



**Delivering
STABILITY,
Enduring
RESILIENCE**

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE &
FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPORT 2025**

01

Corporate
Governance Report

Corporate
Governance Report

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Introduction

Corporate governance at Gulf Insurance Group represents a strategic cornerstone of its business, given its pivotal role in establishing an effective internal control environment that supports operational efficiency and the sustainable achievement of objectives.

Based on this firm conviction, the Group believes that the existence of a comprehensive and effective corporate governance framework is a fundamental factor in the success of its operations, as it contributes to strengthening confidence among various stakeholders and policyholders, and enables the Group to achieve continuous development and comprehensive improvements in line with its institutional values and strategic direction.

Within this context, the Group is committed to adopting best professional practices and international standards in the field of corporate governance, and to developing and implementing high-quality policies and procedures that reinforce a governance framework supportive of the values of the Group's companies and enable the translation of its strategic vision into tangible results.

Gulf Insurance Group's vision is to serve as a leading regional role model in corporate governance and social responsibility across the Middle East and North Africa regions.

The Corporate Governance Report constitutes one of the most important tools for transparency and communication with the public and stakeholders, as it reflects the overarching framework of rules, policies, and procedures through which the Group is managed and its activities are overseen. It also regulates the relationship between the Board of Directors, executive management, shareholders, and all stakeholders, while highlighting the Group's commitment to its social responsibility. This report aims to enable shareholders and the public to gain insight into the governance practices adopted by the Group and its ongoing efforts in this area.

Board of Directors' Requirements

1. The formation of GIG's Board of Directors:

Pursuant to the decision of the Ordinary General Assembly of Gulf Insurance Group K.S.C.P. issued on 15 May 2023, it was approved to appoint and elect a new Board of Directors for the next three years. The Board of Directors was formed of individuals with extensive,

diverse, and specialized experience, skills, and knowledge in the field of insurance, resulting in a balanced and positive form of the Board, enabling the Board to exercise its functions and responsibilities while considering the evolving business needs, as follows:

| # | Name | Member Description (Executive/ Non-executive/ Independent, Board Secretary) | Entity Represented | Academic Qualification and Work Experience | Date of Appointment/ Election | Share Ownership Percentage |
|----|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Bijan Khosrowshahi | Non-executive | Fairfax | Academic qualifications and work experience are mentioned in detail below. | 15/05/2023 | - |
| 2. | Khaled Saoud Al Hasan | Executive | Fairfax | | 15/05/2023 | - |
| 3. | Jean Cloutier | Non-executive | Fairfax | | 15/05/2023 | - |
| 4. | Robert Quinn McLean | Non-executive | Fairfax | | 15/05/2023 | - |
| 5. | Abdulkarim Kabariti | Independent | - | | 28/07/2024 | - |
| 6. | Dr. Yousef Hamad Al-Ebrahim | Independent | - | | 02/12/2024 | - |
| | Rami Selim Al Baraki | Secretary of the Board | | | 15/05/2023 | - |

The GIG's Board of Directors has a structure that is in proportion to the size and nature of the Group's activities and the tasks and responsibilities assigned to its members. The Board was structured in a way that takes into consideration the diversity of its professionals and their practical experiences, in addition to technical skills.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for verifying that members of the Board of Directors and executive management meet all requirements stipulated by the relevant regulatory authorities. The Committee also reviews the skills and competencies required for Board membership and executive management, as and when necessary, and examines related nomination applications in accordance with the instructions and regulations issued by the Capital Markets Authority, the Insurance Regulatory Unit, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

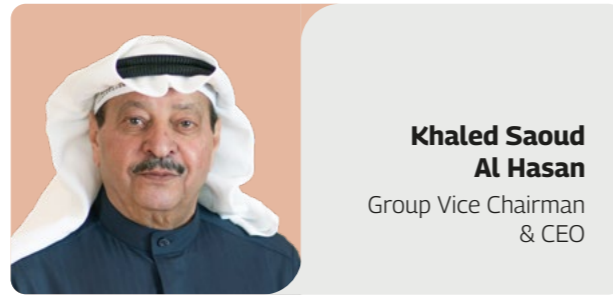
GIG's Board of Directors consists of (6) members, (1) executive member, and (5) non-executive members (of which (2) are independent members). All Board members are professionals with a proven record of Board membership in various other companies; they have the necessary skills for their positions, in addition to experience and knowledge of the insurance industry. All Board members are elected or appointed by representation through the General Assembly every three years, and the members have been re-elected and appointed in 2023 and 2024.



Bijan Khosrowshahi
Group Chairman

Mr. Khosrowshahi was born in 1961; he obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1983 and Master's degree in 1986 in Mechanical Engineering from Drexel University (USA). Mr. Bijan currently holds the position of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Fairfax International (London) and a Board Member representing Fairfax Financial Holding Limited in the following companies: Gulf Insurance Group (Kuwait), Gulf Insurance and Reinsurance Company (Kuwait), Bahrain Kuwait Insurance Company (Bahrain), Arab Misr Insurance Group (Egypt), Commercial International Bank (Egypt), Arab Orient Insurance Company (Jordan), Jordan Kuwait Bank (Jordan), Alliance Insurance Company (Dubai), and BRITA Limited (UK). Colonnade Insurance S.A. - Luxembourg, Southridge General Insurance Company S.A. - Chile, La Meridional Company Argentina de Seguros S.A. - Argentina, Sebas Seguros Colombia S.A. - Colombia.

Mr. Bijan Khosrowshahi previously held the position of President and CEO at Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Company - Japan, President of AIG's General Insurance operations - Seoul, Korea (2001-2004), Vice Chairman and Managing Director at AIG Sigorta - Istanbul, Turkey (1997-2001), Regional Vice President, AIG's domestic property and casualty operations for the MidAtlantic region - USA, and held various underwriting and management positions with increasing responsibilities: AIG, USA since 1986, Board Member, Foreign Affairs Council, Board Member, Insurance Society of Philadelphia, Council member, USO, Korea, Chairman, Insurance committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, Korea, Member, Turkish Businessmen's Association.



Khaled Saoud Al Hasan
Group Vice Chairman & CEO

Mr. Khaled Al Hasan holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Science and Economics from Kuwait University (1976). He has over thirty years of insurance and managerial experience, having held numerous senior managerial and leadership positions. He joined Gulf Insurance Company in 1978.

Mr. Khaled Al Hasan served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Group Chief Executive Officer of Gulf Insurance Group until the end of 2025. Effective from the end of 2025, Mr. Khaled Saoud Al Hasan retired from his position as Group Chief Executive Officer and continues to serve as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In addition, he serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kuwait Insurance Federation (Kuwait) and holds board memberships in several subsidiaries of Gulf Insurance Group, as well as membership on the Board of Directors of the General Arab Insurance Federation.



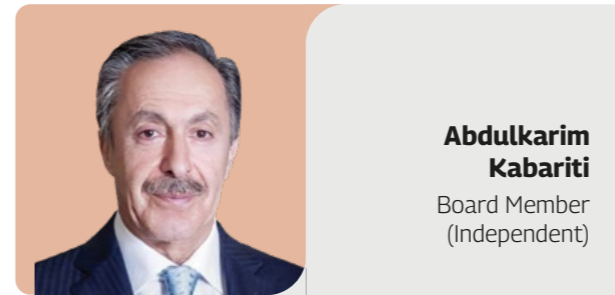
Jean Cloutier
Board Member

Mr. Cloutier received his Bachelor's degree in Actuarial Sciences from Laval University in 1986. He is a fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society and a member of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. Mr. Cloutier joined Fairfax in 1999 as Vice President and Chief Actuary, becoming Vice President of International Operations in 2009, and is Chairman of Fairfax International from 2013 to the present. From 1990-1999, he was Vice President of Actuarial Services of Lombard Canada Limited, a Canadian property and casualty insurance company. Mr. Cloutier serves on the Board of several Fairfax Subsidiaries as well as on behalf of Fairfax.



Quinn McLean
Board Member

Robert Quinn McLean is a Vice President at Hamblin Watsa Investment Counsel, a wholly owned subsidiary of Fairfax Financial. He is responsible for the Fairfax insurance subsidiary investment portfolios in the Middle East/Turkey/North Africa (Gulf Insurance Group) and South Africa/Botswana (Bryte Insurance). Mr. McLean is currently on the board of Gulf Insurance Group based in Kuwait, Farmers Edge Inc. (Winnipeg, Canada), Boat Rocker Media Inc. (Toronto, Canada), and Helios Fairfax Partners Corporation (Toronto, Canada). Initial work experience was in the public accounting profession including work in audit and tax. Subsequently, Mr. McLean entered the investment management profession as an investment analyst working for an Institutional Investment Manager in Toronto, Canada focusing on international equities (Europe and Asia). He is a Chartered Accountant (CA, CPA) and Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA designation).



Abdulkarim Kabariti
Board Member (Independent)

Abdulkarim Kabariti is a prominent leader with extensive experience in the banking, economic, and political fields. He has held several leadership positions in Jordanian governments, in addition to his active role in the financial and investment sectors at the regional and international levels. Kabariti holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Financial Management with honors from St. Edward's University, USA. He also holds an honorary doctorate in Business Administration from Coventry University, UK.

Currently, he holds several prominent positions, including:

- Independent Board Member - Gulf Insurance Group
- Chairman of the Board of Directors - Gulf Bank Algeria
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors - Burgan Bank Türkiye
- Member of the Board of Directors - Burgan Bank (Kuwait), Bank of Baghdad, Gulf Insurance Group, and Jordanian Dairy Company.
- Chairman of the Board of Trustees - Al-Ahliyya Amman University

Previously, he held several prestigious positions, including:

- Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense of Jordan (1996-1997)
- Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court (1999-2000)
- Member of the Jordanian Senate and First Deputy President of the Senate
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Kuwait Bank (1997-2021)

Thanks to his strategic vision and profound experience, Kabariti contributed to developing economic policies, enhancing the investment environment, and leading major financial institutions, making him one of the influential figures in the region.



Dr. Yousef Hamad Al-Ebraheem
Board Member (Independent)

Dr. Yousef Hamad Al-Ebrahim has a distinguished career in academia, public service, and the private sector, having held several ministerial, academic, and leadership positions in major institutions. He holds a PhD in economics from Claremont Graduate University, USA, and has published numerous books, reports, and research papers.

Currently, he holds several prominent positions, including:

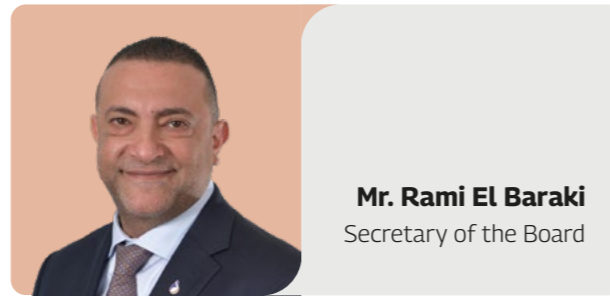
- Independent Board Member - Gulf Insurance Group
- Chairman of the Board of Directors - Investcorp
- Member of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee - Arab Open University
- Chairman of the Audit Committee - Arab Open University
- Member of the Board of Trustees - Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar
- Member of the Board of Trustees - Economic Research Forum (ERF)

Previously, he held several prestigious positions, including:

- Minister of Finance, Minister of Planning, and Minister of State for Administrative Development Affairs - Kuwait
- Minister of Education and Minister of Higher Education - Kuwait
- Economic Advisor at the Amiri Diwan with the rank of Minister until February 2021
- Dean of the College of Business Administration - Kuwait University
- Cultural Counselor - Cultural Office, Embassy of Kuwait in Washington
- Member of the Supreme Council for Planning and Development, chaired by His Highness the Prime Minister

- Member of the Board of Directors of the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), chaired by His Highness the Amir of Kuwait
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specializations (KIMS)
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Arab Gulf States Institute in Washington (AGSIW)
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies – Georgetown University, USA
- Chairman and Member of the Board of Directors of the Gulf Investment Corporation
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Al-Mal Investment Company
- Member of the Boards of Directors of several non-governmental organizations, such as the Kuwait-American Alliance and INJAZ Kuwait in cooperation with Junior Achievement International

Dr. Al-Ebraheem is distinguished by his strategic vision and extensive experience in economics, planning, and development, making him one of the prominent leadership figures in the region.



Mr. Rami El Baraki
Secretary of the Board

Mr. Rami Selim Al Baraki holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce in Accounting from Mansoura University, Egypt. He is responsible for the Group's consolidated financial statements applying the Group's accounting policies and implementing international accounting standards. In addition, he takes care of GIG's Capital Structure, Treasury, investment reporting, and Takaful Unit Operations and recommends to the Board the Capital Structure type that the Company needs to have for both short-term (working capital) and long-term purposes (capital investments) in line with GIG's plans for future acquisitions and expansions. Mr. Al Baraki is also the Group Secretary of the Board and a member of the Board of Directors of GIG Egypt.

2. Brief on the ownership structure of major shareholders

| Company Name | Percentage of Ownership |
|--|-------------------------|
| Fairfax Middle East Holding Co. | 43.69% |
| Fairfax (Barbados) International Corporation | 53.37% |

3. Statement and overview of the Board of Directors meetings

The Board meetings are held in the presence of the majority of its members. During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, (8) Board meetings were held. The Board meeting is held upon the invitation of the Chairman, and the invitation and agenda are sent at least three working

days before the set date so that the Board members are given sufficient time to study the topics raised and make appropriate decisions.

The following table shows an overview of the Board of Directors meetings:

| Committee Members/ Meetings | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | No. of Meetings |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| | | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | |
| Member Name | Date of meeting / Capacity | 30/01/2025 | 27/03/2025 | 15/05/2025 | 14/08/2025 | 18/09/2025 | 22/10/2025 | 13/11/2025 | 19/12/2025 | |
| Bijan Khosrowshahi | Board Chairman | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 8/8 |
| Khaled Saoud Al Hasan | Vice Chairman & CEO | ✓ | - | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6/8 |
| Robert Quinn McLean | Board Member | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 8/8 |
| Jean Cloutier | Board Member | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 8/8 |
| Abdulkarim Kabariti | Board Member | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 6/8 |
| Dr. Yousef Hamad Al-Ebrahim | Board Member | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 8/8 |

3.1 Statement on the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assembly Meetings

| Meeting No. | Date of meeting | General Assembly type | Percentage of Attendance | Voting Report |
|-------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1/2025 | 08/05/2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinary (Annual) • Extraordinary | 97.185% | 97.185% |

3.2 The most important decisions and achievements of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors accomplished several achievements during the year ended on 31 December 2025. The most prominent of these achievements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Reviewing and discussing the Group's objectives, strategies, plans, and policies.
- Approving the estimated annual budget, as well as the quarterly and annual financial statements.
- Approving and updating various policies.

- Updating the corporate governance framework and monitoring the effectiveness of its implementation in accordance with the Insurance Regulatory Unit Law.
- Monitoring and supervising the performance of the executive management team.
- Ensuring, on a periodic basis, the effectiveness of internal controls and the overall risk management framework.
- Striving to achieve optimal financial and technical results in a manner that positively reflects the rights of shareholders and policyholders.

4. Independent Board Members

Gulf Insurance Group views the independence of board members as an essential feature of sound corporate governance. GIG's independence standards are in line with laws and reflect the best applications, including, for example, Resolution No. (58) of 2023 regarding the issuance of insurance company governance rules issued by the Insurance Regulatory Unit.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors includes non-executive members and members who are independent of the management. In addition, the Nominations and Remuneration Committee periodically reviews the independence of the Board members and verifies the lack of independence in accordance with the Group's Conditions of Independence guidelines, approved by the Board of Directors and in line with regulatory requirements.



Board of Directors' Committees

5. Brief on the implementation of the requirements for the Board of Directors to form specialized, independent committees

Committees are formed and their members are appointed by the Board of Directors after each election session of the Board. The committees emanating from the Board are considered links between Executive Management and the Board of Directors. The purpose of forming these committees is to enable the Board to perform its duties effectively.

In addition, the duties and authorities of the committees have been clearly defined, and the relevant powers have been formally delegated to them by the Board of Directors.

5.1 Audit Committee

The Group is certain that the existence of an independent Audit Committee is a key factor in applying proper corporate governance rules. The Audit Committee ensures the consolidation of the commitment culture within the Group; this is achieved by ensuring the soundness and integrity of the Group's financial statements, in addition to ensuring the scope and effectiveness of the internal control systems applied within the Group.

The Audit Committee at Gulf Insurance Group enjoys full independence; in addition to this, all its members have specialized expertise that fully supports the committee's performance of its duties.

The Audit Committee consists of three members: an executive member, a non-executive member, and the third an independent member. The chairman is a non-executive board member. The Group's Internal Audit senior manager attends the meetings, in addition to a representative of the external auditor who attends the committee meetings periodically.

The Audit Committee oversees the audit matters on behalf of the Board; therefore, the committee has a responsibility to ensure that the internal audit is being conducted with proper professionalism and that its scope of work is appropriate.

Audit Committee meetings are held taking into account the time consideration of the issuance of the Group financial reports to the external parties, and the meetings are held not less than four times a year.

GIG's Board of Directors has four main committees, as follows:

- 1. Audit Committee** (the date of formation and selection of the members of the Audit Committee is 15 May 2023. The term of the Committee are three years from the date of formation, to be consistent with the Board's term of office).
- 2. Risk Management Committee** (the date of formation and selection of members of the Risk Management Committee is 15 May 2023. The term of the Committee is three years from the date of formation, to be consistent with the Board's term of office).
- 3. Nominations and Remuneration Committee** (the date of formation and selection of members of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee is 15 May 2023. The term of the Committee is three years from the date of formation, to be consistent with the Board's term of office).
- 4. Executive and Investment Committee** (the date of formation and selection of members of the Executive and Investment Committee is 15 May 2023. The term of the Committee is three years from the date of formation, to be consistent with the Board's term of office).

The Group's Board of Directors has updated the bylaws and operating regulations of all Board committees within the corporate governance framework. These regulations define the mandate of each committee, the duration of its term, the authorities delegated to it during such term, and the mechanisms through which the Board of Directors oversees its activities, as set out in a specific charter for each committee.

5.1.1 Number of Audit Committee meetings during 2025

Meetings are held regularly and as needed so that the Committee meets at least twice a year.

The committee held 4 meetings during the year 2025 as follows:

| Committee Members/ Meetings | Annual serial No. Date of meeting/Capacity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 27/03/2025 | 15/05/2025 | 13/08/2025 | 13/11/2025 |
| Jean Cloutier | Committee Chairman | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Khaled Saoud Al Hasan | Committee member | - | - | - | - |
| Dr. Yousef Al-Ebrahim | Committee member | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

5.1.2 Brief on the most prominent decisions and achievements issued by the Audit Committee during 2025, including but not limited to:

- Reviewed and discussed the interim and annual financial statements to ensure their soundness and integrity and submit them to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Recommending to the Board of Directors the appointment of external auditors, monitoring and evaluating their performance and independence, approving the provision of any non-audit services by the external auditors (if any), and holding periodic meetings with them.
- Studying the accounting policies adopted and expressed an opinion and made recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding them (if any).
- Ensured the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems applicable within the group.
- Reviewed internal audit reports and made recommendations (if any).
- Reviewing and discussing the annual internal audit plan, approving it, and monitoring its implementation.
- Reviewing the reports of the Compliance, Corporate Governance, and Financial Crimes Prevention functions, and submitting recommendations, if any.
- Ensuring the Group's compliance with applicable laws, policies, regulations, and instructions, and reviewing the findings and outcomes of reports issued by the relevant regulatory authorities.
- Reviewing transactions with related parties and reporting them to the Board of Directors.

- Monitoring compliance with the Board of Directors' Conflict of Interest Policy.
- Reviewing the results of inspections conducted by the regulatory authorities, as well as the actions taken in this regard by the Compliance Officer and senior executive management and considering the submission of recommendations to the Board of Directors, if any.
- The Audit Committee did not encounter any challenges or obstacles.

5.2 Risk Management Committee

The GIG Risk Management Committee sets policies and regulations for risk management in a manner consistent with the Group's risk appetite.

The Risk Management Committee consists of three members: an executive member, a non-executive member, and an independent member. Its chairman is a non-executive board member.

5.2.1 Number of Risk Management Committee meetings during 2025

The Risk Management Committee holds periodic meetings, at least four times a year, and whenever necessary, and the minutes of its meetings are recorded.

The committee held 4 meetings during the year 2025 as follows:

| Committee Members/ Meetings | Annual serial No. Date of Meeting/Capacity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 27/03/2025 | 14/05/2025 | 13/08/2025 | 13/11/2025 |
| Jean Cloutier | Committee Chairman | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Khaled Saoud Al Hasan | Committee member | - | - | - | - |
| Dr. Yousef Al-Ebrahim | Committee member | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

5.2.2 Brief on the most prominent decisions issued by the Risk Management Committee during 2025, including but not limited to:

- The primary objective of the Risk Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in setting appropriate strategies and objectives for risk management and to make recommendations consistent with the nature and scale of the Group's activities.
- During the year 2025, the committee held four meetings, physically and remotely, to oversee the latest risk management activities, monitor performance, review the group's strategies and implementation, and approve key risk mitigation plans.
- The Committee monitored the Group's key risk indicators, credit ratings, results of stress scenarios based on business developments, progress of risk mitigation plans, group-wide risks and key issues at various subsidiaries, etc.
- The Committee reviewed the Group's key risks quarterly and made recommendations to the Risk Management Department and Executive Management when necessary.
- During the year, the committee reviewed and approved various new initiatives such as the group-wide approved reinsurers' list and mechanism, online payments platform at the Parent, amendments to Group's financial authorities in line with business requirements, etc.
- GIG's online payments initiative was assessed and ratified by the committee via circular BRC 61 in June 2025.
- Furthermore, the committee ratified GIG's Fraud Risk management memo and Group Investment Policy and recommended the same for Board approval.
- The Risk Management Committee did not encounter any challenges or obstacles in discharging its responsibilities.

5.3 Nominations and Remuneration Committee

The availability of professional experience and technical skills, as well as the personal qualities and ethical standards of the nominated persons for membership in the Board of Directors or Executive Management, are considered the main cornerstones for the Group's financial stability and are an important aspect of risk prevention. Additionally, the equitable allocation of remuneration attracts highly qualified and technical labor, as well as strengthening the concept of loyalty to the Group and accordingly maintaining qualified labor. It motivates employees across all levels to achieve the Group's objectives and improve the Group's performance.

The Nominations and Remuneration Committee consists of three members: a non-executive member, an executive board member, and its chairman, who is an independent board member.

5.3.1 Number of Nominations and Remuneration Committee Meetings During 2025

The Nominations and Remuneration Management Committee holds periodic meetings, at least once a year, and whenever necessary, and records the minutes of its meetings.

