash flows as an expense on initial recognition of group of insurance contracts are 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 cashflows, 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 fulfillment cash flows.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.14 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

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's 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 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:

	1 year		**3 years**		**5 years**		**10 years**		**20 years**	
	2026	**2025**	**2025**	**2026**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Insurance contracts issued	4.99	5.17	4.92	4.83	4.89	4.84	5.01	4.97	5.28	5.13
Reinsurance contracts held	4.99	5.17	4.92	4.83	4.89	4.84	5.01	4.97	5.28	5.13

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.14 Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The Company uses a Solvency II (Value at risk) type approach to determine its risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Each portfolio is matched with the most representative Solvency II LOB and an assumption is made that the prescribed standard deviation of premiums risk and reserves risk for a given Solvency II LOB is representative of the standard deviation of the portfolio LRC and LIC standard deviation respectively. Further, the Company assumes that the LRC and LIC each have a Lognormal distribution with the LIC mean matching the sum of the IBNR, OS and ULAE while the LRC mean matches the UPR of a given portfolio. 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 for different lines in the range of 60-75 percentile. That is, the Company has assessed its indifference to uncertainty for product lines (as an indication of the compensation that it requires for bearing non-financial risk) as being equivalent to the 60-75 percentile 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.

Classification of investments

Management decides on acquisition of an investment whether it should be classified as of fair value through profit or loss, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at amortised cost.

Valuation of unquoted equity investments

Valuation of unquoted equity investments is normally based on one of the following:

- recent arm's length market transactions;
- current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; and
- the expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics, or other valuation models.

Provision for legal cases

Considerable judgement by management is required in the estimation for legal cases 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 judgement and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated liabilities.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

4 Property and equipment

	Office equipment and decoration AED	Computers and software AED	Motor vehicles AED	Capital work in progress* AED	Total AED
Cost					
At 1 January 2025	6,435,466	3,873,217	465,638	7,582,877	18,357,198
Additions during the year	97,865	42,359	-	-	140,224
At 31 December 2025 (Audited)	6,533,331	3,915,576	465,638	7,582,877	18,497,422
Additions during the period	1,920	23,802	-	-	25,722
At 30 June 2026 (Un-audited)	**6,535,251**	**3,939,378**	**465,638**	**7,582,877**	**18,523,144**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2025	6,241,649	3,607,636	307,255	2,840,375	12,996,915
Charge for the year	96,933	138,274	100,874	2,434,607	2,770,688
At 31 December 2025 (Audited)	6,338,582	3,745,910	408,129	5,274,982	15,767,603
Charge for the period	53,226	63,639	43,443	1,217,304	1,377,612
At 30 June 2026 (Un-audited)	**6,391,808**	**3,809,549**	**451,572**	**6,492,286**	**17,145,215**
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2026 (Un-audited)	**143,443**	**129,829**	**14,066**	**1,090,591**	**1,377,929**
At 31 December 2025 (Audited)	194,749	169,666	57,509	2,307,895	2,729,819

* The comprehensive IH Digital Transformation Program that commenced in 2019 was planned for 5 years till 2024 (from Conception to Go Live), aimed to enhance IH's digital capabilities across motor, commercial and medical lines of business.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

4 Property and equipment (continued)

The project encompasses the below key elements of digital assets apart from the upgrade or replacement of the core system which is currently in progress as per the revised project roadmap. The key digital components /capabilities which are part of the program are as follows:

- User Experience Design & Customer Journey Build
- Micro-Service based Target Technical Architecture & Infrastructure
- Digital Transformation Requirements, Process and RFP
- Comprehensive Test Pack including Methodology, Test Plan
- Online Solution for Business to Business, Business to Consumer, Insurance as a Service Components and other Digital Fabric Layer

