

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Index	Page
Independent auditors' report	2-7
Statement of financial position	8
Statement of income	9
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to financial statements	13 - 66
Supplementary information	67 - 68

Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements to the Shareholders of LIVA Insurance Company (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LIVA Insurance Company - a Saudi Joint Stock Company ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, from 1 to 27, to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA") (referred to as "IFRS as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "Code"), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code's requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements to the Shareholders of LIVA Insurance Company (A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of liability for incurred claims and loss component</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, the total estimate of the present value of cash flows, risk adjustment for non-financial risk and loss component amount to Saudi Riyals 158 million, Saudi Riyals 6.40 million and Saudi Riyals 17.97 million, respectively, as further disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.</p> <p>The estimation of the liability for incurred claims and loss component involves a significant degree of judgement. This entails estimating the present value of future cash flows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (forming part of liability for incurred claims) and loss component (forming part of liability for remaining coverage). The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows, and reflects the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty around the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Company fulfils insurance contracts. The present value of future cash flows is based on the best estimate of the ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, together with the related claims handling costs. The loss component is recognised if at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous. Such loss component is remeasured at each reporting date as the difference between the amounts of the fulfilments cash flows determined under the general measurement model relating to the future service and the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage without the loss component.</p> <p>The Company uses an external actuary ("Appointed Actuary") to provide them with the estimate of such liabilities. A range of methods were used to determine these liabilities which were based on a number of explicit or implicit assumptions relating to the expected settlement amount and settlement patterns of claims.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understood, evaluated and tested key controls, on a sample basis, around the claims handling and provision setting processes. • Evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the management's appointed actuary based on their professional qualifications and experience and assessed their independence. • Performed substantive tests, on sample basis, on the amounts recorded for claims notified and paid; including comparing the outstanding claims amount to appropriate source documentation to evaluate the valuation of the ultimate expected claims. • Assessed the integrity of data used as inputs into the actuarial valuations by testing, on sample basis, the accuracy of underlying claims data utilised by management's appointed actuary in estimating the present value of the future cashflows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and tracing it to the accounting and other records. • Engaged our internal actuarial specialists to assess the Company's methods and assumptions and evaluate the Company's actuarial practices and provisions established, including the actuarial report issued by management's appointed actuary, by performing the following:

Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements to the Shareholders of LIVA Insurance Company (A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Accordingly, the complexity arises from calculating the actuarial best estimate using historical data which is sensitive to external inputs, such as claims cost and inflation, as well as the actuarial methodology that is applied and the assumptions on current and future events.</p> <p>Due to the inherent estimation uncertainty and subjectivity involved in the assessment of the valuation of the liability for incurred claims arising from insurance contracts, along with these amounts being material, we have considered this as a key audit matter.</p> <p><i>Refer to note 3.1 for the accounting policy and significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions adopted by the Company, involved in the initial recognition and subsequent measurement of insurance contract liabilities. Also, refer to note 6 for the movement in insurance contract liabilities.</i></p>	<p>i. Evaluated whether the actuarial methodologies adopted by the Company were consistent with generally accepted actuarial practices and with prior years. We sought justification for any significant differences; and</p> <p>ii. Assessed the appropriateness of key actuarial assumptions including expected loss ratios. We tested these assumptions by comparing them with the Company's historical experience and our own industry knowledge. We also performed rejections of the present value of future cashflows using these assumptions and methods, and compared them with the amounts recorded by the management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the related disclosures in the financial statements.

Other information

The Board of directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2025 annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Company's 2025 annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Other matter

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, in respect of which an unmodified audit report dated 19 February 2025 (corresponding to 20 Shaban 1446H) was issued, were jointly audited by another joint auditor.

Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements to the Shareholders of LIVA Insurance Company (A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, the applicable requirements of the Regulations for Companies, and the Company's By-laws, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, i.e. the Board of Directors of the Company, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements to the Shareholders of LIVA Insurance Company (A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements to the Shareholders of LIVA Insurance Company (A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For PricewaterhouseCoopers Public Accountants

Khalid A. Mahdhar
License Number 368



For Crowe Solutions for Professional Consulting

Musab A. Al-Shaikh
License Number 658

Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
2 Ramadan 1447H
Corresponding to: 19 February 2026G



LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets			
Bank balances and cash	4	59,395	85,512
Term deposits	5	335,883	358,573
Insurance contract assets	6.1	202	-
Reinsurance contract assets	6.2	97,944	145,661
Investments	7	508,910	352,146
Prepaid expenses and other assets	8	9,731	29,157
Due from related parties	9	135	1,074
Intangible assets	10	2,345	1,783
Property and equipment	10	2,446	1,114
Statutory deposit	11	40,000	39,993
Accrued income on statutory deposit	11	-	4,033
Total assets		1,056,991	1,019,046
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	12	9,068	30,490
Insurance contract liabilities	6.1	448,709	344,985
Reinsurance contract liabilities	6.2	63,730	120,366
Due to related parties	9	21,706	12,007
Employee benefit obligation	13	8,286	7,154
Provision for zakat	14	26,814	59,460
Accrued income payable on statutory deposit	11	-	4,033
Total liabilities		578,313	578,495
Equity			
Share capital	15	400,000	400,000
Statutory reserve	16	1,161	1,161
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)		4,253	(22,387)
Investments fair value reserve	7.2	70,835	59,231
Remeasurement reserve of employee benefit obligation		2,429	2,546
Total equity		478,678	440,551
Total liabilities and equity		1,056,991	1,019,046
Commitments and contingencies	22		

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Mohamed Al Tooblani
Chief Financial Officer
and Acting Chief Executive Officer

Tariq Al Naeem
Chairman

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2025	2024
Insurance revenue	6.1	575,028	446,127
Insurance service expenses	6.1	(455,257)	(350,552)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	6.2	(114,459)	(68,425)
Insurance service result		5,312	27,150
Share/(Reversal) of surplus from insurance pools	17	1,904	(402)
Total insurance service result		7,216	26,748
Investment income on financial assets	7.3	34,924	31,235
Charge for allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets		(2)	(2)
Net investment income		34,922	31,233
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	6.1	(4,583)	(2,517)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	6.2	1,385	517
Net insurance financial expenses		(3,198)	(2,000)
Net insurance and investment results		38,940	55,981
Other operating expenses	18	(8,208)	(22,503)
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders before zakat		30,732	33,478
Zakat	14	(4,092)	(717)
Net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders		26,640	32,761
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in Saudi Riyals per share)	24	0.67	0.82

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Mohamed Al Tooblani
Chief Financial Officer
and Acting Chief Executive Officer



Tariq Al Naeem
Chairman

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders		26,640	32,761
Other comprehensive (loss)/income: <i>Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income in subsequent years</i>			
Remeasurement (loss)/gain of employee benefit obligation	13	(117)	128
Equity investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value	7.2	<u>11,604</u>	<u>17,670</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to the shareholders		11,487	17,798
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the shareholders		<u>38,127</u>	<u>50,559</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

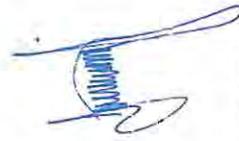
Mohamed Al Tooblani
Chief Financial Officer
and Acting Chief Executive Officer

Tariq Al Naeem
Chairman

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	(Accumulated losses)/Retained earnings	Investments fair value reserve	Remeasurement reserve of employee benefit obligation	Total equity
2025						
Balance at 31 December 2024	400,000	1,161	(22,387)	59,231	2,546	440,551
Net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders	-	-	26,640	-	-	26,640
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	11,604	(117)	11,487
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to the shareholders	-	-	26,640	11,604	(117)	38,127
Balance at 31 December 2025	400,000	1,161	4,253	70,835	2,429	478,678
2024						
Balance at 31 December 2023	400,000	1,161	(55,148)	41,561	2,418	389,992
Net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders	-	-	32,761	-	-	32,761
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to the shareholders	-	-	-	17,670	128	17,798
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the shareholders	-	-	32,761	17,670	128	50,559
Balance at 31 December 2024	400,000	1,161	(22,387)	59,231	2,546	440,551

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Mohamed Al Tooblani
Chief Financial Officer
and Acting Chief Executive Officer

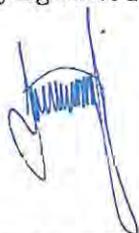


Tariq Al Naeem
Chairman

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders before zakat		30,732	33,478
<u>Adjustments for non-cash items:</u>			
Amortisation of intangible assets		598	263
Depreciation of property and equipment		752	1,108
Amortisation of premium on investments		1,565	2,031
Charge for allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets		2	2
Provision for employee benefit obligation		1,864	1,793
Investment income on financial assets	7	(34,924)	(31,235)
		589	7,440
<u>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</u>			
Insurance contract assets		(202)	73
Insurance contract liabilities		103,724	27,922
Reinsurance contract assets		47,717	(86,398)
Reinsurance contract liabilities		(56,636)	89,420
Due from related parties		939	(1,022)
Prepaid expenses and other assets		19,426	11,884
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(21,422)	(12,831)
Due to related parties		9,699	7,587
Zakat paid	14	103,834	44,075
Employee benefit obligations paid		(36,738)	(3,757)
		(849)	(1,437)
Net cash generated from operating activities		66,247	38,881
Cash flows from investing activities			
Placements of term deposits		(444,144)	(1,307,094)
Proceeds from maturity of term deposits		472,740	1,312,742
Additions to intangible assets		(1,160)	(1,332)
Additions to property and equipment		(2,084)	(762)
Additions to investments in Sukuk carried at amortised costs		(60,129)	(96,397)
Proceeds from maturity of investments in Sukuk carried at amortised cost		36,670	11,026
Net investment in mutual fund carried at FVTPL		(118,167)	-
Interest income received from financial assets		23,860	23,321
Net cash used in investing activities		(92,414)	(58,496)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		(26,167)	(19,615)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4	84,839	104,454
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4	58,672	84,839
Non-cash transaction:			
Equity investment at FVOCI – net change in fair value	7.2	11,604	17,670

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Mohamed Al Tooblani
Chief Financial Officer
and Actine Chief Executive Officer



Tariq Al Naeem
Chairman

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

1 Organisation and principal activities

LIVA Insurance Company is a Saudi joint stock company registered on 29 Dhu-al Qu'dah, 1430h (17 November 2009) under commercial registration (CR) number 4030194978. The registered head office of the Company is in Riyadh under CR number of 1010287831 with branches in Jeddah (CR 4030194978) and Khobar (CR 2051042939). The registered address of the Company's head office is as follows:

LIVA Insurance Company
8428 King Fahad Road, Al Muhammadiyah District Grand Tower, Floor 20, P.O. box: 6393
Riyadh 11442, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The activities of the Company are to transact cooperative insurance and reinsurance operations and all related activities in accordance with the law on supervision of cooperative insurance companies and its implementing regulations in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. On 26 Dhu al Hajjah, 1430H (13 December 2009), the Company received the license from the insurance authority to transact insurance business in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standard ("IFRS accounting standards") that are endorsed in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by Saudi organization for chartered and professional accountants ("SOCPA") and in compliance with regulations for companies in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and by-laws of the Company.

