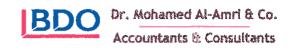
THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the shareholders of The Company for Cooperative Insurance

SCOPE OF AUDIT:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of The Company for Cooperative Insurance (A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (the "Company") as at December 31, 2016, and the related statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus, statements of comprehensive income for insurance operations and shareholders operations, the related statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the statements of cash flows for insurance operations and shareholders operations for the year then ended and the related notes 1 to 33 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 (IFRS), the provisions 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 from material misstatement. An audit also 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 our audit provides a reasonable degree of assurance to enable us to express an opinion on the financial statements.

UNQUALIFIED OPINION:

In our opinion the financial statements taken as a whole:

- present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2016 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS; and
- comply with the requirements of the Regulations for Companies and the Company's By-laws in so far as they affect the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER:

We draw attention to the fact that these financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS and not in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants (SOCPA).

PricewaterhouseCoopers

P.O. Box 8282, Riyadh 11482 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Omar M. Al Sagga Certified Public Accountant Registration No. 369

16 February, 2017

19 Jumada Al-Awal, 1438H

Registration No. 362

Certified Public Accountant

Dr. Mohamed Al-Amri & Co. Public Accountants & Consultants

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Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Gihad Al-Amri

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

LICENSE NO. 25

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THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Notes	2016 SAR	2015
ASSETS - INSURANCE OPERATIONS			
Property and equipment, net	4	298,406	312,251
Investment property		9,861	9,861
Investments in associates	5	12,691	13,602
Available-for-sale investments	6	3,155,586	3,220,442
Prepaid expenses and other assets	7	282,796	549,991
Deferred policy acquisition costs	8	218,100	209,244
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	8, 9	2,102,745	1,827,909
Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums	8	553,813	629,974
Receivables, net	10	2,326,988	1,943,579
Murabaha deposits	12	411,000	182,621
Bank balances and cash	12	968,402	579,247
Total assets - Insurance operations		10,340,388	9,478,721
ASSETS - SHAREHOLDERS OPERATIONS			
Statutory deposit	11	100,000	100,000
Accrued income on statutory deposit		1,711	1,042
Investments in associates	5	94,958	80,402
Available-for-sale investments	6	1,377,991	2,178,923
Due from Insurance operations		539,326	46,326
Murabaha deposits	12	905,150	16,067
Bank balances and cash	12	116,597	45,746
Total assets - Shareholders operations		3,135,733	2,468,506
TOTAL ASSETS		13,476,121	11,947,227

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Continued)

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes_	SAR '	000
<u>LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS - INSURANCE</u>			
<u>OPERATIONS</u>			
Liabilities - Insurance operations:			
Reserve for discontinued operations	15	1,621	11,211
Surplus distribution payable		76,651	100,176
Claims payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	14	1,500,543	1,440,959
Reserve for takaful activities		12,902	13,467
Gross outstanding claims and reserves	8, 16	3,577,820	3,182,367
Unearned commission income	8	54,439	51,024
Gross unearned premiums	8	4,390,229	4,233,561
Reinsurers' balances payable		177,828	502,579
Due to Shareholders' operations		539,326	46,326
_		10,331,359	9,581,670
Fair value reserve for available-for-sale investments		9,029	(102,949)
Total liabilities and surplus - Insurance operations		10,340,388	9,478,721
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY - SHAREHOLDERS			
OPERATIONS			
Shareholders operations liabilities:			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		-	647
Return payable on statutory deposit		1,711	1,042
Dividends payable		6,054	5,643
Zakat	17	200,443	152,106
Total liabilities - Shareholders operations		208,208	159,438
-			
Shareholders' equity:	18	1,000,000	1,000,000
Share capital	19	1,000,000	883,465
Legal reserve Fair value reserve for available-for-sale investments	17	(71,182)	(56,861)
=		998,707	482,464
Retained earnings		2,927,525	2,309,068
Total Shareholders' equity		3,135,733	2,468,506
Total Shareholders operations liabilities and equity		2,133,733	2,700,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS'		40.454.454	11.045.005
EQUITY		13,476,121	11,947,227

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements. Alley Co

THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE

(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF INCOME - INSURANCE OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	SAR '0	000
REVENUES			
Gross premiums written		8,055,135	7,545,268
Less: Reinsurance ceded		(981,686)	(1,123,816)
Net premiums written	8	7,073,449	6,421,452
Changes in unearned premiums, net	•	(232,829)	(756,627)
Net premiums earned	8	6,840,620	5,664,825
Reinsurance commissions	8	103,066	93,623
Other income, net	•	58,386	45,886
Total revenues		7,002,072	5,804,334
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Gross claims paid		5,327,532	4,999,478
Less: Reinsurance share		(343,851)	(747,772)
Net claims paid	8	4,983,681	4,251,706
Changes in outstanding claims and reserves, net		120,617	(107,796)
Net claims incurred	8	5,104,298	4,143,910
Policy acquisition costs	8	516,898	436,588
Excess of loss expenses		29,867	24,427
Changes in reserve for takaful activities		(565)	(2,873)
Other underwriting expenses		133,340	146,352
Manafeth insurance share distribution	20	106,674	49,087
Operating and selling expenses	22	357,360	461,690
Other general and administrative expenses	23	78,192	82,902
Total costs and expenses		6,326,064	5,342,083
Operating surplus		676,008	462,251
Investment income, net	21	140,543	88,251
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	30	(50,036)	(17,696)
Surplus from Insurance operations		766,515	532,806
Shareholders' appropriation from surplus	1	(689,864)	(479,525)
Surplus from Insurance operations after Shareholders'			
appropriation		76,651	53,281
Distribution of surplus		(76,651)	(53,281)
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, END OF THE YEAR			1 =

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - INSURANCE OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	SAR '	000
Surplus from Insurance operations after Shareholders' appropriation		76,651	53,281
Other comprehensive income / (loss):			
To be recycled back to statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	6	111,978 188,629	(108,303) (55,022)

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE

(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - SHAREHOLDERS OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		2016	2015
	<u>Notes</u>	SAR	.'000
Appropriation of surplus from Insurance operations	1	689,864	479,525
Investment income, net	21	114,484	180,386
Share of profit from investments in associates, net	5	19,153	19,444
Impairment of available-for-sale investments	30	(22,034)	(36,032)
Other expenses, net		(520)	(1,020)
Income from operations before zakat		800,947	642,303
Zakat	17	(68,169)	(43,875)
Net income for the year		732,778	598,428
Other comprehensive loss:			
To be recycled back to statement of income in subsequen periods:	t		
Changes in fair value of available for sale investments	6	(14,321)	(220,735)_
Total comprehensive income for the year		718,457	377,693
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in SAR)	24	7.33	5.98
Weighted average number of shares in issue		100,000,000	100,000,000

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		Share capital	Legal reserve	Fair value reserve for available- for-sale investments	Retained earnings	Total
	Notes			SAR'000		
Balance at January 1, 2015		1,000,000	763,779	163,874	148,722	2,076,375
Comprehensive income: Net income for the year Changes in fair value of available-for-sale		-	2		598,428	598,428
investments	6		2	(220,735)	-	(220,735)
Fotal comprehensive income / (loss) for the year				(220,735)	598,428	377,693
Fransfer to legal reserve	19	-	119,686	-	(119,686)	(2)
Dividend distribution	13	_	9	_	(145,000)	(145,000)
Balance at December 31, 2015		1,000,000	883,465	(56,861)	482,464	2,309,068
Balance at January 1, 2016		1,000,000	883,465	(56,861)	482,464	2,309,068
Comprehensive income:						
Net income for the year Changes in fair value of available-for-sale		-	_	_	732,778	732,778
investments	6		-	(14,321)	15	(14,321)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year			-	(14,321)	732,778	718,457
Transfer to legal reserve	19	_	116,535	_	(116,535)	2947
Dividend distribution	13	_	110,000	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Balance at December 31, 2016		1,000,000	1,000,000	(71,182)	998,707	2,927,525
J			/-//			