Transformation of Core Insurance (Replacement or Upgrade) which is currently in Progress. The above components/capabilities acquired and/or completed as part of this Project (Items 1- 5 above) are all re-usable in nature and currently form the base of the Transformation of Core Insurance, which is delayed, but still in progress. This project has been delayed due to Covid – 19, change in management team / key personnel and financial distractions of 2023. It is now being re-scheduled to be completed by 2026. The Company has capital work in progress of AED 1,090,591 (31 December 2025: AED 2,307,895) as at 30 June 2026 and management expects to capitalize it upon completion of the project. Based on internal assessment, management has initiated amortizing it effective 1 November 2023 over the period of 3 years. Management has considered the impact of amortization amounting to AED 1,217,304 (31 December 2025: AED 2,434,607) (forming part of General and Administrative expenses) during the period.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

5 Insurance and reinsurance contracts

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

		At 30 June 2026 (Un-audited)			At 31 December 2025 (Audited)	
	Assets AED	**Liabilities AED**	**Net AED**	Assets AED	Liabilities AED	Net AED
Insurance contracts issued	**-**	**336,751,932**	**336,751,932**	-	300,330,782	300,330,782
Reinsurance contracts held	**184,868,615**	**-**	**184,868,615**	167,161,598	-	167,161,598

The roll-forward of 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 page:

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

5 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)
2026 (Un-audited)

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
	AED	AED	AED	AED	AED
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	151,520,851	22,861	143,508,747	5,278,323	300,330,782
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	**151,520,851**	**22,861**	**143,508,747**	**5,278,323**	**300,330,782**
Insurance revenue	**(278,568,049)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(278,568,049)**
Insurance service expenses	**26,043,558**	**(22,861)**	**245,452,317**	**257,199**	**271,730,213**
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	381,779,824	5,535,522	387,315,346
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(136,327,507)	(5,278,323)	(141,605,830)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	26,043,558	-	-	-	26,043,558
Future service: Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	(22,861)	-	-	(22,861)
Insurance service result gain /(loss)	**(252,524,491)**	**(22,861)**	**245,452,317**	**257,199**	**(6,837,836)**
Insurance finance expenses through profit and loss	-	-	1,851,806	-	1,851,806
Total changes in condensed interim statement of comprehensive income	**(252,524,491)**	**(22,861)**	**247,304,122**	**257,199**	**(4,986,030)**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	308,958,197	-	-	-	308,958,197
Claims paid	-	-	(198,805,697)	-	(198,805,697)
Directly attributable expense paid	-	-	(33,219,268)	-	(33,219,268)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(35,526,052)	-	-	-	(35,526,052)
Total cash flows	**273,432,145**	**-**	**(232,024,965)**	**-**	**41,407,180**
Insurance contract assets as at 30 June	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 30 June	172,428,505	-	158,787,905	5,535,522	336,751,932
Net insurance contract liabilities as at 30 June	**172,428,505**	**-**	**158,787,905**	**5,535,522**	**336,751,932***

*The above Net Insurance contract liabilities include insurance receivables from 15 customers aggregating to AED 16,345,600 balance which are under legal proceedings.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

5 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)
2025 (Audited)

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	**Loss component**	**Estimates of the present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment**	**Total**
	AED	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	51,953,404	409,541	137,147,108	4,636,162	194,146,215
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	**51,953,404**	**409,541**	**137,147,108**	**4,636,162**	**194,146,215**
Insurance revenue	**(403,986,743)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(403,986,743)**
Insurance service expenses	**43,036,955**	**(386,680)**	**374,367,932**	**642,161**	**417,660,368**
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	484,640,597	5,278,323	489,918,920
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(110,272,665)	(4,636,162)	(114,908,827)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	43,036,955	-	-	-	43,036,955
Future service: Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	-	(386,680)	-	-	(386,680)
Insurance service result gain /(loss)	**(360,949,788)**	**(386,680)**	**374,367,932**	**642,161**	**13,673,625**
Insurance finance expenses through profit and loss	-	-	6,155,074	-	6,155,074
Total changes in statement of comprehensive income	**(360,949,788)**	**(386,680)**	**380,523,006**	**642,161**	**19,828,699**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	520,566,803	-	-	-	520,566,803
Claims paid	-	-	(317,022,039)	-	(317,022,039)
Directly attributable expense paid	-	-	(57,139,328)	-	(57,139,328)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(60,049,568)	-	-	-	(60,049,568)
Total cash flows	**460,517,235**	**-**	**(374,161,367)**	**-**	**86,355,868**
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	151,520,851	22,861	143,508,747	5,278,323	300,330,782
Net insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	**151,520,851**	**22,861**	**143,508,747**	**5,278,323**	**300,330,782***

