SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT
(UNAUDITED)

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

INDEX	**PAGE**
Independent Auditors' Review Report	1
Interim Condensed Statement of Financial Position	2
Interim Condensed Statement of Income	3
Interim Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income	4
Interim Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity	5
Interim Condensed Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements	7 – 33

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Certified Public Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT ON THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

INTRODUCTION

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed statement of financial position of Saudi Enaya Cooperative Insurance Company (A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (the "Company") as of 31 March 2024 and the related interim condensed statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended and material accounting policies and other explanatory notes (the "interim condensed financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 – "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed financial statements based on our review.

SCOPE OF REVIEW

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagement ("ISRE") 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity", that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A review of interim condensed financial statements 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 ("ISA") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

CONCLUSION

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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13 May 2024
5 Dhual-Qa'dah1445H
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
		SAR '000	
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**71,749**	23,334
Short term murabaha deposits	6	**179,730**	248,264
Investments	7	**1,712**	1,554
Statutory deposit	8	**34,500**	34,500
Accrued income on statutory deposit		**2,434**	1,921
Property and equipment, net		**796**	798
Prepaid expenses and other assets		**29,412**	28,296
Right of use assets, net		**148**	341
Intangible assets, net		**708**	792
TOTAL ASSETS		**321,189**	339,800
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	9	**108,333**	124,788
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**2,462**	2,188
Accrued income payable to Insurance Authority		**2,434**	1,921
Employees' end of service benefits		**5,039**	5,228
Provision for Zakat and income tax	10	**15,168**	14,918
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**133,436**	149,043
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	**230,000**	230,000
Accumulated losses		**(44,827)**	(41,823)
Re-measurement reserve for employees' end of service benefits – related to insurance operations		**2,580**	2,580
TOTAL EQUITY		**187,753**	190,757
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**321,189**	339,800

Chairman

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	*Three- month period ended 31 March* 2024 (Unaudited)	2023 (Unaudited)
		SAR '000	
Insurance revenue	14	**59,696**	54,837
Insurance service expenses	14	**(64,861)**	(51,809)
Insurance service result	14	**(5,165)**	3,028
Investment income			
Investment income from financial asset at amortized cost		**3,777**	3,275
Net gains on investments at fair value through profit or loss	7	**158**	113
Net credit risk (impairment) / reversal on financial assets		**(7)**	357
Net investment income		**3,928**	3,745
Net insurance and investment result		**(1,237)**	6,773
Other income		**1,283**	1,610
Other operating expenses		**(2,800)**	(3,183)
Net (loss) / income for the period before zakat and tax attributable to shareholders		**(2,754)**	5,200
Zakat charge	10	**(250)**	(750)
Income tax charge	10	**-**	-
Net (loss) / income for the period after zakat and tax attributable to the shareholders		**(3,004)**	4,450
(Loss) / earnings per share (expressed in SAR per share)			
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands shares)	15	**23,000**	23,000
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share for the period (SAR / share)	15	**(0.13)**	0.19

Chairman

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Three- month period ended 31 March	
	2024 (Unaudited)	2023 (Unaudited)
	SAR '000	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Net (loss) / income for the period after zakat and tax attributable to the shareholders	**(3,004)**	4,450
items that will not be reclassified to interim condensed statement of income in subsequent periods		
Actuarial gain on employees' end of service benefits	**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**(3,004)**	4,450

Chairman

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Re-measurement reserve for employees' end of service benefits – related to insurance operations	Total equity
		SAR '000		
Balance as at 31 December 2023 (Audited)	**230,000**	**(41,823)**	**2,580**	**190,757**
Net loss for the period attributable to shareholders after zakat and tax	**-**	**(3,004)**	**-**	**(3,004)**
Balance as at 31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	**230,000**	**(44,827)**	**2,580**	**187,753**
Balance as at 31 December 2022 (Audited)	230,000	(62,045)	2,107	170,062
Net income for the period attributable to shareholders after zakat and tax	-	4,450	-	4,450
Balance as at 31 March 2023 (Unaudited)	230,000	(57,595)	2,107	174,512

Chairman

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Notes	***Three- month period ended 31 March*** 2024 (Unaudited)	2023 (Unaudited)
		SAR '000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net (loss) / income for the period before zakat and income tax		**(2,754)**	5,200
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment		**143**	188
Amortization of intangible assets		**84**	100
Depreciation of right of use assets		**193**	190
Finance cost on lease liabilities		**-**	8
Provision / (reversal) of impairment		**4**	(354)
Unrealized gain on investments	7	**(158)**	(113)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**210**	242
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses and other assets		**(1,117)**	2,824
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**274**	12,596
Insurance contract liabilities		**(16,455)**	(16,809)
Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(19,576)**	4,072
Employees' end of service benefits paid		**(399)**	-
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(19,975)**	4,072
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Placement in short-term murabaha deposits		**(47,887)**	(12,248)
Proceeds from maturity of short-term Murabaha deposits		**116,418**	-
Purchase of property and equipment		**(141)**	-
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities		**68,390**	(12,248)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**48,415**	(8,176)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		**23,334**	156,721
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period		**71,749**	148,545

Chairman

Acting Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these interim condensed financial statements.

