FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT JOINT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8 FEBRUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8 FEBRUARY 2012 TO 31 DECEMBER 2013

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INDEPENDENT JOINT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

Scope of audit

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of Saudi Enaya Cooperative Insurance Company - A Saudi Joint Stock Company (the "Company") as at 31 December 2013, and the related statements of insurance operations and accumulated surplus, shareholders' operations, shareholders' comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, insurance operations' cash flows and shareholders' cash flows for the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013 and the related notes from 1 to 22 which form an integral part of these financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management and have been prepared by them in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the provisions of Article 123 of the Regulations for Companies and the Company's by-laws and submitted to us together with all the information and explanations which we required. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Unqualified opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements taken as a whole:

- i) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2013 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- ii) comply with the requirements of the Regulations for Companies and the Company's by-laws with respect to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Emphasis of matters

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2(b) to the financial statements. As stated therein, the first fiscal year will commence on the issuance date of the Ministerial Resolution declaring the incorporation of the Company, which was dated 16 Rabi Al-Awwal 1433 H (corresponding to 8 February 2012) and will end on 31 December the following year, being 31 December 2013. Accordingly, these financial statements cover the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013.

We further draw attention to the fact that these financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and not in accordance with the accounting standards generally accepted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

for Ernst & Young

Ahmed I Deda

Certified Public Accountant

Licence No.

for KPMG Al Fozan & Al Sadhan

Ebrahim Oboud Baeshen
Certified Public Accountant

Licence No. 382

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Rabi Al Thani 19, 1435H Corresponding to February 19, 2014



SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2013

	Notes	SR'000
INSURANCE OPERATIONS' ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,249
Premiums receivable, net	4	21,759
Reinsurance receivable		4,936
Reinsurers' share of unearned premium	5	12,256
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	5	3,680
Deferred policy acquisition costs	5	2,018
Prepayments and other assets	6	3,440
Intangible assets	7	14,143
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	8	8,718
Total insurance operations' assets		72,199
SHAREHOLDERS' ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	3	38,390
Murabaha deposits	3(b)	135,000
Investments	9	88,342
Prepayments and other assets	6	1,986
Amounts due from a related party	17	83
Amounts due from insurance operations		3.828
Statutory deposit	13	40,000
Total shareholders' assets		307,629
TOTAL ASSETS		379,828

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As at 31 December 2013

	Notes	SR'000
INSURANCE OPERATIONS' LIABILITIES		
Insurance operations' liabilities		
Unearned premiums	5	27,889
Provision for premium deficiency		3,517
Outstanding claims	5	7,360
Reinsurance balance payable		15,344
Amounts due to shareholders' operations		3,828
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	10	14,261
Total insurance operations' liabilities		72,199
SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Shareholders' liabilities		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	10	886
Accrued Zakat	11	6,032
Amounts due to related parties	17	1,136
Total shareholders' liabilities		8,054
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	12	400,000
Accumulated losses	•-	(100,425)
***************************************		650
Total shareholders' equity		299,575
Total shareholders' liabilities and equity		307,629
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		379,828

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF INSURANCE OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013

Delibert	Notes	SR'000
REVENUE Gross written premiums		49,709
Less: Reinsurance ceded		(21,809)
Net written premiums		27,900
Movement in net unearned premiums		(15,633)
Net premiums earned	5(a)	12,267
CLAIMS		
Gross claims paid Less: claims recovered		13,877
Less: claims recovered		(6,939)
Net claims paid		6,938
Movement in net outstanding claims		3,680
Net claims incurred	5(b)	10,618
Provision for premium deficiency		3,517
Net underwriting expenses		14,135
Net underwriting result		(1,868)
Other income		9
EXPENSES		
Selling and marketing		(2,456)
General and administration	15	(49,721)
DEFICIT FROM INSURANCE OPERATIONS		(54,036)
Shareholders' share of deficit from insurance operations	2(b)	54,036
Policyholders' share of deficit from insurance operations		•

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Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financia Officer

STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' OPERATIONS
For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013

	Notes	SR'000
LOSS Shareholders' share of deficit from insurance operations	2(b)	(54,036)
EXPENSES		
General and administration	15	(25,396)
Pre-incorporation expenses	16	(9,170)
		(88,602)
Investment income		5,074
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(83,528)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands)		40,000
Loss per share (in Saudi Arabian Riyals)	21	(2.09)

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Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY

(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013

	Note	SR'000
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(83,528)
Zakat for the period	11	(9,862)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(93,390)

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial C

(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013

	Share capital SR'000	Accumulated losses SR'000	Total SR'000
Issue of share capital (note 12)	400,000	-	400,000
Transaction costs (note 12)		(7,035)	(7,035)
Net loss for the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013	-	(83,528)	(83,528)
Other comprehensive expenses			
Zakat for the period (note 11)	-	(9,862)	(9,862)
Total comprehensive expense for the period	-	(93,390)	93,390
Balance at 31 December 2013	400,000	(100,425)	299,575

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY

(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF INSURANCE OPERATIONS' CASH FLOWS
For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013