*The above Net Insurance contract liabilities include insurance receivables from 15 customers aggregating to AED 16,345,600 balance which are under legal proceedings.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

5 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)

2026 (Un-audited)

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
	AED	AED	AED	AED	AED
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	22,338,892	18,789	141,544,183	3,259,734	167,161,598
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-
Net Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	**22,338,892**	**18,789**	**141,544,183**	**3,259,734**	**167,161,598**
Allocation of reinsurer premium	**(159,863,069)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(159,863,069)**
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**36,755,140**	**(18,789)**	**123,297,676**	**(256,490)**	**159,777,537**
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	197,000,347	3,003,243	200,003,590
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(73,702,671)	(3,259,733)	(76,962,404)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments		(18,789)			(18,789)
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	36,755,140	-	-	-	36,755,140
Reinsurance service result	**(123,107,929)**	**(18,789)**	**123,297,676**	**(256,490)**	**(85,532)**
Reinsurance finance expenses through profit and loss	-	-	999,823	-	999,823
Total changes in condensed interim statement of comprehensive income	**(123,107,929)**	**(18,789)**	**124,297,499**	**(256,490)**	**914,291**
Cash flows					
Reinsurer premiums paid	160,154,652	-	-	-	160,154,652
Claim recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(109,189,783)	-	(109,189,783)
Directly attributable expense paid	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition cash flows recovered from reinsurance	(34,172,143)	-	-	-	(34,172,143)
Total cash flows	**125,982,509**	**-**	(109,189,783)	**-**	**16,792,726**
Reinsurance contract assets as at 30 June	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 30 June	25,213,472	-	156,651,899	3,003,244	184,868,615
Net Reinsurance contract assets as at 30 June	**25,213,472**	**-**	**156,651,899**	**3,003,244**	**184,868,615**

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

5 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

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

2025 (Audited)

	Assets for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
	AED	AED	AED	AED	AED
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	17,353,189	-	117,361,620	3,669,867	138,384,676
Net Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	**17,353,189**	**-**	**117,361,620**	**3,669,867**	**138,384,676**
Allocation of reinsurance premium	**(299,761,060)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(299,761,060)**
Net income or (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	**70,281,928**	**18,789**	**247,565,042**	**(410,133)**	**317,455,626**
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	322,850,686	3,259,734	326,110,420
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(75,285,644)	(3,669,867)	(78,955,511)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments		18,789			18,789
Amortisation of reinsurance acquisition cash flows	70,281,928	-	-	-	70,281,928
Reinsurance service result loss /(gain)	**(229,479,132)**	**18,789**	**247,565,042**	**(410,133)**	**17,694,566**
Reinsurance finance income through profit and loss	-	-	4,275,916	-	4,275,916
Total changes in statement of comprehensive income	**(229,479,132)**	**18,789**	**251,840,958**	**(410,133)**	**21,970,482**
Cash flows					
Reinsurer premiums paid	304,890,116	-	-	-	304,890,116
Claim recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(227,658,395)	-	(227,658,395)
Acquisition cash flows recovered from reinsurance	(70,425,281)	-	-	-	(70,425,281)
Total cash flows	**234,464,835**	**-**	**(227,658,395)**	**-**	**6,806,440**
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	22,338,892	18,789	141,544,183	3,259,734	167,161,598
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	**22,338,892**	**18,789**	**141,544,183**	**3,259,734**	**167,161,598**

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

6 Financial assets

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Investments carried at FVTOCI		
Quoted equity securities	**5,246,589**	513,003
Unquoted Tier 1 perpetual securities	**6,950,000**	6,950,000
	12,196,589	7,463,003
Investments carried at FVTPL		
Quoted equity securities	**3,131,645**	366,132
	3,131,645	366,132
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Bonds	**9,824,613**	-
	9,824,613	-