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - INSURANCE OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	SAR '	000
Operating activities:			
Surplus from Insurance operations after Shareholders'			
appropriation		76,651	53,281
Adjustments to reconcile surplus from Insurance operations to net			
cash (used in) / from operating activities:			
Shareholders' appropriation from surplus		689,864	479,525
Depreciation	4	17,689	13,938
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		204	¥
(Reversal) / provision for doubtful debts and write-offs	10	(64,386)	65,763
Gain on sale of available-for-sale investments	30	(118,399)	(76,521)
Impairment on available-for-sale investments	30	50,036	17,696
Share of loss / (profit) from investment in an associate	5	526	(4,383)
Operating surplus before changes in operating assets and liabilities		652,185	549,299
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		,	
Prepaid expenses and other assets		267,195	(120,974)
Deferred policy acquisition costs		(8,856)	(35,611)
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims		(274,836)	(627,662)
Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums		76,161	(186,034)
Receivables, net		(319,023)	(480,229)
Reinsurers' balances payable		(324,751)	188,679
Gross unearned premiums		156,668	942,661
Unearned commission income		3,415	9,470
Gross outstanding claims and reserves		395,453	519,866
Reserve for discontinued operations		(9,590)	-
Reserve for takaful activities		(565)	(2,873)
Claims payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities		59,584	144,696
Due to Shareholders' operations		(689,864)	(479,525)
Cash (used in) / from operating activities		(16,824)	421,763
Surplus paid to policyholders during the year		(100,176)	-
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities		(117,000)	421,763
Investing activities:		(117,000)	122,7,00
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments		3,642,778	3,483,518
Purchase of available-for-sale investments	6	(3,397,581)	(3,884,438)
Dividend received from investment in an associate	5	385	339
Purchase of property and equipment	4	(4,048)	(52,329)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	•	241,534	(452,910)
` '		2-11,551	(10=,>10)
Financing activity: Due to Shareholders operations		493,000	92,465
		617,534	61,318
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	10		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12	761,868	700,550
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	1,379,402	761,868
Non-cash supplemental information:	_		(4.0
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments	6	111,978	(108,303)

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - SHAREHOLDERS OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	SAR '	000
Operating activities: Net income for the year before zakat		800,947	642,303
Adjustments to reconcile net income before zakat to net cash from operating activities: Appropriation of surplus from Insurance operations Impairment of available-for-sale investments Gain on sale of available-for-sale investments Share of profit from investment in associates, net Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	30 30 5	(689,864) 22,034 (43,191) (20,769)	(479,525) 36,032 (171,890) (12,981)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Due from Insurance operations Accrued expenses and other liabilities Cash from operating activities Zakat paid during the year Net cash from operating activities	17	689,864 (647) 758,374 (19,832) 738,542	479,525 255 493,719 (16,395) 477,324
Investing activities: Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments Purchase of available-for-sale investments Dividends received from investment in associates Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	6 5	6,018,367 (5,210,599) 6,213 813,981	2,621,992 (2,833,672) 12,422 (199,258)
Financing activities: Dividends paid Due from Insurance operations Net cash used in financing activities		(99,589) (493,000) (592,589)	(144,371) (92,465) (236,836)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12 12	959,934 61,813 1,021,747	41,230 20,583 61,813
Non-cash supplemental information: Changes in fair value of available-for-sale investments	6	(14,321)	(220,735)

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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DECEMBER 31, 2016

1. GENERAL

The Company for Cooperative Insurance (the "Company") is a Saudi joint stock company established in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by Royal Decree Number M/5 and incorporated on January 18, 1986 corresponding to Jumada Awal 8, 1406H under Commercial Registration No. 1010061695. The Company's head office is located on Thumamah Road (At Takhassusi) ArRabi District, P.O. Box 86959, Riyadh 11632, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The purpose of the Company is to transact cooperative insurance operations and all related activities including reinsurance and agency activities. Its principal lines of business include medical, motor, marine, fire, engineering, energy, aviation, takaful and casualty insurance.

On July 31, 2003 corresponding to Jumada Thani 2, 1424H the Law on the Supervision of Cooperative Insurance Companies ("Insurance Law") was promulgated by Royal Decree Number (M/32). On December 1, 2004 corresponding to Shawwal 18, 1425H, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority ("SAMA") as the principal agency responsible for the application and administration of the Insurance Law and its implementing regulations, granted the Company a license to transact insurance activities in Saudi Arabia.

The Company conducts the business and advances funds to the insurance operations as required. On January 20, 2004 the Company amended its Articles of Association giving authority to the Board of Directors to determine the disposition of the surplus from insurance operations.

On March 20, 2004, the Board of Directors approved the disposition of the surplus from insurance operations in accordance with the implementing regulations issued by the SAMA, whereby the shareholders of the Company are to receive 90% of the annual surplus from insurance operations and the policyholders are to receive the remaining 10%. Any deficit arising on insurance operations is transferred to the shareholders operation in full.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

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

The Company presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity. As required by Saudi Arabian insurance regulations, the Company maintains separate accounts for Insurance and Shareholders operations and presents the financial statements accordingly. Revenues and expenses clearly attributable to either activity are recorded in the respective accounts. The basis of allocation of other revenue and expenses from joint operations is as determined by the management and Board of Directors.

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis except for the measurement at fair value of available-for-sale investments and investment in associates which is accounted for under the equity method.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These 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 thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

d) Fiscal year

The Company follows a fiscal year ending December 31.

e) Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the 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 year. 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.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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

i) Estimation of incurred but not reported claims

The provision for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is an estimation of claims which are expected to be reported subsequent to the date of statement of financial position, for which the insured event has occurred prior to the date of statement of financial position. The primary technique adopted by management in estimating the cost of notified and IBNR claims, is that of using the past claims settlement trends to predict future claims settlement trends.

ii) Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

The Company determines that available-for-sale financial assets are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the available-for-sale financial assets below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Company evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price, the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

iii) Impairment of receivables

A provision for impairment of receivables 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 receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired.

DECEMBER 31, 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year except for the adoption of the amendments to existing standards mentioned below which has had no material impact on these financial statements on the current year or prior years and is expected to have an insignificant effect in future years:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, clarify, existing IAS 1 requirements in relation to:
 - The materiality requirements in IAS 1;
 - That specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI") and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated;
 - That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements; and
 - That the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

The amendments further clarify the requirements that apply when additional subtotals are presented in the statement of financial position and the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI.

Amendments to IAS 16 - "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 - "Intangible Assets", applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, restricts the use of ratio of revenue generated to total revenue expected to be generated to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets.

Annual improvements to IFRS 2012-2014 cycle applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. A summary of the amendments are as follows:

- IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", amended to clarify that changing from one disposal method to the other would not be considered a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is, therefore, no interruption of the application of the requirements in IFRS 5.
- IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" has been amended to clarify that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. The nature of the fee and the arrangement should be assessed in order to consider whether the disclosures are required under IFRS 7 and the assessment must be done retrospectively. IFRS 7 has been further amended to clarify that the offsetting disclosure requirements do not apply to condensed interim financial statements, unless such disclosures provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report.
- IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" amendment clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used.

DECEMBER 31, 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Company has chosen not to early adopt the following new standards which have been issued but not yet effective for the Company's accounting years beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and is currently assessing their impact. Following is a brief on the new IFRS and amendments to IFRS, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017:

- IFRS 9 "Financial instruments", applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, and will be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. The new standard presents revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment. IASB had allowed temporary exemption for companies issuing insurance contracts until 2021 or until the new insurance contracts standard is applied, if that is earlier.
- Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows", applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments require disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flow and non-cash changes.
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes", applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments clarify that the existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset. Therefore, assuming that the tax base remains at the original cost of the debt instrument, there is a temporary difference.
- IFRS 16 "Leases", applicable for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The new standard eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees under IAS 17, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, IFRS 16 proposes on-balance sheet accounting model.

The significant accounting policies used in preparing these financial statements are set out below:

a) Revenue Recognition

Recognition of premium and commission revenue

Premiums and commission are recorded in the statement of income – insurance operations and accumulated surplus over the terms of the policies to which they relate on a pro-rata basis. The portion of premiums and commissions that will be earned in the future is reported as unearned premiums and commissions, respectively, and is deferred based on the following methods:

- Last three months from the period in respect of marine cargo;
- Pre-defined calculation for Engineering class of business for risks undertaken that extend beyond a single year. In accordance with this calculation, lower premiums are earned in the first year which gradually increases towards the end of the tenure of the policy; and
- Actual number of days for other lines of business.

DECEMBER 31, 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written relating to the unexpired period of coverage. The change in the provision for unearned premium is taken to the statement of income of insurance operations and accumulated surplus in the same order that revenue is recognised over the period of risk.

Investment income

Investment income on available-for-sale investments and murabaha deposits are accounted for on an effective interest basis.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

b) 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. As a general guideline, the Company defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event.

c) Claims

Claims consist of amounts payable to policyholders and third parties and related loss adjustment expenses, net of salvage and other recoveries, and are charged to statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus as incurred.

Gross outstanding claims comprise the gross estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the statement of financial position date together with related claims handling costs, whether reported by the insured or not. Provisions for reported claims not paid as of the statement of financial position date are made on the basis of individual case estimates. 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 including related claims handling costs at the statement of financial position date.