OPERATING ACTIVITIES Policyholders' share of deficit for the period Adjustments for: Depreciation Amortization of intangible assets Reinsurers' share of unearned premium Deferred policy acquisition costs Unearned premiums Provision for premium deficiency reserve Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations Accrued expenses and other liabilities	8 7	•
Policyholders' share of deficit for the period Adjustments for: Depreciation Amortization of intangible assets Reinsurers' share of unearned premium Deferred policy acquisition costs Unearned premiums Provision for premium deficiency reserve Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	-	•
Depreciation Amortization of intangible assets Reinsurers' share of unearned premium Deferred policy acquisition costs Unearned premiums Provision for premium deficiency reserve Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	-	
Amortization of intangible assets Reinsurers' share of unearned premium Deferred policy acquisition costs Unearned premiums Provision for premium deficiency reserve Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	-	
Reinsurers' share of unearned premium Deferred policy acquisition costs Unearned premiums Provision for premium deficiency reserve Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	7	3,668
Deferred policy acquisition costs Unearned premiums Provision for premium deficiency reserve Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	1	3,360
Unearned premiums Provision for premium deficiency reserve Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations		(12,256)
Provision for premium deficiency reserve Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	5	(2,018)
Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	5	27,889
Changes in assets and liabilities: Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations		3,517
Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	4	4,966
Premiums receivable Reinsurance receivable Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations		29,126
Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations		(26,725)
Prepayments and other assets Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations		(4,936)
Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	5	(3,680)
Outstanding claims Reinsurance balance payable Amounts due to shareholders' operations	•	(3,166)
Amounts due to shareholders' operations	5	7,360
Amounts due to shareholders' operations Accrued expenses and other liabilities		15,344
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(5,333)
		9,637
Net cash from operating activities		17,627
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of furniture, fittings and office equipment	8	(414)
ntangible assets acquired	7	(15,965)
Net cash used in investing activities		(16,379)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,248
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS TRANSFERRED FROM		
SHAREHOLDERS' OPERATIONS	2(b)	1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	3	1,249
Von-cash transactions:		
nsurance related assets and liabilities transferred from shareholders'		
operations excluding cash and cash equivalents	2(b)	9,160
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Chief	xecutive Off	icer
Chief Financial Officer		
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SAUDI ENAYA COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY

(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' CASH FLOWS
For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013

OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	SR'000
Net loss for the period before Zakat Adjustments for:		(83,528)
Unrealized loss on investments	9	1,357
Amortisation of discount	9	(240)
Gain on sale of investments	9	(2,768)
Depreciation	8	2,360
Amortization		63
Employees' end of service benefits		529
Changes in assets and liabilities:		(82,227)
Prepayments and other assets		(2.260)
Amounts due from a related party		(2,260)
Amounts due from insurance operations		(83) 5,333
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		4,981
Amounts due to related parties		1,136
·		
Cash used in operating activities		(73,120)
Zakat paid	11	(3,830)
Net cash used in operating activities		(76,950)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	•	
Purchase of furniture, fittings and equipment	8	(14,332)
Intangible assets acquired	7	(1,601)
Murabaha deposits	3(b)	(135,000)
Purchase of investments	9	(104,459)
Proceeds from sale of investments	9	17,768
Statutory deposit	13	(40,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	,	(277,624)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	'	
Issue of share capital	12	400,000
Transaction costs	12	(7,035)
Not each from financing auticulation	•-	·
Net cash from financing activities		392,965
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		38,391
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS TRANSFERRED TO INSURANCE OPERATIONS	7/13	745
	2(b)	(1)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	2	30 300
	3	38,390
Non-cash transactions:		
Insurance related assets and liabilities transferred to insurance		
operations excluding cash and cash equivalents	2(b)	9,160
•	., (1:	
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Chairman	Chief Executive Off	icer

Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
At 31 December 2013

1. ORGANISATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Saudi Enaya Cooperative Insurance Company (the "Company") is a Saudi Joint Stock Company incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as per the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Resolution number 98/Q dated 16 Rabi Awwal 1433 H (corresponding to 8 February 2012). The Commercial Registration number of the Company is 4030223528 dated 27 Rabi Awwal 1433H (corresponding to 19 February 2012). The registered office address of the Company is:

Ahmed Ghalib Al-Esayi Building P.O. Box 3528 Jeddah 21481, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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

The objective of the Company is to engage in cooperative insurance operations and related activities, including reinsurance, agencies, representation, correspondence and brokerage, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in accordance with its Articles of Association, and applicable regulations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Company is licensed to underwrite medical insurance only. The Company commenced its commercial operations on 7 January 2013.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

b. BASIS OF PREPARATION

As per the Company's by-laws and Articles of Association, the Company's first fiscal period commenced on the issuance date of the Ministerial Resolution declaring the formation of the Company, which was dated 16 Rabi Awwal 1433 H (corresponding to 8 February 2012), and ended on 31 December the following Gregorian year (being 31 December 2013). As these financial statements cover the first financial period of the Company from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013, no comparative information is presented.

The Company had however prepared financial statements covering the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2012 to comply with the requirements of the Capital Market Authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
At 31 December 2013

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the measurement of FVIS investments at fair value. The Company presents its statements of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. All financial assets and liabilities except for statutory deposit, are expected to be recovered and settled respectively within twelve months after the reporting date.