The movement in the investments in financial assets is as follows:

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Investments carried at FVTOCI		
Fair value at 1 January	**7,463,003**	8,426,442
Disposals	**-**	(2,425,302)
Additions	**4,829,449**	-
Net Un-realized gain/(loss) on investment	**(95,863)**	606,863
Reclassification from FVTPL	**-**	855,000
Fair value at the end of the reporting period/year	**12,196,589**	7,463,003
Investments carried at FVTPL		
Fair value at 1 January	**366,132**	1,259,368
Additions	**2,810,320**	-
Change in fair value	**(44,807)**	(38,236)
Reclassified to cash and cash equivalents (Note 9)	**-**	(855,000)
Fair value at the end of the reporting period/year	**3,131,645**	366,132
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Amortized cost at 1 January	**-**	-
Additions	**9,824,613**	-
Amortized cost at the end of the reporting period/year	**9,824,613**	-

6 Financial assets (continued)

The geographical distribution of investments is as follows:

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Quoted UAE equity securities	**8,378,234**	879,135
Unquoted UAE Tier 1 securities	**6,950,000**	6,950,000
Quoted outside UAE debt securities	**9,824,613**	-
	25,152,847	7,829,135

6.1 Fair value measurements

Management considers that the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value approximates to their carrying amounts as stated in the condensed interim financial statements and are classified as level 3 in accordance with the IFRS 13 hierarchy.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 – fair value measurements derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – fair value measurements 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 derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Management has determined the fair value of these unquoted investments by applying an appropriate risk adjusted liquidity discount on the net assets of the investee companies.

	Note	Level 1 AED	Level 2 AED	Level 3 AED	Total AED
30 June 2026 (Un-audited)					
Investments at FVTOCI					
Investment in quoted securities	(a)	**5,246,589**	**-**	**-**	**5,246,589**
Unquoted Tier 1 perpetual securities		**-**	**-**	**6,950,000**	**6,950,000**
		5,246,589	**-**	**6,950,000**	**12,196,589**
Investments at FVTPL					
Investment in quoted equity securities	(a)	**3,131,645**	**-**	**-**	**3,131,645**
		3,131,645	**-**	**-**	**3,131,645**

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

6 Financial assets (continued)	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2025 (Audited)					
		AED	AED	AED	AED
Investments at FVTOCI					
Investment in quoted securities	(a)	513,003	-	-	513,003
Unquoted Tier 1 perpetual securities		-	-	6,950,000	6,950,000
		513,003	-	6,950,000	7,463,003
Investments at FVTPL					
Investment in quoted equity securities	(a)	366,132	-	-	366,132
		366,132	-	-	366,132

(a) Fair values have been determined by reference to the quoted prices at the reporting date.

During the period, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurement and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

7 Statutory deposits

In accordance with the requirement of Federal Decree Law No. (6) of 2025 concerning the Central Bank, Regulation of Financial Institutions and Activities, and Insurance Business (previously Federal Law No. (48) of 2023), the Company maintains a bank deposit amounting to AED 6,000,000 as of 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: AED 6,000,000) and it cannot be utilized without the consent of the Central Bank of the U.A.E. ("CBUAE").

8 Other receivables and prepayments

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Prepayments	4,953,428	4,774,308
Accrued interest income	485,363	361,828
Guarantee deposits	703,257	703,257
Other advances	1,059,632	1,501,035
Dividend receivable	2,644	2,642
	7,204,324	7,343,070

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Cash on hand	5,000	5,000
Cash at banks - current accounts	50,975,581	42,317,945
Cash at bank - call account	65,808,094	64,684,578
Deposit in commercial paper	20,000,000	17,000,000
	136,788,675	124,007,523

9 Cash and cash equivalents (Continued)

The above cash and cash equivalent includes aggregate balance of AED 78,075,274 as of 30 June 2026 held with a financial institution which are related parties (31 December 2025: AED 72,978,926).