As required by the insurance implementing regulations of insurance authority, the Company maintains separate books of accounts for "insurance operations" and "shareholders' operations". Accordingly, assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses clearly attributable to either operations, are recorded in the respective accounts.

In preparing the Company's financial information in compliance with IFRS as endorsed in KSA, the balances and transactions of the insurance operations are amalgamated and combined with those of the shareholders' operations. Inter-operation balances, transactions and unrealized gains and losses, if any, are eliminated in full during amalgamation. The accounting policies adopted for the insurance operations and shareholders' operations are uniform for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

The financial statements are prepared under the going concern basis and the historical cost convention, except for the measurement of investments measured at their FVOCI and liabilities for defined benefit obligations i.e., employees' end of service benefits ("EOSB's") recorded at the present value using the projected unit credit method and liability for incurred claims ("LIC") and assets for incurred claims ("AIC") recorded at the present value at the current discount rates. The Company's statement of financial position is presented in order of liquidity.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements have been presented in Saudi Riyals ("SAR"), which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All financial information presented in SAR has been rounded to the nearest thousands, except where otherwise indicated.

c) Fiscal year

The Company follows a fiscal year ending of 31 December.

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

d) Seasonality of operations

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

e) Use of accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenue 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.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i) 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. The Company uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk (that is, if there is a scenario with commercial substance in which the Company has the possibility of a loss on a present value basis) and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant. In making this assessment, all substantive rights, and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by- contract basis.

The measurement of these insurance contracts also requires significant judgement and estimates. These significant judgement and estimates include Risk Adjustment ("RA") and LIC – estimate of future cash flows. Refer to note 3 for further details.

ii) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price. Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but if this is not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. Refer note 19 for details.

iii) Going concern

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

iv) Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across relevant financial assets requires judgement, in particular, for the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by the outcome of modelled Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") scenarios and the relevant inputs used. Refer to note 3 for further details.

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to each of the years presented except new IFRS Accounting Standards, IFRIC interpretations and amendments thereof, adopted by the Company as explained below:

a) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

Title	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. No material impact is expected for the Company.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company, and is currently assessing their impact:

Title	Description	Effective date
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The amendments are to the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; • IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; • IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; • IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and • IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. 	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	These amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; • clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; • add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and • update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). 	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

Title	Description	Effective date
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	These amendments change the 'own use' and hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and include targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7. These amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as the weather). These are described as 'contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity'.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026
IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'	This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the structure of the statement of profit or loss; • required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and • enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. 	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027
IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures' and amendment	This new standard works alongside other IFRS Accounting Standards. An eligible subsidiary applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards except for the disclosure requirements and instead applies the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. IFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements balance the information needs of the users of eligible subsidiaries' financial statements with cost savings for preparers. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard for eligible subsidiaries. <p>A subsidiary is eligible if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it does not have public accountability; • it has ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statement available for public use that comply IFRS Accounting Standards. 	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027
IFRS S1, 'General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information'	This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across an entity's value chain.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 but not yet endorsed by SOCPA
IFRS S2, 'Climate-related disclosures'	This is the first thematic standard issued that sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 but not yet endorsed by SOCPA

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.1 IFRS 17 - accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates

Level of aggregation

Insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together, and dividing each portfolio into annual cohorts (i.e., by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups based on the profitability of contracts:

- any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition; any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- any remaining contracts.

Contracts within a portfolio that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains the Company's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics are included in the same group.

For reinsurance contracts held, the Company distinguishes between different types of reinsurance arrangements when defining the terms 'similar risks' and 'managed together', as such below:

Reinsurance contracts - Treaty reinsurance

By the nature and definition of a reinsurance programme, similar risks are often already grouped in reinsurance contracts. Where reinsurance treaties cover different type of risks arising from multiple underlying contracts, the lowest level of aggregation for a portfolio aligns to the reinsurance structure at a treaty level. For the definition of 'portfolio', the reinsurance programme has been split to be aligned with corresponding gross insurance contract, to establish one-to-one mapping between gross group of contracts.

Reinsurance contracts - Non-treaty reinsurance

This covers a single underlying insurance contract or related insurance contracts and mirrors its coverage period and contract boundary. As with the underlying individual insurance contracts they cover, such reinsurance contracts can be grouped together with other reinsurance contracts (that are managed together and cover broadly similar risks) to form groups and portfolios. These reinsurance portfolios and groups would naturally align with the portfolios and groups of the underlying gross contracts.

Groups of reinsurance contracts held do not contain reinsurance contracts issued more than one year apart.

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, the Company aggregates reinsurance contracts held into annual cohorts into groups of: (i) contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, if any; (ii) contracts for which, at initial recognition, there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; and (iii) remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation requirements on an individual contract basis.

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.1 IFRS 17 - accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

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

Liability for Remaining Coverage

On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage ("LRC") is measured at the premiums received on initial recognition minus any insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group at that date and adjusted for any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows). The Company has chosen not to expense insurance acquisition cash flows when they are incurred.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of LRC is increased by any premiums received and the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as expenses and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided and any additional insurance acquisition cash flows allocated after initial recognition. On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the Company expects that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year. Accordingly, the Company has chosen not to adjust LRC to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

If at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, then the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss and increases LRC to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of LRC.

The Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held it has entered into from the earlier of the following:

- For reinsurance contracts that provide proportionate coverage, at the later of:
 - (i) *the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts and*
 - (ii) *the initial recognition of any underlying contract.*
- All other groups of reinsurance contracts held are recognised from the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Company measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid. For reinsurance contracts held, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the remaining coverage is:

- increased for ceding premiums paid in the period; and
- decreased for the expected amounts of ceding premiums recognised as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

4 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.1 IFRS 17 - accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Significant financing component

The Company has assessed its Liability for remaining coverage ("LRC") and Asset for remaining coverage ("ARC") and concluded that no significant financing component exists within LRC and ARC respectively. Therefore, the Company has not adjusted the carrying amount of the LRC and ARC to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk using the discount rates.

Measurement Model Application and PAA Eligibility Assessment

The Company has calculated LRC and ARC for all groups of insurance contracts written and reinsurance contracts held, respectively, where the coverage period was more than one year. After calculating the liabilities/assets applying premium allocation approach ("PAA") and general measurement model ("GMM") approach respectively, the Company then checks for any material differences for the contracts with coverage period of more than one year. Since there were no material differences, the Company has opted for PAA approach across all its insurance and reinsurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.

Liability for Incurred Claims

For contracts measured under PAA, the LIC is measured similarly to the LIC's measurement under GMM. The Company estimates LIC and expenses as FCF related to incurred claims and expenses. FCF are an explicit, unbiased, and probability-weighted estimate of the present value of the future cash flows, within the contract boundary of a group of contracts, that will arise as the entity fulfills its obligation under the insurance contracts, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The Company has disaggregated the change in risk adjustment for non – financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expense.

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

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

Additional qualitative judgment is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability-weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking into account all the uncertainties involved.

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.1 IFRS 17 - accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Discounting methodology

Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contracts assets are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at a discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts. The Company applied a bottom-up approach to derive the applicable yield curve when determining the discount rate, where the curve is based on the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA") volatility adjusted risk-free curve denominated in United States Dollars while applying certain adjustments for factors under IFRS 17. Discount rates applied for discounting of future cash flows are listed below:

Reporting date	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	20 year
31 December 2025	4.62%	4.53%	4.66%	5.03%	5.47%
31 December 2024	5.62%	5.50%	5.46%	5.51%	5.54%

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

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

The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a confidence level (probability of sufficiency) approach at the 75th percentile. That is, the Company has assessed its indifference to uncertainty for all product lines, as an indication of the compensation that it requires for bearing non-financial risk as being equivalent to the 75th percentile confidence level less the mean of an estimated probability distribution of the future cash flows.

The Company's appointed actuary supports in reviewing and providing recommendation with regards to the expected ultimate claims and the associated claims reserves. The Company booked reserves following the recommendation of the appointed actuary who is external and independent from the Company.

The methodology is based on a mix of results of Company's own experience variability and the Value at Risk ("VaR") approach. The appointed actuary calibrated the parameters of the distribution based on the experience and credibility of the historical data. To estimate the risk adjustment, Company used a method derived from the risk margin calculation methodology used in Solvency II.

Insurance acquisition costs and directly attributable expenses

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

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

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

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.1 IFRS 17 - accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates (continued)

Other operating expenses

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

Insurance revenue

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

Insurance revenue is adjusted with the amounts of expected premium receipts adjustment calculated on premiums not yet collected as at date of the statement of financial position. The computation is performed using IFRS 9 simplified approach to calculate Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowance. The corresponding impact of this adjustment is recorded to LRC.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expense includes the following:

- a) *incurred claims for the period;*
- b) *other incurred directly attributable expenses;*
- c) *amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows;*
- d) *changes that relate to past service – changes in the fulfillment cash flows ("FCF") relating to the LIC; and*
- e) *changes that relate to future service – changes in the FCF that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses.*

Onerous contract/loss component

The Company assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If facts and circumstances indicate that some contracts are onerous, an additional assessment is performed to distinguish onerous contracts from non-onerous ones. A group of contracts is onerous at initial recognition if there is a net outflow of fulfilment cash flows. As a result, a liability for the net outflow is recognised as a loss component within the liability for remaining coverage and a loss is recognised immediately in the statement of income in insurance service expense. The loss component is measured on a gross basis but may be mitigated by a loss recovery component if the contracts are covered by reinsurance.

Insurance finance income and expense/reinsurance finance income and expenses

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

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

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.2 IFRS 9 – accounting policies, including key judgments and estimates

Classification and measurement

IFRS 9 includes three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ("SPPI").

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the contractual terms of financial assets it originates or acquires give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest income on the principal outstanding and so may qualify for amortised cost measurement. In making the assessment, the Company considers all contractual terms, including any prepayment terms or provisions to extend the maturity of the assets, terms that change the amount and timing of cash flows and whether the contractual terms contain leverage.

Debt instruments

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Company's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable, then the financial assets are classified measured at FVTPL.

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with the financing agreement i.e., profit includes only consideration for the time value of resources, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

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

Business model assessment

The Company assesses the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the application of those policies in practice.
- whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets.
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume, and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") test

As part of the classification process, the Company also assesses the contractual terms to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

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

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

Based on these factors, the Company has classified its debt instruments as carried at amortised cost. These assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest and are not designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'commission income' using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method.