The committee held meetings during the year 2025 as follows:

| Committee Members/Meetings | Annual serial No. | 1 | 2 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | | Date of Meeting/Capacity | 17/03/2025 |
| Abdulkarim Kabariti | Committee Chairman | ✓ | ✓ |
| Bijan Khosrowshahi | Committee member | ✓ | ✓ |
| Khaled Saoud Al Hasan | Committee member | - | - |

5.3.2 Brief on the Nominations and Remuneration Committee achievements during 2025, including but not limited to:

During 2025, the Nominations and Remuneration Committee provided many effective recommendations to establish a solid corporate governance framework within the group's entities, including but not limited to the following:

- Ensured the independence of the independent board members.
- Recommended the approval of the detailed annual report structure for all remunerations given to the members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management.
- Reviewed the requirements for appropriate skills for membership in the Board of Directors and executive management.
- Reviewing the performance evaluation of the members of the Board of Directors, executive management, and the Board committees, and submitting recommendations, if any, to the Board of Directors for approval.

- Reviewed the updates made to the remuneration policy and ratios regarding the updated policy and recommended them to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Reviewed the nomination applications submitted for membership in the group's Board of Directors.
- The Nominations and Remuneration Committee did not encounter any challenges or obstacles.

5.4 Executive and Investment Committee

The Board has delegated the following responsibilities to the Committee which holds its meetings regularly and whenever necessary. The Committee consists of four members.

5.4.1 Number of Executive and Investment Committee meetings during 2025

The committee held (4) meetings during the year 2025, as follows:

| Committee Members/Meetings | Annual serial No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Date of Meeting/Capacity | 27/03/2025 | 15/05/2025 | 14/08/2025 |
| Jean Cloutier | Committee Chairman | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Bijan Khosrowshahi | Committee member | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Khaled Saoud Al Hasan | Committee member | - | - | - | ✓ |
| Robert Quinn McLean | Committee member | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

5.4.2 Brief on the Executive and Investment Committee's achievements during the year 2025, including but not limited to:

- Developed and proposed strategic plans that reflect the long-term objectives and priorities of the Group.
- Followed up and monitored the implementation of strategies and policies approved by the Board of Directors.
- Monitored the efficiency and quality of the investment process compared to the objectives.

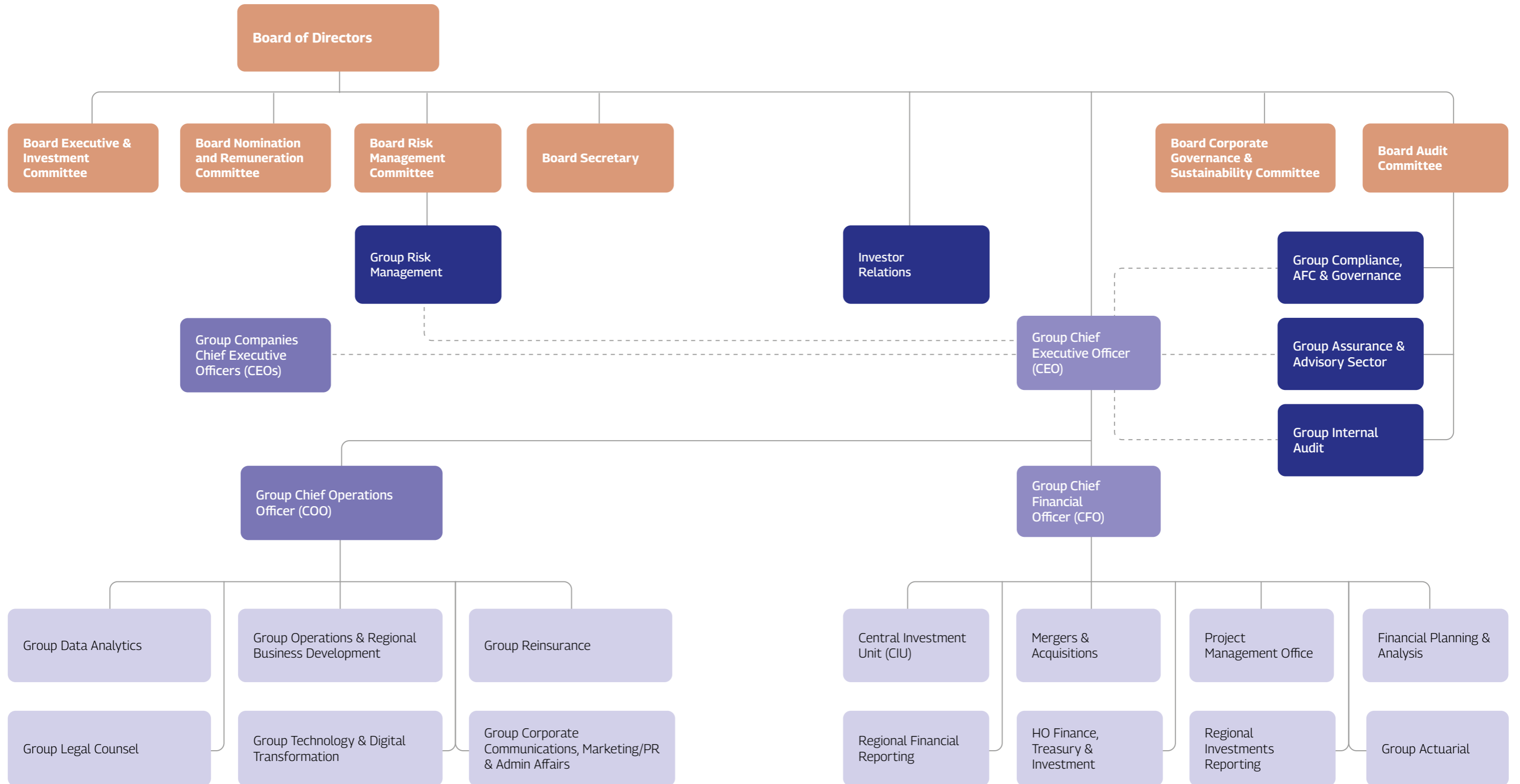
- Monitored market shares, growth, and penetration rates.
- Monitored the overall position and performance of the Group's investments, as well as strategic investments, including investments in subsidiaries and associates.
- Monitored and reviewed the movements of the investment portfolio.
- Monitored the efficiency and quality of the investment process in comparison with the objectives.

6. Letter from the Board of Directors on the appointment of the Secretary of the Board

At the Board of Directors' meeting held on 15 May 2023, the Board Secretary was appointed by a decision of the Board of Directors. The Board Secretary was assigned duties and responsibilities approved by the Board and aligned with the requirements of the Insurance Companies Corporate Governance Rules.

7. An Overview of the structure of the Gulf Insurance Group

Organizational Structure of the Group



8. Names of top executive management and executive directors

| # | Name | Title | Academic Qualifications & Work Experience | Date of Appointment |
|----|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|
| 1. | Khaled Saoud Al Hasan ¹ | Group Vice Chairman and CEO ² | Academic and work experiences are mentioned on the following pages | 01/11/1978 |
| 2. | Farid Joseph Saber | Group Chief Operating Officer | | 31/10/2016 |
| 3. | Osama Kamel Kishk | Group Chief Financial Officer | | 18/06/2017 |
| 4. | Khaled Mishari Al Sanousi | Group Executive Manager, Group Corporate Communications & Investor Relation | | 16/03/2008 |
| 5. | Mohamed Ahmad Sayed Ibrahim | Group Executive Manager, Assurance and Consulting Services Sector | | 01/08/2011 |
| 6. | Ahmad Ragab | Chief Actuarial Officer, Group Actuarial | | 18/12/2011 |



Farid Joseph Saber
Group Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Farid Joseph Saber is the Group Chief Operations Officer of GIG. Mr. Saber has a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and a Bachelor's in Business Administration from the Lebanese University in Beirut and a Diploma in Insurance (Dip CII).

Mr. Saber is an experienced Executive Officer with a demonstrated history of working in the insurance industry in the MENA region. He is also a Member of the Board of Directors at GIG Algeria, L'Algérienne vie (AGLIC), Gulf Sigorta, GIG Egypt Life Takaful, GIG Kuwait and GIG Kuwait Takaful, all subsidiaries of GIG.



Osama Kamel Kishk
Group Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Osama Kishk joined the group in June 2017 as Group Chief Financial Officer. He is responsible for providing leadership and strategic direction to the group's finance, financial planning & Analysis, Treasury and investment, and merger and acquisition functions and for the integrity and flow of the financial information to the management, the board, shareholders and financial institutions. He also works with the CEO in all financial matters at the group level and its subsidiaries. Mr. Kishk holds an MBA from Maastricht School of Management (MSM) in addition to several professional qualifications from the USA such as Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Certified Risk Professional (CRP), Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), and Certified Associate Business Manager (CABM). Mr. Kishk has over 30 years of experience in Finance, Accounting, Treasury, Investment and Auditing-related fields.



Khaled Mishari Al Sanousi
Group Executive Manager, Group Corporate Communications & Investor Relation

Mr. Alsanousi holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from the University of National and World Economy in Sofia, Bulgaria. He started his career as a Diplomat, eventually moving to the commercial world in 2004. In 2008, he joined Gulf Insurance as the Head of Marketing & PR. He played a vital role in transforming the department into what is now known as Group Corporate Communications, Investor Relations & Admin. Affairs. In which he pioneered the GIG brand and unified it across all Group companies in the MENA region. As a strategic leader, overseeing Group Investor Relations, Mr. Sanousi practices transparency, ensuring consistent messaging and efficiency in the Group's relationship with its investors and other stakeholders. He is actively involved in creating opportunities in which the Group can benefit in the communities it operates in through well-defined CSR strategies. He is also a member of the ESG Committee in order to establish and implement the Corporate Sustainability framework at the Group to leverage its strategic priorities. Mr. Alsanousi also heads and manages the Group Admin. functions and instrumental in establishing sustainable procurement practices.



Mohamed Ahmad Sayed Ibrahim
Group Executive Manager, Assurance and Consulting Services Sector

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim joined the Group in 2011 and currently heads the Assurance and Advisory Sector. He provides guidance across the Group's Internal Audit and Assurance, Compliance, Corporate Governance, Digital Assurance, Anti-Financial Crime, and ESG functions, supporting their alignment with the Group's

overall strategy and governance framework. He works closely with executive management and the Board to support effective governance, risk oversight and regulatory alignment. His responsibilities include coordinating and supporting cross-functional initiatives and overseeing the implementation of governance frameworks, including the adoption and ongoing implementation of GRC digital solutions. He also oversees talent development and capability building within the assurance and advisory functions in line with evolving business needs. Mr. Ibrahim holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce (Accounting) from Cairo University. He is a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors (USA) and the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (USA) and holds the International Certificate in Compliance (with distinction) from the International Compliance Association.



Ahmed Ragab
Chief Actuarial Officer, Group Actuarial

Mr. Ahmed Ragab is a graduate with Honors in Actuarial Science from Cairo University - Egypt and is an Associate Actuary (ACIA) from the Canadian Institute of Actuaries - Canada. Additionally, he earned the designation of International Certified Valuation Specialist (ICVS) from the IACVA Institute - Middle East in 2014. During 2018, he worked at Fairfax - Canada as Actuarial Analyst for evaluating subsidiaries' reserves, analyzing the operational performance, supporting the actuarial pricing team, and streamlining various actuarial processes. In 2021, he was awarded the "Corporate Risk Manager of the Year" by the Middle East Insurance Industry Awards (MIIA). Mr. Ragab is also a Risk Committee member in L'Algérienne des Assurances "2A" - Algeria.

As the Chief Actuarial Officer, he is responsible for managing the Group's technical portfolio to maximize the long-term value of our insurance business and building internal capabilities in line with actuarial best practices. In addition, he is leading the implementation of centralized actuarial systems for enhanced integration across the Group. Mr. Ragab and his team play a vital strategic role in strengthening the in-house actuarial functions for operational excellence across the region.

¹ The academic qualifications and work experience of Mr. Khaled Saoud Al Hasan were mentioned at the top of the report along with the members of the Board of Directors.

² On 19 December 2025, a disclosure was made regarding the retirement of Mr. Khaled Saoud Al Hasan from his position as Group Chief Executive Officer, effective as of 31 December 2025.

9.1 Brief on how to apply the requirements for recording, coordinating, and keeping minutes of Board of Directors meetings

The Group has a special register in which the minutes of the Board of Directors meetings are recorded, with consecutive numbers for the year in which the meeting was held, indicating the place, date, and time of the meeting. In addition, minutes of discussions and deliberations, including the voting processes that took place, are prepared, categorized, and kept for easy reference.

9.2 Brief on the mechanisms that allow Board members to obtain accurate and timely information and data

Gulf Insurance Group has an effective and clear mechanism for providing complete, accurate, and timely information and data to all Board members in general and to non-executive and independent Board members in particular.

The Group also pays great attention to developing its information technology infrastructure, particularly reporting, to ensure the quality and accuracy of information. The availability of timely and accurate information is a key element in assisting the Board of Directors in making the necessary decisions.

Establish sound systems for risk management and internal control

1. Summary of the risk assessment process, policies, and requirements of the risk unit

The Group has an independent department for risk management as per the Group's organizational structure. The Group's risk management primarily works to measure, monitor, and mitigate various types of risks facing the Group such as financial and operational risks in the following manner (for example, but not limited to):

- Establish effective systems and procedures to manage the Group's risks, so that the Group can perform its core functions of measuring and monitoring all types of risks to which it is exposed. This process must be carried out on an ongoing basis, reviewed periodically, and the systems and procedures modified when necessary.

- Developing periodic reporting systems, as they are an important tool in monitoring risks and mitigating their occurrence.

Risk managers enjoy independence through their direct reporting to the Risk Management Committee of the Group's Board of Directors. They are also empowered with a significant degree of authority to carry out their duties to the best of their ability, without being granted financial powers or authority.

The Risk Management Department also has qualified human resources with professional competencies and specialized technical capabilities in the field of insurance.

1.1 Brief on the formation of the Group's risk management department

| # | Name | Job Title | Date of Appointment | Academic Qualification | Work Experience | Alternate Employee |
|----|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Sherif Abd El Moamen | Senior Manager | 10/12/2008 | • Bachelor of Accounting | • Mergers and Acquisitions • Accounting and Reporting | • Gayatri Lanka |
| 2. | Gayatri Lanka | Deputy Manager | 01/02/2023 | • Postgraduate studies in insurance and risk management • Postgraduate studies in business administration, finance | • Insurance & Reinsurance Risk Analytics • Risk Management in Insurance and Reinsurance | • Sneha Abraham |
| 3. | Sneha Abraham | Junior Risk Analyst | 02/01/2025 | • Graduate in Statistics (minor in Actuarial Science) | • Fresh graduate | • Gayatri Lanka |

1.2 Summary of the reports submitted to the Board Risk Committee

The Risk Management Department submits a comprehensive risk report to the Board Risk Committee quarterly, and from time-to-time other risk assessments as needed by management and/or the Board. Quarterly reports were presented during the Board Risk Committee meetings in the year, contents of which are summarized below, but are not limited to:

- Analysis of key risk indicators for the Group and its subsidiaries (operating performance, financial position, investments, liquidity, leverage, currency risk, and regulatory and rating capital adequacies).
- Updates on action items pertaining to technical risks, operational risks, IT and cybersecurity risks, group-wide top risks and subsidiaries initiatives, risk management department activities and internal audit alignments, etc.
- Actuarial report presenting updates on the Group's actuarial projects, technical reserves status, and the Data Science Unit.

1.3 Number and dates of meetings with the Risk Committee during the year

- During the year 2025, (4) meetings were held with the Risk Committee.
- Details of these meetings are stated in item 5.2.1.

1.4 Brief report on the company's actual, emerging, and potential risks, including but not limited to:

- Risks of revocation of Afya contract
- Financial risks
- Geopolitical risks and regional instability
- Risks emerging from US Trade Policy and other macroeconomic factors
- Risks of cyberattacks
- Operational risks across the group
- Plus other related risks

2. Brief on the formation of the Group's Compliance and Corporate Governance Department

| # | Name | Job Title | Date of Appointment | Academic Qualification | Work Experience | Alternate Employee |
|----|------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Manaf Al Mutairi | Deputy Manager | 14/02/2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's degree in Business Administration • Bachelor of Finance | +10 years in the private sector (banking and insurance sector) | Yousef Al Naqi |
| 3. | Hamza Mikdad | Deputy Manager | 14/03/2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Accounting | +10 years in the private sector (consulting, investment, family-owned companies, and the insurance sector) | Yousef Al Naqi |
| 2. | Yousef Al Naqi | Supervisor | 14/03/2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Accounting | +10 years in the private sector (banking and insurance companies) | Hamza Mikdad |

2.1 Brief description of the work and requirements of the Compliance Unit

The Compliance, Corporate Governance, and Anti-Financial Crimes Department is the function responsible for ensuring compliance with internal and external regulations, including applicable laws and regulations, internal policies, and ethical standards governing the Group's operations, in accordance with the requirements of the relevant regulatory authorities.

2.2 Reports submitted to the Audit Committee/Board of Directors

During 2025, several reports were issued to the Audit Committee, which were conducted in accordance with the company's compliance risk assessment and included 4 reports. These reports included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Evaluating the performance of various departments of the company.
- A presentation of the latest regulatory developments from all relevant authorities and the company's compliance with these developments.
- Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) reports.

2.3 Number and dates of meetings with the Audit Committee during the year

- During 2025, (4) meetings were held with the Audit Committee.
- Details of these meetings are stated in point 5.1.1.

2.4 Brief report on the Company's work in implementing internal policies and the extent of its compliance with relevant external laws

The Compliance and Corporate Governance Department confirms that the level of compliance with the recommendations issued by the Compliance function and the Audit Committee is considered very good. The Department conducts continuous follow-up and holds periodic meetings with executive management to ensure the implementation of such recommendations and to maintain compliance with all relevant regulatory developments.

3. An overview of the formation of the Group's Actuarial Unit

| Employee Name | Job Title | Hiring Date | Years of Experience | Academic Qualifications | Replacement Employee |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Ahmed Ragab | Chief Actuarial Officer | 18/12/2011 | 18 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries • Bachelor's in Actuarial Science | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilal Sharif • Ryad Chaabi |
| Dina Afnan | Supervisor | 15/01/2020 | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's in Actuarial Science and Management • Bachelor's in Actuarial Science • Student of the IFOA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omar Al Sadi |
| Omar Al Sadi | Actuarial Analyst | 28/04/2024 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor's in Financial Mathematics | |
| Bilal Sharif | Deputy Manager | 01/09/2024 | 9.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries • Bachelor's in Actuarial Science | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ryad Chaabi |
| Ryad Chaabi | Supervisor | 13/03/2025 | 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's in Actuarial Science • Bachelor's in Actuarial Science | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tumulamye Yoweri |
| Tumulamye Yoweri | Actuarial Analyst | 24/06/2024 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's in Finance and Investment • Bachelor's in Actuarial Science | |

3.1 Brief overview of the work and requirements of the Actuarial Unit

GIG's mission to become a regional market leader over the past years has been supported by in-house Actuarial Functions in each GIG company, a critical department in the insurance operation. In line with international guidelines, GIG's Actuarial Function acts as a measure of quality assurance. GIG maintains the following view to safeguarding: that certain important decisions should be undertaken based on expert technical actuarial advice and a strong understanding of the uncertain nature of insurance business, risks, and models. The following are examples of the key roles and responsibilities of the various divisions (but not limited to):

- Establish robust and effective internal actuarial functions across the Group
- Adhere to all applicable laws, regulations and statutory requirements
- Reduce our reliance on external actuarial consultancy
- Support the senior management and all technical lines' managers in the decision-making processes
- Spread the actuarial knowledge across the Group, considering the corporate social responsibility of the countries in which the Group operates
- Monitor the insurance portfolio, developments, and the associated risks and opportunities
- Improve the data quality, consistency, validation and reconciliations
- Strengthen internal reporting and analytics
- Create a competitive edge and values for all stakeholders
- Set reserving policies, monitor developments and evaluate adequacies (or deficiencies)
- Review and validate the best estimate calculations across the group
- Manage IFRS 17 technical systems, modeling, calculations, reporting, and movement and financial analyses
- Evaluate reinsurance optimizations strategies across the group, define optimal retention levels, CAT Modeling, economic capital modeling, stress-testing, risk accumulations, concentration risks, credit risks, and appropriate coverage of reinsurance agreements, etc.
- Data integration, central data hubs, identify business opportunities and apply predictive analytics

3.2 Summary of reports submitted to the Board of Directors

In line with the regulatory and business requirements, the Group Actuarial department prepares various actuarial reports for multiple objectives and stakeholders. The following are examples of the key reports (but not limited to):

- Annual Actuarial Report (for the Insurance Regulatory Unit)
The report covers the insurance business of GIG Parent including all Underwriting activities, Claims management, Reinsurance agreements, Actuarial reserves, Investment portfolio, Solvency Margin, and IFRS 17 assumptions and calculations.
- Quarterly Actuarial Report (for the Risk Committee of the Group's Board of Directors and the Executive Management)
The summary report covers a brief status update on the key strategic objectives and their progresses, actuarial KPIs and their progresses, top risk assessments, key highlights on the quarterly group technical reserves, a summary of the appointed actuary quarterly results, movement analysis of the technical reserves by company, movement analysis of the risk adjustment by company, discounting analysis by company, loss reserve movements, and the adequacy of best estimate reserves.
- Ad-hoc Requirements (to various stakeholders)
In addition to the above regular reports, the department fulfills the needs of the management ad-hoc requests, shareholders' requirements, external auditors' requirements and reviews, system testing reports, vendor assessments, and validation of deliverables. The department is also playing a key role in supervising the group companies' submissions and local reserve calculations in addition to the independent reviews of potential acquisitions. Regular peer reviews are performed on a quarterly basis.

3.3 The decision to appoint the actuary is signed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors

The appointment of the actuarial expert for Gulf Insurance Group was approved during the year 2025:

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| GIG's Approved Appointed Actuary: | Ahmed Ragab |
| License No.: | ACC20220001 |
| License validity: | 6/11/2028 |
| Department: | Group Actuarial Department |

3.4 Actuarial Report according to Article (50) of Resolution (58) of 2023 and its amendments regarding the Company

The Group's Approved Appointed Actuary prepares the Group's annual report in accordance with the provisions set out in the Executive Regulations of the Insurance Regulation Unit and Decision No. (58) of 2023. The Group submits a copy of this report, including the examination results, to the Insurance Regulation Unit on an annual basis.