10 Capital and reserves

Share capital	**(Un-audited)**	(Audited)
	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	AED	AED
Issued and fully paid:		
113,436,215 shares of AED 1 each		
(31 December 2025: 118,780,500 shares of AED 1 each)	**113,436,215**	118,780,500

Tier 1 capital

On 14 January 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved the issuance of Tier 1 perpetual bonds non-convertible into shares amounting to AED 15,000,000 for the purpose of strengthening the Company's capital adequacy and assets and to support its financial position to achieve the Company's growth strategy and to be compatible with the instructions of the CBUAE.

Statutory reserve

In accordance with the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, concerning Commercial Companies and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of net profit were to be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the balance of the legal reserve equals 50% of the Company's paid up share capital. This reserve is not available for any distribution to the shareholders. The transfer to reserve shall be made at 10% of net profit at the year end.

Reinsurance reserve

In accordance with Article (34) to Insurance Authority's Board of Directors Decision No (23) of 2019, insurance companies incorporated in the State and licensed by the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates ("CBUAE") shall bind in the preparation of its annual financial statements and its final accounts to allocate an amount equal to 0.5% (Five per thousand) of the total reinsurance premiums ceded by them in all classes in order to create a provision for the probability of failure of any of the reinsurers with whom the Company deals to pay what is due to the Company or default in its financial position. The provision shall be accounted year after year based on the reinsurance premiums ceded and may not be disposed of without the written approval of the Assistant Governor of the Banking and Insurance Supervision Department of CBUAE. The decision was effective from 1 December 2020. Accordingly, an amount of AED 3,422,495 as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: AED 3,422,495) has been recorded in equity as a reinsurance default risk reserve.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

10 Capital and reserves (continued)

Treasury shares

During the period ended 30 June 2026, the Company completed the cancellation of its treasury shares AED 4,660,318 in accordance with the requirements of Article (221) of Federal Decree-Law No. 32 of 2021, and the regulations of the Capital Market Authority (CMA).

The cancelled treasury shares had been repurchased in prior periods and met the minimum holding period requirement before cancellation. Upon cancellation, the nominal value of the shares was deducted from share capital. The difference between the purchase consideration and the par value of the cancelled shares was adjusted against accumulated losses, as the Company did not have surplus reserves at the time of cancellation.

11 Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Balance as at 1 January	**2,440,291**	2,771,332
Charges during the period/year	**287,219**	591,356
Benefits paid during the period/year	**(565,986)**	(922,397)
Balance at the end of the period/year	**2,161,524**	2,440,291

12 Other payables

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Payables-inside UAE	**13,025,480**	10,116,025
	13,025,480	10,116,025

Inside UAE:

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Related party payables (Note 17)	**5,793,035**	2,468,255
VAT output tax payable (net)	**1,295,063**	493,383
Other accrued expenses*	**5,937,382**	7,154,387
	13,025,480	10,116,025

*Accrued expense related to amounts incurred in the normal course of business such as fee payable to regulators and other professionals.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

13 Income from investments

	(Un-audited) Six months period ended 30 June 2026 AED	(Un-Audited) Six months period ended 30 June 2025 AED
Dividend income on investment in financial assets	**100,827**	27,177
Interest income from fixed income securities	**880,149**	369,727
Interest income on fixed deposits and call account (net)	**1,383,201**	263,301
Unrealized (loss) on revaluation of investments FVTPL	**(44,807)**	(55,109)
	2,319,370	605,096

14 Corporate tax expense

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025 AED
Accounting profit before tax	**8,129,161**	2,184,791
Add: Non-deductible items	**111,082**	685,738
Less: Allowable deduction items	**289,539**	27,177
Taxable profit	**7,950,704**	2,843,352
Less: Utilization of carryforward of tax losses	**5,963,028**	1,991,889
Taxable income for the tax period	**1,987,676**	851,463
Less: Corporate tax exemption	**375,000**	187,500
Net taxable income	**1,612,677**	663,963
Corporate tax liability	**145,141**	59,757

*During the current period, the Company generated taxable profits and accordingly recognized a corporate tax liability. As permitted under the UAE Corporate Tax Law, 75% of the current period tax liability has been offset against deferred tax assets arising from previously unrecognized carried forward tax losses. The remaining 25% of the liability has been recorded as a current tax expense in the condensed interim statement of profit or loss.