The outstanding claims are shown on a gross basis and the related share of the reinsurers is shown separately. Further, 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.

d) Salvage and subrogation reimbursement

Some insurance contracts permit the Company to sell (usually damaged) assets acquired in settling a claim (for example, salvage). The Company may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example, subrogation).

Estimates of salvage recoveries are included as an allowance in the measurement of the outstanding claims liability. The allowance is the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the asset.

Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as an allowance in the measurement of the outstanding claims liability. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the third party.

DECEMBER 31, 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, the Company cedes insurance risk. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of business, allows management to control exposure to potential losses arising from large risks, and provide additional capacity for growth. Reinsurance is distributed between treaty, facultative, stop loss and excess of loss reinsurance contracts. An asset or liability is recorded in the statement of financial position insurance operations' representing premiums due to or payments due from reinsurers and the share of losses recoverable from reinsurers. Amounts receivable from reinsurance is estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the insured parties. Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when objective evidence exists that the Company may not recover outstanding amounts under the terms of the contract and when the impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer can be measured reliably. The impairment loss is recorded in the statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus as incurred.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognised as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business.

Deferred policy acquisition costs

Commissions and other costs directly related to the acquisition and renewal of insurance contracts are deferred and amortized over the terms of the insurance contracts to which they relate, similar to premiums earned. All other acquisition costs are recognized as an expense when incurred. Amortization is recorded in the statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period and are treated as a change in accounting estimate.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. If the assumptions relating to future profitability of these policies are not realized, the amortization of these costs could be accelerated and this may also require additional impairment write-offs in the statement of income insurance operations and accumulated surplus. Deferred policy acquisition costs are also considered in the liability adequacy test at each reporting date.

Liability adequacy test

At each statement of financial position date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the insurance contracts liabilities net of related deferred policy acquisition costs. In performing these tests management uses current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses. Any deficiency in the carrying amounts is immediately charged to the statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus by establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests accordingly.

DECEMBER 31, 2016

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

h) Receivables

Premiums and reinsurance balances receivable are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Premiums receivable are stated at gross written premiums receivable from insurance contracts, less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. The carrying value of receivable is reviewed for impairment and whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, the impairment loss is recorded in the statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus. Receivable balances are derecognised when criteria for derecognition of financial assets is met.

Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are neither classified as held for trading or held to maturity or loans and receivables, nor are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Such investments are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given including transaction cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Cumulative changes in fair value of such investments are recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income - insurance operations or shareholders operations. Realized gains or losses on sale of these investments are reported in the related statements of income insurance operations and accumulated surplus or statement of comprehensive income - shareholders operations.

Dividend, commission income and foreign currency gain/loss on available-for-sale investments are recognized in the related statements of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus or statement of comprehensive income - shareholders operations, as part of the net investment income / loss.

Any significant or prolonged decline in fair value of available-for-sale investments is adjusted for and reported in the related statement of comprehensive income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus or statement of comprehensive income - shareholders operations, as impairment charges.

Fair values of available-for-sale 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.

For unquoted investments, fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar investment or where the fair values cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity in which the Company has significant influence (but not control), over financial and operating policies and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

Investments in associates are carried in the statement of financial position at cost, plus post acquisition changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Investments in associates (Continued)

At each reporting date, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognizes the loss in the statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus or statement of comprehensive income - shareholders operations, as the case may be.

k) De-recognition of financial instruments

The derecognition of a financial instrument takes place when the Company no longer controls the contractual rights that comprise the financial instrument, which is normally the case when the instrument is sold, or all the cash flows attributable to the instrument are passed through to an independent third party.

I) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense is not offset in the statement of comprehensive income - shareholders and insurance operations and accumulated surplus unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation.

m) Trade date accounting

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized / derecognized on the trade date (i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets). Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require settlement of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

n) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

n) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Evidence of impairment may include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments;
- It becoming probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the Company, including:
 - adverse changes in the payment status of issuers or debtors in the Company; or
 - national or local economic conditions at the country of the issuers that correlate with defaults on the assets.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a financial asset exists, the impairment is determined as follows:

- For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the significant or prolong decline in the fair value of the financial asset.
- For assets carried at amortized cost, impairment is based on estimated future cash flows that are discounted at the original effective commission rate.

For available-for-sale financial assets, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the equity investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the statement of income.

The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in debt instrument is impaired, the Company considers the factors such as market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields, rating agencies' assessment of creditworthiness, country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance and probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness. The amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the statement of income.

THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Land is not depreciated. The cost of other items of property and equipment is depreciated on the straight line method to allocate the cost over estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Years
Buildings	33
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computer equipment	4
Vehicles	4

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. The carrying values of these assets are reviewed for impairment when event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus.

p) Investment property

Investment property represents land that is held for capital appreciation purposes. Land is stated at cost less recognized impairment loss, if any.

q) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life – for example, land – are not subject to depreciation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

r) Employees' end-of-service benefits

Employees' end-of-service benefits are accrued currently and are payable as a lump sum to all employees under the terms and conditions of Saudi Labor Regulations on termination of their employment contracts. The liability is calculated at the current value of the vested benefits to which the employee is entitled, should the employee leave at the statement of financial position date. End-of-service payments are based on employees' final salaries and allowances and their cumulative years of service, as defined by the conditions stated in the laws of Saudi Arabia. The Company also maintains an employees' savings plan that allows specific saving percentages from employees' salaries, with contributions by the Company.

s) Provisions, accrued expenses and other liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from past events, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and may be measured reliably. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

t) Zakat

The Company is subject to Zakat in accordance with the regulations of the General Authority of Zakat and Tax ("GAZT"). Zakat is accrued and charged to the statement of comprehensive income - shareholders operations.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and balances with banks including murabaha deposits with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition.

v) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Saudi Riyals at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to Saudi Riyals at the rate of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. All differences are taken to the statements of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus and shareholders' comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognized in the statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus and statement of comprehensive income - shareholders operations. As the Company's foreign currency transactions are primarily in US dollars, foreign exchange gains and losses are not significant.

w) Operating segments

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company 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. For management purposes, the Company is organized into business units based on their products and services and has four reportable segments as follows:

- Medical coverage for health insurance.
- Motor insurance.
- Property and Casualty coverage for property, engineering, marine, aviation, energy and general accidents
- Manafeth third party liability insurance for foreign vehicles and the profit of this segment is shared with other insurance companies.

Operating segments do not include shareholders operations of the Company. Income earned from investments is the only revenue generating activity. Certain direct operating expenses and other overhead expenses are allocated to this segment on an appropriate basis. The surplus or loss from the insurance operations is allocated to this segment on an appropriate basis.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chief executive officer that makes strategic decisions. No inter-segment transactions occurred during the year.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

x) Legal reserve

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Company shall allocate 20% of its net income from shareholders operations each year to the legal reserve until it has built up a reserve equal to the share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution.

y) Fair values

The fair value of financial assets 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 flow using commission for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

For financial assets where there is no active market, fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar financial assets or where the fair values cannot be derived from active market, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs of this models is taken from observable market where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

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4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

			Furniture and	Computer	*****	Capital work in	Total	Total
-	Land	Buildings	fixtures	equipment	Vehicles	progress	2016	2015
				SAR	000			
Cost:								
January 1	53,036	199,302	80,54 1	109,347	581	16,411	459,218	406,889
Additions	9	-	1,222	1,338	248	1,240	4,048	52,329
Disposals	_	(199)	(11,713)	(5,167)	-		(17,079)	2.7
Transfers	-	1,498	(6,506)	9,725	_	(4,71 <u>7)</u>		
December 31	53,036	200,601	63,544	115,243	829_	12,93 <u>4</u>	446,187	459,218
Accumulated Depreciation	n:							
January 1	12	8,611	60,227	77,651	478	÷	146,967	133,029
Charge for the year		6,510	2,952	8,167	60	槽	17,689	13,938
Disposals	5.00	_	(11,709)	(5,166)	-	14	(16,875)	
December 31	_	15,121	51,470	80,652	538	-	147,781	146,967
Net book value								
December 31, 2016	53,036	185,480	12,074	34,591	291	12,934	298,406	
December 31, 2015	53,036	190,691	20,314	31,696	103	16,411		312,251
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 						

5. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

i) Insurance Operations:

insurance Operations.	2016	2015
	SAR'	000
Balance, January 1	13,602	9,558
Share of (loss) / profit (Note 21)	(526)	4,383
Dividends received	(385)	(339)
Balance, December 31	12,691	13,602

The Company's interest in associate, which is unquoted, is as follows along with summarized financial information:

Najm Insurance Services

As of	Country of Incorporation	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit_	% Interest Held
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				SAR'000		
September 30, 2016*	Saudi Arabia	234,704	78,327	239,238	25,954	3.45%
September 30, 2015*	Saudi Arabia	221,836	43,131	215,767	51,568	3.45%

^{*} Based on latest available management accounts.