1. GENERAL

Saudi Enaya Cooperative Insurance Company (a Joint Stock Company incorporated in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), “the Company”, was formed pursuant to Royal Decree No. 98/Q dated 16 Rabi Awwal 1433H. (Corresponding to 8 February 2012). The Company operates under Commercial Registration no. 4030223528 dated 27 Rabi Awwal 1433H (corresponding to 19 February 2012). The registered address of the Company's head office is as follows:

Building No. 7521, Al Fakhr, Al Khalidiya District
P.O. Box 3732, Jeddah 23423
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Following is the branch of the Company:

Branch	***Commercial Registration Number:***
Riyadh	1010421871

The Company is licensed to conduct medical insurance business in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under cooperative principles in accordance with Royal Decree No. M/49 dated 27 Rajab 1432H (corresponding to 29 June 2011) pursuant to the Council of Ministers’ Resolution No 224 dated 25 Rajab 1432H (corresponding to 27 June 2011). As of the date of incorporation, the Company is 77% owned by the Saudi shareholders and the general public and 23% owned by non-Saudi shareholders. The Company was listed on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) on 27 February 2012.

On 27 Rajab 1432H (corresponding to 29 June 2011), the Law on the Supervision of Cooperative Insurance Companies (“Insurance Law”) was promulgated by Royal Decree Number (M/49). On 27 February 2012, the Saudi Central Bank (“SAMA”), as the principal authority responsible for the application and administration of the Insurance Law and its Implementing Regulations, granted the Company a license to transact insurance activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

From 23 November 2023 the Insurance Authority (IA) became the authorized regulator of the insurance industry in Saudi Arabia, however, laws and regulations issued previously by SAMA related to the insurance sector will remain in effect until further instructions are issued by the IA.

The new Companies Law issued through Royal Decree M/132 on 01/12/1443H (corresponding to 30 September 2022) (hereinafter referred as "the New Law”) came into force on 26/06/1444 H (corresponding to 19 January 2023) as well as the amended implementing regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority (CMA) based on the New Law. For certain provisions of the New Law and the amended CMA implementing regulations, full compliance is expected not later than two years from 26/6/1444H (corresponding to 19 January 2023). The management is in process of assessing the impact of the New Law and will amend its By-laws with the amendments in the provisions required to align with the provisions of the New Law and the amended CMA implementing regulations, and with any other amendments that may take advantage of the New Law and the amended CMA implementing regulations. Consequently, the Company shall present the amended By-laws, within the timeframe allowed, to the shareholders in its Extraordinary General Assembly meeting for their ratification.

The Company announced the Board recommendation to increase the capital by offering right issues by SR 150 million to make the new capital of SR 380 million on 27 Jumada Al-Awwal 1445H (corresponding to 11 December 2023). On 09 Ramadan 1445H (corresponding to 19 March 2024), the Company announced the receiving of the approval of the Insurance Authority to increase the Company’s capital by SR 150 million. Further, on 09 Shawwal 1445H (corresponding to 18 April 2024), the Company has announced the application file submission to increase the capital through rights issue offering SR 150 million to CMA on 08 Shawwal 1445H (corresponding to 17 April 2024) (note 18).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The interim condensed financial statements for the three-month period ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

The interim condensed financial statement is prepared under the going concern basis and the historical cost convention, except for the measurement of investments at their fair value, measurement of employees' end of service benefits which are recognized at the present value of future obligations. The Company's interim condensed statement of financial position is not presented using a current / non-current classification.

However, the following balances would generally be classified as current: cash and cash equivalents, short term Murabaha deposits, prepaid expenses and other assets, insurance contract liabilities, accrued and other liabilities related parties' balances and zakat and income tax. The following balances would generally be classified as non-current: end-of-service benefits, accrued commission income on statutory deposit, investments held at fair value through income statement, statutory deposit, property and equipment – net, intangible assets – net and right of use assets – net.

The interim condensed financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These interim condensed financial statements have been presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SAR), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Saudi Arabian Riyal has been rounded to the nearest thousands, except where otherwise indicated.

(c) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of the interim condensed financial statements requires the use of estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates and judgments are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

In preparing these interim condensed financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty including the risk management policies were the same as those that applied to the annual financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(c) Use of judgments and estimates (continued)

Following are the accounting judgments and estimates that are critical in preparation of these financial statements:

i. Estimates of future cash flows to fulfil insurance contracts
Judgement is involved in assessing the most appropriate technique to estimate insurance liabilities for the claims incurred. Such estimates are made using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated liabilities.

ii. Methods used to measure the risk adjustment for non-financial risk
The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that is required for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the insurance contract is fulfilled. Because the risk adjustment represents compensation for uncertainty, estimates are made on the degree of diversification benefits and expected favorable and unfavorable outcomes in a way that reflects the Company's degree of risk aversion.

Judgement is involved in assessing the most appropriate method to estimate the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

iii. Definition and classification
Judgement is required in order to determine whether contracts are within the scope of IFRS 17 and, for contracts determined to be within the scope of IFRS 17, what measurement model is applicable:

- Whether a contract issued accepts significant insurance risk and, similarly, whether a reinsurance contract held transfers significant insurance risk.
- For insurance contracts with a coverage period of more than one year and for which the entity applies the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), the eligibility assessment as required by paragraphs 53(a),54, 69(a) and 70 of IFRS 17 and might involve significant judgement.

iv. ***Unit of account***
Judgement is involved in combination of insurance contracts and separation of distinct components:

- Combination of insurance contracts – whether the contract with the same or related counterparty achieve or are designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect and require combination.
- Separation – whether components in paragraphs 11–12 of IFRS 17 are distinct (that is, they meet the separation criteria).
- Separation of contracts with multiple insurance coverage – whether there are facts and circumstances where the legal form of an insurance contract does not reflect the substance and separation is required.

v. ***Insurance contracts aggregation***
Judgement is involved in the identification of portfolios of contracts, as required by paragraph 14 of IFRS 17 (that is, having similar risks and being managed together).