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)**

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The Company classifies all equity investments at FVTPL, except where the Company's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at FVOCI. The Company's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, transaction costs are made part of the cost at initial recognition and subsequent fair value gains and losses (unrealized) are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of income, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in the statement of income as 'dividend income' when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

As at 31 December 2025, all the equity investments of the Company are classified at FVOCI.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instrument at amortised cost

After initial measurement, financial assets are measured at amortised cost, using EIR method, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR method. ECL is recognised in the statement of income and deducted from the gross carrying amount of an asset.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in the statement of income or statement of comprehensive income as the case may be.

Recognition of commission income

Under IFRS 9, the Company records commission income using the EIR method for all debt instruments measured at amortised cost.

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

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

Financial liabilities

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

3.3 Bank balances and cash

Bank balances and cash comprise cash on hand and with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

3.4 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recorded in the statement of financial position at cost. Subsequent measurement is carried out at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of the assets for the calculation of depreciation are as follows:

	Years
- Furniture and fixtures	3
- Office equipment	3
- Motor vehicles	5

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

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance is charged to the statement of income. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Gain/loss on sale of fixtures, furniture and equipment and Right-of-use assets is included in statement of income.

3.5 Intangible assets

Separately acquired intangible assets (software) are shown at historical cost. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The Company amortises intangible assets with a limited useful life using straight-line method over the following periods:

	Years
- IT development and software	3

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life 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 recognised 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 level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Employee benefit obligation

The Company operates a single post-employment benefit scheme of defined benefit plan driven by the labor laws and workman laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which is based on most recent salary and number of service years. The post-employment benefits plan is not funded. Accordingly, valuations of the obligations under the plan are carried out by an independent actuary based on the projected unit credit method. The costs relating to such plans primarily consist of the present value of the benefits attributed on an equal basis to each year of service and the interest on this obligation in respect of employee service in previous years.

Current and past service costs related to post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in the statement of income and while unwinding of the liability at discount rates used are recorded in the statement of income. Any changes in net liability due to actuarial valuations and changes in assumptions are taken as re-measurement in the statement of comprehensive income.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity in the year in which they occur.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in statement of income as past service costs. End of service payments are based on employees' final salaries and allowances and their cumulative years of service, as stated in the labor law of Saudi Arabia.

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

3.9 Zakat

The Company is subject to zakat in accordance with the regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA"). Zakat is computed on the Saudi shareholders' share of equity or net income using the basis defined under the Zakat regulations. Zakat is accrued on a quarterly basis and charge to the statement of income. Additional amounts, if any, are accounted for when determined to be required for payment.

3.10 Value Added Tax ("VAT")

Output VAT related to revenue is payable to tax authorities on the earlier of:

- (a) *Collection of receivables from customers or*
- (b) *Delivery of services to customers.*

Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis. VAT related to sales/services and purchases is recognised in the statement of financial position on a gross basis and disclosed separately as an asset and a liability. VAT that is not recoverable is charged to statement of income as expense.

3.11 Withholding Tax ("WHT")

The Company withholds taxes on certain transactions with non-resident parties as required under Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law.

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.12 Statutory reserve

The Company allocates 20% of its net profit from shareholders operations each year to the statutory reserve until it has built up a reserve equal to the share capital, as mandated by Article 70(2)(g) of the Insurance Implementing Regulations issued by Insurance Authority. The reserve is not available for distribution.

3.13 Investment income

Investment income is recognised under effective interest method. The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of a financial instrument and is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

3.14 Income from pool arrangements

The Company participates in insurance pool arrangements, including Medical Umrah, General Accident Hajj and Umrah, and the Employers' Delinquency Insurance Pool. These pools are managed by other insurers, and the Company does not have control over them; therefore, they are not accounted for as joint arrangements under IFRS 11. The Company recognises its net share of surplus or deficit from these pools in the statement of income under "Share/(reversal) of surplus from insurance pools."

3.15 Foreign currencies

The accounting records of the Company are maintained in SAR. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in SAR at the approximate rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the spot rate at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the statement of income

3.16 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are not offset in the statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Company.

3.17 Operating segment

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. The Company has following reportable segments.

- i) *Property - coverage against fire insurance, and any other insurance included under this class of insurance.*
- ii) *Motor - coverage for motor insurance and third-party liability insurance for foreign vehicles arising through accidents.*
- iii) *Engineering - coverage for builder's risks, construction, mechanical, electrical, electronic, and machinery breakdown, and any other insurance included under this class of insurance.*
- iv) *Marine - coverage against losses and liability related to marine vessels and marine cargo.*
- v) *Group life - coverage for group life insurance.*
- vi) *Others - coverage against money insurance, fidelity guarantee insurance, business all risk insurance, business travel insurance and exhibition insurance. Liability provides general third-party liability, product liability, workmen's compensation/employer's liability, damages to motor vehicles after the manufacturer warranty expires and professional indemnity cover protecting the insured's legal liability arising out of acts of negligence during their business operations.*

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.

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

4 Bank balances and cash

Bank balances and cash comprise of the following:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Bank balances	38,658	60,663
Short-term deposit	20,000	24,000
Cash on hand	14	14
Accrued income on short term deposits	-	162
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cashflows	58,672	84,839
Deposits against letters of guarantee	752	700
	59,424	85,539
Less: ECL allowance (note 4.1)	(29)	(27)
Total bank balances and cash	59,395	85,512

Bank balances are placed with counterparties with sound credit ratings. As at 31 December 2025, short-term deposit was placed with local bank and financial institution. This short-term deposit is denominated in SAR and has an original maturity of less than three months from the date of original placement. The yield on these deposits is 4.2% p.a. (2024: 5.5% p.a.). The Company holds an amount of SAR 0.75 million (2024: SAR 0.70 million) in the statement of financial position as deposits against letters of guarantee issued by the bank in favor of the Company's service providers.

The gross carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these financial assets which are categorised under investment grade and Stage 1. Investment grade includes those financial assets having credit exposure equivalent to Moody's rating of A1 to A2. The Company's exposures to credit risk are not collateralized.

4.1 Movement in allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	(27)	(26)
Charge for allowance for expected credit losses	(2)	(1)
Balance at end of the year	(29)	(27)

5 Term deposits

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Term deposits	324,324	352,920
Accrued investment income	11,588	5,691
Less: ECL allowance (note 5.1)	(29)	(38)
Total	335,883	358,573

The term deposits represent deposits held with local banks and financial institutions. These term deposits are denominated in SAR and have an original maturity of more than three months to more than one year from the date of original placement and earn investment income at weighted average of 5.6% p.a. (2024: 5.7% p.a.).

The gross carrying amount of term deposits represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these financial assets which are categorised under investment grade and Stage 1. Investment grade includes those financial assets having credit exposure equivalent to Fitch's rating of A+ to A-. The Company's exposures to credit risk are not collateralized.

5.1 Movement in ECL allowance on term deposits is as follows:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	(38)	(43)
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses	9	5
Balance at end of the year	(29)	(38)

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts
6.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts - All portfolios

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening insurance contract liabilities	185,320	13,390	141,083	5,192	150,378	11,619	149,506	5,560	317,063
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	(73)	-	-	-	(73)
Opening balance - net	185,320	13,390	141,083	5,192	150,305	11,619	149,506	5,560	316,990
Insurance revenue	(575,028)	-	-	-	(446,127)	-	-	-	(446,127)
Insurance service expenses:									
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	395,479	5,728	-	-	299,167	4,220	303,387
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	4,577	-	-	-	1,771	-	-	1,771
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to LIC	-	-	(37,894)	(4,806)	-	-	(37,041)	(4,935)	(41,976)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	92,173	-	-	-	87,370	-	-	-	87,370
Insurance service expenses	92,173	4,577	357,585	922	87,370	1,771	262,126	(715)	350,552
Net insurance service result	(482,855)	4,577	357,585	922	(358,757)	1,771	262,126	(715)	(95,575)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	-	-	4,291	292	-	-	2,170	347	2,517
Cash flows:									
Premiums received	664,910	-	-	-	462,272	-	-	-	462,272
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(344,714)	-	-	-	(272,719)	-	(272,719)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(101,486)	-	-	-	(68,500)	-	-	-	(68,500)
Total cash flows	563,424	-	(344,714)	-	393,772	-	(272,719)	-	121,053
Closing insurance contract liabilities	265,678	17,967	158,658	6,406	185,320	13,390	141,083	5,192	344,985
Closing insurance contract assets	211	-	(413)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net insurance contract liabilities	265,889	17,967	158,245	6,406	185,320	13,390	141,083	5,192	344,985

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts – Property

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024					
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
<i>Insurance contracts issued:</i>										
Opening insurance contract liabilities	7,491	-	30,404	1,099	38,994	(3,115)	-	16,898	610	14,393
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening balance - net	7,491	-	30,404	1,099	38,994	(3,115)	-	16,898	610	14,393
Insurance revenue	(80,926)	-	-	-	(80,926)	(72,435)	-	-	-	(72,435)
<i>Insurance service expenses:</i>										
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	10,764	306	11,070	-	-	25,032	938	25,970
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to LIC	-	-	(17,330)	(1,013)	(18,343)	-	-	(3,204)	(487)	(3,691)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	11,664	-	-	-	11,664	10,123	-	-	-	10,123
Insurance service expenses	11,664	-	(6,566)	(707)	4,391	10,123	-	21,828	451	32,402
Net insurance service result	(69,262)	-	(6,566)	(707)	(76,535)	(62,312)	-	21,828	451	(40,033)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	-	-	1,130	62	1,192	-	-	305	38	343
<i>Cash flows:</i>										
Premiums received	81,907	-	-	-	81,907	83,779	-	-	-	83,779
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(12,427)	-	(12,427)	-	-	(8,627)	-	(8,627)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(13,329)	-	-	-	(13,329)	(10,861)	-	-	-	(10,861)
Total cash flows	68,578	-	(12,427)	-	56,151	72,918	-	(8,627)	-	64,291
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,596	-	12,954	454	20,004	7,491	-	30,404	1,099	38,994
Closing insurance contract assets	211	-	(413)	-	(202)	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net insurance contract liabilities	6,807	-	12,541	454	19,802	7,491	-	30,404	1,099	38,994