15 Earnings per share – Basic and diluted

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period as follows:

	(Un-audited) Six months period ended 30 June 2026	(Un-audited) Six months period ended 30 June 2025
Earnings (AED):		
Profit for the period	**8,129,161**	2,184,791
Number of shares:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of earnings per share	**113,436,215**	118,780,500
Profit per share (AED):		
Basic and diluted	**0.072**	0.02

The Company does not have potentially diluted shares and accordingly, diluted earnings per share equals basic earnings per share.

16 Risk management

The Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to its business and operations. These risks include insurance risk, capital risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by diversifying the sources of its capital. It maintains timely reports about its risk management function and monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

Insurance risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the estimated amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater that estimated. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from period to period from the estimate established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

16 Risk management (continued)

Insurance risk (continued)

The Company manages risks through its 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, industry and geography. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria.

Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To comply with the insurance capital requirements required by Federal Decree Law No. (6) of 2025 concerning the Central Bank, Regulation of Financial Institutions and Activities, and Insurance Business (previously Federal Law No. (48) of 2023), concerning the formation of Insurance Authority of UAE.
- 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.
- To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance contracts commensurate with the level of risk.

In UAE, the local insurance regulator specifies the minimum amount and type of capital that must be held by the Company in relation to its insurance liabilities. The minimum required capital (presented in the table below) must be maintained at all times throughout the period. The Company is subject to local insurance solvency regulations with which it has complied with during the period.

The table below summarizes the minimum regulatory capital of the Company and the total capital held.

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Total capital and reserves	**9,453,454**	2,184,047
Minimum regulatory capital (Note 1.1)	**100,000,000**	100,000,000

The CBUAE has issued resolution no. 42 for 2009 setting the minimum subscribed or paid-up capital of AED 100 million for establishing insurance companies and AED 250 million for reinsurance companies. The resolution also stipulates that at least 51 percent of the capital of the insurance companies established in the UAE should be owned by UAE or GCC national individuals or corporate bodies. The Company is in compliance with these rules.

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 year. 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 on the next page 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.

16 Risk management (continued)

Capital risk (continued)

	(Un-audited) 31 March 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	**100,000,000**	100,000,000
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	**98,698,170**	79,306,889
Minimum Guarantee Fund (MGF)	**36,786,614**	27,634,278
Own Funds		
Basic Own Funds	**(33,888,303)**	(40,144,047)
Ancillary Own Funds	**-**	-
MCR Solvency Margin- Minimum Capital Requirement (deficit)/surplus	**(133,888,303)**	(140,144,047)
SCR Solvency Margin- Solvency Capital Requirement (deficit)/surplus	**(132,586,472)**	(119,450,937)
MGF Solvency Margin- Minimum Guarantee Fund (deficit)/surplus	**(70,674,917)**	(67,778,326)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

Key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

- Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid.
- Amounts due from insurance contract holders.
- Amounts due from insurance intermediaries.
- Amounts due from banks for its balances and fixed deposits.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counter party limits that are reviewed and approved by the management annually.

Re-insurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Company's liability as primary insurer. If a re-insurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Company remains liable for the payment to the policy holder. The creditworthiness of re-insurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalization of any contract.

The Company maintains record of the payment history for significant contract holders with whom it conducts regular business. The exposure to individual counterparties is also managed by other mechanisms, such as the right of offset where counterparties are both debtors and creditors of the Company. Management information reported to the Company includes details of provisions for impairment on insurance receivables and subsequent write offs. Exposures to individual policy holders and groups of policy holders are collected within the ongoing monitoring of the controls. Where there exists significant exposure to individual policy holders, or homogenous groups of policy holders, a financial analysis equivalent to that conducted for re-insurers is carried out by the Company.