Aggregation of insurance contracts issued on initial recognition into groups of onerous contracts, groups of contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous, and groups of other contracts. Similar grouping assessment for reinsurance contracts held. Areas of potential judgements include:

Paragraph 17 of IFRS 17 – the determination of contract sets within portfolios and whether the Company has reasonable and supportable information to conclude that all contracts within a set would fall into the same group, as required by paragraph 16 of IFRS 17; and paragraphs 18 and 19 of IFRS 17 – judgements might be applied on initial recognition to distinguish between no onerous contracts (those having no significant possibility of becoming onerous) and other contracts.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(c) Use of judgments and estimates (continued)

***v. Insurance contracts aggregation* (continued)**

For contracts measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in applicable facts and circumstances is an area of potential judgement.

For insurance contracts issued measured under the PAA, management judgement might be required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts has become onerous. Further, judgement is required to assess whether facts and circumstances indicate that any changes in the onerous group's profitability and whether any loss component remeasurement is required.

The determination of whether laws or regulations constrain the Company practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different risk profiles, so that the Company might include such contracts in the same group, disregarding the aggregation requirements set in paragraphs 14–19 of IFRS 17, is an area of judgement.

vi. *Recognition and derecognition*

When contracts are modified, judgement might be applied to establish if the modification meets the criteria for derecognition. After the modification, judgement is applied to determine whether:

- significant insurance risk still exists;
- there are elements that are to be distinct from the contract;
- contract boundaries have changed;
- the contract would have to be included in a different group, subject to aggregation requirements; and
- The contract no longer meets the requirements of the measurement model.

vii. *Fulfilment cash flows*

The concept of a contract boundary is used to determine which future cash flows should be considered in the measurement of a contract within the scope of IFRS 17. Judgements might be involved to determine when the Company is capable of repricing the entire contract to reflect the reassessed risks, when policyholders are obliged to pay premiums, and when premiums reflect risks beyond the coverage period. Where features such as options and guarantees are included in the insurance contracts, judgement might be required to assess the entity's practical ability to reprice the entire contract to determine if related cash flows are within the contract boundary.

An entity can use judgement to determine which cash flows within the boundary of insurance contracts are those that relate directly to the fulfilment of the contracts.

viii. *Financial performance*

The determination of what constitutes an investment component might be an area of judgement significantly affecting amounts of recognized insurance revenue and insurance service expenses, because investment components should be excluded from those.

An entity might apply judgement to determine whether the treatment of certain consequential insurance risks within liability for remaining coverage (LRC) or liability for incurred claims (LIC) reflects the most useful information about the insurance services provided by the entity to the policyholder.

(d) Seasonality of operations

There are no seasonal changes that may affect insurance operations of the Company.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies, estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of these interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 except as mentioned below and in note 3(b).

a) New IFRS Standards, IFRIC interpretations and amendments thereof, adopted by the Company

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 – Additional transition relief.
Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of liabilities – non-current liabilities with covenants.
Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease liability in a sale and leaseback.
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier finance arrangements.

These amendments had no impact on the interim condensed financial statements of the Company

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates

i) IFRS 17 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. The Company has applied the full retrospective approach to each group of insurance contracts.

The Company issues insurance contracts that transfer insurance risk. Insurance contracts are those contracts where the insurer accepts significant insurance risk from the policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Cash flows from insurance contracts are split into Liability for Incurred Claims ("LIC") and Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LRC").

The General Measurement Model (GMM) is the default model to measure insurance contracts using updated estimates and assumptions that reflect the timing of cash flows and any uncertainty relating to insurance contracts.
The liability for remaining coverage includes:

- Fulfilment cash flows which are comprised of:
  - Discounted estimates of future cash flows; and
  - A risk adjustment which is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty; and
- Contractual service margin which is the unearned profit that is recognized as services are provided.

The premium allocation approach ("PAA") is a simplified approach for the measurement of the LRC, that an entity may choose to use when the PAA provides a measurement which is not materially different from that under the GMM or if the coverage period of each contract in the group of insurance contracts is one year or less. Under the PAA, the LRC is measured as the amount of premiums received net of acquisition cash flows paid, less the net amount of premiums and acquisition cash flows that have been recognized in profit or loss over the expired portion of the coverage period based on the passage of time.

The Company uses the PAA for measuring contracts with a coverage period of one year or less. The Company is adopting the PAA measurement model for the measurement of LRC. This is principally based on the eligibility test for fulfillment cash flows and that coverage period for contracts are one year or less.

Initial and subsequent measurement

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognized from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period;
- the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
- when the Company determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Company measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

i) IFRS 17 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Initial and subsequent measurement (continued)

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts issued at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

a) the LRC; and
b) the LIC, comprising the fulfillment cash flows ("FCF") related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

For insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LRC is:

i. increased for premiums received in the period, excluding amounts that relate to premium receivables included in the LIC;
ii. decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
iii. decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
iv. increased for the amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses.

An insurance contract may contain one or more components that would be within the scope of another standard if they were separate contracts. IFRS 17 defines investment components as the amounts that an insurance contract requires an insurer to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event has occurred. For example, an insurance contract may include an investment component or a service component (or both). The non-insurance components may need to be separated for the purposes of reporting under IFRS 17 if they are deemed to be distinct. Based on Company's assessment, there are no investment components within insurance contracts issued by the Company.