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts - Motor

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening insurance contract liabilities	124,156	13,390	50,708	1,367	189,621	151,172	86,842	2,769	252,402
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening balance - net	124,156	13,390	50,708	1,367	189,621	151,172	86,842	2,769	252,402
Insurance revenue	(275,410)	-	-	-	(275,410)	(278,509)	-	-	(278,509)
Insurance service expenses:									
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	241,890	1,797	243,687	-	221,843	1,300	223,143
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	4,577	-	-	4,577	-	-	1,771	1,771
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to LIC	-	-	(7,766)	(1,070)	(8,836)	-	(23,642)	(2,875)	(26,517)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	61,805	-	-	-	61,805	63,704	-	-	63,704
Insurance service expenses	61,805	4,577	234,124	727	301,233	63,704	198,201	(1,575)	262,101
Net insurance service result	(213,605)	4,577	234,124	727	25,823	(214,805)	198,201	(1,575)	(16,408)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	-	-	1,712	77	1,789	-	1,474	173	1,647
Cash flows:									
Premiums received	379,191	-	-	-	379,191	230,159	-	-	230,159
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(217,863)	-	(217,863)	-	(235,809)	-	(235,809)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(65,980)	-	-	-	(65,980)	(42,370)	-	-	(42,370)
Total cash flows	313,211	-	(217,863)	-	95,348	187,789	(235,809)	-	(48,020)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	223,762	17,967	68,681	2,171	312,581	124,156	50,708	1,367	189,621
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net insurance contract liabilities	223,762	17,967	68,681	2,171	312,581	124,156	50,708	1,367	189,621

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts - Engineering

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening insurance contract liabilities	15,754	-	4,772	181	20,707	-	6,189	242	11,740
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening balance - net	15,754	-	4,772	181	20,707	-	6,189	242	11,740
Insurance revenue	(36,865)	-	-	-	(36,865)	(19,698)	-	-	(19,698)
Insurance service expenses:									
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	12,738	519	13,257	-	3,196	136	3,332
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to LIC	-	-	(1,479)	(178)	(1,657)	-	(2,696)	(212)	(2,908)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	5,498	-	-	-	5,498	4,480	-	-	4,480
Insurance service expenses	5,498	-	11,259	341	17,098	4,480	500	(76)	4,904
Net insurance service result	(31,367)	-	11,259	341	(19,767)	(15,218)	500	(76)	(14,794)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	-	-	176	10	186	-	133	15	148
Cash flows:									
Premiums received	54,615	-	-	-	54,615	31,320	-	-	31,320
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(3,376)	-	(3,376)	-	(2,050)	-	(2,050)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(7,796)	-	-	-	(7,796)	(5,657)	-	-	(5,657)
Total cash flows	46,819	-	(3,376)	-	43,443	25,663	(2,050)	-	23,613
Closing insurance contract liabilities	31,206	-	12,831	532	44,569	15,754	4,772	181	20,707
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net insurance contract liabilities	31,206	-	12,831	532	44,569	15,754	4,772	181	20,707

Insurance contracts issued:
Opening insurance contract liabilities

Opening insurance contract assets

Opening balance - net

Insurance revenue

Insurance service expenses:
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to LIC
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation

Insurance service expenses
Net insurance service result
Finance expenses from insurance contracts

Cash flows:

Premiums received
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid
Insurance acquisition cash flows
Total cash flows
Closing insurance contract liabilities
Closing insurance contract assets
Closing net insurance contract liabilities

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts - Marine

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
<i>Insurance contracts issued:</i>									
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(417)	-	19,332	779	19,694	(3,493)	9,930	393	6,830
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening balance - net	(417)	-	19,332	779	19,694	(3,493)	9,930	393	6,830
Insurance revenue	(20,719)	-	-	-	(20,719)	(19,259)	-	-	(19,259)
<i>Insurance service expenses:</i>									
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	11,623	278	11,901	-	23,293	729	24,022
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to LIC	-	-	1,595	(833)	762	-	(3,415)	(368)	(3,783)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
amortisation	4,611	-	-	-	4,611	4,037	-	-	4,037
Insurance service expenses	4,611	-	13,218	(555)	17,274	4,037	19,878	361	24,276
Net insurance service result	(16,108)	-	13,218	(555)	(3,445)	(5,222)	19,878	361	5,017
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	-	-	544	44	588	-	205	25	230
<i>Cash flows:</i>									
Premiums received	21,531	-	-	-	21,531	21,711	-	-	21,711
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(26,464)	-	(26,464)	-	(10,681)	-	(10,681)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(5,142)	-	-	-	(5,142)	(3,413)	-	-	(3,413)
Total cash flows	16,389	-	(26,464)	-	(10,075)	18,298	(10,681)	-	7,617
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(136)	-	6,630	268	6,762	(417)	19,332	779	19,694
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net insurance contract liabilities	(136)	-	6,630	268	6,762	(417)	19,332	779	19,694

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts - Group Life

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening insurance contract liabilities	35,596	-	33,996	1,718	71,310	(6,354)	26,748	1,476	21,870
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening balance - net	35,596	-	33,996	1,718	71,310	(6,354)	26,748	1,476	21,870
Insurance revenue	(126,633)	-	-	-	(126,633)	(31,416)	-	-	(31,416)
Insurance service expenses:									
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	113,883	2,705	116,588	-	23,388	1,042	24,430
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service changes in the FCF relating to LIC	-	-	(14,369)	(1,700)	(16,069)	-	(1,937)	(892)	(2,829)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	1,306	-	-	-	1,306	206	-	-	206
Insurance service expenses	1,306	-	99,514	1,005	101,825	206	21,451	150	21,807
Net insurance service result	(125,327)	-	99,514	1,005	(24,808)	(31,210)	21,451	150	(9,609)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	-	-	603	97	700	-	(25)	92	67
Cash flows:									
Premiums received	97,486	-	-	-	97,486	73,654	-	-	73,654
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(80,516)	-	(80,516)	-	(14,178)	-	(14,178)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,345)	-	-	-	(1,345)	(494)	-	-	(494)
Total cash flows	96,141	-	(80,516)	-	15,625	73,160	(14,178)	-	58,982
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,410	-	53,597	2,820	62,827	35,596	33,996	1,718	71,310
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net insurance contract liabilities	6,410	-	53,597	2,820	62,827	35,596	33,996	1,718	71,310

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts - Others

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening insurance contract liabilities	2,740	-	1,871	48	4,659	6,859	2,899	70	9,828
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	(73)	-	-	(73)
Opening balance - net	2,740	-	1,871	48	4,659	6,786	2,899	70	9,755
Insurance revenue	(34,475)	-	-	-	(34,475)	(24,810)	-	-	(24,810)
Insurance service expenses:									
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	4,581	123	4,704	-	2,415	75	2,490
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to LIC	-	-	1,455	(12)	1,443	-	(2,147)	(101)	(2,248)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	7,289	-	-	-	7,289	4,820	-	-	4,820
Insurance service expenses	7,289	-	6,036	111	13,436	4,820	268	(26)	5,062
Net insurance service result	(27,186)	-	6,036	111	(21,039)	(19,990)	268	(26)	(19,748)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	-	-	126	2	128	-	78	4	82
Cash flows:									
Premiums received	30,180	-	-	-	30,180	21,649	-	-	21,649
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(4,068)	-	(4,068)	-	(1,374)	-	(1,374)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(7,894)	-	-	-	(7,894)	(5,705)	-	-	(5,705)
Total cash flows	22,286	-	(4,068)	-	18,218	15,944	(1,374)	-	14,570
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(2,160)	-	3,965	161	1,966	2,740	1,871	48	4,659
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net insurance contract liabilities	(2,160)	-	3,965	161	1,966	2,740	1,871	48	4,659

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.2 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for reinsurance contracts - Property

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024					
	Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)		Asset for incurred claims (AIC)		Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)		Asset for incurred claims (AIC)			
	Excluding loss - recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Excluding loss - recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Reinsurance contracts held:										
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(11,289)	-	1,051	40	(10,198)	(6,848)	-	(1,601)	(119)	(8,568)
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	52,514	-	(7,609)	(322)	44,583	20,435	-	(3,335)	(182)	16,918
Opening balance - net	41,225	-	(6,558)	(282)	34,385	13,587	-	(4,936)	(301)	8,350
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	42,575	-	-	-	42,575	40,004	-	-	-	40,004
Claims recovered and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	361	(1)	360	-	-	(7,586)	(336)	(7,922)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the asset for incurred claims	-	-	9,252	290	9,542	-	-	2,356	374	2,730
Net expense/(income) from reinsurance contracts held	42,575	-	9,613	289	52,477	40,004	-	(5,230)	38	34,812
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	-	-	(271)	(16)	(287)	-	-	(256)	(19)	(275)
Cash flows:										
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(64,237)	-	-	-	(64,237)	(12,366)	-	-	-	(12,366)
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(2,582)	-	(2,582)	-	-	3,864	-	3,864
Total cash flows	(64,237)	-	(2,582)	-	(66,819)	(12,366)	-	3,864	-	(8,502)
Closing reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	(11,289)	-	1,051	40	(10,198)
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	19,563	-	202	(9)	19,756	52,514	-	(7,609)	(322)	44,583
Closing balance - net	19,563	-	202	(9)	19,756	41,225	-	(6,558)	(282)	34,385

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.2 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for reinsurance contracts - Motor

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)		Asset for incurred claims (AIC)		Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)		Asset for incurred claims (AIC)	
	Excluding loss - recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss - recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
Reinsurance contracts held:								
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(235)	-	-	-	(235)	-	14	-
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	2,829	-	75	-	2,904	-	50	-
Opening balance - net	2,594	-	75	-	2,669	-	64	-
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	4,397	-	-	-	4,397	-	-	-
Claims recovered and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	280	-	280	-	272	-
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the asset for incurred claims	-	-	3	-	3	-	7	-
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	4,397	-	283	-	4,680	-	279	-
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cash flows:								
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(6,134)	-	-	-	(6,134)	-	-	-
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(335)	-	(335)	-	(268)	-
Total cash flows	(6,134)	-	(335)	-	(6,469)	-	(268)	-
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(155)	-	1	-	(154)	-	-	-
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	1,012	-	23	-	1,035	-	75	-
Closing balance - net	857	-	24	-	881	-	75	-
								2,669

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.2 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for reinsurance contracts - Engineering

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)		Asset for incurred claims (AIC)		Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)		Asset for incurred claims (AIC)	
	Excluding loss - recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss - recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
Reinsurance contracts held:								
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(36,480)	-	(944)	(45)	(794)	547	(1)	(248)
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	40,791	-	(594)	(27)	5,103	(2,963)	(175)	1,965
Opening balance - net	4,311	-	(1,538)	(72)	4,309	(2,416)	(176)	1,717
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	20,422	-	-	-	7,238	-	-	7,238
Claims recovered and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	72	(6)	-	(808)	(44)	(852)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the asset for incurred claims	-	-	305	73	-	-	159	910
Net expense/(income) from reinsurance contracts held	20,422	-	377	67	7,238	(57)	115	7,296
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	-	-	(53)	(4)	-	(52)	(11)	(63)
Cash flows:								
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(44,440)	-	-	-	(7,236)	-	-	(7,236)
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	1,229	-	-	-	987	987
Total cash flows	(44,440)	-	1,229	-	(7,236)	-	-	(6,249)
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(28,353)	-	68	(5)	(36,480)	(944)	(45)	(37,469)
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	8,646	-	(53)	(4)	40,791	(594)	(27)	40,170
Closing balance - net	(19,707)	-	15	(9)	(19,701)	(1,538)	(72)	2,701