16 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the condensed interim financial statements, which is net of expected credit loss, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such receivables and liquid funds.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rate. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on call account, financial assets such as bonds. The interest rates are subject to periodic revision.

Market risk

Market prices 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 instrument or its issue or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Foreign currency risk

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, which imposes a sort of risk due to fluctuations in exchange rates during the period. The UAE Dirham is effectively pegged to the US Dollar, thus foreign currency risk occurs only in respect of other currencies. The Company maintains policies and procedures to manage the exchange rate risk exposure.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

16 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Company's Board of Directors adopted an appropriate liquidity risk management framework as the responsibility of liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors.

The following table shows the maturity dates of Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2026 (Un-audited).

	Less than 1 year AED	More than 1 year AED	Total AED
Financial assets			
Interest bearing	**146,613,288**	**12,950,000**	**159,563,288**
Non-interest bearing	**195,497,746**	**-**	**195,497,746**
	342,111,034	**12,950,000**	**355,061,034**
Financial liabilities			
Non-interest bearing	**24,055,080**	**-**	**24,055,080**

The following table shows the maturity dates of Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 (audited).

	Less than 1 year AED	More than 1 year AED	Total AED
Financial assets			
Interest bearing	124,007,523	12,950,000	136,957,523
Non-interest bearing	170,609,496	-	170,609,496
	294,617,019	12,950,000	307,567,019
Financial liabilities			
Non-interest bearing	12,676,855	-	12,676,855

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

17 Related party balances and transactions

Related parties comprise the major Shareholders, the Board of Directors and key management personnel of the Company and those entities in which they have the ability to control or exercise significant influence in financial and operation decisions. The transactions with these related parties are primarily financing in nature as follows:

	(Un-audited) 30 June 2026 AED	(Audited) 31 December 2025 AED
Premium and insurance balances receivables		
Shareholder		
Finance House P.J.S.C	**2,674,226**	2,076,445
Fellow subsidiaries		
Finance House L.L.C.	**1,231,581**	1,162,472
Finance House Securities L.L.C.	**273,016**	268,409
FH Capital P.S.C	**126,140**	95,270
Key Managerial Person		
Mohamed Abdulla Jumaa Al Qubaisi	**52,301**	2,792
	4,357,264	3,605,388
Insurance and other payables		
Shareholder		
Finance House P.J.S.C	**5,604,424**	2,295,049
Fellow subsidiaries		
FH Capital P.S.C	**151,477**	124,615
Finance House Securities L.L.C.	**37,134**	37,133
Board member		
Abdulmajeed Ismail Ali Abdulrahim Al Fahim	**1,146**	11,458
	5,794,181	2,468,255
Investments		
Shareholder		
Finance House P.J.S.C – Sukuks	**6,950,000**	6,950,000
	6,950,000	6,950,000
Cash and cash equivalents		
Shareholder (Finance House P.J.S.C)		
Cash at bank – call account	**57,951,020**	55,854,672
Fellow subsidiaries		
Finance House Securities LLC – Commercial papers	**20,000,000**	17,000,000
Finance House L.L.C.- Cash at banks – current accounts	**124,254**	124,254
	78,075,274	72,978,926
Tier 1 capital		
Board member		
Abdulmajeed Ismail Ali Abdulrahim Al Fahim	**500,000**	500,000
	500,000	500,000

Finance House P.J.S.C is one of the major shareholders of the Company as of 30 June 2026. FH Capital, Finance House Securities L.L.C and Finance House L.L.C. are subsidiaries of Finance House P.J.S.C.

17 Related party balances and transactions (continued)

The Company, in the normal course of business, collects premiums from and settles claims of other businesses that fall within the definition of related parties as contained in IFRS.