The Company has significant influence over the financial and operating policy decision of the associate by way of representation on its board of directors.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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5. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (Continued)

ii) Shareholders Operations:

	2010	2015
	SAR'000	
Balance, January 1	80,402	79,843
Share of profit	19,153	19,444
Dividends received	(6,213)	(12,422)
Unrealized gain / (loss) on investments	1,616	(6,463)_
Balance, December 31	94,958	80,402

The Company's interest in associates, which are unquoted, is as follows along with summarized financial information:

a) United Insurance Company

As of	Country of Incorporation	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit	% Interest Held
				SAR'000		
November 30, 2016 *	Bahrain	235,337	102,594	74,436	28,988	50%
November 30, 2015 *	Bahrain	208,492	93,192	70,307	27,890	50%

^{*} Based on latest available management accounts.

b) Waseel Application Services Provider

As of	Country of Incorporation	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit	% Interest Held
	-			SAR'000		
November 30, 2016 *	Saudi Arabia	68,060	8,850	31,781	15,300	45%
November 30, 2015 *	Saudi Arabia	51,532	3,941	28,389	12,697	45%

^{*} Based on latest available management accounts.

THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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6. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

i) Insurance operations:

Available-for-sale investments of the insurance operations comprise the following:

	2016	2015
	SAR	'000
Local / regional funds and fixed income investments	2,799,658	2,258,711
Local / regional equity	63,564	582,916
Foreign funds and fixed income investments	292,364	378,815
Total	3,155,586	3,220,442

Movements in available-for-sale investments are as follows:

	Quoted securities	Unquoted securities	Total
		SAR'000	
As at January 1, 2015	459,423	2,409,577	2,869,000
Purchases	362,176	3,522,262	3,884,438
Disposals	(188,344)	(3,218,653)	(3,406,997)
Impairment of investments	(17,696)	-	(17,696)
Changes in fair value of investments	(32,643)	(75,660)	(108,303)
As at December 31, 2015	582,916	2,637,526	3,220,442
As of January 1, 2016	582,916	2,637,526	3,220,442
Purchases	837,724	2,559,857	3,397,581
Disposals	(1,038,095)	(2,486,284)	(3,524,379)
Impairment of investments	(50,036)	*	(50,036)
Changes in fair value of investments	70,119	41,859	111,978
As at December 31, 2016	402,628	2,752,958	3,155,586

The movement of changes in fair value of investments is as follows:

	2016	2015
	SAF	2'000
Net change in fair value	180,341	(49,478)
Net amount transferred to statement of income - insurance operations	(118,399)	(76,521)
Impairment on available-for-sale investments	50,036	17,696
•	111,978	(108,303)

DECEMBER 31, 2016

6. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS (Continued)

ii) Shareholders Operations:

Shareholders operations available-for-sale investments comprise the following:

		2016	2015	
		SAR'000		
Local / regional funds and fixed income investments	1,	145,607	1,882,673	
Local / regional equity		43,683	246,636	
Foreign funds and fixed income investments		188,701	· ·	
Foreign equity		G# 5	49,614	
Total		377,991	2,178,923	
Movements in available-for-sale investments are as follows:				
Q	uoted U	Jnquoted	T. 4 1	

	Quoted	Unquoted	
	securities	securities	Total
		SAR'000	-
As at January 1, 2015	290,130	1,761,990	2,052,120
Purchases	382,213	2,451,459	2,833,672
Disposals	(360,495)	(2,089,607)	(2,450,102)
Impairment of investments	(36,032)		(36,032)
Changes in fair value of investments	(29,180)	(191,555)	(220,735)
As at December 31, 2015	246,636	1,932,287	2,178,923
As at January 1, 2016	246,636	1,932,287	2,178,923
Purchases	547,063	4,663,536	5,210,599
Disposals	(748,666)	(5,226,510)	(5,975,176)
Impairment of investments	(22,034)	2	(22,034)
Changes in fair value of investments	35,066	(49,387)_	(14,321)
As at December 31, 2016	58,065	1,319,926	1,377,991

The movement of changes in fair value of investments is as follows:

	2016	2015
	SA	R'000
Net change in fair value	6,836	(84,877)
Net amount transferred to statement of income - shareholders operations	(43,191)	(171,890)
Impairment on available-for-sale investments	22,034	36,032
•	(14,321)	(220,735)

The available-for-sale investments mainly comprise of mutual funds, sukuks and equities issued by corporate and financial institutions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Such investments are unrated since credit ratings by reputable external agencies were not available at the reporting date.

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7. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS

	2016	2015	
	SAR'000		
Advances to medical service providers and others	194,394	414,493	
Prepaid expenses	46,870	79,008	
Excess of loss premium deposits	12,972	11,640	
Other assets	28,560	44,850	
Total	282,796	549,991	

MOVEMENTS IN DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS, UNEARNED COMMISSION INCOME, UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

a) Deferred policy acquisition costs

a, Deferred policy acquisition costs	2016	2015
	SAR'	000
Balance, January 1	209,244	173,633
Incurred during the year	525,754	472,199
Amortized during the year	(516,898)	(436,588)
Balance, December 31	218,100	209,244

b) Unearned commission income

Balance, January 1	51,024	41,554
Commission received during the year	106,481	103,093
Commission earned during the year	(103,066)	(93,623)
Balance, December 31	54,439	51,024

c) Unearned premiums

		2016						
		Reinsurers'			Reinsurers'			
	Gross	share	Net	_	Gross	share	Net	
		SAR'000				SAR'000		
Balance, January 1	4,233,561	(629,974)	3,603,587	-	3,290,901	(443,941)	2,846,960	
Premiums written during the year Premiums earned	8,055,135	(981,686)	7,073,449		7,545,268	(1,123,816)	6,421,452	
Premiums earned during the year	(7,898,467)	1,057,847	(6,840,620)		(6,602,608)	937,783	(5,664,825)	
Balance, December 31	4,390,229	(553,813)	3,836,416		4,233,561	(629,974)	3,603,587	
•				-				

8. MOVEMENTS IN DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS, UNEARNED COMMISSION INCOME, UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND OUTSTANDING CLAIMS (Continued)

d) Outstanding claims and reserves

		2016		2015			
	Gross	Reinsurers Gross share Net			Reinsurers share	Net	
		SAR'000			SAR'000		
Balance, January 1	3,182,367	(1,827,909)	1,354,458	2,662,501	(1,200,247)	1,462,254	
Claims paid	(5,327,532)	343,851	(4,983,681)	(4,999,478)	747,772	(4,251,706)	
Claims incurred	5,722,985	(618,687)	5,104,298	5,519,344	(1,375,434)	4,143,910	
Balance, December 31	3,577,820	(2,102,745)	1,475,075	3,182,367	(1,827,909)	1,354,458	
Outstanding claims	2,254,192	(1,764,393)	489,799	1,860,957	(1,495,909)	365,048	
Salvage and subrogation	(123,100)	1000	(123,100)	(88,643)	- 20	(88,643)	
Incurred but not reported							
claims	1,446,728	(338,352)	1,108,376	1,410,053	(332,000)	1,078,053	
Balance, December 31	3,577,820	(2,102,745)	1,475,075	3,182,367	(1,827,909)	1,354,458	

9. REINSURERS' SHARE OF OUTSTANDING CLAIMS, NET

Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims comprise net amounts due from the following:

Ç .	2016	2015
	SAR	2000
Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities	2,104,267	1,829,059
Impairment provision	(1,522)	(1,150)_
- 50	2,102,745	1,827,909

Substantially all of the amounts due from reinsurers are expected to be received within twelve months of the date of the statement of financial position. Reinsurers share of outstanding claims are calculated in proportion to the related risk distribution pattern. Reinsurance arrangements are made with counterparties with sound credit ratings under Standard and Poor's ratings methodology and ratings as per other reputable agencies.

Amounts due from reinsurers relating to claims already paid by the Company are included in receivables, net (Note 10).