Only contracts that individually meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the Company. When contracts meet the recognition criteria in the Company after the reporting date, they are added to the Company in the reporting period in which they meet the recognition criteria, subject to the annual cohort's restriction. Composition of the Company is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

Contract boundary

The Company uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of Company of insurance contracts.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation ends when:

a) the Company has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
b) both of the following criteria are satisfied:
i. the Company has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
ii. the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

i) IFRS 17 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Contract boundary (continued)

In assessing the practical ability to reprice' risks transferred from the policyholder to the Company such as insurance and financial risks, are considered; other risks, such as lapse or surrender and expense risk, are not included. Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts, form part of a single insurance contract with all of the cash flows within its boundary.

Cash flows outside the insurance contracts boundary relate to future insurance contracts and are recognised when those contracts meet the recognition criteria.

Insurance acquisition costs and directly attributable expenses

Insurance acquisition cash flows are the costs that are directly associated with selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) and that are directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts.

Directly attributable expenses are the costs that can be fully or partially attributed to the fulfillment of the groups of insurance contracts. The Company allocates the attributable costs based on a number of drivers.

Both acquisition and attributable costs fall under the insurance service expense. While the non-attributable costs are reported under other operating expenses. The Company amortizes the insurance acquisition costs over the contract period.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include non-attributable expenses which are administrative expenses and are not linked to insurance contracts.

Insurance revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts allocated to the period. The Company allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time. The impact of seasonality is not considered material in relation to recording the insurance revenue.

Insurance revenue is adjusted to allow for policyholders' default on future premiums. The default probability is derived from the expected loss model prescribed under IFRS 9.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

a. incurred claims for the period.
b. other incurred directly attributable expenses.
c. insurance acquisition cash flows amortization.
d. changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC.
e. changes that relate to future service – changes in the FCF that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

i) IFRS 17 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Loss Component

The Company establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the Company over the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage of the Company as determined.

Insurance Finance income and expense

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

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

The Company does not adjust the LRC for insurance contract issued and the remaining coverage for reinsurance contract held for the effect of the time value of money as insurance premium are due within the coverage of contracts which is one year or less.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the LIC is measured similarly to the LIC's measurement under the GMM. Future cash flows are not adjusted for the time value of money since health insurance contracts issued by the Company and measured under the PAA typically have a settlement period of less than one year.

Onerous Contract

If a group of contracts becomes onerous, the Company increases the carrying amount of the LRC to the amounts of the FCF determined under the GMM with the amount of such an increase recognized in insurance service expenses. Subsequently, the Company amortizes the amount of the loss component within the LRC by decreasing insurance service expenses. The loss component amortization is based on the passage of time over the remaining coverage period of contracts within an onerous group. If facts and circumstances indicate that the expected profitability of the onerous group during the remaining coverage has changed, then the Company re-measures the FCF by applying the GMM and reflects changes in the FCF by adjusting the loss component as required until the loss component is reduced to zero.

Discount Rates

Under the PAA, the Company has the option to not discount the LRC or LIC. As discussed above, no adjustments for the time value of money were made for the insurance liabilities (LRC and LIC). As such, the Company did not need to determine discount rates as all contracts were measured under the PAA.

Risk Adjustments

Liability for Incurred Claims: The Company to measure Risk Adjustment under Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) is the percentile approach (Value-at-Risk), which uses the full probability distribution of the reserves; to this extent the disclosure of the confidence level is intrinsic to the proposed methodology. The Solvency II method was used and the confidence level was set at 75%.

Liability for Remaining Coverage

The methodology for LRC Risk Adjustment calculation relies on un-aged ultimate Current Year Combined-ratio deviations from the Expected Current Year Combined-ratio. A log-normal distribution will be estimated, which captures the so-called 'process error'. In addition, the model allows to assess the uncertainty in the estimated parameters, and the 'estimation error' is captured as well. The confidence level used is 75%.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

i) IFRS 17 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Liability for Incurred Claims "LIC"

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims and expenses as the fulfillment cash flows related to incurred claims and expenses. The fulfillment cash flows are an explicit, unbiased, and probability-weighted estimate of the present value of the future cash flows, within the contract boundary of a group of contracts, that will arise as the entity fulfill its obligation under the insurance contracts, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The Company presents the entire change in risk adjustment as part of insurance service results.

The Company establishes insurance claims liabilities to cover the estimated liability for the cash flows associated with incurred losses as at the balance sheet date, including claims not yet reported ("IBNR") and loss adjustment expenses incurred with respect to insurance contracts underwritten and reinsurance contracts placed by the Company. The ultimate cost of claims liabilities is estimated by using generally accepted standard actuarial techniques.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that the Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (severity) and average number of claims (frequency) based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is analyzed by accident year, geographical area, as well as claim type.

Additional qualitative judgment is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the 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 and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability-weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking into account all the uncertainties involved.

The Company has elected not to adjust the LRC for the effect of time value of money, as it expects the time between providing each part of the coverage and the related premium due date to be one year or less. Likewise, the Company has decided not to discount the LIC for the time value of money as most of the claims incurred are expected to be settled within a 12-months period. An insignificant portion of the LIC is expected to be carried over beyond 12 months, with an immaterial impact on LIC and statement of income. The Company will regularly monitor the time it takes in settling claims from the date they are incurred.

ii) IFRS 9 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. However, the Company has met the relevant criteria and has applied the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 for annual periods before 1 January 2023. For transition to IFRS 9, the Company applied a retrospective approach to be in line with transition option adopted under IFRS 17 while applying the relevant practical expedients under IFRS 9.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

ii) IFRS 9 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Financial assets – Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets at amortized cost

Debt Instruments:

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (“SPPI”).