3.5 Report on the Company's work and the extent of its compliance with the actuary's recommendations

From year to year, GIG takes further steps in enhancing and improving the in-house Actuarial Functions across all group companies, with more integration into the business activities as well as the strategic objectives. The following milestones were achieved during year 2025 based on a combination of regular recommendations as well as the main objective to streamline the actuarial processes across the group. Additionally, further developments are planned in the road ahead:

2025 - Actuarial Milestones and Values Added

- Strengthening actuarial capacity by expanding the team with experienced professionals who integrated seamlessly and enhanced our ability to support the groups growing business needs
- Established a comprehensive review framework to ensure consistent, high-quality oversight of key actuarial processes

- Enhanced collaboration with subsidiary teams through in-depth reserve reviews that incorporate business insights and market trends, enabling stronger management reporting and understanding of technical movements
- Improved support to subsidiaries by restructuring the group actuarial function to align resources with specific geographies and business requirements
- Streamlined periodic reporting by leveraging our robust data infrastructure to produce reports and summaries more efficiently and with greater accuracy
- Support other functions in leveraging actuarial data to meet business requirements such as business planning and loss ratio analysis
- Integrated several new functionalities in the Actuarial and Finance systems to meet evolving requirements
- Delivered several training sessions across all group companies, covering both technical subjects and soft skills topics tailored to the diverse needs of participants
- Actively contributed to Fairfax working groups, enabling knowledge sharing and learning from group-wide expertise
- Efficiently managed and responded to all inquiries and requests from both local and regional regulators, shareholders, as well as auditors, ensuring comprehensive compliance with regulatory standards and maintaining a high level of transparency in all reporting processes.

2026 - The Road Ahead

- Establish a GIG Actuarial Working Group to deepen the collaboration across entities, harmonize methodologies, and enable sharing of insights, experience, and best practices
- Continue empowering the team to innovate and broaden their skillsets, with a focus on advanced analytics, technical capability, and actuarial excellence
- Further enhance actuarial and financial systems so they meet the latest standards set by local and regional regulators
- Leverage new skills to enhance our processes, including the development of dashboards, the wider use of coding and AI to improve efficiency, accuracy, and decision support
- Strengthen oversight across subsidiaries by developing a structured framework to assess actuarial processes, current capabilities, and pain points - ensuring targeted and meaningful support aligned to business needs
- Enhance actuarial capabilities in Pricing, Portfolio Management, and Reinsurance Optimizations through increased oversight and deeper analytical engagement.

4. An overview of the implementation of the requirements for forming an independent internal audit department in the group

The Group has an Internal Audit Department that enjoys full functional independence in accordance with the organizational structure, whereby it reports to the Audit Committee and, consequently, to the Board of Directors of the Group.

The Internal Audit Department prepares reports that include the review and evaluation of the internal control systems applied within the Group, which cover, without limitation, the following:

- Reviewing control and oversight procedures related to the efficiency and effectiveness of internal control systems necessary to safeguard the Group's assets,

ensure the accuracy of financial data, and enhance the efficiency of its operations across administrative, financial, and accounting aspects.

- Comparing the development of risk factors within the Group with existing systems to assess the effectiveness of the Group's day-to-day operations and its ability to address unforeseen market changes.
- Evaluating the performance of executive management in the implementation of internal control systems.

4.1 An overview of the formation of the Group's internal audit department

| # | Name | Job Title | Date of Appointment | Academic Qualification | Work Experience | Alternate Employee |
|----|--------------|--|---------------------|--|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Ahmad Isbahe | Manager of the Internal Audit Department | 05/03/2024 | Master's degree in Business Administration | 22 years in the field of auditing ¹ | - |

4.2 A summary of the work, policies, and requirements of the Internal Audit Unit

The Internal Audit Unit is governed by a number of policies within the framework of its operations and activities, including the Audit Committee Charter and related policies. In addition, the internal audit activities of the Company comply with the relevant regulatory requirements.

4.3 Summary of reports submitted to the Audit Committee/Board of Directors

During 2025, several reports were issued to the Audit Committee in accordance with the risk assessment and the Company's approved organizational structure. A total of six (6) reports were issued, none of which included any material observations.

4.4 The number of meetings held with the external auditor, a summary of the most important observations regarding the meetings, the reports submitted, and a report on the Company's work and the extent of its compliance with the external audit recommendations

- During 2025, four (4) meetings were held with the external auditor.
- The external auditor submitted four (4) quarterly reports during Audit Committee meetings, in which key observations were presented along with related recommendations, if any.
- Through these meetings, the Company's issued financial statements were reviewed and any observations, if any, were discussed. The meetings concluded without

any material observations or qualifications relating to the financial statements or the internal control systems.

- The Company obtained copies of the external auditor's reports and complied with the recommendations contained therein, in coordination with executive management.

4.5 A report on the Company's work and the extent of its compliance with internal audit recommendations

The Internal Audit function of the Company confirms the Company's full compliance with the recommendations of Internal Audit and the Audit Committee, reflecting the effectiveness of continuous follow-up and the holding of periodic meetings with the relevant parties.

¹ He has 22 years of professional experience, including recent experience over the past seven years within insurance companies in the fields of internal audit, consulting, and internal audit quality assurance for insurance companies. He holds several professional certifications, including CIA, CISA, ITIL, and COBIT. Furthermore, Mr. Ahmed Mousa Isbahe submitted his resignation from the Group on 30 July 2025, and KPMG was subsequently appointed to perform the internal audit services for the Group.

Outsourcing

1. Outsourcing

The Group ensures that, when engaging third parties, the Group's Board of Directors and executive management remain responsible for the functions or activities outsourced or supported by external parties. The Group

also ensures that the engagement of third parties does not give rise to any material risks to the Company, nor does it adversely affect the Company's ability to manage its risks or to fulfill its legal and regulatory obligations.

2. Reasons and justifications for outsourcing

Outsourcing can be a successful strategy if implemented thoughtfully and in balance with the Company's goals. Outsourcing by companies is a common strategy for many reasons and justifications, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Reducing costs
- Focus on core activities
- Operational flexibility
- Mitigating risks
- Improving time management

3. A copy of the contracts signed when outsourcing

The Group uses some external parties to manage a specific project or support the Group's departments in some operational matters, including, but not limited to:

- PricewaterhouseCoopers Al Shatti & Co. – Auditor
- Maysan Law Firm and Legal Consultants – Legal Advisor

- Abdul Wahab Al-Rumi and Partners Office – Tax Support Services Provider
- Kuwait Net General Trading & Contracting Co. – Content Updating & Web Support/Maintenance

External Auditor

1. Information about the auditor

- Khaled Ibrahim Ali Al Shatti – PricewaterhouseCoopers Al Shatti & Co.
- Registered with the Insurance Regulatory Unit.

2. Summary of reports submitted to the Internal Audit Unit/Audit Committee/Board of Directors

The external auditor met with the Audit Committee and the Internal Audit team of the Company on four (4) occasions. Any observations raised by the external auditor were minor, if any, and did not include any material matters.

3. Number of meetings held with the Internal Audit Unit/Audit Committee and a summary of the most important observations from the meetings

The external auditor met with the Company's audit committee and internal audit team four times, and the comments received from the external auditor were minor (if any) and did not contain any substantive content.

4. A report on the Company's work and the extent of its compliance with external audit recommendations

The Company obtained copies of the external auditor's reports and complied with the recommendations contained therein, in coordination with executive management, whenever applicable.

Professional ethics, competence, and integrity

1. An acknowledgment and undertaking from the Chairman of the Board ensuring that the members of the Board of Directors, Executive Management, and Company employees sign the Code of Honor and that Company employees are aware of the rules of commitment to professional ethics, competence, and integrity

Promoting a culture of professional conduct and ethical values within the Group constitutes one of the fundamental pillars for the effective conduct of the Group's business. Accordingly, the Group places significant emphasis on verifying the commitment of all its personnel—including members of the Board of Directors, executive management, and other employees—to the Group's internal policies and regulations, as well as to applicable legal and regulatory requirements. This is achieved through the review of the Code of Conduct and Ethics, in addition to the review of the Conflict-of-Interest Mitigation Guidelines, based on the Group's conviction that such practices contribute

to safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders, particularly shareholders, without conflicts of interest and with a high level of transparency.

The Group also periodically reviews and updates the Code of Conduct approved by the Board of Directors to ensure that it encompasses all standards and determinants of professional conduct and ethical values, and to confirm its alignment with all relevant regulatory requirements. All members of the Board of Directors and executive management have signed the annual declaration for the year 2025 confirming their commitment to the Code of Conduct.

2. Brief on the Company's Whistleblower and Reporting Policy

The Group is committed to providing a work environment characterized by integrity and transparency, whereby employees can report any improper or unlawful practices without fear of retaliation, discrimination, or adverse consequences. The Whistleblowing Policy aims to promote integrity and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and this mechanism serves as a key enabler in the effective management of sound corporate governance practices.

Employees may submit reports in accordance with the approved reporting mechanisms, and all stakeholders may also submit reports in a secure and confidential manner via email at whistleblower@gig.com.kw.

3. Written undertakings by both the Board of Directors and Executive Management regarding the soundness and integrity of financial reports

The integrity of the Group's financial statements is an important indicator of the integrity and credibility of the Group in presenting its financial position. This increases investor confidence in the data and information provided by the Group and allows shareholders to exercise their rights. Therefore, the Group has established clear mechanisms to ensure the integrity and soundness of its statements. The Group annually signs written undertakings by both the Board of Directors and the Executive Management regarding the soundness and integrity of the financial statements, such that:

- The Executive Management undertakes to the Board of Directors that the financial reports of the Gulf Insurance Group are presented in a sound and fair

manner, that these statements reflect all financial aspects of the Group, and that they are prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards approved by all regulatory authorities. The Executive Management is fully responsible for the integrity and accuracy of these statements.

- Likewise, GIG's Board of Directors undertakes to present its financial statements in a sound, fair, and accurate manner to shareholders and investors.

4. Written undertaking from the Board of Directors regarding the independence and impartiality of the external auditor

When appointing and selecting the external auditor, the Group ensures their independence and impartiality.

During the year 2025, the Group verified the independence and impartiality of the auditor in line with the requirements of the regulatory authorities, including that (but not limited to):

- It has been ensured that the external auditor is independent of the Group and its Board of Directors.
- It has been confirmed that the auditors are registered in the special register of the Insurance Regulatory Unit, the Capital Markets Authority, and other relevant regulatory authorities.

- The auditor attended Audit Committee meetings to discuss his opinions with the Audit Committee before submitting the annual accounts to the Board of Directors for decision. The Committee meets with the auditor periodically (quarterly) throughout the year.
- It has been verified that the external auditor is able to attend general assembly meetings and read the report prepared by him to the shareholders.

5. Submitting a report on the Company's compliance with the corporate governance requirements of Decision No. (58) of 2023 and its amendments

This report reflects the extent of the Group's compliance with the corporate governance requirements set out under Resolution No. (58) of 2023 and its amendments, and in accordance with Annex (1) of the Insurance Regulatory Unit Circular No. (4) of 2025 regarding the Corporate Governance Compliance Examination Report, as well as Circular No. (22) of 2025 regarding the update of the requirements of the Corporate Governance Compliance Examination Report in relation to the governance rules.

The Group has fully complied with all corporate governance requirements of the Unit, and no observations were recorded in this regard. The Group remains committed

to complying with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements through the adoption of best practices in governance and transparency, and by ensuring continuous adherence to approved regulatory standards.

Furthermore, the Group continues to enhance and develop its internal systems and procedures to strengthen efficiency and compliance, thereby supporting the achievement of its strategic objectives and reinforcing the confidence of shareholders, stakeholders, and policyholders.

6. Publishing the financial statements and corporate governance report on the Company's website

The Group publishes all reports on the Group's website at www.gulfinsgroup.com, including, but not limited to:

- Annual Report
- Governance Report
- Sustainability Report
- Financial Statements (Interim and Annual)
- Public Disclosures

In addition to other reports.

7. An annual report covering the implementation of the corporate governance rules, which is reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors

The annual report on the application of the corporate governance rules and the Group's level of compliance therewith is presented to the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

8. Complaints submitted by customers and employees (including details of the complaint, the outcome, and any violations imposed)

| No. | Complaint No. | Complaint Date | Complaint Details | Violations (if any) | Outcome |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 18502 | 03/07/2025 | Rejection of a consultation request at Dar Al Shifa Hospital due to the removal of the service provider from the Group's medical network. | None | Complaint resolved |
| 2 | 19304 | 23/11/2025 | Rejection of a request to undergo a surgical procedure. | None | Complaint resolved |

9. Record of Training Programs Provided to Employees

The Company is keen to invest in human capital, recognizing it as one of the fundamental pillars for enhancing institutional performance efficiency and achieving sustainability. In this regard, the Company is committed to providing periodic training programs and courses for its employees, aimed at developing their technical and managerial skills, and raising awareness of regulatory requirements and best practices in governance and compliance.

Training programs are designed in line with the nature of the Company's operations and the needs of various departments, ensuring the development of employee capabilities, improvement in performance quality, and

support for the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives. This approach is fully aligned with regulatory requirements and recognizes best practices.

Below is a record of selected training programs provided to employees during 2025 (for illustrative purposes and not limited to):

- Advanced International Certificate in Regulatory Compliance.
- Certified Professional Board Secretary.
- Administrative and Technical Procedures and Provisions Governing General Assembly Meetings of Shareholding Companies.
- Certified Disclosure Officer Program.
- Content Creation.
- Property and Liability Reinsurance Specialist.

10. Has any final judgment involving dishonesty or breach of trust been issued against any employee?

No.

11. Is there any employee who does not hold a certificate of clearance from judgments involving dishonesty or breach of trust?

No.

12. Has any bankruptcy judgment been issued, or has any imprisonment order for debt enforcement been issued, against any member of the Board of Directors or individuals holding senior management positions?

No.

Company's Website

1. Displaying the Company's policy on outsourcing activities related to insurance operations on the Company's website, with the necessary updates made whenever required

The Company's Outsourcing Policy may be accessed via the following link:

<https://www.gulfinsgroup.com/ar/investor-relations/outsourcing-policy>

2. Displaying the Company's organizational structure, the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, the current Board membership, and executive management on the Company's website, with the necessary updates made whenever required

The Company's organizational structure may be accessed via the following link:

https://www.gulfinsgroup.com/media/Group_Org_Structure_Ar.pdf

3. Displaying the Company's procedures and mechanisms for receiving complaints on the Company's website, with the necessary updates made whenever required

The Company's complaints procedures and mechanisms may be accessed via the following link:

https://www.gulfinsgroup.com/media/GPFC_GIG_Group_-_Arabic.pdf

4. Displaying the Company's contact details on the Company's website, with the necessary updates made whenever required

The Company's contact details may be accessed via the following link:

<https://www.gulfinsgroup.com/en/contact-us/>

5. Displaying the insurance products offered by the Company, including details of the coverages and benefits of each product, on the Company's website, with the necessary updates made whenever required

The Company's insurance products information may be accessed via the following link:

<https://www.gulfinsgroup.com/>

6. Availability of the Company's website in both Arabic and English

The Company's website is available in both Arabic and English.

7. Latest update of the Company's website

The Company's website is updated on an ongoing basis or whenever required.



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Financial Statements

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Consolidated Financial Statements & Auditor's Report

31 December 2025



Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Gulf Insurance Group K.S.C.P.

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Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Gulf Insurance Group K.P.S.C. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"), as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

- The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:
- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
 - the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended;
 - the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
 - the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
 - the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements** section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Kuwait. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Key Audit Matter | Valuation of liability for incurred claims - present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment |
|------------------|---|

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Key audit matters

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

| Key audit matter | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|--|
| <p>Valuation of liability for incurred claims - present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment</p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, as disclosed in note 8.1 and 8.2, the estimates of present value of future cash flows amounted to KD 412,133 thousand (2024: KD 456,452 thousand) and the risk adjustment amounted to KD 39,426 thousand (2024: KD 37,222 thousand).</p> <p>The valuation of the liability for incurred claims (LIC) under IFRS 17 is a key judgmental area for management as it requires the use of complex actuarial methods to estimate contractual cash flows, in particular ultimate claim expectations and claim development patterns. 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. In addition, 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 Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk. The Group applies key judgments and assumptions in deciding on the technique used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risks.</p> | <p>We performed the following procedures :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understood and evaluated management's process for the valuation of outstanding claims. • Evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the management's experts based on their professional qualifications and experience and assessed their independence. • Performed substantive tests, on a 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 outstanding claim reserves. • Checked the completeness of the underlying data used as inputs into the actuarial valuations, and tested on sample basis, the accuracy of underlying claims data used by the management in estimating the present value of the future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk by comparing it to the accounting and other records <p>We involved our actuarial specialists to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the methodology and assumptions related to the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment, and discounting against the requirements of IFRS 17 as well as alignment with industry practice. • Assess the appropriateness of key actuarial assumptions used including claims ratios and development patterns. • Independently project the future cash flows relating to claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, being a component of the best estimate liability for incurred claims using sensitivity testing on the key areas of judgment to develop a reasonable range and compare it to management's estimate. • Evaluate management's approach to determining the risk adjustment relative to the requirements of IFRS 17, and perform independent assessment to confirm that the risk adjustment is within IFRS 17 methodology set by management. • Independently calculate the impact of the time value of money on the components of the liability for incurred claims and compare it to management's estimate. <p>We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.</p> |

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the Board of Directors (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Group's complete Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Group's complete Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Companies' Law no. 1 of 2016 and its executive regulations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 ISAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Furthermore, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated

financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that, we obtained all information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, its executive regulation and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory count was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, its executive regulation nor of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Group or on its consolidated financial position.

Moreover, we further report that during the course of our audit, we have not become aware of any violations of Law No. 7 of 2010 pertaining to the Establishment of the Capital Markets Authority and the Regulation of Securities' Activity and subsequent amendments thereto and its executive bylaws during the year ended 31 December 2025 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Group or on its consolidated financial position.

Khalid Ebrahim Al-Shatti

License No.175
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Al-Shatti & Co)

2 March 2026
Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Note | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Insurance revenue | 8 | 728,562 | 846,586 |
| Insurance service expenses | 8 | (621,133) | (743,674) |
| Insurance service results before reinsurance contracts held | | 107,429 | 102,912 |
| Net expense from reinsurance contracts held | 8 | (65,035) | (62,042) |
| Insurance service result | | 42,394 | 40,870 |
| Finance expense from insurance contracts issued | 8 | (30,821) | (16,692) |
| Finance income from reinsurance contracts held | 8 | 10,520 | 7,328 |
| Net insurance result | | 22,093 | 31,506 |
| Investment income | 3 | 19,604 | 15,220 |
| Investment expenses | | (2,605) | (2,566) |
| Interest income | | 40,096 | 39,438 |
| Share of results from investment in associates | 10 | 2,879 | 3,737 |
| Impairment of investment in associates | 10 | (298) | (400) |
| Gain on sale of investment in associate | 10 | 377 | 299 |
| Non-attributable general and administrative expenses | | (35,591) | (37,016) |
| Other income, net | | 4,288 | 757 |
| Net monetary losses from hyperinflation | | (2,110) | (4,028) |
| Finance costs | | (4,845) | (6,496) |
| PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE CONTRIBUTION TO KFAS AND PROPOSED DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION | 20 | 43,888 | 40,451 |
| Directors' remuneration | | (200) | (185) |
| Contribution to KFAS | | (251) | (332) |
| PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAXATION | | 43,437 | 39,934 |
| Local and foreign taxation | 25 | (11,932) | (8,112) |
| PROFIT FOR THE YEAR | | 31,505 | 31,822 |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Equity holders of the Parent Company | | 24,699 | 25,922 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 6,806 | 5,900 |
| | | 31,505 | 31,822 |
| BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY | 4 | 75.84 fils | 80.17 fils |

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of this consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Profit for the year | 31,505 | 31,822 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): | | |
| Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to consolidated statement of income | | |
| • Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations | (3,604) | (14,569) |
| • Change in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI (debt instruments) | 7,499 | (1,077) |
| • Share of other comprehensive income of investment in associates | 102 | (672) |
| • Other comprehensive income recycled to profit or loss on sale of investment in associate | (495) | (403) |
| • Insurance finance (expense) income for insurance contracts issued | (1,423) | 389 |
| • Finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts held | 762 | (214) |
| • Hyperinflation impact | 2,164 | 4,074 |
| | 5,005 | (12,472) |
| Items that will not subsequently reclassified to consolidated statement of income: | | |
| • Change in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI | 1,874 | 5,576 |
| • Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of investment in associates | 48 | (71) |
| • Revaluation of property and equipment | 3,458 | (2,057) |
| • Revaluation of pension plans | 59 | 359 |
| | 5,439 | 3,807 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year | 10,444 | (8,665) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 41,949 | 23,157 |
| Attributable to: | | |
| Equity holders of the Parent Company | 32,247 | 18,407 |
| Non-controlling interests | 9,702 | 4,750 |
| | 41,949 | 23,157 |

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of this consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 31 December 2025

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| | Note | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5 | 152,311 | 160,847 |
| Time deposits | 6 | 41,546 | 36,989 |
| Insurance contract assets | 8 | 50,187 | 29,021 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | 8 | 260,495 | 264,195 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 9 | 177,376 | 121,238 |
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 9 | 392,158 | 374,097 |
| Other assets | 7 | 28,524 | 28,078 |
| Debt instruments at amortised cost | 9 | 79,887 | 72,995 |
| Deferred tax assets from foreign subsidiaries | | 3,043 | 2,566 |
| Right of use assets | | 5,235 | 5,897 |
| Investments in associates | 10 | 18,096 | 24,126 |
| Investment properties | 11 | 7,359 | 6,656 |
| Property and equipment | 12 | 39,668 | 35,921 |
| Intangible assets | 13 | 37,536 | 41,518 |
| Goodwill | 14 | 33,337 | 33,395 |
| Loans secured by life insurance policies | | 76 | 138 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 1,326,834 | 1,237,677 |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | | |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Bank overdraft | 5 | 1,812 | - |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 8 | 701,304 | 634,503 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | 8 | 35,375 | 22,461 |
| Term loans | 15 | 66,620 | 50,866 |
| Income tax payable | | 16,898 | 11,986 |
| Deferred tax liabilities from foreign subsidiaries | | 4,517 | 2,408 |
| Other liabilities | 16 | 67,605 | 112,859 |
| Provision for end of service benefits | 17 | 19,856 | 17,313 |
| Lease liabilities | | 5,283 | 5,225 |
| Total liabilities | | 919,270 | 857,621 |

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| | Note | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Equity | | | |
| Share capital | 18 | 28,457 | 28,457 |
| Share premium | | 50,947 | 50,947 |
| Treasury shares reserve | | 4,268 | 4,268 |
| Statutory reserve | 18 | 28,457 | 28,457 |
| Voluntary reserve | 18 | 40,671 | 40,671 |
| Effect of changes in ownership interest of subsidiaries | | (3,529) | (2,671) |
| Other reserve | | (1,499) | (1,502) |
| Insurance and reinsurance finance reserve | | 353 | 1,014 |
| Cumulative changes in fair value reserve | | 10,834 | 4,183 |
| Foreign currency translation reserve | | (52,307) | (50,195) |
| Revaluation reserve | | 17,926 | 14,607 |
| Retained earnings | | 139,651 | 124,323 |
| Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company | | 264,229 | 242,559 |
| Subordinated perpetual Tier 2 bonds | 19 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 83,335 | 77,497 |
| Total equity | | 407,564 | 380,056 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | 1,326,834 | 1,237,677 |