10. RECEIVABLES, NET

Receivables comprise net amounts due from the following:

	2016	2015
	SAR	2000
Policyholders	1,890,619	1,399,860
Brokers and agents	318,076	293,446
Related parties (Note 25)	165,494	197,714
	2,374,189	1,891,020
Receivables from reinsurers	32,489	202,269
Administrative service plan	24,070	18,436
	2,430,748	2,111,725
Provision for doubtful receivables	(103,760)	(168,146)
Receivables, net	2,326,988	1,943,579

Movement in provision for doubtful debts during the year was as follows:

	2016	2015
	SAR	'000
Balance, January 1	168,146	102,383
(Reversal) / charge for the year (Note 22)	(61,208)	65,763
Write-offs	(3,178)_	33
Balance, December 31	103,760	168,146

As at December 31, the ageing of receivables is as follows:

			Past due	Past due but not impaired			Past due and impaired			
	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Less than 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 180 days	181 - 360 days	More than 360 days		
		Impuncu	Do days	days	duys	days	unys	days		
2016	2,430,748	1,411,972	391,701	358,901	71,025	76,629	28,110	92,410		
2015	2,111,725	1,365,621	355,094	144,751	21,050	78,176	29,130	117,903		

The Company only enters into insurance and reinsurance contracts with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis in order to reduce the Company's exposure to bad debts.

Receivables comprise a large number of customers mainly within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and reinsurance companies mainly outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Receivables include an amount of SAR 51 million (2015: SAR 23 million) due in foreign currencies, mainly in US dollars. The Company's terms of business require amounts to be paid within 30 to 90 days of the date of the transaction. Arrangements with reinsurers normally require settlement within a certain agreed period.

The five largest customers accounts for 34% (31 December 2015: 25%) of the premiums receivable as at 31 December 2016.

11. STATUTORY DEPOSIT

In compliance with Article 58 of the Insurance Implementing Regulations of SAMA, the Company had deposited 10% percent of its share capital, amounting to SAR 100 million in a bank designated by SAMA. The statutory deposit is maintained with the National Commercial Bank and can be withdrawn only with the consent of SAMA.

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

i) Insurance operations:

		2016	2015
		SAR'000	
	Murabaha deposits	411,000	182,621
	Banks balances and cash	968,402	579,247
		1,379,402	761,868
ii)	Shareholders operations:		

Murabaha deposits 905,150 16,067 Banks balances and cash 116,597 45,746 1,021,747 61,813

Murabaha deposits are maintained with financial institutions and have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. These earn commission at an average rate of 3.2% per annum as at 31 December 2016 (2015: 1.8% per annum).

Bank balances and cash under insurance operations includes call account balance of SAR 483 million (2015: SAR nil). Both bank balances and murabaha deposits (including off-balance sheet exposures) are placed with counterparties with sound credit ratings under Standard and Poor's and Moody's ratings methodology.

13. INSURANCE OPERATIONS' SURPLUS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Insurance Operations' surplus

The insurance operations' invests its surplus funds in investments as disclosed in Notes 5, 6 and 12. Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments at December 31, 2016 are not considered as part of the net surplus available for distribution to policyholders. At the time such investments are sold or gains and losses are realized, they will be included in the statement of income - insurance operations and accumulated surplus.

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13. INSURANCE OPERATIONS' SURPLUS AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED (Continued)

Dividends declared

On February 15, 2017, corresponding to Jumada Al-Awal 18, 1438H the Company's Board of Directors proposed to pay cash dividend for the year ended December 31, 2016 of SAR 5 per share amounting to SAR 500 million (2015: SAR 100 million) to its shareholders.

Further on February 15, 2017, corresponding to Jumada Al-Awal 18, 1438H the Company's Board of Directors proposed a bonus issue of 25 million shares of SAR 10 each, amounting to SAR 250 million (2015: nil) to its shareholders.

The proposed dividend will be subject to the approval of the shareholders at the General Assembly meeting.

14. CLAIMS PAYABLE, ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2016 SAR	2015 2000
Payables to policyholders Payable - General Authority of Zakat and Tax Accrued expenses Marketing representative commissions Manafeth share of profit distribution payable Employee end of service benefits Provision for leave encashment Employees' savings plan Other liabilities	679,713 336,377 112,417 108,640 106,674 98,677 12,613 9,605 35,827 1,500,543	656,252 339,055 139,880 123,113 49,087 81,349 15,934 11,749 24,540 1,440,959

15. RESERVE FOR DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The reserve for discontinued operations comprise the following in relation to one of the Company's divisions which was discontinued during 1998:

Outstanding claims	1,425	3,203
Reserve for losses	196_	8,008
Total		11,211

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16. CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT TABLE

The following reflects the cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and incurred but not reported for each successive accident year at each statement of financial position date, together with the cumulative payments to date. The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Company's ability to estimate the ultimate value of the claims.

The Company aims to maintain adequate reserves in respect of its insurance business in order to protect against adverse future claims experience and developments.

Claims triangulation analysis is by accident years spanning a number of financial years.

2016	_						
Accident year	2011 & Earlier	2012	2013	2014	2015_	2016	Total
				SAR '000			
Estimate of ultimate claims cost:							
At the end of accident year One year later Two years later Three years later Four years later Five years later	18,719,531 18,746,068 18,717,890 18,526,306 18,500,906 18,488,430	2,971,986 3,978,907 4,016,792 4,021,777 4,025,411	4,917,107 5,596,818 5,522,532 5,508,628	3,669,909 4,120,395 4,149,345	4,862,126 5,580,212	4,996,477	
Current estimate of cumulative claims Cumulative payments	18,488,430	4,025,411	5,508,628	4,149,345	5,580,212	4,996,477 (4,251,287)	42,748,503 (40,494,311)
to date	<u>(18,309,955)</u>	(3,995,338)	(5,387,195)	(3,890,033)	(4,660,503)	(4,231,207)	(40,474,511)
Liability recognized in statement of financial position Salvage and subrogation	178,475	30,073	121,433	259,312	919,709	745,190	2,254,192 (123,100)
Incurred but not reported claims							1,446,728
Outstanding claims and reserves						-	3,577,820

16. CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT TABLE (Continued)

2015

	2010 &						
Accident year	<u>Earlier</u>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
E-4'46-14'4-				SAR '000			
Estimate of ultimate							
claims cost:							
At the end of	15.076.722	2 621 010	2 071 096	4 017 107	2 660 000	4 960 106	
accident year	15,976,733	2,521,919	2,971,986	4,917,107	3,669,909	4,862,126	
One year later	16,197,612	2,914,308	3,978,907	5,596,818	4,120,395		
Two years later	15,831,760	2,896,367	4,016,792	5,522,532			
Three years later	15,821,523	2,910,080	4,021,777				
Four years later	15,616,226	2,908,120					
Five years later	15,592,786						
Current estimate of							
cumulative claims	15,592,786	2,908,120	4,021,777	5,522,532	4,120,395	4,862,126	37,027,736
Cumulative payments							
o date	(15,412,355)	(2,857,827)	(3,967,181)	(5,350,381)	(3,832,149)	(3,746,886)	(35,166,779)
Liability recognized	[
in statement of							
financial position	180,431	50,293	54,596	172,151	288,246	1,115,240	1,860,957
Salvage and		- 0,->-	,			- ,,	, ,
subrogation	•						(88,643)
Incurred but not	t						1,410,053
reported claims Outstanding claims	,					-	1,410,033
and reserves	i						3,182,367

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17. ZAKAT

The current year's provision is based on the following:

	2016	2015	
	SAR'000		
Share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Reserves, opening provisions and other adjustments	1,598,458	1,007,026	
Book value of long term assets	(703,074)	(1,025,674)	
	1,895,384	981,352	
Zakatable income for the year	831,374	773,636	
Zakat base	2,726,758	1,754,988	
Zakat due at 2.5%	68,169	43,875	

As the zakat base for the year is higher than the zakatable income, the zakat for the year is calculated at 2.5% on the zakat base for the year.

The movement in the zakat provision for the year was as follows:

Balance, January 1	152,106	124,626
Provided during the year	68,169	43,875
Payments during the year	(19,832)	(16,395)
Balance, December 31	200,443	152,106

Status of Assessments

The Company had filed Zakat returns with the General Authority of Zakat and Tax ("GAZT") for the years from 2005 to 2015. In relation to 2005 and 2006, the final assessments had been finalized and the Company had filed an appeal against the assessments of GAZT which is raised to Board of Grievances. In relation to 2007 to 2013, GAZT had raised assessments and management had subsequently filed their response. Further, GAZT has yet to commence its review for the years 2014 and 2015. Based on advice from zakat consultant, appropriate provisions have been made and management believes that finalization of the above mentioned assessments is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

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18. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized, issued and paid up capital of the Company is SAR 1 billion at December 31, 2016 (2015: SAR 1 billion) consisting of 100 million shares of SAR 10 each.