As required by the Saudi Arabian Insurance Regulations, the Company maintains separate books of account for Insurance Operations and Shareholders' Operations. The physical custody of all assets related to the Insurance Operations and Shareholders' Operations are held by the Company. Revenues and expenses clearly attributable to either activity are recorded in the respective books of account. The basis of allocation of expenses from joint operations is determined by the management and the Board of Directors.

Consequent to commencement of commercial operations, the shareholders' operations transferred the following insurance assets and liabilities to the insurance operations as at 1 January 2013:

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	SK '000
Cash and cash equivalents	1
Prepayments and other assets	274
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	11,972
Intangible assets	1,538
Accrued expenses	(4,095)
End of service benefits provision	(529)
	9,161

In accordance with the by-laws of the Company, the surplus arising from the Insurance Operations is distributed as follows:

Shareholders	90%
Policyholders	10%
	100%

In case of deficit arising from the Insurance Operations, the entire deficit is allocated and transferred to Shareholders' Operations.

c. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SR), which is the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in SR has been rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) At 31 December 2013

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company for preparing these financial statements are set out below:

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, Murabaha deposits, premiums receivable, reinsurance receivable, other receivables, investments, amount due from a related party and amount due from insurance operations. Financial liabilities consist of outstanding claims, reinsurance balance payable, amount due to shareholders' operations, amounts due to related parties and certain other liabilities.

Date of recognition

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through statement of income, any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue. The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances and Murabaha deposits that have original maturity period not exceeding three months.

Murabaha deposits

Murabaha deposits, with original maturity of more than three months, are initially recognized in the statement of financial position at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method, less any impairment in value.

Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value consideration given including acquisition charges associated with the investment. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair values plus, in the case of all financial assets not carried at fair value through income statement, transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition.

Fair values of investments are based on quoted prices for marketable securities, or estimated fair values. The fair value of commission bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using commission for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FVIS investments

Investments are classified as Fair Value through Statement of Income (FVIS), if the fair value of the investment can be reliably measured and the classification as FVIS is as per the documented strategy of the Company. Investments classified as FVIS are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. Subsequently, such investments are re-measured at fair value, with all changes in fair value being recorded in the statement of shareholders' operations.

Held to maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates are classified as held to maturity investments, when the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.

Held to maturity investments are recorded at cost, adjusted by the amount of amortization of premium or accretion of discount using the effective commission rate method.

Any permanent decline in value of investments is adjusted for and reported in the statement of shareholders' operations as impairment.

Premiums receivable

Premiums receivable are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determined payments.

Premiums receivable are stated at gross written premiums receivable from insu ance contracts, less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An allowance for impairment is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

Deferred policy acquisition costs

Commission paid to internal sales staff and intermediaries and incremental direct costs incurred in relation to the acquisition and renewal of insurance contracts are capitalised as an intangible asset. The deferred policy acquisition costs are subsequently amortised over the terms of the insurance contracts to which they relate as premiums are earned.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets which have no physical existence but are independently identifiable and capable of supply of future economic benefits and the Company has earned the right due to events which have occurred in the past. They are acquired for cash and measured at the purchase price and all other directly attributable costs. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any.

Amortization is recognized in the statement of insurance operations on a straight line basis over the estimated period of economic benefits associated with intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use. Similarly, impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the statement of insurance operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- d. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

The estimated period of benefits associated with intangible assets are as follows:

	Years
Software	4
Licenses	4

Furniture, fittings and equipment

Furniture, fittings and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of the assets for the calculation of depreciation are as follows:

Years

Leasehold improvements	3
Computer equipment	4
Motor vehicles	5
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	4-10

Residual values, useful lives and the method of the depreciation are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at the end of each financial period. Impairment reviews take place when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The depreciation charge for the period is recognised in the statement of insurance operations on an actual basis. Similarly, impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the statement of insurance operations.

Expenditure for repair and maintenance is charged to the statement of insurance operations. Improvements that increase the value or materially extend the life of the related assets are capitalised.

Liability adequacy test

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether its recognised insurance liabilities are adequate using current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of its insurance liabilities is inadequate in the light of estimated future cash flows, the entire deficiency is immediately recognised in the statement of insurance operations and accumulated surplus and an unexpired risk provision (disclosed as premium deficiency reserve) is created.

The Company does not discount its liability for unpaid claims as substantially all claims are expected to be paid within one year of the statement of financial position date.

Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- d. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Company provides end of service benefits to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employee's length of service and the completion of a minimum service period. Provision is made for amounts payable under the Saudi Arabian labour law applicable to employees' accumulated periods of service at the statement of financial position date.

Statutory reserve

As required by Saudi Arabian Insurance Regulations, twenty percent of the shareholders' income shall be set aside as a statutory reserve until this reserve amounts to one hundred percent of the paid up share capital. As the Company has an accumulated loss at the reporting date, no transfer has been made.