Bijan Khosrowshahi
Chairman

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of this consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

| | Share capital | Share premium | Treasury share reserve | Statutory reserve | Voluntary reserve | Effect of changes in ownership interest of subsidiaries | Other reserve | Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company | | | | | | | Total equity | |
|---|---------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|--|--|--|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Insurance and reinsurance finance reserve | Cumulative changes in fair value reserve | Foreign currency translation adjustments | Revaluation reserve | Retained earnings | Subtotal | Subordinated perpetual tier 2 bonds | | Noncontrolling interests |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 28,457 | 50,947 | 4,268 | 28,457 | 40,671 | (2,671) | (1,502) | 1,014 | 4,183 | (50,195) | 14,607 | 124,323 | 242,559 | 60,000 | 77,497 | 380,056 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24,699 | 24,699 | - | 6,806 | 31,505 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | (661) | 6,943 | (2,112) | 3,319 | - | 7,548 | - | 2,896 | 10,444 |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | (661) | 6,943 | (2,112) | 3,319 | 24,699 | 32,247 | - | 9,702 | 41,949 |
| Recycled on sale of investments at FVOCI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (292) | - | - | 292 | - | - | - | - |
| Dividend paid (Note 18) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (6,545) | (6,545) | - | - | (6,545) |
| Interest on subordinated perpetual tier 2 bonds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2,992) | (2,992) | - | - | (2,992) |
| Amortization of subordinated Tier 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (126) | (126) | - | - | (126) |
| Movement in other reserve | - | - | - | - | - | - | (56) | - | - | - | - | - | (56) | - | - | (56) |
| Acquisition of non-controlling interests (note 27) | - | - | - | - | - | (858) | - | - | - | - | - | - | (858) | - | 474 | (384) |
| Dividend paid to noncontrolling interests | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4,338) | (4,338) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 28,457 | 50,947 | 4,268 | 28,457 | 40,671 | (3,529) | (1,499) | 353 | 10,834 | (52,307) | 17,926 | 139,651 | 264,229 | 60,000 | 83,335 | 407,564 |

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of this consolidated financial statements.

| | Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total equity | | |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|---|--|--|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Share capital | Share premium | Treasury shares | Treasury share reserve | Statutory reserve | Voluntary reserve | Effect of changes in ownership interest of subsidiaries | Other reserve | Insurance and reinsurance finance reserve | Cumulative changes in fair value reserve | Foreign currency translation adjustments | Revaluation reserve | Retained earnings | Subtotal | | Subordinated perpetual tier 2 bonds | Noncontrolling interests |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| As at 31 December 2023 | 28,457 | 50,947 | (429) | 3,099 | 28,457 | 40,671 | (2,837) | (1,643) | 839 | (771) | (39,315) | 16,014 | 112,770 | 236,259 | 60,000 | 77,884 | 374,143 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25,922 | 25,922 | - | 5,900 | 31,822 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 359 | 175 | 4,238 | (10,880) | (1,407) | - | (7,515) | - | (1,150) | (8,665) |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 359 | 175 | 4,238 | (10,880) | (1,407) | 25,922 | 18,407 | - | 4,750 | 23,157 |
| Recycled on sale of investments at FVOCI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 716 | - | - | (716) | - | - | - | - |
| Sale of treasury shares (Note 18) | - | - | 429 | 1,169 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,598 | - | (170) | 1,428 |
| Dividend paid (Note 18) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (10,529) | (10,529) | - | - | (10,529) |
| Interest on subordinated perpetual tier 2 bonds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (3,000) | (3,000) | - | - | (3,000) |
| Amortization of subordinated Tier 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (124) | (124) | - | - | (124) |
| Movement in other reserve | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (218) | - | - | - | - | - | (218) | - | - | (218) |
| Acquisition of non-controlling interests | - | - | - | - | - | - | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 154 | - | (189) | (35) |
| Dilution gain resulted from merging of two entities | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | (12) | - |
| Dividend paid to noncontrolling interests | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4,766) | (4,766) |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 28,457 | 50,947 | - | 4,268 | 28,457 | 40,671 | (2,671) | (1,502) | 1,014 | 4,183 | (50,195) | 14,607 | 124,323 | 242,559 | 60,000 | 77,497 | 380,056 |

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of this consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------|---------------|---------------|
| | Note | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Profit for the year before contribution of KFAS and taxation | | 43,888 | 40,451 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Net investment income | | (16,999) | (13,577) |
| Interest income | | (40,096) | (39,438) |
| Share of results of investment in associates | 10 | (2,879) | (3,737) |
| Impairment of investment in associates | 10 | 298 | 400 |
| Gain on sale of investment in associates | 10 | (377) | (299) |
| Gain on sale of property and equipment | | (25) | - |
| Depreciation of property and equipment and right of use assets | | 4,180 | 4,321 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 13 | 8,120 | 7,374 |
| Provision charged for end of service benefits | 17 | 3,815 | 4,011 |
| Monetary loss from hyperinflation | | 2,110 | 4,028 |
| Finance costs | | 4,845 | 6,496 |
| Impairment of intangible assets | 13 | 130 | - |
| | | 7,010 | 10,030 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Insurance contract assets | | (22,589) | (21,662) |
| Reinsurance contract assets | | 4,462 | (22,140) |
| Other assets | | (572) | 584 |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | 66,801 | 56,657 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | | 12,914 | (13,592) |
| Other liabilities | | (44,725) | 17,390 |
| Remuneration paid to directors | | (185) | (185) |
| Provision for end of service benefits paid | 17 | (1,202) | (3,761) |
| Income taxes paid | | (7,191) | (7,978) |
| Net cash flows generated from operating activities | | 14,723 | 15,343 |

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Note | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Movement in time deposits | | (4,253) | 26,810 |
| Net purchases of investments at fair value through profit or loss | | (44,695) | (13,692) |
| Net purchases of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | | (8,622) | (37,540) |
| Net movement of debt instruments at amortized cost | | (6,902) | 3,887 |
| Net movement of loans secured by life insurance policies | | 62 | 481 |
| Purchase of property and equipment | 12 | (2,433) | (2,451) |
| Additions of investment properties | 11 | - | (106) |
| Additions on intangible assets | 13 | (3,838) | (2,698) |
| Proceeds from sale of property and equipment | | 108 | 27 |
| Proceeds from sale of investments properties | | - | 1,141 |
| Interest income received | | 40,096 | 39,065 |
| Dividend income received | | 4,140 | 3,094 |
| Dividend received from investment in associates | 10 | 2,746 | 2,736 |
| Rental income received | | 502 | 400 |
| Net proceeds from sale of investment in associates | 10 | 5,977 | 10,405 |
| Participation in issuance of share capital of an investment in associate | | (74) | - |
| Net cash flows (used in) generated from investing activities | | (17,186) | 31,559 |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Payment of lease liabilities | | (1,661) | (2,222) |
| Term loans repaid | | (80,274) | (2,250) |
| Term loans received | | 96,028 | - |
| Finance costs paid | | (4,543) | (6,190) |
| Proceeds from sale of treasury shares | | - | 1,598 |
| Acquisition of non-controlling interest | | (384) | (205) |
| Interest paid on subordinated perpetual Tier 2 bonds | | (2,582) | (2,582) |
| Dividends paid | 18 | (6,530) | (10,529) |
| Dividends paid to non-controlling interests | | (4,338) | (4,766) |
| Net cash flows used in financing activities | | (4,284) | (27,146) |
| NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | (6,747) | 19,756 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | 160,847 | 153,323 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | | (3,601) | (12,232) |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR | 5 | 150,499 | 160,847 |

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of this consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements of Gulf Insurance Group K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") and subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on **2 March 2026**. The ordinary general assembly of the shareholders of the Parent Company has the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after issuance.

The Parent Company was incorporated as a Kuwaiti Shareholding Company in accordance with the Amiri Decree No. 25 of 9 April 1962 and is listed on Boursa Kuwait. The Parent Company's objectives include all types of insurance, indemnities, compensations and investing its capital and assets in various financial and real estate investments, both locally and abroad.

The Parent Company is 97.06% (31 December 2024: 97.06%) owned by Fairfax financial holding limited.

The address of the Parent Company's registered office is Khaled Ibn Al-Waleed Street, KIPCO Tower, Floor No 40, Office No 1 & 2, Shark, Kuwait City P.O. Box 1040 Safat, 13011 State of Kuwait.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention except for the measurement at fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss, investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties and land and buildings that classified as property and equipment.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars, all values are rounded to the nearest

thousand (KD 000), except when otherwise indicated, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Parent Company.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the consolidated 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 liability simultaneously. Income and expense will not be offset in the consolidated statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity based on the Group's intention and perceived ability to recover/settle the majority of assets/liabilities of the corresponding financial statement line item. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in note 24.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2025. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21

The amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments did not have an impact on the Group's consolidated statement of financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) – 1 January 2026

The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed.
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments.
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

Presentation and disclosures in financial statements (IFRS 18) – 1 January 2027

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, carrying forward many of the requirements

in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. These include:

- The requirement to classify all income and expense into specified categories and provide specified totals and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss.
- Enhanced guidance on the aggregation, location and labeling of items across the primary financial statements and the notes.
- Mandatory disclosures about management-defined performance measures (MPMs - a subset of alternative performance measures).

IFRS 18 also makes consequential amendments to other accounting standards, including IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, IAS 33 Earnings per Share and IAS 34 Interim Financial Statements.

The Group is currently evaluating the impact of these new standards and amendments. The Group will adopt it when the new standard and amendments become effective.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025. Subsidiaries are investee that the Group has control over.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- Parent's Company voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Total comprehensive income within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in the consolidated statement of income;
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to consolidated statement of income or retained earnings, as appropriate.

2.3 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in general and administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date through consolidated statement of income.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Product classification

Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Group (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Investment contracts

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer significant financial risk, but not significant insurance risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

Definition and classification

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Group to financial risk are classified as investment contracts and follow financial instruments accounting under IFRS 9. Some investment contracts without Direct Participation Feature (DPF) issued by the Group fall under this category. Some investment contracts issued by the Group contain DPF, whereby the investor has the right and

is expected to receive, as a supplement to the amount not subject to the Group's discretion, potentially significant additional benefits based on the return of specified pools of investment assets. The Group accounts for these contracts under IFRS 17. The Group issues certain insurance contracts that are substantially investment-related service contracts where the return on the underlying items is shared with policyholders. Underlying items comprise specified portfolios of investment assets that determine amounts payable to policyholders. The Group's policy is to hold such investment assets. An insurance contract with direct participation features is defined by the Group as one which, at inception, meets the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholders participate in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Group expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Group expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

Investment components in savings and participating products comprise policyholder account values less applicable surrender fees. The Group uses judgement to assess whether the amounts expected to be paid to the policyholders constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items. Insurance contracts with direct participation features are viewed as creating an obligation to pay policyholders an amount that is equal to the fair value of the underlying items, less a variable fee for service. The variable fee comprises the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which is based on a fixed percentage of investment management fees (withdrawn from policyholder account values based on the fair value of underlying assets and specified in the contracts with policyholders) less the FCF that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items. The measurement approach for insurance contracts with direct participation features is referred to as the VFA. The VFA modifies the accounting model in IFRS 17 (referred to as the GMM) to reflect that the consideration an entity receives for the contracts is a variable fee. Direct participating contracts issued by the Group are contracts with direct participation features where the Group holds the pool of underlying assets and accounts for these Groups of contracts under the VFA.

Fair Value changes on Unit-Linked Investments

Fair value changes on unit-linked investments have been included within the "Finance income/ expenses from insurance contracts issued" section to the consolidated statement of income. These changes are directly

related to insurance contracts issued and may not represent realized gains/losses on investments. Their presentation aims to provide a more comprehensive view of the Group's financial performance. All other insurance contracts originated by the Group are without direct participation features. In the normal course of business, the Group uses reinsurance to mitigate its risk exposures. A reinsurance contract transfers significant risk if it transfers substantially all the insurance risk resulting from the insured portion of the underlying insurance contracts, even if it does not expose the reinsurer to the possibility of a significant loss. All references to insurance contracts in these consolidated financial statements apply to insurance contracts issued or acquired, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with DPF, unless specifically stated otherwise.

Level of Aggregation

The Group manages insurance contracts issued by product lines within an operating segment, where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks. All insurance contracts within a product line represent a portfolio of contracts. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into Groups of contracts that are issued within a calendar year (annual cohorts) and are:

- contracts that are onerous at initial recognition
- contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; or
- a Group of remaining contracts. These Groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognized and measured. Such Groups are not subsequently reconsidered.

For each portfolio of contracts, the Group determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non- onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This level of granularity determines sets of contracts. The Group uses significant judgement to determine at what level of granularity the Group has reasonable and supportable information that is sufficient to conclude that all contracts within a set are sufficiently homogeneous and will be allocated to the same Group without performing an individual contract assessment.

For life risk and savings product lines, sets of contracts usually correspond to policyholder pricing Groups that the Group determined to have similar insurance risk and that are priced within the same insurance rate ranges. The Group monitors the profitability of contracts within portfolios and the likelihood of changes in insurance, financial and other exposures resulting in these contracts becoming onerous at the level of these pricing Groups with no information available at a more granular level.

Contracts issued within participating product lines are always priced with high expected profitability margins, and thus, such contracts are allocated to Groups of contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous at the time of initial recognition.

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

Before the Group accounts for an insurance contract based on the guidance in IFRS 17, it analyses whether the contract contains components that should be separated. IFRS 17 distinguishes three categories of components that have to be accounted for separately:

- cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated;
- cash flows relating to distinct investment components; and
- promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct non-insurance services.

Recognition

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

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

Insurance contracts acquired in a business combination, or a portfolio transfer are accounted for as if they were entered into at the date of acquisition or transfer.

Investment contracts with DPF are initially recognized at the date the Group becomes a party to the contract.

A Group of reinsurance contracts held that covers the losses of separate insurance contracts on a proportionate basis (proportionate or quota share reinsurance) is recognized at the later of:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group; or
- the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract.

The Group does not recognize a group of quota share reinsurance contracts held until it has recognized at least one of the underlying insurance contracts.

A Group of reinsurance contracts held that covers aggregate losses from underlying contracts in excess of a specified amount (non-proportionate reinsurance contracts, such as excess of loss reinsurance) is recognized at the beginning of the coverage period of that Group.

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

Contract modification and derecognition

An insurance contract is derecognized when it is:

- extinguished (i.e., when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified, and certain additional criteria are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by the Group as a result of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in regulations, the Group treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the FCF, unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met. The Group derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract if any of the following conditions are present:

- if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:
 - is not in scope of IFRS 17;
 - results in different separable components;
 - results in a different contract boundary; or
 - belongs to a different group of contracts;
- the original contract represents an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition, or vice versa; or
- the original contract was accounted for under the PAA, but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

When an insurance contract not accounted for under the PAA is derecognized from within a Group of insurance contracts, the group:

- Adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non- financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the Group.
- Adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the LRC of the Group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
 - If the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service.

- If the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) less the premium charged by the third party.
 - If the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in a. adjusted for the premium the Group would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. When recognizing the new contract in this case, the Group assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received.
- Adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining coverage to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

When an insurance contract accounted for under the PAA is derecognized, adjustments to the FCF to remove relating rights and obligations and account for the effect of the derecognition result in the following amounts being charged immediately to profit or loss:

- if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment;
- if the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party;
- if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC and the hypothetical premium the entity would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The FCF are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a Group of contracts that the Group expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

- are based on a probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes.
- are determined from the perspective of the Group, provided the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
- reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates. For contracts measured under the PAA, unless the contracts are onerous, the explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is only estimated for the measurement of the LIC.

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the Groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation

Risk of the Group's non-performance is not included in the measurement of Groups of insurance contracts issued.

In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer.

The Group estimates certain FCF at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to Groups of contracts. The Group uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the Groups of underlying insurance contracts.

Contract boundary

The Group uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of Groups of insurance contracts. This assessment is reviewed every reporting period.

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

- a) the Group has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- b) both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - i. the Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that

the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and

- ii. the pricing of premiums related to coverage to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

In assessing the practical ability to reprice, risks transferred from the policyholder to the Group, such as insurance risk and financial risk, are considered; other risks, such as lapse or surrender and expense risk, are not included.

Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all the cash flows within its boundary.

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

Cash flows are within the boundaries of investment contracts with DPF if they result from a substantive obligation of the Group to deliver cash at a present or future date.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of the Group that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Group has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

The Group's quota-share life reinsurance agreements held have an unlimited duration but are cancellable for new underlying business with a one-year notice period by either party. Thus, the Group treats such reinsurance contracts as a series of annual contracts that cover underlying business issued within a year. Estimates of future cash flows arising from all underlying contracts issued and expected to be issued within a one-year boundary are included in each of the reinsurance contracts' measurement.

The excess of loss reinsurance contracts held provides coverage for claims incurred during an accident year. Thus, all cash flows arising from claims incurred and expected to be incurred in the accident year are included in the measurement of the reinsurance contracts held. Some of these contracts may include mandatory or voluntary reinstatement reinsurance premiums, which are guaranteed per the contractual arrangements and are thus within the respective reinsurance contracts' boundaries.

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts, such as some product development and training costs, are recognized in other operating expenses as incurred.

Measurement Model Application

The Group applies the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds for which the coverage period is less than one year. For other contracts issued and held where the coverage period is more than one year, the Group performs PAA Eligibility testing as disclosed in Note 2.3 to confirm whether the PAA may be applied. Subject to passing the PAA eligibility testing, the Group applied PAA on contract issued and reinsurance contracts held that pass the testing.

When measuring liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC), the PAA is broadly similar to the Group's previous accounting treatment under IFRS 4. However, when measuring liabilities for incurred claims, the Group now discounts cash flows that are expected to occur more than one year after the date on which the claims are incurred and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Initial measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA - contractual service margin (CSM)

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a Group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Group will recognize as it provides coverage in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a Group of contracts is onerous) arising from:

- a) the initial recognition of the FCF;
- b) the derecognition at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability recognized for insurance acquisition cash flows; and
- c) cash flows arising from the contracts in the Group at that date.

A negative CSM at the date of inception means the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income immediately with no CSM recognized on the balance sheet on initial recognition.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or loss at initial recognition is recognized as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past

events, in which case the Group recognizes the net cost immediately in the consolidated statement of income. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Group will recognize as a reinsurance expense as it receives reinsurance coverage in the future.

For insurance contracts acquired through business combination, at initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses arising from:

- a) the initial recognition of the FCF; and
- b) cash flows arising from the contracts in the Group at that date, including the fair value of the groups of contracts acquired at the acquisition date as a proxy of the premiums received.

Subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts not measured under the PAA

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

- a) the LRC, comprising:
 - i. the FCF related to future service allocated to the Group at that date; and
 - ii. the CSM of the Group at that date; and
- b) the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the Group at the reporting date.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The FCF are updated by the Group for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The way in which the changes in estimates of the FCF are treated depends on which estimate is being updated:

- a) changes that relate to current or past service are recognized in the consolidated statement of income; and
- b) changes that relate to future service are recognized by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LRC as per the policy below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- a) experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
- b) changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;
- c) differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and

the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period; and
 d) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments a, b and c above are measured using the locked-in discount rates as described in the section Interest accretion on the CSM below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- a) changes in the FCF for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof;
- b) changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
- c) experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

For investment contracts with DPF that are measured under the GMM and provide the Group with discretion as to the timing and amount of the cash flows to be paid to the policyholders, a change in discretionary cash flows is regarded as relating to future service and accordingly adjusts the CSM. At inception of such contracts, the Group specifies its commitment as crediting interest to the policyholder's account balance based on the return on a pool of assets less a spread. The effect of discretionary changes in the spread on the FCF adjusts the CSM while the effect of changes in assumptions that relate to financial risk on this commitment are reflected in insurance finance income or expenses.

When no commitment is specified, the effect of all changes in assumptions that relate to financial risk and changes thereof on the FCF is recognized in insurance finance expenses.

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- a) changes in the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and
- b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
 - i. changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees;
 - ii. experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes;
 - iii. changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;
 - iv. differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and

the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period; and
 v. changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service. Adjustments ii.-v. are measured using the current discount rates.

For insurance contracts under the VFA, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- a) changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items;
- b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
 - i. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
 - ii. experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

The Group does not have any products with complex guarantees and does not use derivatives to economically hedge the risks.

Changes to the contractual service margin

For insurance contracts issued, at the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by the Group to reflect the effect of the following changes:

- a) The effect of any new contracts added to the Group.
- b) For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM.
- c) Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognized by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognized in the CSM to the extent the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognized in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognized within the LRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM.
- d) The effect of any currency exchange differences.
- e) The amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided during the period determined after all other adjustments above.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, the carrying amount of the CSM at the end of each reporting period is adjusted to reflect changes in the FCF in the same manner as a group of underlying insurance contracts issued, except that when underlying contracts are onerous and thus changes in the underlying FCF related to future service are recognized in insurance service expenses by adjusting the loss component, respective changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held are also recognized in the insurance service result.

Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items (locked-in discount rates). If more contracts are added to the existing Groups in the subsequent reporting periods, the Group revises the locked-in discount curves by calculating weighted-average discount curves over the period that contracts in the Group are issued. The weighted-average discount curves are determined by multiplying the new CSM added to the Group and their corresponding discount curves over the total CSM.

Adjusting the CSM for changes in the FCF relating to future service

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the FCF measured applying the discount rates as specified above in the Changes in fulfilment cash flows section.

Release of the CSM to statement of income

The amount of the CSM recognized in the consolidated statement of income for services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

For contracts issued, the Group determines the coverage period for the CSM recognition as follows:

- a) for term life and universal life insurance contracts, the coverage period corresponds to the policy coverage for mortality risk; and
- b) for direct participating contracts and for investment contracts with DPF, the coverage period corresponds to the period in which insurance or investment management services are expected to be provided.

The total number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the group over the expected coverage period. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

- a) the quantity of benefits provided by contracts in the Group;
- b) the expected coverage duration of contracts in the Group; and
- c) the likelihood of insured events occurring, only to the extent that they affect the expected duration of contracts in the Group.

The Group uses the amount that it expects the policyholder to be able to validly claim in each period if an insured event occurs as the basis for the quantity of benefits.

The Group determines coverage units as follows:

- a) for term life and universal life insurance contracts, coverage units are determined based on the policies' face values that are equal to the fixed death benefit amounts;
- b) for direct participating contracts, coverage units are based on the fixed death benefits amounts (during the insurance coverage period) plus policyholders' account values;
- c) for investment contracts with DPF, coverage units are based on policyholders' account values

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to profit or loss as services are received from the reinsurer in the period.