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.2 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for reinsurance contracts - Group Life

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)		Asset for incurred claims (AIC)		Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)		Asset for incurred claims (AIC)		
	Excluding loss - recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss - recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(42,635)	-	(21,833)	(1,258)	(796)	-	(20,213)	(1,477)	(22,486)
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	27,092	-	-	-	280	-	24	-	304
Opening balance - net	(15,543)	-	(21,833)	(1,258)	(516)	-	(20,189)	(1,477)	(22,182)
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	43,884	-	-	-	18,392	-	-	-	18,392
Claims recovered and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	(41,856)	(1,247)	-	-	(13,349)	(661)	(14,010)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the asset for incurred claims	-	-	9,739	1,192	-	-	2,895	973	3,868
Net expense/(income) from reinsurance contracts held	43,884	-	(32,117)	(55)	18,392	-	(10,454)	312	8,250
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	-	-	(438)	(71)	-	-	(16)	(93)	(109)
Cash flows:									
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	(74,771)	-	-	-	(33,419)	-	-	-	(33,419)
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	39,537	-	-	-	8,826	-	8,826
Total cash flows	(74,771)	-	39,537	-	(33,419)	-	8,826	-	(24,593)
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(53,060)	-	(15,056)	(1,384)	(42,635)	-	(21,833)	(1,258)	(65,726)
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	6,630	-	205	-	27,092	-	-	-	27,092
Closing balance - net	(46,430)	-	(14,851)	(1,384)	(15,543)	-	(21,833)	(1,258)	(38,634)

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

6 Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

6.2 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for reinsurance contracts - Others

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)	Asset for incurred claims (AIC)	Total	Asset for remaining coverage (ARC)	Asset for incurred claims (AIC)	Total
Reinsurance contracts held:						
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(29,989)	406	(29,561)	(25,524)	304	(25,223)
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	828	-	828	878	30	904
Opening balance - net	(29,161)	406	(28,733)	(24,646)	334	(24,319)
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid						
Claims recovered and other directly attributable expenses	13,725	-	13,725	11,715	-	11,715
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the asset for incurred claims	-	(102)	(106)	-	362	362
Net expense/(income) from reinsurance contracts held	-	(1,732)	(1,732)	-	741	741
Finance expense/(income) from reinsurance contracts	13,725	(1,834)	11,862	11,715	1,103	12,847
	-	15	16	-	(19)	(19)
Cash flows:						
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	39,550	-	39,550	(16,230)	-	(16,230)
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	1,571	1,571	-	(1,012)	(1,012)
Total cash flows	39,550	1,571	41,121	(16,230)	(1,012)	(17,242)
Closing reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	(29,989)	406	(29,561)
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	24,114	158	24,266	828	-	828
Closing balance - net	24,114	158	24,266	(29,161)	406	(28,733)

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

7 Investments

Investments are classified as follows:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Investments in Sukuk carried at amortised cost	314,029	289,005
Accrued investment income	3,459	2,061
Less: ECL allowance (note 7.4)	(90)	(74)
	317,398	290,992
Investment in mutual fund carried at FVTPL	118,754	-
Investment in equity carried at FVOCI	72,758	61,154
Total investments	508,910	352,146

The investment in equity security represents 3.45% (2024: 3.45%) shareholding in Najm for Insurance Services, a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company, which provides loss determination services in Saudi Arabia. This investment is in unquoted shares and is reported at fair value of SAR 72.80 million (2024: SAR 61.20 million) as at the reporting date.

7.1 Movement in investments in Sukuk at amortised cost are as follows:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Opening balance as previously reported	290,992	205,605
Purchases	60,129	96,397
Maturity	(36,670)	(11,026)
Amortisation of investments	1,565	(2,031)
Accrued investment income	1,398	2,061
Movement in allowance for expected credit losses	(16)	(14)
Closing balance	317,398	290,992

7.2 The following changes in fair value have been recognised for investment in equity carried at FVOCI:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Opening balance	59,231	41,561
Change for the year	11,604	17,670
Closing balance	70,835	59,231

7.3 Details on investment income for the year are as follows:

	2025	2024
Investment income on term deposits	21,626	20,070
Investment income on sukuks	12,382	11,165
Investment income on mutual fund	587	-
Investment income on call accounts	329	-
	34,924	31,235

7.4 Movement in allowance for expected credit losses on investments measured at amortised cost is as follows:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	(74)	(60)
Charge for allowance for expected credit losses	(16)	(14)
Balance at end of the year	(90)	(74)

The gross carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these financial assets which are categorised under investment grade and Stage 1. Investment grade includes those financial assets having credit exposure equivalent to Moody's rating of A1 to Aa3, whereas noninvestment grade represents un-rated exposures. The Company's exposures to credit risk are not collateralized.

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

8 Prepaid expenses and other assets

Prepaid expenses and other assets comprise of the following:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Prepaid taxes	-	13,239
Sundry debtors	7,650	11,375
Receivable from service provides	355	1,747
Others	1,726	2,796
Total	9,731	29,157

9 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. Other related parties represent entities under common control and entities controlled by key management personnel of the Company. Contract pricing policies and terms are approved by the Company's management or where required and applicable the Company's Board of Directors. The due from and to balances of related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable in cash on demand. Key management personnel are those persons, including executive directors, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. The following are the details of the major related party transactions during the period and their related balances:

	Transactions for the year ended	
	2025	2024
Shareholder with significant influence		
Premium written	9,979	4,600
Claims paid	6,188	11,957
Brokerage commission paid	1,031	239
Investment income on term deposits	5,044	9,002
Shareholder having control over the Company and entities under common control		
Technical service charges	-	5,187
Other expenses	1,476	497
Brand fees	30	30
Operational expenses paid on behalf of related party and reinsurance placements	4,845	1,260
Operational expenses paid by related party on behalf of the Company	(2,652)	(1,659)
Reinsurance premium ceded	9,926	9,378
Reinsurance commission income	-	5
	Balance receivable/(payable)	
	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Shareholder with significant influence		
Outstanding claims reserves	(1,599)	(11,181)
Bank balances	2,499	2,287
Term deposits	91,450	119,834
Statutory deposit including accrued income	40,000	44,033
Accrued income receivable on term deposits	7,672	3,972
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(2,571)	(7,795)
Shareholder having control over the Company and entities under common control		
Due from related parties	135	1,074
Due to related parties	(21,706)	(12,007)

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

9 Related party transactions and balances (continued)

These due from and due to related party balances pertain to inter-company transactions during the year. The compensation of key management personnel during the year is as follows:

	Transactions for the year ended	
	2025	2024
Salaries and other allowances	5,985	6,918
Employee benefit obligation	175	227
	6,160	7,145

The remuneration and related expenses of the Board of Directors' during the year is as follows:

	Transactions for the year ended	
	2025	2024
Board of directors' remuneration	740	603
Board of directors' attendance fees	108	124
	848	727

10 Property and equipment and intangible assets

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	CWIP	Total	Intangible assets
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2025	6,152	10,998	315	-	17,465	7,863
Additions during the year	51	150	-	1,883	2,084	1,160
As at 31 December 2025	6,203	11,148	315	1,883	19,549	9,023
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation:						
As at 1 January 2025	(5,598)	(10,438)	(315)	-	(16,351)	(6,080)
Charge during the year	(389)	(363)	-	-	(752)	(598)
As at 31 December 2025	(5,987)	(10,801)	(315)	-	(17,103)	(6,678)
Net Book Value:						
As at 31 December 2025	216	347	-	1,883	2,446	2,345
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2024	5,425	10,963	315	-	16,703	6,531
Additions during the year	727	35	-	-	762	1,332
As at 31 December 2024	6,152	10,998	315	-	17,465	7,863
Accumulated depreciation / amortisation:						
As at 1 January 2024	(4,854)	(10,074)	(315)	-	(15,243)	(5,817)
Charge during the year	(744)	(364)	-	-	(1,108)	(263)
As at 31 December 2024	(5,598)	(10,438)	(315)	-	(16,351)	(6,080)
Net Book Value:						
As at 31 December 2024	554	560	-	-	1,114	1,783

Depreciation and amortisation are charged to insurance service expense and other operating expenses in the statement of income based on expense attribution model as mentioned in note 18.

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

11 Statutory deposit

In compliance with Insurance Implementing Regulations of Insurance Authority, the Company deposited 10% of its paid-up capital, amounting to 40 million (2024: SAR 40 million) in a bank designated by Insurance Authority. The accrued return on investment of statutory deposit as at 31 December 2025 amounts to nil (2024: SAR 4 million) and has been disclosed in assets as "Accrued income on statutory deposit" and the corresponding amount is shown in the liabilities as "Accrued income payable to Insurance Authority" as this deposit cannot be withdrawn without Insurance Authority's consent.

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Statutory deposit	40,000	40,000
Less: ECL allowance (note 11.1)	-	(7)
	40,000	39,993

During the year, the statutory deposit held with a local bank matured and the balance was automatically transferred to the Company's current account. Although the statutory deposit matured, the Company remained obligated under Insurance Authority (IA) regulations to maintain a statutory deposit of SAR 40 million. The Company initiated the placement process of the statutory deposit; however, IA approval was still pending as at year-end. Accordingly, the released amount of SAR 40 million continues to be presented as statutory deposit, as it is restricted and not available for use until regulatory approval is obtained. Subsequent to year-end, the Company obtained the Insurance Authority's approval to place the statutory deposit with a local bank.

11.1 Movement in allowance for expected credit losses on statutory deposit is as follows:

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of the year	(7)	(15)
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses	7	8
Balance at end of the year	-	(7)

12 Accrued expenses and other liabilities

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Accrued salaries and benefits	808	2,368
Board of Directors' remuneration	141	272
Accrued withholding tax	1,399	14,117
Accrued IT related services	219	589
Accrued legal and professional fees	546	1,604
Outsourced service charges payable	-	1,204
Training and recruitments	114	1,035
VAT payable	2,037	3,006
Other	3,804	6,295
Total	9,068	30,490

13 Employee benefit obligation

The Company operates an end of service benefits plan for its employees based on the prevailing Saudi Labor Laws. Accruals are made in accordance with the actuarial valuation under projected unit credit method while the benefits payments obligation is discharged as and when it falls due. The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position and movement in the obligation during the year based on its present value are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance as 1 January	7,154	6,926
Current service cost	1,472	1,455
Interest cost	392	338
Amount recognised in statement of income	1,864	1,793
Remeasurement loss/(gain) recognised in other comprehensive income	117	(128)
Benefits paid during the year	(849)	(1,437)
Balance as 31 December	8,286	7,154

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

13 Employee benefit obligation (continued)

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate used	5.50%	5.40%
Future growth in salary	3.00%	3.00%
Retirement age	Age 60	Age 60

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes as to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, the amount of defined benefit obligations would have been:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate		
- Increase by 0.5%	8,498	7,413
- Decrease by 0.5%	9,319	(8,136)
Salary escalation rate		
- Increase by 0.5%	(9,327)	(8,144)
- Decrease by 0.5%	8,487	7,403
Withdrawal rate		
- Increase by 20%	(8,977)	(7,831)
- Decrease by 20%	8,797	7,680
Mortality rate		
- Increase by 20%	(8,896)	(7,763)
- Decrease by 20%	8,890	7,758

14 Provision for zakat

Status of assessments

The Company has submitted its zakat returns up till the year ended 31 December 2024.

Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority ("ZATCA") has raised an assessment for the years 2009 to 2020. The assessment was objected and later the case was escalated to Tax Violation and Dispute resolution Committee ("TVDRC") and to Tax Violation and Dispute Appeal Committee ("TVDAC"), subsequently. TVDAC issued the decision resulting in an additional liability of SAR 38.90 million and was settled during the year.

The zakat returns for financial years 2021 to 2024 are under the review of ZATCA and to the best of management's knowledge, no final assessment has been issued.

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

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	<u>31 December 2024</u>
As at 1 January	59,460	62,500
Current zakat charge during the year	4,092	717
Payment made during the year	(36,738)	(3,757)
As at 31 December	26,814	59,460

15 Share capital

The authorized, issued and paid-up share capital of the Company is SAR 400 million divided into 40 million shares of SAR 10 each (2024: SAR 400 million divided into 40 million shares of SAR 10 each). The shareholders of the Company are subject to zakat. Shareholding structure of the Company is as below:

	<u>31 December 2025</u>	
	<u>No. of shares in '000</u>	<u>Share Capital SAR '000</u>
Liva Insurance B.S.C.	20,028	200,280
Riyad Bank	7,968	79,680
Others	12,004	120,040
	40,000	400,000

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

15 Share capital (continued)

	31 December 2024	
	No. of shares in '000	Share Capital SAR '000
Liva Insurance B.S.C.	20,028	200,280
Riyad Bank	7,968	79,680
Others	12,004	120,040
	<u>40,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>

The Company's ultimate parent company is Oman International Development and Investment Company SAOG, a public joint stock company incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman.

16 Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Company's by-laws and in compliance with Article 70(2)(g) of the Insurance Implementing Regulations issued by Insurance Authority, the Company is required to allocate 20% of its net income for the year to the statutory reserve until it equals the value of share capital. This transfer is only made at the year end. The statutory reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders until the liquidation of the Company.

17 Share/(reversal) of surplus from insurance pools

	2025	2024
Share/(reversal) of surplus from Umrah and Hajj pool (note 17.1)	<u>300</u>	(402)
Share of surplus from Employers' Delinquency Insurance pool (note 17.2)	<u>1,604</u>	-
	<u>1,904</u>	(402)

17.1 This represents the Company's share in the surplus for general accident product arising from the Umrah & Hajj pool. The Company with twenty-seven other insurance companies operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered into an agreement with CCI effective from 1 January 2020. The compulsory Umrah product is offered by the ministry and approved by SAMA for insurance of pilgrims coming from outside of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia except for citizens of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. This covers general accidents and health benefits of the pilgrims entering the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to perform Umrah. The agreement terms are for 4 years starting from 1 January 2020 and it is renewable for another four years subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement. There is no renewal to the agreement in 2025 as the aforementioned arrangement has been discontinued.

17.2 This represents the Company's share of surplus 2.4938% (2024: Nil) in the Employers' Delinquency Insurance Pool product. The Company along with eighteen other insurance companies operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, entered into an agreement with Al-Etihad Cooperative Insurance Company, effective from 3 November 2024. This compulsory product covers default of entities in paying the rights and entitlements of non-Saudi employees in private sector entities offered by the "Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development" through IA.

The agreement is valid for an initial term of five years, starting from 3 November 2024, and renewable for another five years, subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement.

18 Other operating expenses

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Staff cost	<u>36,845</u>	38,379
Department operations cost	<u>42,073</u>	45,011
Legal and professional fees	<u>11,455</u>	15,860
IT costs	<u>10,401</u>	11,224
Depreciation and amortisation	<u>1,350</u>	1,371
Premises cost	<u>1,981</u>	1,958
Communications	<u>185</u>	321
	<u>104,290</u>	<u>114,124</u>

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

18 Other operating expenses (continued)

Allocation of expenses is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Policy acquisition cost	73,345	65,840
Other attributable expenses	22,737	25,781
Other operating expenses	8,208	22,503
	104,290	114,124

Policy acquisition cost and other attributable expenses are reported as part of insurance service expense. Other operating expenses include non-attributable expenses which are administrative expenses and are not linked to insurance contracts.

18.1 Auditors' remuneration for the statutory audit of the Company's financial statements and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounts to SAR 1.01 million (2024: SAR 1.06 million). Auditors' remuneration for the review of the Company's interim financial information during the year ended 31 December 2025 amounts to SAR 0.21 million (2024: SAR 0.24 million). Fee for other statutory and related services provided by the auditors to the Company amounts to SAR 0.21 million (2024: SAR 0.14 million).

19 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

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

a) *Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy*

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

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

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

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

b) *Carrying amounts and fair value*

31 December 2025	Carrying value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investments in Sukuk carried at amortised cost	314,029	-	312,548	-
Investment in mutual fund carried at FVTPL	118,754	118,754	-	-
Investment in equity carried at FVOCI	72,758	-	-	72,758
	505,541	118,754	312,548	72,758

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

19 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

31 December 2024	Carrying value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Investments in Sukuk carried at amortised cost	289,005	-	283,851	-
Investment in equity carried at FVOCI	61,154	-	-	61,154
	350,159	-	283,851	61,154

The fair values of statutory deposits, accrued investment income on statutory deposit, term deposits, bank balances and other financial assets in the statement of financial position which are carried at amortised cost, are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the financial statements due to the short-term nature of balances or they are repayable on demand.

The investment in equity security represents shareholding in Najm for Insurance Services. Its fair value has been calculated using a combination of discounted cash flow technique and comparable peer multiples. There were no transfers between the levels of fair value hierarchies during the year.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Equity security	Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the investment, taking into account the expected growth rate. The expected net cash flows are discounted using risk-adjusted discount rates. Market multiples: Acquisition multiples of comparable private precedent transactions were used.	(i) <i>Weighted Average Cost of Capital ("WACC") - 17%</i> (ii) <i>Terminal Value Growth Rate ("TVGR") - 1.5%</i> (iii) <i>Earnings multiple - 6 times</i>	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: (i) <i>the WACC was lower (higher);</i> (ii) <i>the TVGR was higher (lower);</i> or (iii) <i>the earnings multiple was higher (lower).</i>

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for the fair value measurement in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	61,154	43,484
Net changes in fair value of investments carried at FVOCI-equity instruments	11,604	17,670
Closing balance	72,758	61,154

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 investments

	Sensitivity factor	Impact on fair value due to increase in sensitivity factor	Impact on fair value due to decrease in sensitivity factor
31 December 2025	+/- 10% change in price	7,276	(7,276)
31 December 2024	+/- 10% change in price	6,115	(6,115)

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

20 Operating segments

Operating segments are identified based on internal reports about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer in his function as chief operating decision maker to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. Transactions between the operating segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions. The revenue from external parties reported to the Board is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of income.

Segment assets and liabilities only include the insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities and assets while the other accounts are not allocated.

	As at 31 December 2025						
	Property	Motor	Engineering	Marine	Group Life	Others	Total
Assets							
Insurance contract assets	202	-	-	-	-	-	202
Reinsurance contract assets	-	153	28,290	-	69,501	-	97,944
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	958,845
Total assets	202	153	28,290	-	69,501	-	1,056,991
Liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	20,005	312,579	44,562	6,764	62,829	1,970	448,709
Reinsurance contract liabilities	19,759	1,035	8,590	3,248	6,834	24,264	63,730
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,874
Total liabilities	39,764	313,614	53,152	10,012	69,663	26,234	578,313
	As at 31 December 2024						
	Property	Motor	Engineering	Marine	Group Life	Others	Total
Assets							
Insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	10,198	235	37,469	2,472	65,726	29,561	145,661
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	873,385
Total assets	10,198	235	37,469	2,472	65,726	29,561	1,019,046
Liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	38,994	189,621	20,707	19,694	71,310	4,659	344,985
Reinsurance contract liabilities	44,583	2,904	40,170	4,789	27,092	828	120,366
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,144
Total liabilities	83,577	192,525	60,877	24,483	98,402	5,487	578,495

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

20 Operating segments (continued)

	As at 31 December 2025						
	Property	Motor	Engineering	Marine	Group Life	Others	Total
Insurance revenue	80,926	275,410	36,865	20,719	126,633	34,475	575,028
Insurance service expenses	(4,391)	(301,233)	(17,098)	(17,274)	(101,826)	(13,435)	(455,257)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(52,478)	(4,680)	(20,867)	(12,861)	(11,711)	(11,862)	(114,459)
Insurance service result	24,057	(30,503)	(1,100)	(9,416)	13,096	9,178	5,312
Share of surplus from insurance pools							1,904
Net insurance service results							7,216
Investment income on financial assets							34,924
Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets							(2)
Net investment income							34,922
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	(1,192)	(1,788)	(186)	(588)	(699)	(130)	(4,583)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	287	(1)	57	549	509	(16)	1,385
Net insurance financial expenses	(905)	(1,789)	(129)	(39)	(190)	(146)	(3,198)
Net insurance and investment results							38,940
Other operating expenses							(8,208)
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders before zakat							30,732
Zakat							(4,092)
Net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders							26,640

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

20 Operating segments (continued)

	As at 31 December 2024					Total
	Property	Motor	Engineering	Marine	Group Life	Others
Insurance revenue	72,435	278,509	19,698	19,259	31,416	24,810
Insurance service expenses	(32,402)	(262,101)	(4,904)	(24,276)	(21,807)	(5,062)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(34,812)	(3,082)	(7,296)	(2,138)	(8,250)	(12,847)
Insurance service result	5,221	13,326	7,498	(7,155)	1,359	6,901
Reversal of share of surplus from insurance pool						(402)
Net insurance service results						26,748
Investment income on financial assets						31,235
Change for expected credit losses on financial assets						(2)
Net investment income						31,233
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	(343)	(1,647)	(148)	(230)	(67)	(82)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	275	-	63	51	109	19
Net insurance financial expenses	(68)	(1,647)	(85)	(179)	42	(63)
Net insurance and investment results						(2,000)
Other operating expenses						55,981
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders before zakat						(22,503)
Zakat						33,478
Net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders						(717)
						32,761

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

20 Operating segments (continued)

	For the year ended 31 December 2025			
	Motor	Property, General Accident & Others	Protection (Group Life) & Savings	Total
Gross written premium				
Large	24,740	126,671	113,978	265,389
Medium	3,055	16,410	16,194	35,659
Micro	3,642	22,847	71	26,560
Small	3,072	10,643	1,270	14,985
Individual	349,481	253	-	349,734
	383,990	176,824	131,513	692,327
	For the year ended 31 December 2024			
	Motor	Property, General Accident & Others	Protection (Group Life) & Savings	Total
Gross written premium				
Large	22,525	143,190	66,528	232,243
Medium	3,455	12,244	259	15,958
Micro	9,003	15,637	61	24,701
Small	4,194	8,920	219	13,333
Individual	190,589	371	-	190,960
	229,766	180,362	67,067	477,195

Gross written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts entered into during the accounting period, regardless of whether these are wholly due for payment in the accounting period, together with any adjustments arising in the accounting period to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior accounting periods.