Financial assets at FVOCI

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income.

For an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrecoverably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an instrument-by- instrument basis on initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

All other financial assets are classified measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Business Model Assessment:

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Company holds financial assets to generate returns and provide a capital base to provide for settlement of claims as they arise. The Company considers the timing, amount and volatility of cash flow requirements to support insurance liability portfolios in determining the business model for the assets as well as the potential to maximize return for shareholders and future business development.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

ii) IFRS 9 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Business Model Assessment: (continued)

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios that is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and the way those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).
- The expected frequency, value and timing of asset sales are also important aspects of the Company's 'assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Company's' original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI Test:
Principal for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a debt arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:
The Company applies the new category under IFRS 9 for debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test

These instruments largely comprise debt instruments that had previously been classified as available-for-sale under IAS 39. Debt instruments in this category are those that are intended to be held to collect contractual cash flows and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in market conditions.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

ii) IFRS 9 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

The SPPI Test: (continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:
Financial assets in this category are those that are managed in a fair value business model, or that have been designated by management upon initial recognition, or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or both to collect contractual cash flows and sell.

Impairment of financial assets:

Overview of Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) principles

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss); unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months’ expected credit loss. Lifetime expected credit losses represent ECL that would result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset whereas 12 months expected credit losses are those life expected credit losses expected to occur within 12 months of balance sheet date. Both lifetime ECLs and 12-months ECLs will be calculated on an individual basis depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.
The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments;
- Deposits and bank balances; and
- Other receivables balances.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity instruments.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-months ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Company considers debt securities to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The measurement of ECL for other receivables is carried out using the simplified ECL impairment model and is determined by using a matrix which uses historical credit loss experience of the Company.

Staging of financial assets

The Company categorizes its investments portfolio classified as amortized cost and FVOCI into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as described below:

Stage 1 - Performing financial assets for which there has been no significant deterioration in credit quality since initial recognition;

Stage 2 - Underperforming financial assets for which there has been a significant deterioration in credit quality since initial recognition, but which are not credit-impaired; and

Stage 3 - Non-performing financial assets for which there has been a significant deterioration in credit quality since initial recognition and which have become credit-impaired.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

ii) IFRS 9 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Impairment of financial assets: (continued)

Credit impaired financial asset

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event (more than 90 days);
- it is becoming probable that the borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

In assessing whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Company considers the following factors:

- The markets' assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's' ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Definition of default

In assessing whether an issuer is in default, the Company considers indicators that are:

- qualitative- e.g., breaches of covenant;
- quantitative- e.g., overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Company; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

ECL methodology and measurement

ECL is computed based on the parameters namely Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) values. ECL is discounted by an appropriate rate to get the Present Value of ECL.

For the investment portfolio, a generalized approach is used, where assets are classified under 3 different stages based on the SICR criteria: Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3 where 12-months ECL is computed for Stage 1 and lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Stage 3. For other receivable portfolio, a simplified approach is used, for which staging is not required, based on a lifetime ECL computation.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. It is 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 entity 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.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Material accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

ii) IFRS 9 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Impairment of financial assets: (continued)

Probability of Default (‘PD’)
The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.

Loss Given Default (‘LGD’)
Loss given default inputs are determined by class of financial instrument based on historical experience of loss and recovery rates for similar financial instruments and other relevant industry data.

Exposure at Default (‘EAD’)
The exposure at default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date.

Forward looking estimate
While estimating the ECL, the Company reviews macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in. On a periodic basis, the Company analyzes the relationship between key economic trends with the estimate of PD. The Company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Based on reports from economic experts and consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Company formulates a ‘base case’ view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the Kingdom and selected private-sector and academic forecasters. The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Company for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Periodically, the Company carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position
Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognized in the fair value reserve.

Financial liabilities

Classification and derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees if any, as measured at Amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium and costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate (“EIR”). A liability is classified at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in statement of income. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

4. GOING CONCERN

As of 31 March 2024, the Company's accumulated losses increased to 19.49% of share capital from 18.18% as at 31 December 2023, falling below the 20% threshold as per Article 4, Part 2 of the CMA guidelines for listed companies. The Management's continuous going concern assessment confirms confidence in the Company's ability to continue for the foreseeable future. This is further supported by the fact that the Company is currently in the process of issuing right shares amounting to SAR 150 million in order to raise the share capital to SAR 380 million, as outlined in notes 1 and 18.

Accordingly, the interim condensed financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2024, have been prepared on a going concern basis, indicating the Company's expectation of continued operation without the need for adjustments related to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Management and Board are committed to ongoing efforts to enhance financial stability and shareholder value.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:

	31 March 2024 (unaudited)		
	Insurance operations	**Shareholders' operations**	**Total**
		SAR'000	
Bank balances	**8,818**	**3,227**	**12,045**
Deposits maturing within 3 months from the acquisition date	**-**	**59,707**	**59,707**
Less: Impairment allowance	**-**	**(3)**	**(3)**
	8,818	**62,931**	**71,749**

	31 December 2023 (Audited)		
	Insurance operations	Shareholders' operations	Total
		SAR'000	
Bank balances	8,523	2,223	10,746
Deposits maturing within 3 months from the acquisition date	-	12,588	12,588
	8,523	14,811	23,334

The movement of impairment allowance for cash and cash equivalent are as follows:

	Shareholders' operations	
	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
	SAR'000	
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	**-**	21
Impairment / (reversal) allowance during the period / year	**3**	(21)
Balance at the end of the period / year	**3**	-

The deposits are held with commercial banks and finical institution in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and GCC. These deposits are denominated in Saudi Arabian Riyals and have an original maturity of not exceeding three months.