Coverage units for the proportionate term life reinsurance contracts are based on the insurance coverage provided by the reinsurer and are determined by the ceded policies' fixed face values taking into account new business projected within the reinsurance contract boundary.

The coverage period for these contracts is determined based on the coverage of all underlying contracts whose cash flows are included in the reinsurance contract boundary. Refer to the Contract boundary section stated above.

Onerous contracts – Loss component on GMM/VFA

When adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the group of contracts becomes onerous, and the Group recognizes the excess in insurance service expenses and records it as a loss component of the LRC.

When a loss component exists, the Group allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LRC for the respective group of contracts, based on the ratio of the loss component to the FCF relating to the expected future cash outflows:

- a) expected incurred claims and expenses for the period;
- b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and
- c) finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued.

The amounts of loss component allocation in a. and b. above reduce the respective components of insurance revenue and are reflected in insurance service expenses.

Decreases in the FCF in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the FCF in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

Initial and subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under the PAA

The Group uses the PAA for measuring contracts with a coverage period of one year or less and on contracts that pass the eligibility testing as stated above.

The excess of loss reinsurance contracts held provide coverage on the insurance contracts originated for claims incurred during an accident year and are accounted for under the PAA.

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Group measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the prepaid acquisition cash flows asset.

For reinsurance contracts held on initial recognition, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid.

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

- the LRC; and
- the LIC, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

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

- the remaining coverage; and
- the incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

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

- increased for premiums received in the period;
- decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
- decreased for the amounts of expected premiums received recognized as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
- increased for the amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognized as insurance service expenses.

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 amounts of ceding premiums recognized as reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

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

For contracts measured under the PAA, the LIC is measured similarly to the LIC's measurement under the GMM. Future cash flows are adjusted for the time value of money since insurance contracts issued by the Group and measured under the PAA typically have a settlement period of over one year.

Onerous contracts – Loss component on PAA

For all contracts measured under PAA, the Group assumes that no such contracts are onerous at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise.

For non-onerous contracts, the Group assesses the likelihood of changes in the applicable facts and circumstances in the subsequent periods in determining whether contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous.

In addition, if facts and circumstances indicate that some contracts are onerous, an additional assessment is performed to distinguish onerous contracts from non-onerous ones. Once a group of contracts is determined as onerous on initial or subsequent assessment, loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income in insurance service expense.

The loss component is then amortized to the consolidated statement of income over the coverage period to offset incurred claims in insurance service expense. If facts and circumstances indicate that the expected profitability of the onerous group during the remaining coverage has changed, then the Group remeasures the same and adjusts the loss component as required until the loss component is reduced to zero. 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 acquisition costs

The Group includes the following acquisition cash flows within the insurance contract boundary that arise from selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts and that are:

- costs directly attributable to individual contracts and groups of contracts; and
- costs directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs, which are allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to measure the group of insurance contracts.

Before a group of insurance contracts is recognized, the Group could pay directly attributable acquisition costs to originate them. When such prepaid costs are refundable in case of insurance contracts termination, they are recorded as a prepaid insurance acquisition cash flows asset within other assets and allocated to the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts when the insurance contracts are subsequently recognized.

The acquisition costs are generally capitalized and recognized in the consolidated statement of income over the life of the contracts.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows, and it reflects the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils insurance contracts.

The Group has chosen a confidence level in the range of the 70th to 80th percentile of the distribution of the claim reserves, considering the confidence level is adequate to cover sources of uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows.

For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued and statement of financial position

Insurance revenue

As the Group provides services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognizes insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognized in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

For contracts not measured under the PAA, insurance revenue comprises the following:

- Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:
 - insurance claims and expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
 - amounts related to the loss component;
 - repayments of investment components;
 - amounts of transaction-based taxes collected in a fiduciary capacity; and
 - insurance acquisition expenses;
 - changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - changes included in insurance finance income (expenses);
 - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
 - amounts allocated to the loss component;

- amounts of the CSM recognized in statement of income for the services provided in the period; and
- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to past and current service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes.

- Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts.

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the PAA, the Group recognizes insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a Group of contracts.

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

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- incurred claims and benefits excluding investment components;
- other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
- Insurance acquisitions costs incurred and amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows;
- changes that relate to past service (i.e. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC); and
- changes that relate to future service (i.e. losses/reversals on onerous groups of contracts from changes in the loss components).

For contracts not measured under the PAA, amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue as described above.

For contracts measured under the PAA, amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows is based on the passage of time.

Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in the statement of income.

Amounts recognized in comprehensive income for Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

The Group presents financial performance of groups of reinsurance contracts held on a net basis between the amounts recoverable from reinsurers and allocation of the premiums for reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

- a) reinsurance expenses (net of reinsurance premium-related commission income);
- b) incurred claims recovery;
- c) other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
- d) effect of changes in risk of reinsurer non-performance;
- e) for contracts measured under the GMM, changes that relate to future service (i.e. changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts); and
- f) changes relating to past service (i.e. adjustments to incurred claims).

Reinsurance expenses are recognized similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognized in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums the Group expects to pay in exchange for those services.

For contracts not measured under the PAA, reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage:

- a) insurance claims and other expenses recovery in the period measured at the amounts expected to be incurred at the beginning of the period, excluding repayments of investment components.
- b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - changes included in finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held; and
 - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM);
- c) amounts of the CSM recognized in statement of income for the services received in the period; and
- d) ceded premium experience adjustments relating to past and current service.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA, the Group recognizes reinsurance expenses based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part of reinsurance expenses.

Insurance finance income or expenses

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

- a) the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- b) the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

For contracts measured under the GMM, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- a) interest accreted on the FCF and the CSM;
- b) the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions; and
- c) foreign exchange differences arising from contracts denominated in a foreign currency.

For contracts measured under the VFA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- a) changes in the fair value of underlying items;
- b) interest accreted on the FCF relating to cash flows that do not vary with returns on underlying items; and
- c) the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions on the FCF relating to cash flows that do not vary with returns on underlying items.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- a) interest accreted on the LIC; and
- b) the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

The Group disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Group disaggregates insurance finance income or expenses on insurance contracts issued for its credit life portfolio for only one of its subsidiary between profit or loss and OCI. The impact of changes in market interest rates on the value of the insurance assets and liabilities are reflected in OCI in order to minimize accounting mismatches between the accounting for financial assets and insurance assets and liabilities. For all other businesses, the Group does not disaggregate finance income and expenses because the related financial assets are managed on a fair value basis and measured at FVTPL.

For the contracts measured using the VFA, the P&L option is applied. As the Group holds the underlying items for these contracts, the use of the P&L option results in the elimination of accounting mismatches with income or expenses included in profit or loss on the underlying assets held. This is applied because the amounts of income or expenses for the underlying assets are recognized in profit or loss.

Recognition of Receivables Related to Past Service

In accordance with IFRS 17 the Group exercises judgment in determining the appropriate classification of cash inflows receivable related to past service. Where such receivables arise from overpayments or adjustments linked to incurred claims or attributable expenses and are within the contract boundary, they are recognized as part of the insurance contract liabilities/ assets.

This policy reflects the Group's view that such recoveries are directly attributable to the settlement of incurred claims or maintenance expenses and therefore form part of the fulfilment cash flows under IFRS 17. The policy is applied consistently across all relevant insurance contracts.

Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

The Group calculates the contribution to KFAS at 1% of profit for the year attributable to the Parent Company in accordance with the modified calculation based on the Foundation's Board of Directors resolution, which states that income from associates and subsidiaries and transfer to statutory reserve until the reserve reaches 50% of share capital should be excluded from profit base when determining the contribution. The contribution to KFAS is payable in full before the AGM is held in accordance with the Ministerial Resolution (184/2022).

Taxation

Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (DMTT)

Income taxes arising from tax law enacted by the State of Kuwait (Law No. 157 of 2024) for implementation of DMTT on entities which are part of multinational group with annual revenues of EUR 750 million or more are provided for in accordance with the Executive regulations issued through Ministerial Resolution No. 55 of 2025. The Group applies the mandatory temporary exception not to recognise deferred taxes associated with this additional taxation. Refer note 25 for further information

National Labour Support Tax and Zakat

National Labour Support Tax and Zakat was provided for in accordance with the applicable fiscal laws, rules and regulations. Consequent to the implementation of DMTT in the State of Kuwait, the Group is not liable to National Labour Support Tax and Zakat effective from 1 January 2025.

Overseas tax

Income tax payable on taxable profit ('current tax') is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the respective countries in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available to utilise these. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and applicable legislation enacted at the reporting date.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the Group's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. That is, whether the Group'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 (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'Sell' business model.

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

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

Assessment of whether contractual cashflows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI test)

The Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (the 'SPPI test').

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition that 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 profit within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the profit rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

The Group reclassifies when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The IAS 39 measurement categories of financial assets (fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), available for sale (AFS), held-to-maturity and amortised cost) have been replaced by:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), with gains or losses recycled to profit or loss on derecognition
- Equity instruments at FVOCI, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition
- Financial assets at FVTPL

The accounting for financial liabilities remains largely the same as it was under IAS 39, except for the treatment of gains or losses arising from an entity's own credit risk relating to liabilities designated at FVTPL. Such movements are presented in other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification to the consolidated statement of income.

Under IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are no longer separated from a host financial asset. Instead, financial assets are classified based on the business model and their contractual terms. The accounting for derivatives embedded in financial liabilities and in non-financial host contracts has not changed.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments

of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method adjusted for impairment losses, if any

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. Since the Group's financial assets (cash and bank balances, time deposits, debt instruments at amortised cost) meet these conditions, they are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalent consist of cash on hand and at banks and short term deposits and call accounts net of bank overdraft.

Short- and long-term deposits

Short-term deposits comprise of time deposits with banks with maturity periods of more than three months and less than one year from the date of acquisition. Long-term deposits represent time deposits with maturity periods of more than one year from the date of placement

Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Group may elect to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of Equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to the consolidated statement of income. Dividends are recognised in consolidated statement of income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment. Upon disposal cumulative gains or losses are reclassified from fair value reserve to retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. The management classifies certain equity investments at FVOCI and are separately disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Debt instruments at FVOCI

The Group applies the category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

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

This category only includes debt instruments, which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future, and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in market conditions. The Group classified its debt instruments at FVOCI. Debt instruments at FVOCI are subject to an impairment assessment under IFRS 9.

Financial assets at FVTPL

The Group classifies financial assets fair value through profit and loss when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-for-trading assets are recorded and measured in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Changes in fair values and dividends are recorded in consolidated statement of income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Included in this classification are certain equity securities that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term and certain debt instruments that failed the SPPI test.

For unit linked investments for insurance contracts issued with discretionary participation features, the Group has elected to measure those investments at FVTPL to compensate insurance finance income / expense. That election is irrevocable and made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Derecognition

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- the Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

- a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt investments measured at FVOCI.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of resources; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Expected credit losses are recognized in two stages, 12-month expected credit losses and Lifetime expected credit losses.

The Group measures 12-month expected credit losses in following cases:

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

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, whereas 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that results from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Credit impaired financial assets:

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt investments at FVOCI are credit impaired. In certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Group does, however, consider that there has been a significant increase in credit risk for a previously assessed low credit risk investment when any contractual payments on these instruments are past due or there is a downgrade in credit ratings by two notches or more compare to the credit rating at the beginning of the financial reporting period.

Recognition of ECL

Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset (either partially or in full), the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease is related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss

Presentation of loss allowances in the statement of financial position:

Loss allowances for expected credit losses are presented as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost: the loss allowance is deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- the ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets

in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortized cost is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income with a corresponding charge to the statement of income.

The calculation of ECLs

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- PD: The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated with consideration of economic scenarios and forward-looking information.
- EAD: The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- LGD: The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The Group allocates its assets subject to ECL calculations to one of these categories, determined as follows:

Stage 1 - 12-month ECL (12mECL):

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of lifetime ECLs (LTECLs) that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an appropriate effective interest rate (EIR).

Stage 2 - LTECL:

When an instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected losses are discounted by an appropriate EIR.

Stage 3 - Credit impaired:

For debt instruments considered credit-impaired, the Group recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these instruments. The method is similar to that for LTECL assets, with the PD set at 100%.

Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Company relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth

Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

Property and equipment

Land and buildings are accounted for under the revaluation model less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised at the date of revaluation. Land is not depreciated. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value. A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in consolidated statement of income, the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the consolidated statement of consolidated statement of income, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Other categories (Furniture and fixtures, motor vehicles and leasehold improvements) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the following classes of assets:

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Buildings | 20 – 50 years |
| Others | 1 – 5 years |

Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investment in associates is accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associates. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and then recognises the amount in the consolidated statement of income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Share-based payments plan

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments against one-time award and/or long-term incentive plan, whereby employees render services over the vesting period as consideration. Since the Group awards shares of the ultimate parent and the Group has the obligation to settle the share-based payments, the same is accounted as cash-settled share-based payment transaction. The Group recognizes the cost of the services received, and a liability to pay for these services, as the employees render service over the vesting period, at the fair value of the liability. Until the liability is settled, the Group remeasures the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised software development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment

whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the following classes of assets and is recognised in the consolidated statement of income:

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Computer software | 4 years |
| Distribution network | 5-12 years |

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or change in circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognised.

Goodwill

Accounting policy relating to goodwill is documented in the accounting policy "Business combinations and goodwill".

Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date that is determined based on valuation performed by an independent valuer using valuation methods consistent with the nature and usage of the investment properties. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of investment properties are recognised in consolidated statement of income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Leases

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

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

Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of goodwill:

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is less than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

Previously recorded impairment losses for goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

Fair value measurement

For those assets and liabilities carried at fair value, the Group measures fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The Group must be able to access the principal or the most advantageous market at the measurement date.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Investments with no reliable measure of their fair value and for which no fair value information could be obtained are carried at their initial cost less impairment in value.

End of service indemnity

Provision is made for amounts payable to employees under the Kuwaiti Labour Law, employee contracts and applicable labour laws in the countries where the subsidiaries operate. This liability, which is unfunded, represents the amount payable to each employee as a result of involuntary termination on reporting date. With respect to its national employees, the Group makes contributions to the Public Institution for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions which are expensed when due.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or cancelled. The treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under the cost method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra equity account. When the treasury shares are reissued, gains are credited to a separate account in equity (Treasury shares reserve) which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings then reserves. Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in the order of reserves, retained earnings and the gain on sale of treasury shares account. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of bonus shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group has elected to recycle the gain or loss that arises from the direct method of consolidation, which is the method the Group uses to complete its consolidation.

i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the consolidated statement of income with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to the consolidated statement of income. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or consolidated statement of income is also recognised in other comprehensive income or consolidated statement of income, respectively)

ii) Group companies

On consolidation, assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Kuwaiti dinars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of income are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

Effect of changes in ownership interest of subsidiaries

This reserve is used to record the effect of changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries, without loss of control.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of income.

Hyperinflation accounting

IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" requires that the financial statements of an entity whose functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in the measuring unit currency at the reporting period end. IAS 29 provides certain qualitative and quantitative guidelines to determine the existence of a hyperinflationary economy. Accordingly, hyperinflation shall be deemed to exist where the last three years' cumulative inflation approaches or exceeds 100%.

From 1 April 2022, the Turkish economy is considered to be hyperinflationary in accordance with the criteria in IAS 29. This requires purchasing power adjustment to the carrying values of the non-monetary assets and liabilities and to items in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income with respect to the subsidiary of the Group operating in Turkey.

On the application of IAS 29 the Group used the conversion factor derived from the consumer price index ("CPI") in Turkey. The CPIs and corresponding conversion factors are since 2005 when Turkey previously ceased to be considered hyperinflationary.

The index and corresponding conversion factors are as follows:

| Reporting period | Index | Conversion factor |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 31 December 2025 | 3,513.87 | 1.309 |
| 31 December 2024 | 2,684.55 | 1.444 |
| 31 December 2023 | 1,859.38 | 1.648 |

Adjustment of the historical carrying values of non-monetary assets and liabilities and the various items of equity from their date of acquisition or inclusion in the consolidated statement of financial position to the end of the reporting period to reflect the changes in purchasing power of the currency caused by inflation, according to the indices published by the Turkish Statistical Institute. Since the Group's comparative amounts are presented in a stable currency, these comparative amounts are not restated.

Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are restated by applying the relevant index from the date of acquisition or initial recording and are subject to impairment assessment with the guidance in the relevant IFRS. The components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the applicable general price index from the dates when components were contributed or otherwise arose.

All items in the statement of income are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors, except for restatement of certain specific income statement items which arise from the restatement of non-monetary assets and liabilities like amortization and gain or loss on sale of fixed assets.

The gain or loss on the net monetary position is the result of the effect of general inflation and is the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, liabilities, shareholders' equity and income statement items. The gain or loss on the net monetary position is included in the statement of income.

2.4 Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

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

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

Insurance and reinsurance contracts

i. PAA Eligibility Assessment

The Group has calculated a Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and Asset for remaining coverage (ARC) for those groups of insurance contracts written and reinsurance contracts held respectively where the coverage period was more than one year except long term life insurance contracts with participation features for which Variable Fee Approach (VFA) has been applied. This testing has been performed on following insurance and corresponding reinsurance contracts:

- Medical - Long term
- Engineering - Long term
- Property - Long term
- Motor third party liability

After calculating the liabilities/assets applying PAA and GMM approach respectively, Group then checks for any material differences for the contracts with coverage period of more than one year. In case the Group notes any material differences, it follows the GMM approach, and where there is no material difference, the Group has opted for PAA approach. The calculation was performed under both simplified approaches i.e., Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) and General Measurement Model (GMM).

Situations, which may cause the LRC and / or ARC under the PAA to differ from the LRC and / or ARC under the GMM:

- When the expectation of the profitability for the remaining coverage changes at a particular valuation date during the coverage period of a group of contracts;
- If yield curves change significantly from those in place at the group's initial recognition;
- When the incidence of claims occurrence differs from the coverage units; and
- The effect of discounting under the GMM creates an inherent difference, this difference compounds over longer contract durations.

ii. Liability for remaining coverage

Acquisition cash flows

The acquisition costs are generally capitalized and recognized in the consolidated statement of income over the life of the contracts.

Expected premium receipts adjustment

Insurance revenue will be adjusted with the amounts of expected premium receipts adjustment calculated on premiums not yet collected as of the 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 in the LRC.

iii. Liability for incurred claims

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Group's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. These methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (including claims handling costs), and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analyzed by accident years, but can also be further analyzed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios (except for one of the Group's subsidiaries). Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Estimates of salvage recoveries and subrogation reimbursements are considered as an allowance in the measurement of ultimate claims costs.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

iv. Onerosity determination

For contracts measured under GMM and VFA, 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 recognized as a loss component within the liability for remaining coverage and a loss is recognized immediately in the statement of income in insurance service expense. The loss component is then amortized to statement of income over the coverage period to offset incurred claims in insurance service expense.

For contracts measured under PAA, the Group assumes that no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise.

The Group also considers facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of contracts are onerous based on the following key inputs:

- Pricing information: Underwriting combined ratios and price adequacy ratios.
- Historical combined ratio of similar and comparable sets of contracts.
- Any relevant inputs from underwriters;
- Other external factors such as inflation and change in market claims experience or change in regulations; and
- For subsequent measurement, the Group also relies on the same group of contracts' weighted actual emerging experience.

v. Expense attribution

The Group identifies expenses which are directly attributable towards acquiring insurance contracts (acquisition costs) and fulfilling /maintaining (other attributable expenses) such contracts and those expenses which are not directly attributable to the aforementioned contracts (non-attributable expenses). Acquisition costs, such as underwriting costs including other expenses except for initial commission paid, are no longer recognized in the statement of income when incurred and instead spread over the lifetime of the group of contracts based on the passage of time.

Other attributable expenses are allocated to the groups of contracts using an allocation mechanism considering the activity-based costing principles. The Group has determined costs directly identified to the groups of contracts, as well as costs where a judgement is applied to determine the share of expenses as applicable to that group.

On the other hand, non-directly attributable expenses and overheads are recognized in the statement of income immediately when incurred. The proportion of directly

attributable and non-attributable costs at inception will change the pattern at which expenses are recognized.

vi. Estimates of future cash flows

The Group primarily uses deterministic projections to estimate the present value of future cash flows.

The following assumptions were used when estimating future cash flows:

- Mortality and morbidity rates (insurance risk and reinsurance business)

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written and the territory in which the insured person resides. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's own experiences. An appropriate, but not excessive, allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by policyholder gender, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in expected mortality and morbidity rates will increase the expected claim cost which will reduce future expected profits of the Group.

- Expenses

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate. An increase in the expected level of expenses will reduce future expected profits of the Group. The cash flows within the contract boundary include an allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. (Such overheads are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics).

- Lapse and surrender rates

Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Company's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends. An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits of the Group, but later increases are broadly neutral in effect.

vii. Discount rates

The Group adopt a bottom-up approach in deriving appropriate discount rates. The starting point for these discount rates will be appropriate reference liquid risk-free curves- taking consideration for the currency characteristics of the contracts and their respective cashflows. The risk-free reference curve will be the Moody's Analytics yield curves for risk-free rates for USD adjusted for illiquidity premiums, and the relevant country specific risk premium will be loaded as required.

The bottom-up approach was used to derive the discount rate for the cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items in the Participating contracts (excluding investment contracts without DPF that are not in the scope of IFRS 17). Under this approach, the discount rate is determined as the risk-free yield adjusted for differences in liquidity characteristics between the financial assets used to derive the risk-free yield and the relevant liability cash flows (known as an illiquidity premium). Direct participating contracts and investment contracts with DPF are considered less liquid than the financial assets used to derive the risk-free yield. For these contracts, the illiquidity premium was estimated based on market observable liquidity premium in financial assets adjusted to reflect the illiquidity characteristics of the liability cash flows.

viii. Risk adjustments

IFRS 17 requires to measure insurance contracts at initial recognition as the sum of the following items

- Fulfilment Cash Flow (FCF) comprising the Present Value of Future Cash Flows (PVFCF) with an appropriate discounting structure
- Risk Adjustment (RA) for non-financial risk
- Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

Derivation of the risk adjustment

The Group has determined that the derivation of the risk adjustment shall be performed at subsidiary level using an appropriate methodology that is in line with IFRS 17 guidelines. The Group's consolidated risk adjustment is the aggregation of all subsidiaries' risk adjustments, without allowance for correlation among subsidiaries (i.e., no diversification benefit is considered at the Group level).

The Risk Adjustment for the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) has been estimated based on the quantile approach

performed on each subsidiary's triangles with consideration to market benchmarks.