Zakat and income tax

Zakat and income tax are provided for in accordance with the Saudi Arabian fiscal regulations. Zakat is debited to the Saudi founding shareholders and general public equity accounts while income tax is debited to the non-Saudi founding shareholders' equity account. Additional amounts, if any, that may become due on finalisation of an assessment are recorded in the year in which the assessment is finalised.

As all Zakat and income tax charges will be recovered from the shareholders, no adjustments are made in the financial statements to account for the effects of deferred income taxes.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of insurance operations and accumulated surplus or the statement of shareholders' operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- d. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing a significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in repayments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. Impairment is determined as follows:

- (a) for assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between carrying value and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset; and
- (b) for assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the original effective commission rate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's, or cash-generating unit's (CGU), fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of three to five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of shareholders' operations in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued and where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- d. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An assessment is made at each reporting date whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of shareholders' operations unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Derecognition

Financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a 'pass-through' arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- d. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

Premiums earned

The Company only issues insurance contracts for providing health care services ('medical insurance') in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Premiums are taken to income over the terms of the policies to which they relate on a pro-rata basis. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written relating to the unexpired period of coverage. The change in the provision for unearned premiums is taken to the statement of insurance operations and accumulated surplus in order that revenue is recognised over the period of risk.

Investment income

Investment income or loss comprises of unrealised and realised gains and losses on investments. Commission income on Murabaha deposits is recognised using the effective yield method.

Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premiums ceded are recognised as an expense when payable.

Reinsurance premiums are charged to income over the terms of the policies to which they relate on a pro-rata basis.

Claims

Claims, comprising amounts payable to contract holders and third parties, net of volume rebates and other recoveries, are charged to the statement of insurance operations and accumulated surplus as incurred. Claims comprise the estimated amounts payable, in respect of claims reported to the Company and those incurred but not reported ("IBNR") at the statement of financial position date.

The Company scientifically estimates its claims based on previous experience. In addition a provision based on management's judgment and the Company's prior experience is maintained for the cost of settling claims incurred but not reported at the statement of financial position date. Any difference between the provisions at the statement of financial position date and settlements and provisions for the following year is included in the underwriting account for that year. The outstanding claims are shown on a gross basis and the related share of reinsurers is shown separately.

Reinsurance contracts held

In common with other insurance companies, in order to minimise financial exposure arising from large claims, the Company, in the normal course of business, enters into contracts with other parties for reinsurance purposes. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of business, allow management to control exposure to potential losses arising from large risks, and provide additional capacity for growth. All of the reinsurance is effected under treaty contracts.

Claims receivable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability and in accordance with the reinsurance contract. These amounts are shown as "Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims" in the statement of financial position until the claim is agreed and paid by the Company. Once the claim is paid the amount due from the reinsurers in connection with the paid claim is transferred to amounts due from / to reinsurers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- d. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that a reinsurance asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of a reinsurance asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses are those which relate to sales promotion, advertisement, salesmen and commission. All other expenses are classified as general and administration expenses.

Segmental reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company portfolio that is engaged in providing products or services (a business segment), which is subject to risk and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

Operating leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of insurance operations and accumulated surplus on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Pre-incorporation expenses

Pre-incorporation expenses that are not of economic benefit beyond the current period are charged to the statement of shareholders' operations.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs to raise capital are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of share capital and are accounted for as a deduction from equity.

Foreign currencies

The accounting records of the Company are maintained in Saudi Arabian Riyals. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Saudi Arabian Riyals at the approximate rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to the statement of shareholders' operations.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the 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 assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the statement of shareholders' operations unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- e. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Provision for outstanding claims

Judgement by management is required in the estimation of amounts due to policyholders and third parties arising from claims made under insurance contracts. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgement and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated liabilities. The Company estimates its claims based on its experience of its insurance portfolio. Claims requiring court or arbitration decisions, if any, are estimated individually. Management reviews its provisions for claims incurred, and claims incurred but not reported, on a monthly basis. Any difference between the provisions at the statement of financial position date and settlements and provisions in the following year is included in the statement of insurance operations and accumulated surplus for that year. The provision for outstanding claims, as at 31 December, is also verified and certified by an independent actuary.

Allowance for doubtful receivable

A provision for impairment of premiums receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the premiums receivable is impaired.

Deferred acquisition costs

Certain acquisition costs related to the sale of new policies are recorded as deferred acquisition costs and are amortised in the statement of insurance operations and accumulated surplus over the related period of policy coverage. If the assumptions relating to future profitability of these policies are not realised, the amortisation of these costs could be accelerated and this may also require additional impairment write-offs in the statement of insurance operations and accumulated surplus.