6. SHORT TERM MURABAHA DEPOSITS

	Shareholders' operations	
	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
	SAR'000	
Short term murahaba deposit	**179,814**	248,345
Less: Impairment allowance	**(84)**	(81)
	179,730	248,264

The movement of impairment allowance for short term Murabaha deposit are as follows:

	Shareholders' operations	
	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	**81**	**807**
Impairment / (reversal) of allowance during the period / year	**3**	**(726)**
Balance at the end of the period / year	**84**	**81**

Murabaha deposits having original maturity of more than three months but less than a year, which are held in Saudi Arabian Riyals in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and are presented in the statement of financial position). As at 31 March, 2024, the deposit carrying commission rate at 6.07% to 6.35% (31 December 2023: 5.8% to 6.35%). The balance of short term Murabaha deposits are adjusted with ECL required to be booked under IFRS 9.

7. INVESTMENTS

Investments are classified as follows:

	Shareholders' operations	
	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
	SAR'000	
Held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - Saudi Fransi GCC IPO Fund	**1,712**	1,554

Movement in the FVTPL investments balance is as follows:

	Shareholders' operations	
	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
	SAR'000	
Opening balance	**1,554**	1,133
Unrealized gain on investments	**158**	421
	1,712	1,554

8. STATUTORY DEPOSIT

	Shareholders' operations	
	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
	SAR'000	
Statutory deposit	**34,500**	34,500

As required by the Saudi Arabian Insurance Regulations, the Company deposited an amount equivalent to 15% of its paid-up share capital, in a bank designated by Insurance Authority ("IA"). This statutory deposit cannot be withdrawn without the consent of IA, and commission accruing on this deposit is payable to IA.

9. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

		Shareholders' operations	
		31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
		SAR'000	
Corporate	**a**	**37,905**	39,658
SMEs and others	**b**	**70,428**	85,130
		108,333	124,788

a. Corporate

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2024 (Unaudited)				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC)		Liability for Incurred Claim (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	**Loss Component (LC)**	**Estimate of present value of cash flows**	**Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**	**Total**
	SAR'000				
Insurance contract issued					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	**(17,811)**	**10,822**	**45,878**	**769**	**39,658**
Insurance revenue	**29,431**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,431**
Incurred claims and other direct attributable expense	**-**	**-**	**34,300**	**1,256**	**35,556**
Changes that relate to past services – changes in the fulfilment cash flows (FCF) relating to the LIC	**-**	**-**	**2,482**	**(566)**	**1,916**
Loss on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	**-**	**(111)**	**-**	**-**	**(111)**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	**2,740**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,740**
Total insurance service expenses	**2,740**	**(111)**	**36,782**	**690**	**40,101**
Insurance service result	**26,691**	**111**	**(36,782)**	**(690)**	**(10,670)**
Cash flows					
Premium received	**29,729**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,729**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	**-**	**-**	**(39,047)**	**-**	**(39,047)**
Insurance acquisitions cash flows	**(3,105)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,105)**
Total cash flows	**26,624**	**-**	**(39,047)**	**-**	**(12,423)**
Net Balance as at 31 March 2024	**(17,878)**	**10,711**	**43,613**	**1,459**	**37,905**

9. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES – (continued)

a. Corporate

	For the year ended 31 December 2023 (Audited)				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC)		Liability for Incurred Claim (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss Component (LC)	Estimate of present value of cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	SAR'000				
Insurance contract issued					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	5,644	8,952	34,904	1,106	50,606
Insurance revenues	125,796	-	-	-	125,796
Incurred claims and other direct attributable expense	-	-	126,009	763	126,772
Changes that relate to past services – changes in the fulfilment cash flows (FCF) relating to the LIC	-	-	(2,206)	(1,100)	(3,306)
Loss on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	1,870	-	-	1,870
Insurance acquisition cash flows	11,437	-	-	-	11,437
Total insurance service expenses	11,437	1,870	123,803	(337)	136,773
Insurance service result	114,359	(1,870)	(123,803)	337	(10,977)
Total amount recognized in comprehensive income					
Premium received	106,072	-	-	-	106,072
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(112,829)	-	(112,829)
Insurance acquisitions cash flows	(15,168)	-	-	-	(15,168)
Total Cash flows	90,904	-	(112,829)	-	(21,925)
Net Balance as at 31 December 2023	(17,811)	10,822	45,878	769	39,658

9. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES – (continued)

b. SME and others

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2024 (Unaudited)				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC)		Liability for Incurred Claim (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss Component (LC)	Estimate of present value of cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
			SAR'000		
Insurance contract issued					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	**36,392**	**4,192**	**43,828**	**718**	**85,130**
Insurance revenues	**30,265**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,265**
Incurred claims and other direct attributable expense	**-**	**-**	**26,463**	**927**	**27,390**
Changes that relate to past services – changes in the fulfilment cash flows (FCF) relating to the LIC	**-**	**-**	**(4,629)**	**(468)**	**(5,097)**
Loss on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	**-**	**28**	**-**	**-**	**28**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	**2,439**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,439**
Total insurance service expenses	**2,439**	**28**	**21,834**	**459**	**24,760**
Insurance service result	**27,826**	**(28)**	**(21,834)**	**(459)**	**5,505**
Premium received	**23,535**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,535**
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	**-**	**-**	**(30,772)**	**-**	**(30,772)**
Insurance acquisitions cash flows	**(1,960)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,960)**
Total Cash flows	**21,575**	**-**	**(30,772)**	**-**	**(9,197)**
Net Balance as at 31 March 2024	**30,141**	**4,220**	**34,890**	**1,177**	**70,428**

9. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES – (continued)

b. SME and others

	For the year ended 31 December 2023 (Audited)				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC)		Liability for Incurred Claim (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss Component (LC)	Estimate of present value of cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	SAR'000				
Insurance contract issued					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	42,948	12,662	52,564	1,742	109,916
Insurance revenues	125,084	-	-	-	125,084
Incurred claims and other direct attributable expense	-	-	114,254	718	114,972
Changes that relate to past services – changes in the fulfilment cash flows (FCF) relating to the LIC	-	-	(11,659)	(1,742)	(13,401)
Loss on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(8,470)	-	-	(8,470)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	6,321	-	-	-	6,321
Total insurance service expenses	6,321	(8,470)	102,595	(1,024)	99,422
Insurance service result	118,763	8,470	(102,595)	1,024	25,662
Total amount recognized in comprehensive income					
Premium received	125,299	-	-	-	125,299
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(111,331)	-	(111,331)
Insurance acquisitions cash flows	(13,092)	-	-	-	(13,092)
Total Cash flows	112,207	-	(111,331)	-	876
Net Balance as at 31 December 2023	36,392	4,192	43,828	718	85,130

10. PROVISION FOR ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

The differences between the financial and the Zakat able results are mainly due to certain adjustments in accordance with the relevant fiscal regulations.

Movements in provision during the period / year

	Zakat Payable	**Income tax payable**	**Total 31 March 2024 (Unaudited)**	Total 31 December 2023 (Audited)
		SAR'000		
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	**14,918**	**-**	**14,918**	14,696
Provided during the period / year	**250**	**-**	**250**	462
Total provision charged to statement of income	**250**	**-**	**250**	462
Paid during the period / year	**-**	**-**	**-**	(240)
Balance at the end of the period / year	**15,168**	**-**	**15,168**	14,918

Status of zakat assessments

The Company has filed its Zakat and tax returns until the year ended 31 December 2023 and zakat assessments until 2014 have been finalized and settled.

The Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") has raised assessments for the years 2015 through 2018 with additional zakat of SR 9.49 million. The Company has submitted an appeal to the Tax Violations and Dispute Resolutions Committee ("TVDRC") against the ZATCA's assessment and issued the decision reducing the zakat liability by SR 86 thousand. The Company and ZATCA escalated the case with the Tax Violations and Dispute Appellate Committee ("TVDAC"). During November 2023, the TVDAC issued their decision upholding the TVDRC's decision. The ZATCA has issued revised assessments based on the TVDAC decision with additional zakat liability of SR 9,105,724. The Company is in the process of requesting the ZATCA to settle the outstanding zakat liability through installment plan.

The Zakat and tax returns for the years 2019 through 2022 are currently under review by the ZATCA.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

	Shareholders' operations	
	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 December 2023 (Audited)
	SAR'000	
Share capital	**230,000**	230,000

As at 31 March 2024, the authorized, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the Company was SAR 230 million, divided into 23 million shares of SAR 10 each (31 December 2023: SAR 230 million, divided into 23 million shares of SAR 10 each.

11. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

On 27 Jumada Al-Awwal 1445H corresponding to 11 December 2023, the Board of Directors recommended to increase the Company's share capital, through right issue with a total value of SAR 150 million. Through offering right shares to reach to SAR 380 million. Accordingly, the Company has received the approval of Insurance Authority on 09 Ramadan 1445H corresponding to 19 March 2024. Subsequently, the Company has submitted the application file to increase the capital via rights issue offering SAR 150 million to the CMA on 08 Shawwal 1445H corresponding to 17 April 2024 (notes 1 and 18).

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Objectives are set by the Company to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximize shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern and comply with the regulator's capital requirements of the markets in which the Company operates while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders comprising paid up share capital, reserves and accumulated losses. The Company maintains its capital as per guidelines laid out by Insurance Authority in Article 66 table 3 and 4 of the Implementing Regulations detailing the solvency margin required to be maintained.

The Company shall maintain solvency margin equivalent to the highest of the following three methods as per Insurance Authority Implementing Regulations:

- Minimum Capital Requirement of SAR 100 million.
- Premium Solvency Margin.
- Claims Solvency Margin.

The Company is in compliance with all the externally imposed Capital requirements with sound solvency margin. The Capital structure of the Company as at 31 March 2024 consists of paid-up share Capital of SAR 230 million (31 December 2023: SAR 230 million) and accumulated losses of SAR 44.82 million (31 December 2023: SAR 41.82 million) in the interim condensed statement of financial position. In the opinion of the Board of Directors the Company has fully complied with the externally imposed capital requirements during the reported financial year.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has no contingencies or letter of guarantee as at 31 March 2024 (31 December 2023: Nil). There were no capital commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2024 (31 December 2023: Nil).

The Company operates in the insurance industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings will have a material effect on its results and financial position. The Company did not have any significant outstanding legal proceedings as at the reporting date.

14. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company only issues insurance contracts for providing health care services ('medical insurance') and all the insurance operations of the Company are carried out in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The insurance operations are being monitored by management under one segment; hence no separate information is required.