Gross written premiums are not defined in IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

21 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as going concern and comply with the regulator's capital requirements of the market in which the Company operates while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders comprising paid share capital and reserves. The operations of the Company are subject to local regulatory requirements in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions e.g., capital adequacy to minimize the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies and to enable them to meet unforeseen liabilities as these arise. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue right shares. As per guidelines laid out by Insurance Authority in Article 66 table 3 and 4 of the Implementing Insurance Regulations detailing the solvency margin required to be maintained, the Company maintains solvency margin equivalent to the highest of the three methods as per Insurance Implementing Regulations issued by Insurance Authority.

- a) *Minimum Capital Requirement;*
- b) *Premium Solvency Margin; and*
- c) *Claims Solvency Margin.*

The Company has fully complied with the externally imposed capital requirements during the reported financial period.

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

22 Commitments and contingencies

22.1 The Company's commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Commitments for the retail life project	6,438	-
Letters of guarantee	752	700
Commitments for the rents	334	334

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 cases will have a material impact on the Company's financial performance.

23 Risk management

Risk Governance

The Company's risk governance is manifested in a set of established policies, procedures and controls which uses the existing organisational structure to meet strategic targets. The Company's philosophy revolves on willing and knowledgeable risk acceptance commensurate with the risk appetite and strategic plan approved by the Board. The Company is exposed to insurance, claims management, reserving and ultimate reserves, reinsurance, regulatory framework, credit, liquidity, foreign currency, commission income rate and market rate risks.

Risk Committee

The Company's Risk Committee has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Risk Committee is responsible for defining, installing and monitoring the risk management organisation in order to ensure that its control systems are effective. The Risk Committee approves all risk management policies, as well as the quantitative and qualitative elements of the Company's risk appetite and tolerance framework.

Board of Directors

The apex of risk governance is the centralized oversight of the Board of Directors providing direction and the necessary approvals of strategies and policies in order to achieve defined corporate goals.

Senior management

Senior management is responsible for the day to day operations towards achieving the strategic goals within the Company's predefined risk appetite.

Audit Committee and Internal Audit Department

Risk management processes throughout the Company are reviewed annually by the Internal Audit Department which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Company's compliance with such procedures. The Internal Audit Department discusses the results of all assessments with senior management and reports its findings and recommendations directly to the Audit Committee.

23.1 Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that actual claims payable to policy holders in respect of insured events exceed expectations. This could occur because the frequency or amounts of claims are more than expected. Insurance risk is monitored regularly by the Company to make sure the levels are within the projected frequency bands. The Company underwrites mainly property, motor, casualty, engineering, group life and marine risks.

The process used to determine the assumptions for calculating the outstanding claim reserve is intended to result in neutral 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.

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.1 Insurance risk (continued)

The estimation of IBNR (as part of LIC) 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. IBNR provisions are initially estimated at a gross level and a separate calculation is carried out to estimate the size of the reinsurance recoveries. The estimation process takes into account the past claims reporting pattern and details of reinsurance programs.

a) 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 has limited its risk by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit exposure to catastrophic events (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes and flood damage). The purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes based on the Company's risk appetite as decided by management.

The key source of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date relates to the 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 judgement 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.

b) Concentration of insurance risk

The Company monitors concentration of insurance risks primarily by class of business. The major concentration lies in property and motor.

The Company also monitors concentration of risk by evaluating multiple risks covered in the same geographical location or by the same party. For flood or earthquake risk, a complete city is classified as a single location. For fire and property risk a particular building and neighbouring 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 evaluate 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 does not have any foreign operations, hence, all the insurance risks relate to policies written in Saudi Arabia.

c) 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.

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.1 Insurance risk (continued)

c) Reinsurance risk (continued)

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 recognised rating agencies (e.g. Fitch) that is not lower than A- 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 2025 and 31 December 2024 there is no significant concentration of reinsurance balances.

Reinsurance ceded contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligation 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 obligation under the reinsurance agreements.

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 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. As claims develop and the ultimate cost of claims becomes more certain, adverse claims experiences will be eliminated which results in the release of reserves from earlier accident years. In order to maintain adequate reserves, the Company transfers much of this release to the current accident year reserves when the development of claims is less mature and there is much greater uncertainty attached to the ultimate cost of claims. During each year, the estimate of ultimate claim cost for respective year presented net of payments. Claims triangulation analysis (gross and net) by accident year spanning a number of financial years is set out as below.

Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims

	For the year ended 31 December 2025				
	2022 & Prior	2023	2024	2025	Total
Accident year					
At the end of accident year	346,089	104,842	123,951	146,163	721,045
One year later	305,122	78,886	79,254	-	463,262
Two year later	262,232	74,037	-	-	336,269
Three year later	131,953	-	-	-	131,953
Gross estimate of undiscounted amount of the claim reported	131,953	74,037	79,254	146,163	431,407
Cumulative payments to date	128,587	72,123	66,466	-	267,176
Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claim	3,366	1,914	12,788	146,163	164,231
Risk adjustment					6,681
Discounting					(6,261)
Total LIC included in the statement of financial position					<u>164,651</u>

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.1 Insurance risk (continued)

Claims development table (continued)

Net undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims

	For the year ended 31 December 2025				Total
	2022 & Prior	2023	2024	2025	
Accident year					
At the end of accident year	153,513	91,538	88,757	130,917	464,725
One year later	168,393	84,589	74,690	-	327,672
Two year later	126,525	65,994	-	-	192,519
Three year later	64,123	-	-	-	64,123
Gross estimate of undiscounted amount of the claim reported	64,123	65,994	74,690	130,917	335,724
Cumulative payments to date	78,748	64,330	44,640	-	187,718
Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claim	78,748	64,330	44,640	-	187,718
Risk adjustment					5,153
Discounting					(4,835)
Total LIC included in the statement of financial position					188,036

Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims

	For the year ended 31 December 2024				Total
	2021 & Prior	2022	2023	2024	
Accident year					
At the end of accident year	208,775	137,314	104,842	123,948	574,879
One year later	188,190	116,932	78,886	-	384,008
Two year later	153,317	108,915	-	-	262,232
Three year later	93,768	-	-	-	93,768
Gross estimate of undiscounted amount of the claim reported	93,768	108,915	78,886	123,948	405,517
Cumulative payments to date	91,614	104,552	64,294	-	260,460
Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claim	2,154	4,363	14,592	123,948	145,057
Risk adjustment					5,342
Discounting					(4,124)
Total LIC included in the statement of financial position					146,275

Net undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims

	For the year ended 31 December 2024				Total
	2021 & Prior	2022	2023	2024	
Accident year					
At the end of accident year	80,091	73,422	91,538	88,718	333,769
One year later	77,177	91,216	84,589	-	252,982
Two year later	57,975	68,551	-	-	126,526
Three year later	25,364	-	-	-	25,364
Gross estimate of undiscounted amount of the claim reported	25,364	68,551	84,589	88,718	267,222
Cumulative payments to date	41,156	68,190	58,045	-	167,391
Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claim	(15,792)	361	26,544	88,718	99,831
Risk adjustment					3,026
Discounting					(2,653)
Total LIC included in the statement of financial position					100,204

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.1 Insurance risk (continued)

Claims management risk

Claims management risk may arise within the Company in the event of inaccurate or incomplete case reserves and claims settlements, poor service quality or excessive claims handling costs. These risks may damage the Company and undermine its ability to win and retain business, or incur punitive damages. These risks can occur at any stage of the claims life cycle. The Company's claims teams are focused on delivering quality, reliability and speed of service to the policyholders. Their aim is to adjust and process claims in a fair, efficient and timely manner, in accordance with the policy's terms and conditions, the regulatory environment, and the business' broader interests. Prompt and accurate case reserves are set for all known claims liabilities, including provisions for expenses, as soon as a reliable estimate can be made of the claims liability.

Reserving and ultimate reserves risk

Reserving and ultimate reserves risk occurs within the Company where established insurance liabilities are insufficient through inaccurate forecasting, or where there is inadequate allowance for expenses and non- performance of reinsurer. To manage reserving and ultimate reserves risk, the Company's actuarial team uses a range of recognised techniques to project gross premiums written, monitor claims development patterns and stress-test ultimate insurance liability balances. The objective of the Company's reserving policy is to produce accurate and reliable estimates that are consistent over time and across classes of business.

Sensitivity analysis

The liability for incurred claims is sensitive to the key assumptions in the table below. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

	2025	2024
Impact on equity, insurance contract liability and profit or loss due to change in claims ratio		
5% increase	15,730	11,542
5% decrease	(15,536)	(10,171)
Impact on equity, insurance contract liability and profit or loss due to change in risk adjustment		
5% increase	474	922
5% decrease	(1,014)	115
Impact on equity, insurance contract liability and profit or loss due to change in direct expense ratio		
2% increase	3,209	2,364
2% decrease	(3,065)	(2,350)

23.2 Regulatory framework risk

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

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.3 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 assets held by the Company, the maximum exposure to credit risk to the Company is the carrying value as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to credit risk

- The Company only enters into insurance and reinsurance contracts with recognised, 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 from insurance and reinsurance contracts are monitored on an ongoing basis in order to reduce the Company's exposure to credit losses.
- The Company seeks to limit credit risk with respect to agents and brokers by setting credit limits for individual agents and brokers and monitoring outstanding receivables.
- The Company's investment portfolio is managed by the management in accordance with the investment policy established by the investment committee.
- The Company, with respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets, is restricted to commercial banks having strong financial positions and credit ratings.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bank balances	59,410	85,525
Term deposits	335,912	358,611
Insurance contract assets	202	-
Reinsurance contract assets	97,944	145,661
Investments	509,000	352,220
Due from related parties	135	1,074
Statutory deposit	40,000	40,000
Accrued income on statutory deposit	-	4,033
	1,042,603	987,124

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying assets according to the credit rating of counterparties. Investment grade is considered to be the highest possible rating.