Provision for premium deficiency reserve

Estimation of the premium deficiency for medical business is highly sensitive to a number of assumptions as to the future events and conditions. It is based on an expected loss ratio for the unexpired portion of the risks for written policies. To arrive at the estimate of the expected loss ratio, the actuary looks at the claims and premiums relationship which is expected to apply on a month to month basis. Such analysis is used to project loss ratios based on 'Per Member Per Month' (PMPM) claims against related earned premiums for a different cohort of medical policies. Based on the actuary's suggestion, the management has created a premium deficiency reserve for future expected underwriting losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- e. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Useful lives of furniture, fittings and equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its furniture, fittings and equipment for calculating depreciation. These estimates are determined after considering the expected usage of the assets or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charges would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Useful lives of intangible assets

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its intangible assets for calculating amortization. These estimates are determined after considering the expected usage of the assets. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future amortization charges would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Classification of investments

The management designates at the time of acquisition of investment securities whether these should be classified as FVIS or held to maturity or available for sale securities. In judging whether investment in securities are classified as at fair value or amortised cost, management has considered the detailed criteria for determination of such classification as set out in IFRS.

Fair values of financial instruments

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price. Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but if this is not available, judgement is required to establish fair values.

Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
At 31 December 2013

- 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
- f. NEW IFRS, IFRIC AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF, ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company financial statements are listed below. The listing is of standards issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Description</u>	Effective from periods beginning on or after the following date
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement	To be announced
IFRS 10, IFRS 12 & IAS 27	Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities	1 January 2014
IAS 19	Defined Benefit Plans - Employee Contributions	1 July 2014
IAS 32	Amendments to IAS 32 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014
IAS 36	Amendment to IAS 36 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	l January 2014
IAS 39	Financial instruments, Recognition and Measurement	1 January 2014
IFRIC 21	Levies	1 January 2014

The Company is currently assessing the implications of adopting the above mentioned standards, amendments or interpretations on the Company's financial statements.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2013
	SR'000
Insurance Operations	
Cash in banks	1,245
Cash in hand	4
	1,249
	2,0-0
Shareholders' Operations	
Cash in banks	8,334
Murabaha deposits (see note (a) below)	30,056
	20.200
	38,390

a) The Murabaha deposits are held with commercial banks in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. These Murabaha deposits are denominated in Saudi Arabian Riyals and have an original maturity of not more than three months.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) At 31 December 2013

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

b) Murabaha deposits having original maturity of more than three months, amounting to SR 135 million, which are held in Saudi Arabian Riyals in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, are presented in the statement of financial position of the shareholders separately.

4. PREMIUMS RECEIVABLE, NET

	2013 SR'000
Gross premiums receivable Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable	26,725 (4,966)
Premiums receivable, net	21,759

Movement in the allowance for doubtful premiums receivable during the period was as follows:

	8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013
Provided during the period (note 15) Write-offs during the period	5,015 (49)
Balance at the end of the period	4,966

For the period from

The ageing of unimpaired premium receivables arising from insurance contracts is as follows:

	Up to three months SR'000	Above three and up to six months SR'000	Above six and up to twelve months SR'000	Total SR'000
31 December 2013	5,808	2,240	13,711	21,759

Balances up to three months are considered neither past due nor impaired. Unimpaired receivables are expected, on the basis of experience, to be fully recoverable. It is not the practice of the Company to obtain collateral over receivables.

In respect of premium receivables, five major customers account for 78% of the balance as at 31 December 2013.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) At 31 December 2013

5.	NET	MOVEMENT	IN	UNEARNED	PREMIUMS,	OUTSTANDING	CLAIMS,
	DEFE	RRED POLICY	ACQ	UISITION COS	STS		

2013 SR'000
27,900 (12,267)
15,633 12,256
27,889
2013 SR'000
10,618 (6,938)
3,680 3,680
7,360
2013 SR'000
3,678 (1,660)
2,018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) At 31 December 2013

6. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

	2013 SR'000
Insurance Operations Prepayments Others	2,703 737
	3,440
	2013 SR'000
Shareholders' Operations Accrued income Other receivables	1,745 241
	1,986
7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	
Insurance Operations	2013 SR'000
Cost: Additions during the period and balance at end of the period	17,566
Amortization: Charge for the period and balance at end of the period	3,423
Net book value as at 31 December 2013	14,143

Intangible assets consist mainly of computer software which is used for the benefit of insurance operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) At 31 December 2013

8. FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Insurance	Operations
-----------	-------------------

	Leasehold improvements SR'000	Computer equipment SR'000	Motor vehicles SR'000	Furniture fittings and office equipment SR'000	Total SR'000
Cost: Additions during the period and balance at end of the period	3,722	8,417	294	2,313	14,746
Accumulated depreclation: Charge for the period and balance at end of					
the period	1,983	3,482	115	448	6,028
Net book value as at 31 December 2013	1,739	4,935	179	1,865	8,718
9. INVESTMENT	'S				2013
Shareholders' Operat	ions				SR'000
Investments held to ma	aturity				74,699 13,643
					88,342
Investments held to n	naturity				
Movement in investme	ents classified as he	eld to maturity (H	TM) is as foll		andla maniad
					or the period a 8 February 2012 to 31
					December 2013
					SR'000
Purchases during the p Amortization during the					74,459 240
Balance at end of the p	period				74,699

During the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013, the Company invested SR 74.46 million in fixed and floating rate bonds maturing during March 2014 and October 2015 respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) At 31 December 2013

9. INVESTMENTS (continued)

FVIS investments

Movement in investments classified as fair value through income statement ("FVIS") is as follows:

	For the period from
	8 February 2012 to
	31 December
	2013
	SR'000
Purchases during the period	30,000
Disposals during the period (see note (a) below)	(15,000)
Changes in fair value during the period	(1,357)
Balance at the end of the period	13,643
	and the same of th

(a) During the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013, the Company invested SR 15 million each in Saudi Fransi Emerging Markets Fixed Income Fund (SFEM) and Saudi Istithmar Equity Fund (SIEF). SIEF was subsequently disposed during the period ended 31 December 2013 at a total price of SR 17.77 million. The fair value of SFEM investment amounted to SR 13.64 million as at 31 December 2013.

10. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2013 SR'000
Insurance Operations	
Payable to medical services providers	8,279
Employee related accruals	3,026
End of service benefits	1,083
Other liabilities	1,873
	14,261
	2013
	SR'000
Shareholders' Operations	
Board remuneration	196
General assembly expenses	450
Other payables	240
	886

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

11. ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

The Zakat and income tax payable by the Company has been calculated based on the best estimate of the management in accordance with the Zakat regulations in Saudi Arabia.

Charge for the period

For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013 SR'000

Current period

9,862

The Zakat charge for the period ended December 31 has been calculated on Zakat base, the components of which are as follows:

For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013 SR'000

Non-current assets22,861Share capital400,000Statutory deposit40,000Net loss before Zakat83,528

Some of the amounts have been adjusted in arriving at the Zakat charge of SR 9.862 million for the period.

Movement in the Zakat payable is as follows:

For the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013 SR'000

Charge for the period 9,862
Payments made during the period (3,830)

Balance at the end of the period 6,032

Income tax

As the Company has incurred losses during the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013, no provision has been established in respect of income tax in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

11. ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX (continued)

Status of assessments

The Company has filed its Zakat and tax return for the first twelve month period ended December 31, 2012 with the Department of Zakat and Income Tax ("DZIT"). Assessment for the twelve month period has not yet been raised by the DZIT.

During 2012, the Company has received a letter from the DZIT, claiming a Zakat amount of SR 9.72 million for the period from 6 June 2010 to 5 June 2012. Furthermore the DZIT has issued another letter dated 23 July 2013 indicating additional Zakat liability of SR 0.5 million. The Company has submitted a reply to the DZIT and is confident of a favourable outcome. Accordingly, no additional provision has been established in this regard in these financial statements.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of the Company is SR 400 million, divided into 40 million shares of SR 10 each, and subscribed by the following:

	Percentage holding	SR'000
Founding shareholders	60%	240,000
General public	40%	160,000
-		
	100%	400,000

The Company incurred a sum of SR 7.04 million as transaction costs to raise capital of SR 160 million through an IPO (see above) and this amount has been deducted from equity as part of accumulated losses. An amount of SR 3.91 million, included in SR 7.04 million mentioned above, was paid on behalf of the Company by a founding shareholder (note 17).

13. STATUTORY DEPOSIT

As required by the Saudi Arabian Insurance Regulations, the Company deposited an amount equivalent to 10% of its paid up share capital, amounting to SR 40 million, in a bank designated by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency ("SAMA"). This statutory deposit cannot be withdrawn without the consent of SAMA, and commission accruing on this deposit is payable to SAMA.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Insurance Operations

a) Operating lease commitments:

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating lease as at 31 December are as follows:

	5,371
After one year but no more than five years	3,581
Within one year	1,790
	SR'000
	2013

- b) There were no capital commitments outstanding as at 31 December 2013.
- c) As at 31 December 2013,a performance guarantee amounting to SR 500 thousand was issued to the medical service providers on behalf of the Company. The Company placed an advance equivalent to the amount of performance guarantee with a bank as security for issuing such a guarantee. The other assets disclosed in note 6 are inclusive of above-mentioned amount.

15. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	For the period
	from
	8 February 2012
	to 31 December
	2013
	SR'000
Insurance Operations	
Employee costs	27,498
Allowance for doubtful premiums receivable (note 4)	5,015
Depreciation and amortization	7,028
Rent expenses	2,027
Legal and professional fees	421
Repair and maintenance costs	3,161
Other expenses	4,571
	49,721

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

15. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES (continued)

	For the period
	from
	8 February 2012
	to 31 December
	2013
	SR'000
Shareholders' Operations	
Employee costs	14,929
Repairs and maintenance costs	1,745
Rent expenses	1,610
Communication expenses	688
Traveling expenses	226
Statutory expenses	407
Legal and professional fees	905
General assembly expenses	400
Board expenses (note 15.1)	123
Depreciation	2,360
Amortization	63
Others	1,940
	25,396
	20,000

General and administration expenses of shareholders' operations mainly represent employee costs and other expenses incurred by the Company before the commencement of commercial operations. Subsequently, these expenses are charged to the statement of insurance operations.