The following are the details of significant transactions with related parties:

	(Un-audited) Six months period ended 30 June 2026 AED	(Un-audited) Six months period ended 30 June 2025 AED
Finance House P.J.S.C		
Gross premiums written	**655,349**	576,367
Interest on fixed deposit	**-**	71,863
Interest on Sukuk	**211,602**	211,602
Management fee	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Finance House Securities		
Purchase of shares	**7,631,632**	-
Disposal of shares	**-**	2,434,520
Gross premium written	**4,461**	-
Interest on investment in commercial paper	**539,583**	158,125
FH Capital		
Service fees	**26,862**	-
Gross written premium	**30,604**	21,411
Finance House L.L.C.		
Gross written premium	**69,009**	87,952
Interest on call account	**1,124,235**	
Board member		
Abdulmajeed Ismail Ali Abdulrahim Al Fahim		
Interest on Tier1 capital	**20,625**	-
Chairman - MOHAMED ABDULLA JUMAA AL QUBAISI		
Gross premiums written	**46,977**	-

18 Segment information

The Company has two reportable segments, as described below, which are the Company's strategic business units. The business units are managed separately because they require different approach technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business units, the Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis.

The following summary describes the two main business segments:

- Underwriting of general insurance business – incorporating all classes of general insurance such as fire, marine, motor, medical, general accident and miscellaneous.
- Investments – incorporating investments in marketable equity securities and investment funds, development bonds, term deposits with banks and other securities.

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements for the six-months period ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

18 Segment information (continued)

Primary segment information - business segment

	Six months period ended 30 June 2026 (Un-audited)			Six months period ended 30 June 2025 (Un-audited)		
			AED			AED
	Underwriting	**Investments**	**Total**	Underwriting	Investments	Total
Segment revenue	**278,568,049**	**2,319,370**	**280,887,419**	178,645,811	605,096	179,250,907
Segment result	**5,900,321**	**2,319,370**	**8,219,691**	643,524	605,096	1,248,620
Unallocated (expense)/ income, net			**(90,530)**			936,171
Net Profit/loss for the period			**8,129,161**			2,184,791

a) The following is an analysis of the Company's assets, liabilities and equity by business segment:

	30 June 2026 AED (Un-audited)			31 December 2025 AED (Audited)		
	Underwriting	**Investments**	**Total**	Underwriting	Investments	Total
Segment assets	**199,450,868**	**25,152,847**	**224,603,715**	183,234,487	7,829,135	191,063,622
Unallocated assets			**136,788,675**			124,007,523
Total assets			**361,392,390**			315,071,145
Segment liabilities	**349,777,413**	**(437,863)**	**349,339,550**	310,446,807	(342,000)	310,104,807
Equity			**9,891,316**			2,526,047
Unallocated liabilities			**2,161,524**			2,440,292
Total liabilities and equity			**361,392,390**			315,071,145

18 Segment information (continued)

b) Secondary segment information – revenue from underwriting departments

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenues classified by major underwriting department.

	(Un-audited) Six months period ended 30 June 2026 AED	(Un-audited) **Six months period ended 30 June 2025** AED
Non – Marine	**174,024,973**	95,103,510
Medical and personal assurance	**104,319,007**	83,167,509
Marine	**224,069**	374,792
	278,568,049	178,645,811

There were no transactions between the business segments during the period.

19 Commitments and contingencies

The Company's bankers have issued in the normal course of business letters of guarantee in favor of third parties amounting to AED 6.7 million (31 December 2025: AED 6.7 million).

20 Change in re-insurance arrangements

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company entered into a Quota Share Treaty for its Motor line of business with an A-rated reinsurer. This arrangement has had a positive impact on the Company's solvency position. The accompanying condensed interim financial statements incorporate the effects of this treaty up to 30 June 2026.

21 Significant events

During the period, there has been an outbreak of war in the region, creating potential uncertainties regarding the broader economic environment in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Based on management's assessment, this event does not provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date and is therefore considered a non-adjusting event in accordance with IAS 10 Events After the Reporting Period.

22 Subsequent events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events occurred between the reporting date and the date of approval of the condensed interim financial information.

23 General

The figures in the condensed interim financial statements are rounded to the nearest Dirham of United Arab Emirates.

24 Approval of condensed interim financial statements

The condensed interim financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 06 August 2026.