The Group has set a target confidence level in the range of the 70th to 80th percentile, on a diversified basis, at an aggregate subsidiary level (i.e., diversification is allowed among the actuarial segments within the subsidiary itself). The Group applies judgment to determine the appropriate Risk Adjustment based on the non-financial risks associated with their portfolios of insurance contracts to determine the desired Risk Adjustment.

ix. Sensitivities on major assumptions considered while applying IFRS 17

The sensitivity analysis is done to evaluate the impact on gross and net liabilities for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impacts, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in each assumption, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are nonlinear. The sensitivity analysis performed during the year and has been presented under Note 23.

x. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 14.

xi. Classification of financial assets

The Group determines the classification of financial assets based on the assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

xii. Classification of investment property

The Group classifies property as investment property if it is acquired to generate rental income or for capital appreciation, or for undetermined future use.

xiii. Revaluation of property and equipment and investment properties

The Group carries its property and equipment (land and building only) and investment properties at fair value with changes in fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income and the statement of profit or loss respectively. These properties were valued by reference to transactions involving properties of a similar nature, location and condition. The Group engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair values as at 31 December 2025. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of these properties and sensitivity analyses are provided in Note 11 and Note 12.

3. Investment Income

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Net gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss | 11,955 | 9,058 |
| Dividend income | 4,140 | 3,094 |
| Foreign exchange gain | 1,925 | 2,596 |
| Net rental income from investment properties | 385 | 342 |
| Change in fair value of investment properties (Note 11) | 1,199 | 157 |
| Loss on sale of investment properties | - | (27) |
| | 19,604 | 15,220 |

4. Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (adjusted for interest on subordinated perpetual tier 2 bond) by the weighted average number of shares, less weighted average number of treasury shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, less weighted average

number of treasury shares, outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares which is reserved from employees' share option scheme.

The information necessary to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share based on weighted average number of share outstanding during the year is as follow:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company | 24,699 | 25,922 |
| Less: interest and amortization on subordinated perpetual tier 2 bonds | (3,118) | (3,124) |
| | 21,581 | 22,798 |
| | Shares | Shares |
| Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, net of treasury shares | 284,572,463 | 284,356,420 |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company | 75.84 fils | 80.17 fils |

As there are no dilutive instruments outstanding, basic and diluted earnings per share are identical.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Cash on hand and at banks | 82,920 | 85,001 |
| Short term deposits | 69,391 | 75,846 |
| | 152,311 | 160,847 |

As at 31 December 2025, certain bank balances amounting to KD 28,437 (31 December 2024: KD 27,558 thousand) are statutory required balances and are not available for use in the day-to-day operations.

Reconciliation to cash flow statement

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Balances as above | 152,311 | 160,847 |
| Less: bank overdraft | (1,812) | - |
| | 150,499 | 160,847 |

Bank overdraft carries an effective interest rate of 0.95% (2024: Nil) over the CBK discount rate.

6. Time Deposits

Term deposits of KD 41,546 (2024: KD 36,989) are placed with local and foreign banks and carry an average effective interest rate ranging from 4% to 6.2% (2024: from 2.350% to 5.8 %) per annum. Term deposits mature after one year.

7. Other Assets

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Accrued interest and dividends income | 8,046 | 7,381 |
| Refundable deposits | 1,008 | 633 |
| Outstanding premium due from intermediaries | 4,307 | 4,582 |
| Prepaid expenses | 4,931 | 3,985 |
| Other tax receivables | 2,705 | 2,771 |
| Others | 7,527 | 8,726 |
| | 28,524 | 28,078 |

8. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

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

| | Valuation Approach | 31 December 2025 | | | 31 December 2024 | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | Assets | Liabilities | Net | Assets | Liabilities | Net |
| | | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Insurance contract assets & liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Medical | PAA | 29,802 | 93,038 | (63,236) | 14,823 | 99,666 | (84,843) |
| Marine and aviation | PAA | 2,295 | 24,151 | (21,856) | 324 | 28,634 | (28,310) |
| Motor | PAA | 1,954 | 162,613 | (160,659) | 304 | 141,678 | (141,374) |
| Property | PAA | 12,782 | 176,821 | (164,039) | 10,900 | 134,426 | (123,526) |
| General insurance | PAA | 308 | 44,201 | (43,893) | 311 | 38,749 | (38,438) |
| Engineering | PAA | 905 | 47,619 | (46,714) | 824 | 55,392 | (54,568) |
| Liability | PAA | 598 | 27,646 | (27,048) | 87 | 32,013 | (31,926) |
| Life | PAA | 1,543 | 22,455 | (20,912) | 1,684 | 23,797 | (22,113) |
| Total - PAA (Note 8.1) | | 50,187 | 598,544 | (548,357) | 29,257 | 554,355 | (525,098) |
| Life | GMM | - | 69,016 | (69,016) | - | 59,858 | (59,858) |
| Life | VFA | - | 33,744 | (33,744) | (236) | 20,290 | (20,526) |
| Total - GMM/VFA (Note 8.2) | | - | 102,760 | (102,760) | (236) | 80,148 | (80,384) |
| Total insurance contract assets & liabilities | | 50,187 | 701,304 | (651,117) | 29,021 | 634,503 | (605,482) |
| Reinsurance contract assets & liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Medical | PAA | 11,211 | 3,379 | 7,832 | 48,706 | 1,156 | 47,550 |
| Marine and aviation | PAA | 12,187 | 1,993 | 10,194 | 13,229 | 2,418 | 10,811 |
| Motor | PAA | 4,890 | 4,062 | 828 | 8,395 | 513 | 7,882 |
| Property | PAA | 140,588 | 17,972 | 122,616 | 94,254 | 13,161 | 81,093 |
| General insurance | PAA | 7,436 | 2,357 | 5,079 | 11,640 | 2,512 | 9,128 |
| Engineering | PAA | 32,025 | 116 | 31,909 | 34,171 | 2,162 | 32,009 |
| Liability | PAA | 12,921 | 5,671 | 7,250 | 19,188 | 118 | 19,070 |
| Life | PAA | 9,815 | 153 | 9,662 | 8,783 | 327 | 8,456 |
| Total - PAA (Note 8.3) | | 231,073 | 35,703 | 195,370 | 238,366 | 22,367 | 215,999 |
| Life | GMM | 29,411 | 8 | 29,403 | 25,547 | 106 | 25,441 |
| Life | VFA | 11 | (336) | 347 | 282 | (12) | 294 |
| Total - GMM/VFA (Note 8.4) | | 29,422 | (328) | 29,750 | 25,829 | 94 | 25,735 |
| Total reinsurance contract assets & liabilities | | 260,495 | 35,375 | 225,120 | 264,195 | 22,461 | 241,734 |

8.1 Analysis of insurance contract assets and liabilities for contracts measured under PAA

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | 31 December 2024 | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|---|-----------------|------------------|--|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC) | | Liabilities for incurred claims (LIC) | | | Liabilities for remaining coverage (LRC) | | | Liabilities for incurred claims (LIC) | |
| | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk adjustment | Total | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk adjustment | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Opening liabilities | 128,253 | 8,481 | 382,517 | 35,104 | 554,355 | 79,190 | 8,240 | 365,289 | 37,631 | 490,350 |
| Opening assets | (98,548) | 35 | 67,893 | 1,363 | (29,257) | (53,184) | - | 45,780 | 1,007 | (6,397) |
| Net opening balance | 29,705 | 8,516 | 450,410 | 36,467 | 525,098 | 26,006 | 8,240 | 411,069 | 38,638 | 483,953 |
| Insurance revenue | (713,215) | - | - | - | (713,215) | (833,295) | - | - | - | (833,295) |
| Insurance service expenses: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incurred claims | - | (8,429) | 488,797 | 19,009 | 499,377 | - | (4,481) | 672,168 | 21,366 | 689,053 |
| Other directly attributable expenses ¹ | - | - | 62,401 | - | 62,401 | - | - | 54,305 | - | 54,305 |
| Changes that relate to past service-Changes in FCF relating to LIC | - | - | (41,036) | (17,447) | (58,483) | - | - | (73,574) | (24,474) | (98,048) |
| Loss on onerous contracts | - | 9,776 | - | - | 9,776 | - | 4,740 | - | - | 4,740 |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows amortization | 99,276 | - | - | - | 99,276 | 87,456 | - | - | - | 87,456 |
| Insurance service expenses | 99,276 | 1,347 | 510,162 | 1,562 | 612,347 | 87,456 | 259 | 652,899 | (3,108) | 737,506 |
| Insurance service result | (613,939) | 1,347 | 510,162 | 1,562 | (100,868) | (745,839) | 259 | 652,899 | (3,108) | (95,789) |
| Net finance expense from insurance contracts | 8,088 | - | 15,334 | 541 | 23,963 | - | - | 10,395 | 1,246 | 11,641 |
| Foreign currencies adjustment to comprehensive income | (1,905) | (20) | (2,779) | (93) | (4,797) | (4,377) | 17 | (7,382) | (346) | (12,088) |
| Total changes in the statement of income and OCI | (607,756) | 1,327 | 522,717 | 2,010 | (81,702) | (750,216) | 276 | 655,912 | (2,208) | (96,236) |
| Hyperinflation impact | 5,274 | - | (3,756) | - | 1,518 | 5,902 | - | (4,392) | - | 1,510 |
| Cash flows | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premiums received | 765,782 | - | - | - | 765,782 | 848,956 | - | - | - | 848,956 |
| Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid ¹ | - | - | (564,983) | - | (564,983) | - | - | (612,179) | 37 | (612,142) |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows | (97,356) | - | - | - | (97,356) | (100,943) | - | - | - | (100,943) |
| Total cash flows | 668,426 | - | (564,983) | - | 103,443 | 748,013 | - | (612,179) | 37 | 135,871 |
| Net closing balance | 95,649 | 9,843 | 404,388 | 38,477 | 548,357 | 29,705 | 8,516 | 450,410 | 36,467 | 525,098 |
| Closing liabilities | 126,328 | 9,781 | 424,364 | 38,071 | 598,544 | 128,253 | 8,481 | 382,517 | 35,104 | 554,355 |
| Closing assets | (30,679) | 62 | (19,976) | 406 | (50,187) | (98,548) | 35 | 67,893 | 1,363 | (29,257) |
| Net closing balance | 95,649 | 9,843 | 404,388 | 38,477 | 548,357 | 29,705 | 8,516 | 450,410 | 36,467 | 525,098 |

The Group has applied judgment in determining the classification of cash inflows for recoveries related to past service under IFRS 17. In cases where such recoveries arise from excess amounts paid in respect of incurred claims or attributable expenses and are within the contract boundary, they are recognized as part of the LIC (asset position). This approach is based on the Group's assessment that these amounts are recoverable under the terms of the insurance contract and

are directly linked to the settlement of past claims or maintenance expenses. The Group believes this treatment provides a fair presentation of the underlying economic substance of the transaction.

¹ Other directly attributable expenses of KD 62,401 thousand include KD 11,924 thousand within the LIC relating to letter of guarantee liquidated by a counterparty upon termination of the contract. Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid of KD 564,983 thousand include KD 47,697 thousand associated with this liquidation. The net impact on the insurance contract assets is KD 35,773 thousand

8.2 Analysis of insurance contract assets and liabilities for contracts measured under GMM/VFA

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | | 31 December 2024 | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Liability for remaining coverage | | | Liability for incurred claims | | | Liability for remaining coverage | | | Liability for incurred claims | |
| | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk adjustment | Total | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk adjustment | Total | |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | |
| Opening liabilities | 72,435 | 916 | 6,042 | 755 | 80,148 | 78,386 | 3,935 | 4,663 | 512 | 87,496 | |
| Opening assets | (133) | 369 | - | - | 236 | (621) | 2 | 41 | 5 | (573) | |
| Net opening balance | 72,302 | 1,285 | 6,042 | 755 | 80,384 | 77,765 | 3,937 | 4,704 | 517 | 86,923 | |
| Insurance revenue | (15,347) | - | - | - | (15,347) | (13,291) | - | - | - | (13,291) | |
| Insurance service expenses: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incurred claims | - | (287) | 7,236 | 376 | 7,325 | - | (2,447) | 8,038 | 217 | 5,808 | |
| Other directly attributable expenses | - | - | 1,414 | - | 1,414 | - | - | 1,001 | - | 1,001 | |
| Changes that relate to past service-Changes in FCF relating to LIC | - | - | (281) | (246) | (527) | - | - | (165) | - | (165) | |
| Losses on onerous contracts | - | 857 | - | - | 857 | - | 361 | - | - | 361 | |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows amortizations | (283) | - | - | - | (283) | (837) | - | - | - | (837) | |
| Insurance service expenses | (283) | 570 | 8,369 | 130 | 8,786 | (837) | (2,086) | 8,874 | 217 | 6,168 | |
| Insurance service result | (15,630) | 570 | 8,369 | 130 | (6,561) | (14,128) | (2,086) | 8,874 | 217 | (7,123) | |
| Net finance expense from insurance contracts | 7,515 | 85 | 615 | 66 | 8,281 | 4,724 | 44 | (125) | 19 | 4,662 | |
| Foreign currencies adjustment to comprehensive income | 715 | (11) | (12) | (2) | 690 | (5,928) | (610) | 18 | 2 | (6,518) | |
| Total changes in the statement of income and OCI | (7,400) | 644 | 8,972 | 194 | 2,410 | (15,332) | (2,652) | 8,767 | 238 | (8,979) | |
| Investment components | (3,346) | - | 3,346 | - | - | (3,855) | - | 3,855 | - | - | |
| Cash flows | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premiums received | 33,442 | - | - | - | 33,442 | 19,876 | - | - | - | 19,876 | |
| Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid | - | - | (10,615) | - | (10,615) | - | - | (11,284) | - | (11,284) | |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows | (2,861) | - | - | - | (2,861) | (6,152) | - | - | - | (6,152) | |
| Total cash flows | 30,581 | - | (10,615) | - | 19,966 | 13,724 | - | (11,284) | - | 2,440 | |
| Net closing balance | 92,137 | 1,929 | 7,745 | 949 | 102,760 | 72,302 | 1,285 | 6,042 | 755 | 80,384 | |
| Closing liabilities | 92,137 | 1,929 | 7,745 | 949 | 102,760 | 72,435 | 916 | 6,042 | 755 | 80,148 | |
| Closing assets | - | - | - | - | - | (133) | 369 | - | - | 236 | |
| Net closing balance | 92,137 | 1,929 | 7,745 | 949 | 102,760 | 72,302 | 1,285 | 6,042 | 755 | 80,384 | |

8.2.1 Reconciliation of insurance contract assets and liabilities by components for contracts measured under GMM / VFA

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | 31 December 2024 | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk | Contractual Service Margin (CSM) | Total | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk | Contractual Service Margin (CSM) | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Opening liabilities | 49,958 | 3,691 | 26,499 | 80,148 | 52,356 | 3,760 | 31,380 | 87,496 |
| Opening assets | 167 | 2 | 67 | 236 | (1,452) | 165 | 714 | (573) |
| Net opening balance | 50,125 | 3,693 | 26,566 | 80,384 | 50,904 | 3,925 | 32,094 | 86,923 |
| Changes that relate to current services: | | | | | | | | |
| CSM recognized in statement of income for services provided | - | - | (7,638) | (7,638) | - | - | (3,724) | (3,724) |
| Changes in risk adjustment for risks expired | - | (642) | - | (642) | - | (532) | - | (532) |
| Experience Adjustments-Premium and Associated Cashflows | 93 | - | - | 93 | (4,806) | - | - | (4,806) |
| Experience adjustments-relating to insurance service expenses | 1,280 | - | - | 1,280 | 933 | 351 | - | 1,284 |
| | 1,373 | (642) | (7,638) | (6,907) | (3,873) | (181) | (3,724) | (7,778) |
| Changes that relate to future services: | | | | | | | | |
| Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM | (9,036) | 2,489 | 6,547 | - | 8,608 | (2,142) | (6,462) | 4 |
| Changes in estimate that results in onerous contract losses or (reversal) of such losses | 1,878 | (1,053) | - | 825 | (881) | 1,261 | - | 380 |
| Contracts initially recognized during the year | (11,348) | 844 | 10,594 | 90 | (10,565) | 998 | 9,547 | (20) |
| Experience adjustments-arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service | 1,039 | - | (1,054) | (15) | 865 | - | (862) | 3 |
| | (17,467) | 2,280 | 16,087 | 900 | (1,973) | 117 | 2,223 | 367 |
| Changes that relate to past services: | | | | | | | | |
| Changes that relate to past service- changes in the FCF relating to the LIC | 579 | 137 | - | 716 | 423 | (135) | - | 288 |
| Experience adjustment-arising from premium received in the period that related to past service | (887) | (383) | - | (1270) | - | - | - | - |
| | (308) | (246) | - | (554) | 423 | (135) | - | 288 |
| Insurance service result | (16,402) | 1,392 | 8,449 | (6,561) | (5,423) | (199) | (1,501) | (7,123) |
| Net finance expense from insurance contracts | 5,558 | 701 | 2,022 | 8,281 | 3,795 | 302 | 565 | 4,662 |
| Foreign currencies adjustment to comprehensive income | 24 | 75 | 591 | 690 | (1,591) | (335) | (4,592) | (6,518) |
| Total changes in the statement of income and OCI | (10,820) | 2,168 | 11,062 | 2,410 | (3,219) | (232) | (5,528) | (8,979) |
| Cash flows: | | | | | | | | |
| Premiums received | 33,442 | - | - | 33,442 | 19,876 | - | - | 19,876 |
| Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid | (10,615) | - | - | (10,615) | (11,284) | - | - | (11,284) |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows | (2,861) | - | - | (2,861) | (6,152) | - | - | (6,152) |
| Total cash flows | 19,966 | - | - | 19,966 | 2,440 | - | - | 2,440 |
| Net closing balance | 59,271 | 5,861 | 37,628 | 102,760 | 50,125 | 3,693 | 26,566 | 80,384 |
| Closing liabilities | 59,271 | 5,861 | 37,628 | 102,760 | 49,958 | 3,691 | 26,499 | 80,148 |
| Closing assets | - | - | - | - | 167 | 2 | 67 | 236 |
| Net closing balance | 59,271 | 5,861 | 37,628 | 102,760 | 50,125 | 3,693 | 26,566 | 80,384 |

8.3 Analysis of reinsurance contract assets and liabilities for contracts measured under PAA

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | 31 December 2024 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Assets for remaining coverage (ARC) | | Assets for amounts recoverable on incurred claims (AIC) | | | Assets for remaining coverage (ARC) | | Assets for amounts recoverable on incurred claims (AIC) | | |
| | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk adjustment | Total | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk adjustment | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Opening liabilities | (40,611) | - | 16,814 | 1,430 | (22,367) | (43,466) | - | 7,070 | 505 | (35,891) |
| Opening assets | (15,115) | - | 237,370 | 16,111 | 238,366 | (73,279) | - | 272,504 | 17,670 | 216,895 |
| Net opening balance | (55,726) | - | 254,184 | 17,541 | 215,999 | (116,745) | - | 279,574 | 18,175 | 181,004 |
| Reinsurance expenses | (207,204) | - | - | - | (207,204) | (327,929) | - | - | - | (327,929) |
| Amounts recoverable from reinsurers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incurred claims recovery | - | - | 165,518 | 10,382 | 175,900 | - | - | 316,304 | 11,551 | 327,855 |
| Changes that relate to past service-changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery | - | - | (21,081) | (8,686) | (29,767) | - | - | (47,749) | (11,769) | (59,518) |
| Income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts | - | 1,168 | - | - | 1,168 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Change in provision for risk of non-performance | - | - | (1,417) | - | (1,417) | - | - | (363) | - | (363) |
| Net expense from reinsurance contracts held | (207,204) | 1,168 | 143,020 | 1,696 | (61,320) | (327,929) | - | 268,192 | (218) | (59,955) |
| Net finance income from reinsurance contracts | - | - | 7,561 | 297 | 7,858 | - | - | 5,807 | 529 | 6,336 |
| Foreign currencies adjustment to comprehensive income | (437) | 3 | (1,867) | (51) | (2,352) | 2,073 | - | (6,669) | (280) | (4,876) |
| Total amounts recognised in statement of income and OCI | (207,641) | 1,171 | 148,714 | 1,942 | (55,814) | (325,856) | - | 267,330 | 31 | (58,495) |
| Hyperinflation impact | 1,450 | - | (625) | - | 825 | 1,639 | - | (153) | - | 1,486 |
| Cash flows: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premiums paid | 187,076 | - | - | - | 187,076 | 385,236 | - | - | - | 385,236 |
| Claims and other recoveries | - | - | (152,716) | - | (152,716) | - | - | (292,567) | (665) | (293,232) |
| Total cash flows | 187,076 | - | (152,716) | - | 34,360 | 385,236 | - | (292,567) | (665) | 92,004 |
| Net closing balance | (74,841) | 1,171 | 249,557 | 19,483 | 195,370 | (55,726) | - | 254,184 | 17,541 | 215,999 |
| Closing liabilities | (47,499) | - | 11,200 | 596 | (35,703) | (40,611) | - | 16,814 | 1,430 | (22,367) |
| Closing assets | (27,342) | 1,171 | 238,357 | 18,887 | 231,073 | (15,115) | - | 237,370 | 16,111 | 238,366 |
| Net closing balance | (74,841) | 1,171 | 249,557 | 19,483 | 195,370 | (55,726) | - | 254,184 | 17,541 | 215,999 |