2016

	Authorized and issued		Paid up
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares SAR'000	
Held by the public Public Pension Agency General Organization for Social Insurance	53,370,407	533,704	533,704
	23,790,148	237,901	237,901
	22,839,445	228,395	228,395
	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

		2015		
	Authorized ar	nd issued	Paid up	
Held by the public Public Pension Agency General Organization for Social Insurance	No. of Shares	SAR'000		
	53,370,407	533,704	533,704	
	23,790,148	237,901	237,901	
	22,839,445	228,395	228,395	
	100,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	

19. LEGAL RESERVE

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and in compliance with Article 70(2)(g) of the Insurance Implementing Regulations issued by SAMA, the Company is required to allocate 20% of its net income for the year to the legal reserve until it equals the value of share capital, which was reached in 2016. This transfer is only made at the year end. The legal reserve is not available for distribution to Shareholders until liquidation of the Company.

20. MANAFETH SHARED AGREEMENT

On 13 January 2015 together with 25 related insurance companies, the Company signed the Manafeth shared agreement relating to third party liability motor insurance which is effective from 1 January 2015. The agreement relates to motor insurance for vehicles entering the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The main terms of the above mentioned agreement are as follows:

- The Company obtains 15% management fee of the net result of the Manafeth portfolio;
- The Company obtains 4.25% of Manafeth's gross premiums written to cover the related indirect expenses; and
- The net result of the Manafeth portfolio after deducting the two above mentioned items is due to be shared equally by the Company and its related insurers.

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21. INVESTMENT INCOME, NET

	2016	2015
Insurance Operations	SAR	000
Available-for-sale:		
- Dividend income	4,813	4,906
- Commission income	19,254	6,459
Realized gain on sale (Note 30)	118,399	76,521
- Investment fees	(1,397)	(4,018)
Share of profit from investment in associate (Note 5)	(526)	4,383
Investment income, net	140,543	88,251
Shareholders Operations		
Available-for-sale:		
- Dividend income	23,219	5,088
- Commission income	50,291	2,557
- Foreign currency exchange (loss) / gain	(79)	2,910
- Realized gain on sale (Note 30)	43,191	171,890
- Investment fees	(2,138)	(2,059)
Investment income, net	114,484	180,386

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23.

22. OPERATING AND SELLING EXPENSES

	2016	2015
	SAR ⁹	000
Salaries and benefits	364,046	335,516
Advertising	15,124	17,603
Insurance, utilities and maintenance	10,788	11,602
Rent	6,240	5,118
Depreciation	5,373	6,629
Communications	3,788	3,390
Office supplies and printing	762	1,174
Training and education	619	4,911
(Reversal) / provision for doubtful receivables (Note 10)	(61,208)	65,763
Others	11,828	9,984
	357,360	461,690
OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Professional fees	16,237	19,236
Depreciation	12,316	7,309
Insurance, utilities and maintenance	10,666	8,995
Indirect cost charge of Manafeth	10,015	8,302
License and other charges	8,716	12,795

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Office supplies and printing

Training and education

Communications

Rent

Others

Basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated by dividing the net income for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 by 100 million shares.

6,150

1,874

1,414

9,826

78,192

978

7,623

1,873

2,286

7,486

6,997

82,902

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25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

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. The following are the details of the major related party transactions during the year and the related balances at December 31:

	transactio year	unt of ons for the ended 2'000	Balance receivable / (payable) as at SAR'000	
	2016	2015	2016	2015_
Major shareholders Amount of claims paid to hospitals owned by major shareholders	69,133	62,286	5,488	(4,259)
Medical insurance premiums written	33,351	39,996	1,985	3,277
Associates Insurance premium written Rent expenses paid Najm fees paid Waseel fees paid United Insurance Co. fees and claims, net	41,500 1,662 31,199 12,780 8,436	792 1,852 41,291 14,589 8,490	22,328 20,980 (1,115) 1,223	4,252 3,663
Entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by related parties				
Insurance premiums written	504,682	250,366	141,181	194,437
Reinsurance transactions (Chedid Reinsurance)	8,056	8,119	(5,125)	(2,068)

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors is entitled each year to remuneration up to 10% of the remaining profit from shareholders operations, as defined, based on a decision by the General Assembly.

Remuneration and compensation of BOD Members and Top Executives

The following table shows the annual salaries, remuneration and allowances obtained by the Board members and five top executives for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

2016	BOD members (Executives)	BOD members (Non-Executive) (SAR'000)	Top Executives including the CEO and CFO
Salaries and compensation	_	_	6,180
_	5 <u>4</u> 0	762	2,858
Allowances	_	9	88
Motivational plans	-	1,800	3,382
Annual remuneration	1.50	1,000	597
End of service indemnities			
Total		2,562	13,105

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25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (Continued)

2015	BOD members (Executives)	BOD members (Non-Executive) (SAR'000)	Top Executives including the CEO and CFO
Salaries and compensation	560	891	5,397
Allowances	-	744	1,889
Motivational plans	-	m m	365
Annual remuneration	100	1,794	3,250
End of service indemnities	(e.	100	1,843
Total	(編)	2,538	12,744

26. 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 in the principal (or the most advantageous) market between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The fair values of recognised financial instruments are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the financial statements. The estimated fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted market prices, when available.

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 market price: financial instruments with quoted unadjusted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- 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.
- Level 3: valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The table below presents the available-for-sale investments based on the fair value hierarchy:

	(SAR'000)				
2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Available-for- sale investments					
- Insurance operations	402,628	-	2,752,958	3,155,586	
- Shareholders operations	58,065	-	1,319,926	1,377,991	
Total	460,693	-	4,072,884	4,533,577	
2015 Available-for-sale investments					
- Insurance operations	582,916	-	2,637,526	3,220,442	
- Shareholders operations	246,636	5	1,932,287	2,178,923	
Total	829,552	-	4,569,813	5,399,365	

26. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The valuation of each publicly traded investment is based upon the closing market price of that stock as of the valuation date, less a discount if the security is restricted. Fair values of private equity investments classified in Level 3 are determined based on the investees' latest reported net assets values as at the date of statement of financial position, which approximate the fair values. Fair values of other investments (including sukuks) classified in Level 3 are determined based on discounted cash flows, which incorporate assumptions regarding an appropriate credit spread. There were no transfers in between levels during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

			-	Total gain or loss recognized in		(SAR'000)
December 31, 2016	Balance January 1	Purchases	Sales	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Balance December 31
Insurance operations	2,637,526	2,559,857	(2,633,588)	(147,304)	336,467	2,752,958
Shareholders	1,932,287	4,663,536	(5,286,641)	(60,131)	70,875	1,319,926
Total	4,569,813	7,223,393	(7,920,229)	(207,435)	407,342	4,072,884
December 31, 2015						
Insurance operations	2,409,577	3,522,262	(3,240,593)	21,940	(75,660)	2,637,526
Shareholders	1,761,990	2,451,459	(2,146,146)	56,539	(191,555)	1,932,287
Total	4,171,567	5,973,721	(5,386,739)	78,479	(267,215)	4,569,813

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 investments

An increase or decrease of 100 basis points in pricing of investments would result in a change in the loss or gain for the year of SAR 40.73 million (2015: SAR 45.70 million).

27. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Consistent with the Company's internal reporting process; operating segments have been approved by management in respect of the Company's activities, assets and liabilities. Information disclosed in the note is based on current reporting to the chief operating decision maker. Operating segments do not include shareholders operations of the Company.

Segment assets do not include insurance operations' property and equipment, prepayments and other assets, receivables, net and cash and cash equivalents. Accordingly, they are included in unallocated assets. Segment liabilities do not include reserve for discontinued operations, surplus distribution payable, due to shareholders operations, reinsurance balances payable, claims payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities and fair value reserve for available-for-sale investments. Accordingly, they are included in unallocated liabilities.

These unallocated assets and liabilities (including the related charges for provision for doubtful debts on premiums receivable and depreciation on the property and equipments) are not reported to chief operating decision maker under related segments and are monitored on a centralized basis.