As at 31 March 2024 (unaudited)

Operating segments	**Corporate**	**SME & Others**	**Total**
ASSETS		**SAR'000**	
Unallocated assets	**-**	**-**	**321,189**
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**321,189**
LIABILITIES			
Liability of Incurred Claims	**45,072**	**36,067**	**81,139**
Liability of Remaining Coverage	**(7,167)**	**34,361**	**27,194**
Insurance contract liabilities	**37,905**	**70,428**	**108,333**
Unallocated liabilities			**25,103**
Total liabilities			**133,436**

As at 31 December 2023 (Audited)

Operating segments	Corporate	SME & Others	Total
ASSETS		SAR'000	
Unallocated assets	-	-	339,800
Total assets	-	-	339,800
LIABILITIES			
Liability of Incurred Claims	46,647	44,546	91,193
Liability of Remaining Coverage	(6,989)	40,584	33,595
Insurance contract liabilities	39,658	85,130	124,788
Unallocated liabilities			24,255
Total liabilities			149,043

14. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

	Three-month period ended 30 March 2024 (unaudited)		
	Corporate	**SME & Other**	**Total**
		SAR'000	
Insurance revenue	**29,431**	**30,265**	**59,696**
Insurance service expenses	**(40,101)**	**(24,760)**	**(64,861)**
Insurance service result	**(10,670)**	**5,505**	**(5,165)**
Investment income from financial asset at amortized cost			**3,777**
Net gains on FVTPL investments			**158**
Net credit risk impairment on financial assets			**(7)**
Net investment income			**3,928**
Net insurance and investment result			**(1,237)**
Other income			**1,283**
Other operating expenses			**(2,800)**
Net loss or the period before Zakat and Tax attributable to shareholders			**(2,754)**
Provision for Zakat and Income Tax			**(250)**
Net loss for the period after Zakat and Tax, attributable to the shareholders			**(3,004)**

	three-month period ended 31 March 2023 (unaudited)		
	Corporate	SME & Other	Total
		SAR'000	
Insurance revenue	23,225	31,612	54,837
Insurance service expenses	(22,785)	(29,024)	(51,809)
Insurance service result	440	2,588	3,028
Investment income from financial asset at amortized cost			3,275
Net gains on FVTPL investments			113
Net credit risk reversal on financial assets			357
Net investment income			3,745
Net insurance and investment result			6,773
Other income			1,610
Other operating expenses			(3,183)
Net Income for the period before Zakat and Tax attributable to shareholders			5,200
Provision for Zakat and Income Tax			(750)
Net income for the period after Zakat and Tax, attributable to the shareholders			4,450

14. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

The details of gross written premium are as follows:

	Three-month period ended 31 March	
	2024 (unaudited)	2023 (unaudited)
	SAR '000	
Individual	**-**	-
Micro enterprises	**1,287**	1,477
Small enterprises	**16,628**	23,783
Medium enterprises	**16,133**	21,070
Large enterprises	**27,402**	25,290
	61,450	71,620

15. (LOSS) / EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per share for the period has been calculated by dividing the net (loss) / income for the period by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding shares for the period.

a. The basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	For the three-month period ended 31 March	
	2024 (Unaudited)	2023 (Unaudited)
Net (loss) / income for the period – (SAR'000)	**(3,004)**	4,450
Weighted average number of ordinary shares – (shares'000)	**23,000**	23,000
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share (SAR / Share)	**(0.13)**	0.19

16. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction takes place either:

- in the accessible principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantages accessible market for the asset or liability

The fair values of on-balance sheet financial instruments are not significantly different from their carrying amounts included in the financial information.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for the same or identical instrument that an entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

Level 3: valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

16. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Carrying amounts and fair value

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation to fair value.

Shareholders' Operations		**Fair value**			
	Carrying value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
			SAR'000		
31 March 2024 (unaudited)					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
- Investments held at FVTPL	**1,712**	**1,712**	**-**	**-**	**1,712**
	1,712	**1,712**	**-**	**-**	**1,712**
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
- Short term murabaha deposits	**179,730**	**-**	**-**	**179,730**	**179,730**
	179,730	**-**	**-**	**179,730**	**179,730**

Shareholders' Operations		Fair value			
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
			SAR'000		
31 December 2023 (Audited)					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
- Investments held as FVTPL	1,554	1,554	-	-	1,554
	1,554	1,554	-	-	1,554
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
- Short term murabaha deposits	248,264	-	-	248,264	248,264
	248,264	-	-	248,264	248,264

All of the investments and Murabaha deposits are held within Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and GCC.

17. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and companies of which they are principal owners and any other entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by them. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management and Board of Directors.

During the reporting period, the International Medical Center was the only related party, and no transactions were conducted with them.

Key management personnel are persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly and comprise top management executives including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

The following table shows the annual salaries, remuneration and allowances obtained by the Board members and top executives for the period ended:

	Three - month period ended	
	31 March 2024 (Unaudited)	31 March 2023 (Unaudited)
Top management executives	**SAR'000**	
Salaries and other allowances	**1,328**	1,328
End of service indemnities	**49**	49
	1,377	1,377
Board and committees		
Board and committees' remuneration and fees	**271**	426

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to the period, on 09 Shawwal 1445H (corresponding to 18 April 2024), the Company has announced the application file submission to increase the capital through rights issue offering SR 150 million to CMA on 08 Shawwal 1445H (corresponding to 17 April 2024) (note 1).

Except the above, there were no subsequent events after the statement of financial position date which require adjustments to /or disclosure in the interim condensed financial statements.

19. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain prior period figures have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

20. APPROVAL OF THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The interim condensed financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors, on 29 Shawwal 1445H (corresponding to 8 May 2024).