31 December 2025

	Investment grade	Non- investment grade	Not rated	Total
Bank balances	59,410	-	-	59,410
Term deposits	335,912	-	-	335,912
Insurance contract assets	-	202	-	202
Reinsurance contract assets	97,944	-	-	97,944
Investments	436,242	-	72,758	509,000
Due from related parties	135	-	-	135
Statutory deposit	40,000	-	-	40,000
	969,643	202	72,758	1,042,603

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.3 Credit risk (continued)

31 December 2024

	Investment grade	Non-investment grade	Not rated	Total
Bank balances	85,525	-	-	85,525
Term deposits	358,611	-	-	358,611
Investments	291,066	-	61,154	352,220
Reinsurance contract assets	-	145,661	-	145,661
Due from related parties	1,074	-	-	1,074
Statutory deposit	40,000	-	-	40,000
Accrued income on statutory deposit	4,033	-	-	4,033
	<u>780,309</u>	<u>145,661</u>	<u>61,154</u>	<u>987,124</u>

23.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet obligation and commitments associated with financial liabilities when they become full due. The Company has a proper cash management system, where daily cash collection and payments are monitored and reconciled at the end of the day. The Company manages this risk by maintaining maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities and investing a major portion of the Company's assets in highly liquid financial assets.

Maturity table

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company based on remaining expected undiscounted contractual obligations except for portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities of the Company and are based on the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows expected to be paid out in the periods presented.

	2025		
	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Assets			
Bank balances and cash	59,410	-	59,410
Term deposits	335,912	-	335,912
Investments	118,754	390,246	509,000
Due from related parties	135	-	135
Statutory deposit	-	40,000	40,000
	<u>514,211</u>	<u>430,246</u>	<u>944,457</u>
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	14,340	-	14,340
Due to related parties	21,706	-	21,706
	<u>36,046</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,046</u>
	2024		
	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Assets			
Bank balances and cash	85,525	-	85,525
Term deposits	288,611	70,000	358,611
Investments	99,662	252,558	352,220
Due from related parties	1,074	-	1,074
Statutory deposit	-	40,000	40,000
Accrued income on statutory deposit	4,033	-	4,033
	<u>478,905</u>	<u>362,558</u>	<u>841,463</u>
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	30,490	-	30,490
Due to related parties	12,007	-	12,007
Accrued income payable to Insurance Authority	4,033	-	4,033
	<u>46,530</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>46,530</u>

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table summarises the maturity profile of insurance contracts liabilities and reinsurance contract assets of the Company based on remaining discounted cash flows. Portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities of the Company are based on the estimates of the present value of the future cash flows expected to be paid out in the periods presented.

	2025						Total
	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	
Insurance contract liabilities							
Property	10,042	2,122	1,174	62	3	6	13,409
Motor	62,104	5,394	2,339	640	373	-	70,850
Engineering	7,792	4,712	796	42	14	-	13,356
Marine	4,763	1,677	268	171	18	4	6,901
Group life	38,553	7,790	3,149	2,540	1,530	2,855	56,417
Others	2,452	1,454	116	87	23	-	4,132
Total	125,706	23,149	7,842	3,542	1,961	2,865	165,065
Reinsurance contract liabilities							
Property	192	-	-	-	-	-	192
Motor	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
Engineering	56	-	-	-	-	-	56
Marine	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Group life	443	-	-	-	-	-	443
Others	148	-	-	-	-	-	148
Total	875	-	-	-	-	-	875

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

	2024						Total
	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	
Insurance contract liabilities							
Property	24,792	5,799	314	-	-	-	30,905
Motor	38,631	5,060	3,570	191	123	-	47,575
Engineering	3,036	1,349	359	-	-	-	4,744
Marine	16,344	3,197	435	-	-	-	19,976
Group life	35,511	-	-	-	-	-	35,511
Others	1,102	445	3	-	-	-	1,550
Total	119,416	15,850	4,681	191	123	-	140,261
Reinsurance contract liabilities							
Property	1,015	416	-	-	-	-	1,431
Motor	75	-	-	-	-	-	75
Marine	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Others	428	-	-	-	-	-	428
Total	1,524	416	-	-	-	-	1,940

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.5 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market commission rates (commission rate risk) and market prices (price risk).

The Company's market risk policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes market risk for the Company. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Company risk committee. The policy is reviewed regularly for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

- a) Guidelines are set for asset allocation and portfolio limit structure, to ensure that assets back specific policyholders' liabilities and that assets are held to deliver income and gains for policyholders which are in line with their expectations.
- b) The Company stipulates diversification benchmarks by type of instrument and geographical area.

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 of Directors 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.

(a) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Management assesses that there is minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuations and, consequently, the Company does not hedge its foreign currency exposure. The Company has transactions in Saudi Riyals and US Dollars which are pegged and hence there is no currency risk exposure to the Company.

(b) Commission rate risk

Commission rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance contract or reinsurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

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 company monitors its commission rate risk exposure through periodic reviews of asset and liability positions. The Company has no significant concentration of commission rate risk. The commission and non-commission bearing investments of the Company and their maturities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Non- commission bearing	Total
31 December 2025				
Bank balances and cash	-	-	59,410	59,410
Term deposits	335,912	-	-	335,912
Investments	118,754	317,488	72,758	509,000
Total	454,666	317,488	132,168	904,322

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

23 Risk management (continued)

23.5 Market risk (continued)

(b) *Commission rate risk (continued)*

	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Non- commission bearing	Total
31 December 2024				
Bank balances and cash	24,148	-	61,377	85,525
Term deposits	288,611	70,000	-	358,611
Investments	99,662	191,404	61,154	352,220
Total	412,421	261,404	122,531	796,356

(c) *Price risk*

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments or insurance contract assets and/or liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate or foreign exchange rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or contract, or by factors affecting all similar contracts or financial instruments traded in the market. The Company's price risk exposure relates to financial assets and financial liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Company does not issue any participating contracts. Therefore, there are no insurance or reinsurance contracts which are exposed to price risk.

The Company's price risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, limits on individual and total equity instruments. The Company's Risk Committee regularly monitors equity price risk and manages material investments on an individual basis. Investment limits require business units to hold diversified portfolios of assets and restrict concentrations to geographies and industries. The Company does not have a significant concentration of equity price risk.

The potential impact of a 10% increase or decrease in the market prices of investments carried at FVOCI on Company's profit would be as follows:

	Fair value change	Effect on Company's profit
31 December 2025	+ / - 10%	7,276
31 December 2024	+ / - 10%	6,115

24 Earnings per share

The basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 have been calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued at the reporting date.

The basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders	26,640	32,761
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	40,000	40,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.67	0.82

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)**

25 Proposed merger

The Company signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (the "MOU") with Malath Cooperative Insurance on 21 August 2024 (corresponding to 17 Safar 1446H) to evaluate a potential merger between the two companies (the "Proposed Transaction"). Both companies are conducting technical, financial, legal, and actuarial due diligence and engage in non-binding discussions on the terms and conditions of the Proposed Transaction.

On 2 December 2024, both Companies have agreed, on a non-binding and preliminary basis, that the Potential Merger structure will be through merging LIVA (as the merged company) into Malath (as the merging company), noting that the Potential Merger is under consideration and no binding agreement has been reached to date on it or on the structure, and that the Potential Merger will be subject to the approvals of the Insurance Authority, the Capital Market Authority and the Saudi Exchange, as well as obtaining the requisite approvals of the shareholders of both companies.

On 20 August 2025 (corresponding to 26 Safar 1447H), both Companies announces that they agreed to extend the MOU for an additional six months, under the same previous terms and condition.

The Company has announced the appointment of SNB Capital as its financial advisor in connection with this proposed merger.

26 Subsequent events

Subsequent to year-end, the Company obtained the Insurance Authority's approval to place the statutory deposit with a local bank.

Apart from the above, there is no event subsequent to the year-end which requires disclosure in these financial statements.

27 Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 11 February 2026, corresponding to 23 Sha'ban 1447H.

LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

28 Supplementary information

Statement of financial position

	2025		2024		
	Insurance operations	Shareholders' operations	Total	Shareholders' operations	Total
Total assets	610,667	446,324	1,056,991	551,315	1,019,046
Total liabilities	523,719	54,594	578,313	468,499	578,495
Total equity	86,948	391,730	478,678	82,816	440,551

Statement of income

	2025		2024		
	Insurance operations	Shareholders' operations	Total	Shareholders' operations	Total
Insurance revenue	575,028	-	575,028	446,127	446,127
Insurance service expenses	(455,257)	-	(455,257)	(350,552)	(350,552)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(114,459)	-	(114,459)	(68,425)	(68,425)
Insurance service results	5,312	-	5,312	27,150	27,150
Share/(Reversal) of surplus from insurance pools	1,904	-	1,904	(402)	(402)
Net insurance service results	7,216	-	7,216	26,748	26,748
Investment income on financial assets	14,910	20,014	34,924	13,793	31,235
Charge for allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets	(2)	-	(2)	(2)	(2)
Net investment income	14,908	20,014	34,922	13,791	31,233
Finance expenses from insurance contracts	(4,583)	-	(4,583)	(2,517)	(2,517)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts	1,385	-	1,385	517	517
Net insurance financial expenses	(3,198)	-	(3,198)	(2,000)	(2,000)
Net insurance and investment results	18,926	20,014	38,940	38,539	55,981
Other operating expenses	(6,753)	(1,455)	(8,208)	(21,048)	(22,503)
Profit for the year before zakat	12,173	18,559	30,732	17,491	33,478
Zakat	-	(4,092)	(4,092)	-	(717)
Net profit for the year	12,173	14,467	26,640	17,491	32,761
Other comprehensive income for the year	11,487	-	11,487	17,798	17,798
Total comprehensive income for the year	23,660	14,467	38,127	35,289	50,559

**LIVA INSURANCE COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(All amounts in Saudi riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

28 Supplementary information (continued)

	2025		2024	
	Insurance operations	Shareholders' operations	Insurance operations	Shareholders' operations
Statement of cash flows				
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders before zakat	12,173	18,559	17,491	15,987
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(122,901)	189,148	(12,404)	51,285
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	139,703	(232,117)	55,758	(114,254)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	16,802	(42,969)	43,354	(62,969)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17,604	67,235	37,219	67,235
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	34,406	24,266	80,573	4,266
		58,672		84,839

Surplus distribution

As required by the Implementing Regulations and the by-laws of the Company, surplus arising from the Insurance Operations is distributed as follows:

Transfer to Shareholders' operations	90%
Transfer to Policyholders operations	10%
	<u>100%</u>

In case of deficit arising from insurance operations the entire deficit is allocated and transferred to shareholders' operations. The surplus payables to policyholders for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounts to SAR 5.80 million (2024: SAR 6 million). This has been allocated as follows:

	31 December	
	2025	31 December 2024
Property	312	599
Motor	5,005	4,499
Engineering	5	202
Marine	77	138
Group life	282	205
Others	174	372
Total	5,855	6,015