For the yea	r ended	December	· 31, 2016
-------------	---------	----------	------------

		3.5	3.6	Property	TT 4 1
Operating Segments	Medical	Motor	Manafeth	& casualty	Total
Gross premiums written:			SAR' 000		
11	4,421,272				
Compulsory		-	-	-	-
Non - compulsory	809,815	1 510 111	-	1 055 004	
Total gross premiums written	5,231,087	1,512,411	235,643	1,075,994	8,055,135
Net premiums written	5,195,999	1,512,411	235,643	129,396	7,073,449
Net premiums earned	4,992,831	1,475,708	233,578	138,503	6,840,620
Reinsurance commissions	6,355	31	_	96,680	103,066
Net claims incurred	(3,996,114)	(1,019,049)	(43,557)	(45,578)	(5,104,298)
Policy acquisition costs	(257,442)	(173,389)	(35,975)	(50,092)	(516,898)
Excess of loss expenses		(18,059)	(3,248)	(8,560)	(29,867)
Changes in reserve for takaful activities	565	-	· .	15	565
Other underwriting expenses	(98,458)	(7,781)	(20,756)	(6,345)	(133,340)
Income from Insurance operations	647,737	257,461	130,042	124,608	1,159,848
General, administrative, operating and					
selling expenses					(435,552)
Investment income, net					140,543
Impairment on available-for-sale					
investments					(50,036)
Other income, net					58,386
Manafeth insurance share distribution					(106,674)
Surplus from Insurance operations					766,515

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27. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

For the	year ende	d December	31,	2015
	•			Property

				&	
Operating Segments	Medical	Motor	Manafeth _	casualty	Total
		_	SAR' 000		<u>.</u>
Gross premiums written:					
Compulsory	4,111,028	≆	-	-	370
Non - compulsory	_801,778		33		390
Total gross premiums written	4,912,806	1,294,864	195,352	1,142,246	7,545,268
Net premiums written	4,798,758	1,294,864	195,352	132,478	6,421,452
Net premiums earned	4,287,836	1,080,815	157,550	138,624	5,664,825
Reinsurance commissions	194	(4,391)	-	97,820	93,623
Net claims incurred	(3,313,344)	(751,661)	(53,818)	(25,087)	(4,143,910)
Policy acquisition costs	(225,775)	(141,696)	(24,129)	(44,988)	(436,588)
Excess of loss expenses	-	(12,612)	(2,330)	(9,485)	(24,427)
Changes in reserve for takaful	2,873	-		-	2,873
Other underwriting expenses	(103,657)	(14,075)	(9,986)	(18,634)	(146,352)
Income from Insurance Operations	648,127	156,380	67,287	138,250	1,010,044
General, administrative, operating and					(#44.500)
selling expenses					(544,592)
Investment income, net					88,251
Impairment on available-for-sale					(17,696)
investments					45,886
Other income, net					(49,087)
Manafeth insurance share distribution					532,806
Surplus from Insurance Operations					332,000

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27. OPERATING SEGMENTS (Continued)

	As at December 31, 2016				
				Property	
				&	
Operating Segments	Medical	Motor	Manafeth	casualty	Total
A			SAR' 000		
Assets - Insurance operations Reinsurer's share of unearned premiums	6,204	22	_	547,587	553,813
Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims	3,553	18,843	3,213	2,077,136	2,102,745
Deferred policy acquisition costs	117,411	77,369	1,831	21,489	218,100
Investments (including investment property)	11/9112	7 7,000	1,001	21,107	3,178,138
Receivables, net					2,326,988
Unallocated assets					1,960,604
Total assets					10,340,388
Liabilities and surplus - Insurance operation	\me				
Gross unearned premiums	2,980,156	720,978	39,867	649,228	4,390,229
Gross outstanding claims and reserves	894,254	398,883	30,657	2,254,026	3,577,820
Unearned commission income	4,657	6	=	49,776	54,439
Reserve for takaful activities	12,902	-	-	_	12,902
Unallocated liabilities and surplus	,				2,304,998
Total liabilities and surplus					10,340,388
•					
	As at December 31, 2015				
				Property &	
Operating Segments	Medical	Motor	Manafeth	casualty	Total
Operating Segments	Micuicai	WIOTOI	SAR' 000	Castarty	Total
Assets - Insurance operations			DI III OOO		
Reinsurer's share of unearned premiums	89,377	11,329	90	529,268	629,974
Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims	24,377	25,025		1,778,507	1,827,909
Deferred policy acquisition costs	120,725	64,964	1,600	21,955	209,244
Investments (including investment property)	,	,	,	,	3,243,905
Receivables, net					1,943,579
Unallocated assets					1,624,110
Total assets					9,478,721
Liabilities and surplus - Insurance operation	ons				
		695,582	37,802	640,016	4,233,561
Gross unearned premiums	ons 2,860,161 930,415	695,582 287,895	37,802 24,542	640,016 1,939,515	
Gross unearned premiums Gross outstanding claims and reserves	2,860,161			•	3,182,367
Gross unearned premiums Gross outstanding claims and reserves Unearned commission income	2,860,161 930,415 6,241	287,895		1,939,515	3,182,367 51,024
Liabilities and surplus - Insurance operation Gross unearned premiums Gross outstanding claims and reserves Unearned commission income Reserve for takaful activities Unallocated liabilities and surplus	2,860,161 930,415	287,895		1,939,515	4,233,561 3,182,367 51,024 13,467 1,998,302

28. RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Insurance risk

The risk under an insurance contract is the risk that an insured event will occur including the uncertainty of the amount and timing of any resulting claim. The principal risk the Company faces under such contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of insurance liabilities. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid being greater than originally estimated and subsequent development of long-term claims.

The variability of risks is improved by diversification of risk of loss to a large portfolio of insurance contracts as a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by change in any subset of the portfolio, as well as unexpected outcomes. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy and guidelines as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

Significant portion of reinsurance business ceded is placed on treaty and facultative basis with retention limits varying by product lines. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the assumptions used for ascertaining the underlying policy benefits and are presented in the statement of financial position as reinsurance assets.

Although the Company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to reinsurance ceded, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance arrangements.

Frequency and severity of claims

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors like natural disasters, flood, environmental and economical, atmospheric disturbances, concentration of risks, civil riots etc. The Company manages these risk through the measures described above. The Company has limited its exposure to catastrophic and riot events by use of reinsurance arrangements.

Concentration of insurance risk

The Company monitors concentration of insurance risks primarily by class of business. The major concentration lies in medical segment.

The Company also monitors concentration of risk by evaluating multiple risks covered in the same geographical location. For flood or earthquake risk, a complete city is classified as a single location. For fire and property risk a particular building and neighboring buildings, which could be affected by a single claim incident, are considered as a single location. Similarly, for marine risk, multiple risks covered in a single vessel voyage are considered as a single risk while assessing concentration of risk. The Company evaluates the concentration of exposures to individual and cumulative insurance risks and establishes its reinsurance policy to reduce such exposures to levels acceptable to the Company.

Since the Company operates majorly in Saudi Arabia, hence, all the insurance risks relate to policies written in Saudi Arabia.

28. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Sources of uncertainty in estimation of future claim payments

The key source of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date relates to valuation of outstanding claims, whether reported or not, and includes expected claims settlement costs. Considerable judgment by management is required in the estimation of amounts due to policyholders arising from claims made under insurance contracts. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying and possibly significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated liabilities. Qualitative judgments are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example one-off occurrence, changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming and economic conditions. Judgment is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

In particular, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the statement of financial position date and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) at the statement of financial position date.

Process used to decide on assumptions

The process used to determine the assumptions for calculating the outstanding claim reserve is intended to result in neutral reasonable estimates of the most likely or expected outcome. The nature of the business makes it very difficult to predict with certainty the likely outcome of any particular claim and the ultimate cost of notified claims. Each notified claim is assessed on a separate, case by case basis with due regard to claim circumstances, information available from surveyors and historical evidence of the size of similar claims. Case estimates are reviewed regularly and are updated as and when new information is available.

The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Company, in which case information about the claim event is available. The estimation process takes into account the past claims reporting pattern and details of reinsurance programs.

The premium liabilities have been determined such that the total premium liability provisions (unearned premium reserve and premium deficiency reserve in result of liability adequacy test) would be sufficient to service the future expected claims and expenses likely to occur on the unexpired policies as at the statement of financial position date. The expected future liability is determined using estimates and assumptions based on the experience during the expired period of the contracts and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company believes that the claim liabilities under insurance contracts outstanding at the year end are adequate. However, these amounts are not certain and actual payments may differ from the claims liabilities provided in the financial statements. The insurance claim liabilities are sensitive to the various assumptions. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of specific variable such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

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28. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

However, the sensitivity to changes in claim reserves net of reinsurance by 10% percent is analysed separately for each class of business while keeping all other assumptions constant.

	Surplus from insurance operations before zakat Shareholders' equity			
Impact of change in claim reserves by +/= 10%	2016	2015	2016	2015
Medical	89,070	90,604	86,843	88,339
Motor and Manafeth	40,748	28,741	39,729	28,022
Property and casualty	17,689	16,101	17,247	15,698
	147,507	135,446	143,819	132,059

(b) Reinsurance risk

In order to minimize financial exposure arising from large claims, the Company, in the normal course of business, enters into agreements with other parties for reinsurance purposes.