8.4 Analysis of reinsurance contract assets and liabilities for contracts measured under GMM/VFA

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | 31 December 2024 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|
| | Assets for remaining coverage (ARC) | | Assets for amounts recoverable on incurred claims (AIC) | | | Assets for remaining coverage (ARC) | | Assets for amounts recoverable on incurred claims (AIC) | | |
| | Excluding loss recovery component | Loss recovery component | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk adjustment | Total | Excluding loss recovery component | Loss recovery component | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk adjustment | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Opening liabilities | (264) | 120 | 49 | 1 | (94) | (358) | 127 | 69 | - | (162) |
| Opening assets | 20,354 | 184 | 4,856 | 435 | 25,829 | 22,257 | 25 | 2,780 | 312 | 25,374 |
| Net opening balance | 20,090 | 304 | 4,905 | 436 | 25,735 | 21,899 | 152 | 2,849 | 312 | 25,212 |
| Changes in the statement of income: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allocation of reinsurance premiums: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reinsurance expenses | (6,927) | - | - | - | (6,927) | (5,860) | - | - | - | (5,860) |
| Amounts recoverable from reinsurers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incurred claims recovery | - | - | 3,108 | 202 | 3,310 | - | - | 3,346 | 193 | 3,539 |
| Changes that relate to past service-changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery | - | - | 242 | (138) | 104 | - | - | 345 | (81) | 264 |
| Income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4) | - | - | (4) |
| Reversal of a loss recovery component other than changes in FCF for RI contracts held | - | (35) | - | - | (35) | - | (3) | - | - | (3) |
| Changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts | 74 | 233 | - | - | 307 | (132) | 155 | (43) | - | (20) |
| Effect of changes in risk of non-performance by issuer of reinsurance contracts held | - | - | (474) | - | (474) | (3) | - | - | - | (3) |
| Net (expense) income from reinsurance contracts held | (6,853) | 198 | 2,876 | 64 | (3,715) | (5,995) | 148 | 3,648 | 112 | (2,087) |
| Net finance income (expense) from reinsurance contracts | 3,027 | 12 | 348 | 37 | 3,424 | 826 | 3 | (62) | 11 | 778 |
| Foreign currencies adjustment to comprehensive income | (11) | - | (12) | (1) | (24) | 47 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 62 |
| Total amounts recognised in statement of income and OCI | (3,837) | 210 | 3,212 | 100 | (315) | (5,122) | 152 | 3,599 | 124 | (1,247) |
| Cash flows: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses | 7,230 | - | - | - | 7,230 | 3,313 | - | - | - | 3,313 |
| Recoveries from reinsurance | - | - | (2,900) | - | (2,900) | - | - | (1,543) | - | (1,543) |
| Total cash flows | 7,230 | - | (2,900) | - | 4,330 | 3,313 | - | (1,543) | - | 1,770 |
| Net closing balance | 23,483 | 514 | 5,217 | 536 | 29,750 | 20,090 | 304 | 4,905 | 436 | 25,735 |
| Closing liabilities | 235 | 37 | 56 | - | 328 | (264) | 120 | 49 | 1 | (94) |
| Closing assets | 23,248 | 477 | 5,161 | 536 | 29,422 | 20,354 | 184 | 4,856 | 435 | 25,829 |
| Net closing balance | 23,483 | 514 | 5,217 | 536 | 29,750 | 20,090 | 304 | 4,905 | 436 | 25,735 |

8.4.1 Reconciliation of reinsurance contract assets and liabilities by components for contracts measured under GMM / VFA

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | 31 December 2024 | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk | Contractual Service Margin (CSM) | Total | Estimates of the present value of future cash flows | Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk | Contractual Service Margin (CSM) | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Opening liabilities | (785) | 108 | 583 | (94) | 563 | 325 | (1,050) | (162) |
| Opening assets | 15,124 | 1,612 | 9,093 | 25,829 | 15,621 | 1,373 | 8,380 | 25,374 |
| Net opening balance | 14,339 | 1,720 | 9,676 | 25,735 | 16,184 | 1,698 | 7,330 | 25,212 |
| Changes in the statement of income: | | | | | | | | |
| Changes that relate to current services: | | | | | | | | |
| CSM recognized in statement of income for services transferred | - | - | (2,895) | (2,895) | - | - | (2,018) | (2,018) |
| Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risks | - | (214) | - | (214) | - | (400) | - | (400) |
| Experience adjustments | (155) | - | 11 | (144) | (197) | 193 | - | (4) |
| | (155) | (214) | (2,884) | (3,253) | (197) | (207) | (2,018) | (2,422) |
| Changes that relate to future services: | | | | | | | | |
| Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM | (752) | (73) | 825 | - | (153) | 353 | 147 | 347 |
| Contracts initially recognized during the year | (4,198) | 320 | 3,885 | 7 | (3,704) | 9 | 3,382 | (313) |
| CSM adjustment for income on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | (30) | (30) |
| Changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held from onerous underlying contracts | 302 | 16 | (4) | 314 | 91 | 63 | - | 154 |
| Experience adjustments - arising from ceded premiums paid in the period that relate to future service | 114 | - | (126) | (12) | 55 | - | (84) | (29) |
| | (4,534) | 263 | 4,582 | 311 | (3,711) | 425 | 3,415 | 129 |
| Changes that relate to past services: | | | | | | | | |
| Changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery | 1,132 | 83 | - | 1,215 | 287 | (81) | - | 206 |
| Experience adjustments - arising from ceded premiums paid in the period that relate to past service | (1,766) | (222) | - | (1,988) | - | - | - | - |
| | (634) | (139) | - | (773) | 287 | (81) | - | 206 |
| Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held | (5,323) | (90) | 1,698 | (3,715) | (3,621) | 137 | 1,397 | (2,087) |
| Net finance (expense) income from reinsurance contracts | 2,270 | 272 | 882 | 3,424 | 258 | (24) | 544 | 778 |
| Foreign currencies adjustment to comprehensive income | (37) | 5 | 8 | (24) | (252) | (91) | 405 | 62 |
| Total changes in the statement of income & comprehensive income | (3,090) | 187 | 2,588 | (315) | (3,615) | 22 | 2,346 | (1,247) |
| Cash flows: | | | | | | | | |
| Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid | 7,230 | - | - | 7,230 | 3,313 | - | - | 3,313 |
| Incurred claims recovered and other insurance service expenses recovered | (2,900) | - | - | (2,900) | (1,543) | - | - | (1,543) |
| Total cash flows | 4,330 | - | - | 4,330 | 1,770 | - | - | 1,770 |
| Net closing balance | 15,579 | 1,907 | 12,264 | 29,750 | 14,339 | 1,720 | 9,676 | 25,735 |
| Closing liabilities | 189 | 93 | 46 | 328 | (785) | 108 | 583 | (94) |
| Closing assets | 15,390 | 1,814 | 12,218 | 29,422 | 15,124 | 1,612 | 9,093 | 25,829 |
| Net closing balance | 15,579 | 1,907 | 12,264 | 29,750 | 14,339 | 1,720 | 9,676 | 25,735 |

8.5 Impact of contracts recognized in the year for contracts measured under GMM / VFA

| Impact on insurance contract liabilities | 31 December 2025 | | | 31 December 2024 | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Contracts written by the Group | | | Contracts written by the Group | | |
| | Non-onerous contracts originated | Onerous contracts originated | Total | Non-onerous contracts originated | Onerous contracts originated | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows | | | | | | |
| • claims incurred and directly attributable non-acquisition expenses | 9,690 | 97 | 9,787 | 15,925 | - | 15,925 |
| • insurance acquisition costs | 2,677 | 92 | 2,769 | 4,354 | - | 4,354 |
| | 12,367 | 189 | 12,556 | 20,279 | - | 20,279 |
| Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows | (24,631) | (141) | (24,772) | (30,254) | - | (30,254) |
| Risk adjustment for non-financial risk | 936 | 11 | 947 | 853 | - | 853 |
| CSM | 11,328 | - | 11,328 | 9,123 | - | 9,123 |
| Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognized in the year | - | 59 | 59 | 1 | - | 1 |

| Impact on reinsurance (RI) contract assets | 31 December 2025 | | | 31 December 2024 | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|----------|--|------------------------------------|----------|
| | Contracts written by the Group | | | Contracts written by the Group | | |
| | Contracts originated not in a net gain | Contracts originated in a net gain | Total | Contracts originated not in a net gain | Contracts originated in a net gain | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows | 5,030 | (176) | 4,854 | (6,369) | (77) | (6,446) |
| Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows | (8,961) | 64 | (8,897) | 10,016 | 54 | 10,070 |
| Risk adjustment for non-financial risk | 256 | 52 | 308 | (310) | 9 | (301) |
| CSM | 3,678 | 61 | 3,739 | (3,337) | 14 | (3,323) |
| Increase in reinsurance contract liabilities from contracts recognized in the year | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - |

8.6 Csm Recognition in Profit or Loss

The disclosure of when the CSM is expected to be in profit or loss in future years is presented below:

| | 2025 | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| | Up to 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | 3-4 years | >4 years | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Insurance contract issued | 20,837 | 4,395 | 3,172 | 2,343 | 6,881 | 37,628 |
| Reinsurance contract held | (4,300) | (1,829) | (1,370) | (1,042) | (3,723) | (12,264) |
| | | | | | | 2024 |
| | Up to 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | 3-4 years | >4 years | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| | Insurance contract issued | 10,305 | 3,320 | 2,511 | 1,960 | 8,470 |
| Reinsurance contract held | (1,264) | (1,255) | (971) | (796) | (5,390) | (9,676) |

9. Financial Instruments

9.1 Investments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Quoted securities | 87,811 | 42,169 |
| Unquoted securities | 9,779 | 10,670 |
| Managed funds of quoted securities | 23,704 | 39,268 |
| Managed funds of unquoted securities | 16,003 | 7,858 |
| Quoted bonds | 31,170 | 16,972 |
| Unquoted bonds | 8,909 | 4,301 |
| | 177,376 | 121,238 |

9.2 Investments at Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Quoted equity securities | 17,497 | 19,673 |
| Unquoted equity securities | 11,713 | 10,513 |
| Unquoted managed funds | 200 | 187 |
| Quoted bonds | 359,290 | 343,724 |
| Unquoted bonds | 3,458 | - |
| | 392,158 | 374,097 |

9.3 Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Debt instruments at amortised cost | | |
| Quoted | 61,392 | 37,462 |
| Unquoted | 18,495 | 35,533 |
| | 79,887 | 72,995 |

The fair value hierarchy and basis of valuation is disclosed in Note 28.

10. Investment in Associates

The Group has the following significant investment in associates:

| | Country of incorporation | Percentage of ownership | | Principal Activity |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | 2025 | 2024 | |
| Al-Argan International Real Estate Company K.S.C.P. (Al-Argan) ¹ | Kuwait | - | 20% | Real Estate |
| Alliance Insurance Company P.S.C. ("Alliance") | United Arab Emirates | 20% | 20% | Insurance |
| Algerian gulf life insurance Company ("AGLIC") | Algeria | 42.5% | 42.5% | Insurance |
| Others | Middle East | | | |

The movement of the investment in associates during the year is as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------|----------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Carrying value at 1 January | 24,126 | 24,297 |
| Dividends received | (2,746) | (2,736) |
| Share of results of associates | 2,879 | 3,737 |
| Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates | 48 | (71) |
| Capital contribution | 74 | - |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | 102 | (672) |

¹ During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Parent Company has entirely disposed of its share of 20% of Al-Argan International Real Estate Company K.S.C.P. (Al-Argan) with total consideration of KD 5,977 thousand. Resulted from disposal net realized gain of KD 377 thousand that recognized to the consolidated statement of income after recycling the share of other comprehensive loss of associate to the consolidated statement of income of KD 495 thousand.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Impairment loss ¹ | (298) | (400) |
| Transferred to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | - | (29) |
| Disposal ² | (6,089) | - |
| | 18,096 | 24,126 |

The associates contingent liabilities and capital commitments as at 31 December is as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Contingent liabilities | 1,152 | 3,966 |
| | 1,152 | 3,966 |

Summarised financial information of material associates of the Group is as follows:

| | AGLIC | Alliance | Others | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Share of associates' financial position: | | | | | |
| Assets | 20,733 | 21,981 | 23,899 | 66,613 | 106,148 |
| Liabilities | 18,506 | 12,712 | 19,259 | 50,477 | 75,708 |
| Share of the associates' net assets | 2,227 | 9,269 | 4,640 | 16,136 | 30,440 |
| Goodwill | - | 1,784 | 176 | 1,960 | 1,960 |
| Impairment | - | - | - | - | (8,274) |
| Carrying value | 2,227 | 11,053 | 4,816 | 18,096 | 24,126 |
| Share of associates' revenues and net profit: | | | | | |
| Revenues | 4,293 | 3,999 | 4,424 | 12,716 | 9,052 |
| Net profit | 644 | 622 | 1,613 | 2,879 | 3,737 |

¹ In respect of the Group's investment in certain associates, the management considered the performance outlook and business operations of the cash generating units (CGUs) to assess whether the recoverable amount of a CGU covers its carrying amount. Based on the estimated cash flows, discounted back to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the risk profile and market comparable approach, the management concluded that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount by KD 298 thousand (2024: KD 400) for certain CGUs. Accordingly, an impairment loss has been recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

² During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Parent Company has entirely disposed of its share of 20% of Al-Argan International Real Estate Company K.S.C.P. (Al-Argan) with total consideration of KD 5,977 thousand. Resulted from disposal net realized gain of KD 377 thousand that recognized to the consolidated statement of income after recycling the share of other comprehensive loss of associate to the consolidated statement of income of KD 495 thousand.

11. Investment Properties

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Opening balance as at 1 January | 6,656 | 8,354 |
| Additions | - | 106 |
| Disposal | - | (1,168) |
| Change in fair value | 1,199 | 157 |
| Foreign exchange differences and other movements | (496) | (793) |
| | 7,359 | 6,656 |

Measuring investment property at fair value

Investment properties, principally office buildings, are held for long-term rental yields and are not occupied by the group. They are carried at fair value. Changes in fair values are presented in profit or loss as part of investment income (Note 3).

For local properties, the fair values of investment properties are based on a valuation performed by accredited independent valuers; one of these appraisers is a local bank and the other is a local reputable accredited appraiser. As for foreign properties, the fair values of investment properties are based on one valuation

performed by foreign accredited independent valuer. The valuation is based on acceptable methods of valuation such as market comparable methods. As the significant valuation inputs used are based on indirectly observable market data, these are classified under level 2 fair value hierarchy. In estimating the fair value of the investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use where the price per square meter determined from each territory of each investment property is the significant input. There has been no change to the valuation techniques during the year.

The fair value hierarchy and basis of valuation is disclosed in Note 28.

12. Property and Equipment

| | Land | Buildings | Others | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Cost: | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | 11,380 | 28,497 | 25,465 | 65,342 |
| Additions | - | 26 | 2,407 | 2,433 |
| Disposals | - | - | (167) | (167) |
| Revaluation adjustment | 179 | 3,367 | - | 3,546 |
| Exchange differences and other movements | 140 | 367 | 39 | 546 |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 11,699 | 32,257 | 27,744 | 71,700 |

| | Land | Buildings | Others | Total |
|--|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | - | (8,843) | (20,578) | (29,421) |
| Charge for the year | - | (743) | (1,880) | (2,623) |
| Related to disposals | - | - | 84 | 84 |
| Exchange differences and other movements | - | (64) | (8) | (72) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | - | (9,650) | (22,382) | (32,032) |
| Net carrying amount: | | | | |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 11,699 | 22,607 | 5,362 | 39,668 |

| | Land | Buildings | Others | Total |
|--|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Cost: | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2024 | 12,466 | 30,415 | 24,306 | 67,187 |
| Additions | 61 | 127 | 2,263 | 2,451 |
| Disposals | - | - | (692) | (692) |
| Revaluation adjustment | (341) | (278) | - | (619) |
| Exchange differences and other movements | (806) | (1,767) | (412) | (2,985) |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 11,380 | 28,497 | 25,465 | 65,342 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2024 | - | (8,179) | (20,015) | (28,194) |
| Charge for the year | - | (861) | (1,688) | (2,549) |
| Related to disposals | - | - | 665 | 665 |
| Exchange differences and other movements | - | 197 | 460 | 657 |
| As at 31 December 2024 | - | (8,843) | (20,578) | (29,421) |
| Net carrying amount: | | | | |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 11,380 | 19,654 | 4,887 | 35,921 |

Land and buildings are recognized at fair value based on annual valuations by external independent accredited valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. A revaluation surplus is credited to revaluation surplus reserve to the shareholders' equity net of the deferred tax charged directly to Equity from foreign subsidiaries subject to the deferred tax. All other property, plant and equipment is recognized at historical cost less depreciation.

The observable valuation input is the Price per square meter determined from each territory of each land in addition to the market comparable approach for the buildings.

The fair value hierarchy and basis of valuation is disclosed in Note 28.

13. Intangible Assets

| | Customer and Broker Relationships | Computer Software and others | Total |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Cost: | | | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | 45,676 | 25,663 | 71,339 |
| Impairment loss | - | (130) | (130) |
| Additions | - | 3,838 | 3,838 |
| Exchange differences and other movements | (83) | 798 | 715 |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 45,593 | 30,169 | 75,762 |
| Accumulated amortization: | | | |
| As at 1 January 2025 | 15,115 | 14,706 | 29,821 |
| Charge for the year | 4,415 | 3,705 | 8,120 |
| Exchange differences and other movements | (17) | 302 | 285 |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 19,513 | 18,713 | 38,226 |
| Net carrying amount: | | | |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 26,080 | 11,456 | 37,536 |
| As at 31 December 2024 | | | |
| | Customer and Broker Relationships | Computer Software and others | Total |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Cost: | | | |
| As at 1 January 2024 | 45,560 | 23,371 | 68,931 |
| Additions | - | 2,698 | 2,698 |
| Disposals | - | (473) | (473) |
| Exchange differences and other movements | 116 | 67 | 183 |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 45,676 | 25,663 | 71,339 |
| Accumulated amortization: | | | |
| As at 1 January 2024 | 10,656 | 11,932 | 22,588 |
| Charge for the year | 4,427 | 2,947 | 7,374 |
| Related to disposals | - | (209) | (209) |
| Exchange differences and other movements | 32 | 36 | 68 |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 15,115 | 14,706 | 29,821 |
| Net carrying amount: | | | |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 30,561 | 10,957 | 41,518 |

14. Goodwill

Goodwill has been allocated to individual cash-generating units. The carrying amount of goodwill allocated to each of the cash-generating units is shown below:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| GIG Egypt "Arab Misr Insurance Group Company S.A.E." | 308 | 308 |
| GIG Bahrain "Bahrain Kuwaiti Insurance Company B.S.C." | 2,626 | 2,626 |
| GIG Jordan "Arab Orient Insurance Company J.S.C." | 5,292 | 5,292 |
| GIG Iraq "Dar Al-Salam Insurance Company " | 604 | 604 |
| GIG Egypt Takaful "Egypt Life Takaful Insurance Company S.A.E." | 168 | 168 |
| GIG Saudi Company | 22,166 | 22,224 |
| GIG Turkey "Gulf Sigorta A.Ş." | 2,173 | 2,173 |
| | 33,337 | 33,395 |

Movement on goodwill during the year is as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| As at 1 January | 33,395 | 33,319 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | (58) | 76 |
| As at 31 December | 33,337 | 33,395 |

The Group performed its annual impairment test in accordance with its accounting policy and performed a sensitivity analysis of the underlying assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units were higher than the carrying amounts. Consequently, no impairment was considered necessary as at the end of the reporting period.

The following table represents the valuation techniques with the assumptions used in the impairment test for the major CGUs.

| | WACC | Terminal Growth rate |
|--|-------|----------------------|
| GIG Bahrain "Bahrain Kuwaiti Insurance Company B.S.C." | 13.8% | 2.5% |
| GIG Jordan "Arab Orient Insurance Company J.S.C." | 13.4% | 2.5% |
| GIG Saudi Company | 10.3% | 2.5% |

*Sensitivity impact by change of +/- by 1% in the key assumptions used in impairment test, the recoverable amounts will still exceed the carrying amounts.

15. Term Loans

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Relating to the parent company | 65,542 | 50,866 |
| Relating to subsidiaries | 1,078 | - |
| | 66,620 | 50,866 |

For Parent Company's loans they are unsecured loans obtained from banks and payable as follows:

- First loan is payable on annual installment basis beginning on 21 August 2022 with last installment to be due on 26 December 2027 and carries interest rate of 1.25% per annum over Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate. The balance of the term loan as at 31 December 2025 is KD 23,154 thousand (31 December 2024: KD 28,116 thousand). The Parent Company has agreed with the bank to postpone the installment with the total amount of KD 4,961 thousand that was due on 26 December 2024, to be settled on 26 December 2027.
- Second loan is payable on quarterly installment basis for a period of five years beginning on 30 September 2021 and carries an interest rate of 1.25% per annum over Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate and the last installment is due on 30 September 2026. The balance of the term loan as at 31 December 2025 is KD 13,387 thousand (31 December 2024: KD 22,750 thousand). On 5 November 2025, the Parent Company restructured this term loan to be paid on annual installments

- beginning on 31 December 2025 with the last installment due on 31 December 2029 and carries an effective interest rate of 1.25% per annum over the Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate.
- Third loan is payable on annual installment basis beginning on 31 March 2026 with last installment to be due on 31 March 2030 and carries interest rate of 1.25% per annum over Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate. The balance of the term loan as at 31 December 2025 is KD 20,000 thousand (31 December 2024: KD Nil).
- Revolving loan with balance of KD 9,000 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: KD Nil) and carries interest rate of 1.25% per annum over Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate.

For the loans related to subsidiaries:

The term loan relates to one of the Group's subsidiaries and is repayable in semiannual instalments over five years, starting 11 May 2026 with the last instalment due on 11 November 2030. The loan is unsecured and bears interest at an annual rate of 6.45%.

16. Other Liabilities

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Accrued expenses | 14,819 | 14,075 |
| Refundable deposits | 39 | 40 |
| Insurance payable for intermediaries | 10,038 | 35,476 |
| provision for litigations | 801 | 2,795 |
| Others | 41,908 | 60,473 |
| | 67,605 | 112,859 |

17. Provision for End of Service Benefits

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Opening balance as at 1 January | 17,313 | 17,087 |
| Charged during the period | 3,815 | 4,011 |
| Paid during the year | (1,202) | (3,761) |
| Foreign exchange differences | (70) | (24) |
| | 19,856 | 17,313 |

18. Equity, Dividends and Reserves

a) Share capital

The authorised share capital of the Parent Company comprises of 350,000,000 shares (31 December 2024: 350,000,000 shares) of 100 fils each. The issued and fully paid-up share capital consists of 284,572,463 shares (31 December 2024: 284,572,463 shares) of 100 fils each.

b) Dividends and directors' remuneration

Dividends for 2024

The Ordinary Annual General Assembly meeting of the Parent Company's shareholders held on 8 May 2025, approved the Board of Director's proposal for distributing cash dividends to the shareholders of 23 fils per share amounting to KD 6,545 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Proposed dividends for 2025

At the Board of Directors meeting held on 2 March 2026, the directors of the Parent Company proposed not to distribute cash dividends for the year ended 31 December 2025. This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the General Assembly meeting

Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration of KD 200 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2025 is subject to approval by the Ordinary Annual General Assembly of the Parent Company's shareholders. Directors' remuneration of KD 185 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2024 was approved by the Ordinary Annual General Assembly of the Parent Company's shareholders held on 8 May 2025.

c) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Companies' Law, as amended, and the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, a minimum of 10% of the profit for the year before KFAS and board of directors' remuneration shall be transferred to the statutory reserve. The annual general assembly of the Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such transfer when the reserve exceeds 50% of the issued share capital. The reserve may only be used to offset losses or enable the payment of a dividend up to 5% of paid-up share capital in years when profit is not sufficient for the payment of such dividend due to absence of distributable reserves. Any amounts deducted from the reserve shall be refunded when the profits in the following years suffice, unless such reserve exceeds 50% of the issued share capital. The transfer to the statutory reserve is ceased as it exceeds 50% of the Paid-up capital.

d) Voluntary reserve

In accordance with the Companies' Law, as amended, and the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, a maximum of 10% of the profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company before KFAS and board of directors' remuneration shall be transferred to the voluntary reserve. Such annual transfers may be discontinued by a resolution of the shareholders' general assembly upon a recommendation by the Board of Directors. There are no restrictions on the distribution of this reserve. The transfer to the voluntary reserve is ceased as it exceeds 50% of the paid-up capital.