15.1 BOARD EXPENSES	
	For the period
	from 8 February
	2012 to 31
	December
	2013
	SR'000
Board attendance fees	90
Other board and sub-committee expenses	33
	123

- During the period ended 31 December 2013, the Board of Directors resolved to waive their a) remuneration until the Company becomes profitable.
- Board attendance fees represent allowances for attending board meetings and sub-committee meetings.
- Other board and sub-committee expenses include fees of non-board members for attending c) committee meetings and other related sub-committee expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) At 31 December 2013

10

16. PRE-INCORPORATION EXPENSES	
	For the period
	from 8 February
	2012 to 31
	December
	2013
	SR'000
Employee costs	4,171
Legal and professional fees (see note (b) below)	2,768
Office rent	1,800
Others	431
	9,170

- a) Pre-incorporation expenses represent costs incurred by a founding shareholder on behalf of the Company, and subsequently recharged to the Company, for the period up to 8 February 2012, being the date of the issuance of the Ministerial Resolution declaring the incorporation of the Company (note 17).
- Legal and professional fees include an amount of SR 2.3 million paid to a founding shareholder (note 17).
- Office rent include an amount of SR 0.76 million, paid to a founding shareholder (note 17).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

17. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) In addition to details disclosed in notes 12, 15 and 16, following are the details of related party transactions from the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013 and the balances thereof:

		For the period from 8 February 2012
		to 31
Delated sorts	Nature of transaction	December 2013
Related party	TYDIATE OF GRANSACION	SR'000
Founding shareholders	Transaction costs paid on behalf of the Company and recharged to the Company	3,908
	Pre-incorporation expenses paid on behalf of the Company and recharged to the Company	9,170
	Furniture, fittings and office equipment acquired on behalf of the Company and recharged to the Company	16,800
	General and administration expenses incurred on behalf of the Company and recharged to the Company	6,560
	Office rent	31
	Service charges	84
	Premiums written	281
	Claims paid	40
Others	Purchase of computer equipment, licenses and other services	11,566
	Premiums written	2,796
	Claims paid	154
	Commission paid	505
	Purchase of computer software	17,355
Key management personnel	Short-term benefits Long-term benefits	6,403 282

- b) Amount due from / to related parties are disclosed in the statement of financial position.
- c) Short-term benefits include salaries, allowances, commissions, bonuses and incentives whilst long-term benefits include employees' end of service benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

18. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's growth and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Company's policy is to monitor business risks through its strategic planning process.

Risk management structure

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles.

Audit committee

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee assists the Board in carrying out its responsibilities with respect to assessing the quality and integrity of financial reporting and risk management, the audit thereof and the soundness of the internal controls of the Company.

The risks faced by the Company and the way these risks are mitigated by management are summarised below.

Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that actual claims payable to policyholders exceed the carrying amount of insurance liabilities. The objective of the Insurance Operations is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities. The Insurance Operations manages this risk by ensuring that adequate reinsurance cover is taken to restrict the maximum loss payable for any individual claim. The Company only issues short term contracts in connection with medical risks.

Frequency and amounts of claims

The frequency and amounts of claims can be affected by several factors. The Company only underwrites medical risks. Medical insurance is designed to compensate holders for expenses incurred in treatment of a disease, illness or injury. Medical insurance is primarily offered to corporate customers and a large population is covered under the policy. Claims are normally advised and settled within one year of the insured event taking place. This helps to mitigate insurance risk.

Geographical concentration of risks

The Company's insurance risk exposure relating to contract holders is concentrated in Saudi Arabia.

Independent actuarial review of claims and claims reserves

In further mitigation of the insurance risk, the Company utilises an independent actuary who performs periodical reviews of the Company's claims modelling and claims projections as well as verifying the closing position claims reserves are adequate.

Key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the estimates is the Company's estimated ultimate loss ratio. The ultimate loss was determined using actuarial methods as far as applicable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

18. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Sensitivities

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions such as the ultimate loss ratio with all other assumptions held constant showing the impact on net liabilities and insurance operations and accumulated surplus.

	Change in assumptions	Impact on net liabilities SR'000	Impact on insurance operations and accumulated surplus SR' 000
Ultimate loss ratio - Insurance Operations for the period from 8 February 2012 to 31 December 2013	± 5%	184	184

Reinsurance risk

In common with other insurance companies, in order to minimise financial exposure arising from a high volume of claims or large claims, the Insurance Operations, in the normal course of business, enters into contracts with other parties for reinsurance purposes. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of business, allow management to control exposure to potential losses arising from large risks, and provide additional capacity for growth.

Furthermore, to minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurance managers' insolvencies, the Insurance Operations evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurance managers. The Insurance Operations has a modified quota-share reinsurance arrangement with an international reinsurance company based in Malta, with Standard & Poors "AA-" rating. This Reinsurance arrangement covers all individual and group contracts issued by the Insurance Operations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Under the arrangement, the Insurance Operations retains 50% of the insurance cover per life ranging between SR 250 thousand to SR 1,000 thousand.

The credit risk exposure in respect of reinsurer's share of outstanding claims is SR 3,680 thousand and in respect of reinsurance balances receivable is SR 4,936 thousand.

Regulatory framework risk

The operations of the Company are also subject to regulatory requirements in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g. capital adequacy) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as they arise.

Capital management (solvency) risk

Capital requirements are set and regulated by the SAMA. These requirements are put in place to ensure sufficient solvency margins. Further objectives are set by the Company to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders' values.