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

Reinsurers are selected using the following parameters and guidelines set by the Company's Board of Directors and Reinsurance Committee. The criteria may be summarized as follows:

- Minimum acceptable credit rating by recognized rating agencies (e.g. S&P) that is not lower than BBB or equivalent
- Reputation of particular reinsurance companies
- Existing or past business relationship with the reinsurer.

Furthermore, the financial strength and managerial and technical expertise as well as historical performance of the reinsurers, wherever applicable, are thoroughly reviewed by the Company and agreed to pre-set requirements of the Company's Board of Directors and Reinsurance Committee before approving them for exchange of reinsurance business. As at 31 December 2016 and 2015, there is no significant concentration of reinsurance balances.

Reinsurance ceded contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders and as a result the Company remains liable for the portion of outstanding claims reinsured to the extent that the reinsurer fails to meet the obligations under the reinsurance agreements.

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28. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market commission rates or the market price of securities or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand for securities and liquidity in the market.

The Board of Directors of the Company ensure that the overall market risk exposure is maintained at prudent levels and is consistent with the available capital. While the Board gives a strategic direction and goals, risk management function related to market risk is mainly the responsibility of Investment Committee team. The team prepares forecasts showing the effects of various possible changes in market conditions related to risk exposures. This risk is being mitigated through the proper selection of securities. Company maintains diversified portfolio and performs regular monitoring of developments in related markets. In addition, the key factors that affect stock and sukuk market movements are monitored, including analysis of the operational and financial performance of investees.

Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, commission rate risk and other price risk.

Currency Risk

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

The currency exposures of available-for-sale investments are set out below:

Insurance Operations	2016	2015	
Anyanasiro o por asserta	SAR'000		
Saudi Arabian Riyals and GCC currencies	1,658,097	2,841,627	
US Dollars	1,497,489	378,815	
OB Donais	3,155,586	3,220,442	
Shareholders Operations	2016	2015	
Distriction of persons	SAR'000		
Saudi Arabian Riyals and GCC currencies	805,530	2,129,309	
US Dollars	572,461	25,145	
Euros	-	6,161	
Other currencies	2.70	18,308	
Onior Anvariance	1,377,991	2,178,923	

The Company's transactions are principally in Saudi Arabian Riyals and US Dollar. Management monitors the fluctuations in currency exchange rates and acts accordingly and believes that the foreign currency risk is not significant.

Commission Rate Risk

The Company invests in securities and has deposits that are subject to commission rate risk. Commission rate risk to the Company is the risk of changes in commission rates reducing the overall return on its fixed commission rate bearing securities. The Commission rate risk is limited by monitoring changes in commission rates and by investing in floating rate instruments.

THE COMPANY FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE

(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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28. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

An increase or decrease of 100 basis points in interest yields would result in a change in the loss or gain for the year of SAR 44.26 million (2015: SAR 44.98 million).

The commission and non-commission bearing investments of the Company and their maturities as at December 31 are as follows:

	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Non-commission bearing	Total
Insurance Operations	-	SA	AR'000	
2016	233,377	2,858,645	63,564	3,155,586
2015	376,299	2,253,541	590,602	3,220,442
Shareholders Operations				
2016	542,782	791,526	43,683	1,377,991
2015	650,000	1,217,714	311,209	2,178,923

Other Price Risk

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

The Company's investments amounting to SAR 107.25 million (2015: SAR 879.17 million) are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainty about the future value of invested securities. The Company limits this nature of market risk by diversifying its invested portfolio and by actively monitoring the developments in markets.

The impact of hypothetical change of a 10% increase and 10% decrease in the market prices of investments on Company's profit would be as follows:

		Effect on Company's
	Fair value change	profit (SAR'000)
31 December 2016	+ / - 10%	+/-10,725
31 December 2015	+/-10%	+ / - 87,917

The sensitivity analysis presented is based upon the portfolio position as at 31 December 2016 and 2015. Accordingly, the sensitivity analysis prepared is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Company's assets of future movements in the value of investments held by the Company.

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28. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(d) 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. For all classes of financial instruments held by the Company, the maximum credit risk exposure to the Company is the carrying value as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

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

	2016	2015	
	SAR'000		
ASSETS - INSURANCE OPERATIONS			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	1,379,402	761,868	
Receivables, net	2,326,988	1,943,579	
Available-for-sale investments	3,155,586	3,220,442	
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims, net	2,102,745	1,827,909	
Total	8,964,721	7,753,798	
	2016	2015	
	SAR'000		
ASSETS - SHAREHOLDERS OPERATIONS			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	1,021,747	61,813	
Available-for-sale investments	1,377,991	2,178,923	
Statutory deposit (including accrued income)	101,711	101,042	
Total	2,501,449	2,341,778	

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Company's total credit exposure. Approximately 99% (2015: approximately 99%) of the Company's underwriting activities are carried out in Saudi Arabia. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified and transactions are entered into with diverse credit-worthy counterparties thereby mitigating any significant concentrations of credit risk. Also refer Note 10 for details.

28. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet obligations and commitments associated with financial liabilities. The Company has a proper cash management system, where daily cash collections and payments are strictly monitored and reconciled on regular basis. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities and investing in liquid financial assets.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's undiscounted contractual obligations relating to financial liabilities:

Maturity Profile		2016			2015	
-	SAR '000			SAR '000		
		More			More	
		than			than	
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	Less than	one		Less than	one	
INSURANCE OPERATIONS	one year	year	Total	one year	year	Total
Reinsurers' balances payable	177,828		177,828	502,579	-	502,579
Gross outstanding claims and reserves	3,577,820	(4.1	3,577,820	3,182,367	_	3,182,367
Reserve for discontinued operations	1,621	-	1,621	11,211	-	11,211
Reserve for takaful activities	12,902	-	12,902	13,467	- 2	13,467
Claims payable, accrued expenses and						
other liabilities	1,401,866	98,677	1,500,543	1,359,610	81,349	1,440,959
Surplus distribution payable	76,651	_	76,651	100,176	-	100,176
Total	5,248,688	98,677	5,347,365	5,169,410	81,349	5,250,759
		2016			2015	
		SAR '000			SAR '000	
		More			More	
		than			than	
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	Less than	one		Less than	one	
SHAREHOLDERS OPERATIONS	one year	year	Total	one year	year	Total
Dividends payable	6,054	-	6,054	5,643	-	5,643
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	-	-		647	-	647
Total	6,054	-	6,054	6,290	-	6,290

To manage the liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities mentioned above, the Company holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents and investment securities for which there is an active market. These assets can be readily sold to meet liquidity requirements.

28. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(f) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the processes, technology and infrastructure supporting the Company's operations either internally within the Company or externally at the Company's service providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of investment management behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's activities.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns for investors. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls over operational risk rests with the Board of Directors. This responsibility encompasses the controls in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibilities;
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk mitigation policies and procedures.

Senior Management ensures that the Company's staff has adequate training and experience and fosters effective communication related to operational risk management.

29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as going concern and comply with the regulators' 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 share capital, reserves and retained earnings.

As per guidelines laid out by SAMA in Article 66 of the Implementing Insurance 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 SAMA Implementing Regulations:

- Minimum Capital Requirement of SAR 200 million
- Premium Solvency Margin
- Claims Solvency Margin

The Company is in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements.

30. REALIZED GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS, NET

	2016	2015
INSURANCE OPERATIONS	SAR'000	
Realized gains on available-for-sale financial assets	118,399	76,521
Impairment on available-for-sale financial assets	(50,036)	(17,696)
Realized gain on financial assets, net	68,363	58,825
	-	
SHAREHOLDERS OPERATIONS		
Realized gains on available-for-sale financial assets	43,191	171,890
Impairment on available-for-sale financial assets	(22,034)_	(36,032)
Realized gain on financial assets, net	21,157	135,858

31. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

- a) As at December 31, 2016, the Company was contingently liable for letters of credit and guarantees issued on its behalf by the banks, amounting to SAR 175 million (December 31, 2015: SAR 163 million) occurring in the normal course of business.
- b) The Company, in common with significant majority of insurers, is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. The Company based on independent legal advice, does not believe that the outcome of these court cases will have a material impact on the Company's income or financial condition.

32. RECLASSIFICATION OF COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the presentation in the current year. These changes were made for better presentation of balances and transactions in the financial statements of the Company.

33. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on Jumada Al-Awal 8, 1438H, corresponding to February 5, 2017.