The Company manages its capital requirements by assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis. Adjustments to current capital levels are made in light of changes in market conditions and risk characteristics of the Company's activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

18. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital management (solvency) risk (continued)

The following information summarizes the minimum regulatory capital of the Company:

2013 SR'000

Minimum regulatory capital

100,000

Financial risk

The Company's principal financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, Murabaha deposits, premiums receivable, reinsurance receivable, other receivables, investments, amount due from a related party, amount due from insurance operations, outstanding claims, reinsurance balances payable, amount due to shareholders' operations, amounts due to related parties and certain other liabilities.

The Company does not enter into derivative transactions.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are market price risk, commission rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Shareholders' Operations are exposed to market risk with respect to their FVIS investments. A 5% change in the net asset value of the funds, with all other variables held constant, would impact the Shareholders' Operations by SR 682 thousand.

Commission rate risk

Commission rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in commission rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company is exposed to commission rate risk on its Murabaha deposits.

The Company places Murabaha deposits which are realisable within three months and more than three months, with the exception of restricted deposits which are required to be maintained in accordance with regulations in Saudi Arabia on which the Company does not earn any commission. Management limits commission rate risk by monitoring changes in commission rates in the currencies in which its deposits are denominated.

Details of maturities of the major classes of commission bearing securities as at 31 December are as follows:

Shareholder's Operations	SR '000			
•	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	No flxed maturity	Total
Murabaha deposits	30,056	135,000	-	165,056

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

18. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Commission rate risk (continued)

The insurance operations did not have any commission bearing assets as at 31 December 2013.

The maturities of deposits have been determined on the basis of the remaining period, at the statement of financial position date, to the contractual maturity date.

The effective commission rates for the commission bearing financial instruments, at 31 December, were as follows:

2013

Shareholder's Operations

Saudi Arabian Riyal denominated Murabaha deposits

1.75%

The Company had no deposits in currencies other than Saudi Arabian Riyals.

The following information demonstrates the sensitivity statement of shareholders' operations to possible changes in commission rates, with all other variables held constant.

2013 SR'000

Shareholder's Operations

Saudi Arabian Riyals:

Increase in commission rates by 100 basis points Decrease in commission rates by 100 basis points

1,651 (1,651)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Management believes that there is minimal risk of losses due to exchange rate fluctuations as the Company primarily deals in Saudi Arabian Riyals and in United States Dollars which is pegged to the Saudi Arabian Riyals.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by following the Company's credit control policy and monitoring outstanding receivables on an ongoing basis in order to reduce the Company's exposure to bad debts.

For all classes of financial instruments held by the Company, the maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying value as disclosed in the statement of financial position. The Company's credit risk exposure is primarily concentrated in Saudi Arabia. The Company maintains the exposures within limits. These limits have been set on the basis of the types of exposures and the credit rating or financial standing of the counter party. The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to other counterparties by placing deposits with reputable banks. The Company enters into reinsurance contracts with recognised, creditworthy parties (rated A or above).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

18. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position:

	2013 SR'000
Insurance Operations	SR 000
Cash at banks	1,245
Premium receivable, net	21,759
Reinsurance receivable	4,936
Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims	3,680
Other receivables	98
	31,718
	2013
Observation to the contract of	SR'000
Shareholders' Operations	38,390
Cash and cash equivalents	135,000
Murabaha deposits Investments held to maturity	74,699
Amounts due from insurance operations	3,828
Amounts due from a related party	83
Statutory deposit	40,000
Other receivables	1,986
	293,986

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value. Liquidity requirements are monitored on monthly basis and management ensures that sufficient liquid funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise. All assets of the Company are current, except for furniture, fittings and office equipment, intangible assets and statutory deposit, which are non-current in nature.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of outstanding claims, reinsurance balances payable, amount due to shareholders' operations, amount due to related parties and certain other liabilities. All financial liabilities are non-commission rate bearing and are expected to be settled within 12 months from the date of statement of financial position, except end of service benefits, which are non-current in nature.

19. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company only issues insurance contracts for providing health care services ('medical insurance'). All the insurance operations of the Company are carried out in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Since this is the first period of commercial operations of the Company, the operations are not yet monitored in different categories.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2013

20. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

- a) 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 to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
 - · In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
 - In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, Murabaha deposits, premium receivable, reinsurance receivables, other receivables, investments, amount due from a related party and amount due from insurance operations. The Company's financial liabilities consist of outstanding claims, reinsurance balance payables, amount due to shareholders' operations, amounts due to related parties and certain other liabilities. The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values. At 31 December 2013, apart from the investments which are carried at fair value, there were no other financial instruments held by the Company that were measured at fair value.

b) 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 instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging);

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.

As at 31 December 2013, all financial instruments, which are fair valued, are Level 2 instruments. There were no transfers between levels during the period ended 31 December 2013.

21. LOSS PER SHARE

The loss per share has been calculated by dividing the net loss for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued and outstanding at the period end. Diluted earnings per share are not applicable for the Company.

22. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on Rabi Al Thani 19, 1435H, corresponding to February 19, 2014.