19. Subordinated Perpetual Tier 2 Bonds

On 10 November 2022, the Parent Company issued perpetual subordinated Tier 2 fixed and floating rate bonds composed of KD 30 million at a fixed interest rate of 4.5% and KD 30 million at floating interest rate of 2.75% above Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate (the "Tier 2 bonds").

The Tier 2 bonds constitute direct, unconditional, subordinated obligations of the Parent Company and are classified as equity in accordance with IAS 32: Financial Instruments - Classification. The Tier 2 bonds do not have a maturity date. They are redeemable by the Parent Company after 5 years.

The Fixed Rate Tier 2 bonds will bear interest from the Issue Date to the First Reset Date at a fixed rate

of 4.5% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on 10 May and 10 November in each year, commencing on 10 May 2022. Interest is treated as a deduction from equity.

The Floating rate Tier 2 bonds will bear interest at a rate of 2.75% over the CBK Discount Rate per annum provided however that such sum shall never exceed the prevailing Interest Rate attributable to the Fixed Rate Tranche Bonds at that time plus 1%, payable semi-annually in arrears on 10 May and 10 November in each year, commencing on 10 May 2022. Interest is treated as a deduction from equity.

20. Segment Information

For the management purpose, the Group operates in two segments, insurance (subdivided into general risk insurance and life and medical) and investments; there are no inter-segment transactions. The following are the details of these two segments:

- The general risk insurance segment offers general insurance to individuals and businesses. General insurance products offered include marine and aviation, motor vehicles, property, engineering and general accidents. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of policyholder's accident.
- The life and medical insurance segment offer savings, protection products and other long-term contracts. It comprises a wide range of whole life insurance, term insurance, unitized pensions (Misk individual policies), pure endowment pensions, group life and disability,

credit life (banks), group medical including third party administration (TPA), preferred global health and FAY products. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from insurance premium, fees, commission income, investment income and fair value gains and losses on investments.

Unallocated category comprises of assets and liabilities' relating to the Group's investing activities which do not fall under the Group's primary segments.

Executive Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on segment result and is measured consistently with the results in the consolidated financial statements.

a) Segmental consolidated statement of income

| 31 December 2025 | | | | | General risk insurance | | Life and Medical | | Investments | Unallocated | Total |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Marine and aviation | Motor vehicles | Property | Engineering | General Insurance | Liability | Life | Medical | Investments | | |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | | |
| Insurance service results | 11,580 | 18,200 | (4,119) | 25,393 | 20,360 | 19,704 | 10,494 | 5,817 | - | - | 107,429 |
| Net (expense) income from reinsurance contracts held | (6,048) | (4,869) | 2,983 | (18,257) | (13,278) | (12,345) | (5,301) | (7,920) | - | - | (65,035) |
| Net insurance and reinsurance finance expense | (576) | (3,092) | (435) | (424) | (8,033) | (1,498) | (4,543) | (1,700) | - | - | (20,301) |
| Net insurance financial result | 4,956 | 10,239 | (1,571) | 6,712 | (951) | 5,861 | 650 | (3,803) | - | - | 22,093 |
| Investment income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19,604 | - | 19,604 |
| Investment expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2,605) | - | (2,605) |
| Interest income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40,096 | - | 40,096 |
| Share of results from associates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,879 | - | 2,879 |
| Impairment of investment in associates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (298) | - | (298) |
| Gain on sale of associates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 377 | - | 377 |
| Non-attributable general and administrative expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (35,591) | (35,591) |
| Other income, net | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,288 | 4,288 |
| Monetary loss from hyperinflation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2,110) | (2,110) |
| Finance costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4,845) | (4,845) |
| Profit before KFAS, Directors' remuneration and taxation | 4,956 | 10,239 | (1,571) | 6,712 | (951) | 5,861 | 650 | (3,803) | 60,053 | (38,258) | 43,888 |

| 31 December 2024 | | | | | General risk insurance | | Life and Medical | | Investments | Unallocated | Total |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Marine and aviation | Motor vehicles | Property | Engineering | General Insurance | Liability | Life | Medical | Investments | | |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | | |
| Insurance service result | 11,369 | 13,438 | 18,692 | 23,684 | 13,029 | 11,136 | 8,138 | 3,426 | - | - | 102,912 |
| Net (expense) income from reinsurance contracts held | (8,006) | 2,679 | (21,261) | (18,419) | (6,659) | (8,531) | (3,515) | 1,670 | - | - | (62,042) |
| Net insurance and reinsurance (expense) finance income | (395) | (3,118) | (730) | 157 | 297 | (1,127) | (4,118) | (330) | - | - | (9,364) |
| Net insurance financial result | 2,968 | 12,999 | (3,299) | 5,422 | 6,667 | 1,478 | 505 | 4,766 | - | - | 31,506 |
| Investment income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,220 | - | 15,220 |
| Investment expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (2,566) | - | (2,566) |
| Interest income | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39,438 | - | 39,438 |
| Share of results from associates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,737 | - | 3,737 |
| Impairment loss of Associates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (400) | - | (400) |
| Gain on sale of associates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 299 | - | 299 |
| Non-attributable general and administrative expenses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (37,016) | (37,016) |
| Other income, net | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 757 | 757 |
| Monetary loss from hyperinflation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (4,028) | (4,028) |
| Finance costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (6,496) | (6,496) |
| Profit before KFAS, Directors' remuneration and taxation | 2,968 | 12,999 | (3,299) | 5,422 | 6,667 | 1,478 | 505 | 4,766 | 55,728 | (46,783) | 40,451 |

b) Segment consolidated statement of financial position

| 31 December 2025 | Marine and aviation | Motor vehicles | Property | Engineering | General Insurance | General risk insurance | | Life and Medical | | Investments | Unallocated | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | | | | Liability | Life | Medical | Investments | | | |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Segment assets | 14,482 | 6,845 | 153,371 | 32,930 | 7,744 | 13,520 | 40,778 | 41,013 | 716,422 | 299,729 | 1,326,834 | |
| Segment liabilities | 26,144 | 166,675 | 194,793 | 47,735 | 46,559 | 33,317 | 125,038 | 96,417 | - | 182,592 | 919,270 | |

| 31 December 2024 | Marine and aviation | Motor Vehicles | Property | Engineering | General Insurance | General risk insurance | | Life and Medical | | Investments | Unallocated | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | | | | | | Liability | Life | Medical | Investments | | | |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Segment assets | 13,553 | 8,698 | 105,154 | 34,995 | 11,951 | 19,275 | 36,060 | 63,527 | 599,112 | 345,352 | 1,237,677 | |
| Segment liabilities | 31,053 | 142,191 | 147,587 | 57,555 | 41,261 | 32,131 | 104,364 | 100,823 | - | 200,656 | 857,621 | |

c) Geographic information

| | Kuwait | | GCC Countries | | Other Countries | | | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Insurance service result | (4,083) | 5,913 | 22,754 | 16,973 | 3,422 | 8,620 | 22,093 | 31,506 |
| Profit for the period | (6,308) | (4,297) | 27,814 | 18,488 | 9,999 | 17,631 | 31,505 | 31,822 |
| Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company | (6,327) | (4,306) | 22,019 | 13,719 | 9,007 | 16,509 | 24,699 | 25,922 |

| | Kuwait | | GCC Countries | | Other Countries | | | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Total assets | 244,441 | 264,195 | 833,702 | 747,697 | 248,691 | 225,785 | 1,326,834 | 1,237,677 |
| Total liabilities | 217,239 | 244,416 | 530,752 | 465,230 | 171,279 | 147,975 | 919,270 | 857,621 |

21. Statutory Guarantees

The following amounts are held in Kuwait by the Parent Company as security for the order of the Insurance Regulatory Unit in accordance with law 125 for year 2019:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Current accounts and deposits at banks | 15,679 | 13,979 |
| | 15,679 | 13,979 |

Statutory guarantees of KD 120,564 thousand (2024: KD 81,015 thousand) are held outside the State of Kuwait as security for the subsidiary companies'

activities in accordance with regulatory requirements of the countries in which subsidiaries are located.

22. Contingent Liabilities

At the reporting date, the Group is contingently liable in respect of letters of guarantee and other guarantees amounting to KD 40,907 thousand (2024: KD 105,641 thousand).

While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings (including litigation) will have a material effect on its results and financial position.

The Group operates in the insurance industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business.

23. Risk Management

(a) Governance framework

The Group's risk and financial management objective is to protect the Group's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Risk management also protects policyholders' fund by ensuring that all liabilities towards the policyholders are fulfilled in duly matter. Key management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Group established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the Parent Company's board of directors, its committees and the associated executive management committees. The risk management function will support the Parent Company as well as the subsidiaries

in all risk management practices. This supplemented with a clear organisational structure that document delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to executive and senior managers.

(b) Regulatory framework

Law No. 125 of 2019, and its Executive by law, and the rules, Decisions, Circulars and regulations issued by the Insurance Regulatory Unit (IRU) provide the regulatory framework for the insurance industry in Kuwait will be effective, which state that all insurance companies operating in Kuwait are required to follow these rules and regulations.

The following are the key regulations governing the operation of the Group:

- For the life Insurance Companies KD 500,000 FD under the ministerial name to be retained in Kuwait.
- For the Non-life Insurance Companies KD 500,000 FD under the ministerial name to be retained in Kuwait.
- For the Life and Non-life Insurance Companies KD 1,000,000 FD under the ministerial name to be retained in Kuwait.
- In addition, all insurance companies to maintain a provision of 20% from the gross premiums written after excluding the reinsurance share.

The Group's Governance, Risk Management and Compliance (G.R.C.) sector is responsible for monitoring compliance with the above regulations and has delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to ensure compliance.

The Group's internal audit and quality control department is responsible for monitoring compliance with the above regulations and has delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to ensure compliance.

(c) Capital management objectives, policies and approach

The Group has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach to manage the risks that affect its capital position.

Capital management objectives

The capital management objectives are:

- To maintain the required level of financial stability of the Group thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders.
- To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders.
- To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets.
- To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business.
- To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the policyholders, regulators and shareholders.
- To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders value.
- To allocate capital towards the regional expansion where the ultimate goal is to spread the risk and maximize

the shareholders returns through obtaining the best return on capital.

The operations of the Group are also subject to regulatory requirements within the jurisdictions where it operates. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g. capital adequacy) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as these arise.

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency is measured using the rules prescribed by the Insurance Regulatory Unit (IRU). These regulatory capital tests are based upon required levels of solvency capital and a series of prudent assumptions in respect of the type of business written.

Capital management policies

The Group's capital management policy for its insurance and non-insurance business is to hold sufficient capital to cover the statutory requirements based on the Insurance Regulatory Unit, including any additional amounts required by the regulator as well as keeping a capital buffer above the minimum regulatory requirements, where the Group operates to maintain a high economic capital for the unforeseen risks.

Capital management approach

The Group seeks to optimize the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and secure the policyholder's fund.

The Group's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a co-ordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels (by each regulated entity) on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to influence the capital position of the Group in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics through the Group's internal Capital Model. An important aspect of the Group's overall capital management process is the setting of target risk adjusted rates of return which are aligned to performance objectives and ensure that the Group is focused on the creation of value for shareholders.

The capital requirements are routinely forecasted on a periodic basis using the Group's internal Capital Model and assessed against both the forecasted available capital and the expected internal rate of return including risk and sensitivity analyses. The process is ultimately subject to approval by the board.

(d) Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk arising from the uncertainty around the actual experience and/or policyholder behaviour being materially different than expected at the inception of an insurance contract. These uncertainties include the amount and timing of cash flows from premiums, commissions, expenses, claims and claim settlement expenses paid or received under a contract.

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

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

Frequency and severity of claims

Frequency and severity of claims

The Group manages risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling. The underwriting strategy attempts to ensure that the underwritten risks are well diversified in terms of type and amount of risk, line of business and geography. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria.

The Group has the right to renew individual policies, to re-price the risk, to impose deductibles and to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Insurance contracts also entitle the Group to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example, subrogation). Furthermore, the Group's strategy limits the total exposure to any one territory and the exposure to any one line of business.

The reinsurance arrangements include excess and catastrophe coverage. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Group should not suffer net insurance losses more than the limit defined in the Risk appetite statement in any one event. The Group has survey units dealing with the mitigation of risks surrounding claims. This unit investigates and recommends ways to improve risk

claims. The risks are frequently reviewed individually and adjusted to reflect the latest information on the underlying facts, current law, jurisdiction, contractual terms and conditions, and other factors. The Group actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments.

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, certain claims are settled over a long period of time and element of the claims provision include incurred but not reported claims (IBNR). The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Group, where information about the claim event is available. IBNR claims may not be apparent to the insured until many years after the event that gave rise to the claims. For some insurance contracts, the IBNR proportion of the total liability is high and will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty of estimating these liabilities and changing situation during the claim evaluation. In estimating the liability for the cost of reported claims not yet paid, the Group considers information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods. Large claims are assessed on a case-by-case basis or projected separately in order to allow for the possible distortive effect of their development and incidence on the rest of the portfolio.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims' exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is possible that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The amount of insurance claims is in certain cases sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort.

Where possible, the Group adopts multiple techniques to estimate the required level of provisions. This provides a greater understanding of the trends inherent in the experience being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in estimating the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected considering the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year.

In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and not), the Group's estimation techniques are a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates and an estimate based upon actual claims experience where greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes. The initial loss-ratio estimate is an important assumption in the estimation technique and is based on previous years' experience, adjusted for factors such as premium rate changes, anticipated market experience and claims inflation.

Process used to decide on assumptions

The risks associated with insurance contracts are complex and subject to a number of variables that complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Group uses assumptions based on a mixture of internal and market data to measure its claims liabilities. Internal data is derived mostly from the Group's claims reports and screening of the actual insurance contracts carried out at the end of the reporting period to derive data for the contracts held. The Group has reviewed the individual contracts and in particular, the line of business in which the insured companies operate and the actual exposure years of claims. This information is used to develop scenarios related to the latency of claims that are used for the projections of the ultimate number of claims.

The Group uses several statistical methods and actuarial techniques to incorporate the various assumptions made in order to estimate the ultimate cost of claims. The three methods more commonly used are the Chain Ladder, Expected Loss Ratio and the Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods.

Chain-ladder methods may be applied to premiums, paid claims or incurred claims (for example, paid claims plus case estimates). The basic technique involves the analysis of historical claims development factors and the selection of estimated development factors based on this historical pattern. The selected development factors are then applied to cumulative claims data for each accident year that is not yet fully developed to produce an estimated ultimate claims cost for each accident year.

Chain-ladder techniques are most appropriate for those accident years and classes of business that have reached a relatively stable development pattern. Chain-ladder techniques are less suitable in cases in which the insurer does not have a developed claims history for a particular class of business or involves significant deal of changes in terms of process.

Expected Loss Ratio method (ELR) is used to determine the projected amount of claims, relative to earned premiums. ELR method is used for line of businesses that

lack past data, while the chain ladder method is used for stable businesses. In certain instances, such as new lines of business, the ELR method may be the only possible way to figure out the appropriate level of loss reserves required.

The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method uses a combination of a benchmark or market-based estimate and an estimate based on claims experience. The former is based on a measure of exposure such as premiums; the latter is based on the paid or incurred claims to date. The two estimates are combined using a formula that gives more weight to the experience-based estimate as time passes. This technique has been used in situations in which developed claims experience was not available for the projection (recent accident years or new classes of business).

The choice of selected results for each accident year of each class of business depends on an assessment of the technique that has been most appropriate to observed historical developments. In certain instances, this has meant that different techniques or combinations of techniques have been selected for individual accident years or groups of accident years within the same class of business.

The Group uses standard actuarial techniques to estimate its loss provisions as mentioned above. Actuarial techniques and/or methodologies used to estimate the loss provisions could vary based on the specific nature of the lines of business. The general excluding motor and group life business typically have a lower frequency and higher severity of claims while the medical and motor business are more attritional in nature i.e., higher frequency and lower severity. For the attritional lines, any inconsistencies in the claims processes could impact the loss development experience assumed in the technical provisions calculation and hence is one of the key assumptions in the estimation of the technical provisions. For the less attritional lines, typically the loss ratio assumptions under the Bornhuetter-Ferguson technique is a key assumption in the estimation of the technical provisions. The Group monitors closely and validates the key assumptions in the estimation of the technical provisions on a periodic basis.

Claims development table

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including claims notified for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date. The Group has not disclosed previously unpublished information about claims development that occurred earlier than ten years before the end of the annual reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 17. The cumulative claims estimates, and cumulative payments are translated to the presentation currency at the spot rates of the current financial year.

Gross liabilities for incurred claims

| | Before 2016 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| At end of accident year | 325,924 | 265,008 | 428,265 | 464,030 | 512,083 | 504,139 | 610,610 | 633,116 | 696,040 | 728,369 | 442,443 | |
| One year later | 376,589 | 333,965 | 499,491 | 688,373 | 539,813 | 509,381 | 631,002 | 666,848 | 721,323 | 748,626 | - | |
| Two years later | 403,712 | 336,920 | 500,497 | 720,292 | 543,321 | 518,654 | 627,491 | 672,194 | 721,804 | - | - | |
| Three years later | 404,334 | 336,468 | 502,141 | 647,463 | 542,254 | 519,037 | 630,081 | 671,114 | - | - | - | |
| Four years later | 400,365 | 336,431 | 501,215 | 603,994 | 545,346 | 517,360 | 629,168 | - | - | - | - | |
| Five years later | 396,522 | 335,780 | 501,226 | 599,335 | 547,772 | 514,405 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Six years later | 397,349 | 335,786 | 501,188 | 598,601 | 547,432 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Seven years later | 398,403 | 337,815 | 500,072 | 597,901 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Eight years later | 396,236 | 337,713 | 499,974 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Nine years later | 394,998 | 337,648 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Ten years later | 394,095 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred | 394,095 | 337,648 | 499,974 | 597,901 | 547,432 | 514,405 | 629,168 | 671,114 | 721,804 | 748,626 | 442,443 | 6,104,610 |

| | Before 2016 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| At end of accident year | (264,640) | (218,044) | (348,718) | (350,568) | (385,485) | (364,370) | (464,213) | (463,202) | (520,778) | (559,226) | (267,376) | |
| One year later | (341,858) | (311,130) | (471,411) | (498,132) | (508,156) | (485,903) | (603,211) | (621,989) | (686,464) | (688,687) | - | |
| Two years later | (355,938) | (321,923) | (485,669) | (530,845) | (523,489) | (500,891) | (614,570) | (639,603) | (700,551) | - | - | |
| Three years later | (367,687) | (328,282) | (490,754) | (547,167) | (530,914) | (506,134) | (617,184) | (651,360) | - | - | - | |
| Four years later | (372,408) | (330,106) | (494,015) | (588,079) | (535,881) | (509,063) | (619,489) | - | - | - | - | |
| Five years later | (373,939) | (331,221) | (496,356) | (589,365) | (538,696) | (509,760) | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Six years later | (377,071) | (332,128) | (496,873) | (589,684) | (539,163) | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Seven years later | (378,323) | (332,777) | (497,088) | (589,653) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Eight years later | (379,749) | (332,896) | (497,717) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Nine years later | (380,397) | (333,258) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Ten years later | (380,787) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Cumulative payment to date | (380,787) | (333,258) | (497,717) | (589,653) | (539,163) | (509,760) | (619,489) | (651,360) | (700,551) | (688,687) | (267,376) | (5,777,801) |
| Gross insurance contracts outstanding claims | 13,308 | 4,391 | 2,258 | 8,249 | 8,269 | 4,645 | 9,679 | 19,754 | 21,252 | 59,939 | 175,067 | 326,811 |
| IBNR | | | | | | | | | | | 97,746 | 97,746 |
| Effect of risk adjustment for non-financial risk | | | | | | | | | | | 40,767 | 40,767 |
| Others ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | 8,479 | 8,479 |
| Effect of discounting | | | | | | | | | | | (22,242) | (22,242) |
| Total gross liabilities for incurred claims | 13,308 | 4,391 | 2,258 | 8,249 | 8,269 | 4,645 | 9,679 | 19,754 | 21,252 | 59,939 | 299,817 | 451,561 |

¹ Others includes insurance claims payable, inflation adjustment and other payables

Undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims net of reinsurance

| | Before 2016 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| At end of accident year | 255,535 | 191,375 | 216,915 | 219,274 | 259,790 | 251,537 | 299,995 | 296,826 | 303,579 | 325,118 | 296,163 | |
| One year later | 295,434 | 227,298 | 247,912 | 249,590 | 277,822 | 259,680 | 310,638 | 309,523 | 318,015 | 334,391 | - | |
| Two years later | 311,414 | 231,452 | 249,572 | 251,201 | 280,663 | 264,008 | 310,590 | 313,063 | 318,520 | - | - | |
| Three years later | 317,306 | 231,635 | 249,998 | 253,493 | 281,218 | 264,560 | 310,750 | 312,213 | - | - | - | |
| Four years later | 316,010 | 231,754 | 249,356 | 253,556 | 284,600 | 264,474 | 309,984 | - | - | - | - | |
| Five years later | 313,910 | 231,396 | 250,354 | 253,382 | 286,456 | 263,475 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Six years later | 314,737 | 231,531 | 250,162 | 253,388 | 285,813 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Seven years later | 315,695 | 231,236 | 249,704 | 252,736 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Eight years later | 314,949 | 231,422 | 249,694 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Nine years later | 315,138 | 231,425 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Ten years later | 314,358 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred | 314,358 | 231,425 | 249,694 | 252,736 | 285,813 | 263,475 | 309,984 | 312,213 | 318,520 | 334,391 | 296,163 | 3,168,772 |

| | Before 2016 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| At end of accident year | (227,270) | (160,019) | (181,939) | (178,606) | (203,443) | (190,766) | (234,939) | (223,859) | (229,669) | (246,926) | (217,844) | |
| One year later | (282,401) | (216,655) | (236,115) | (237,420) | (263,920) | (246,072) | (297,580) | (293,321) | (300,036) | (311,748) | - | |
| Two years later | (290,934) | (223,568) | (241,678) | (243,482) | (272,038) | (255,206) | (303,349) | (302,030) | (306,048) | - | - | |
| Three years later | (301,140) | (226,613) | (244,198) | (247,032) | (276,499) | (259,028) | (305,263) | (305,408) | - | - | - | |
| Four years later | (303,525) | (228,044) | (246,351) | (251,097) | (280,519) | (259,739) | (305,853) | - | - | - | - | |
| Five years later | (303,910) | (228,757) | (248,277) | (251,724) | (282,919) | (260,170) | (234,939) | - | - | - | - | |
| Six years later | (306,405) | (229,512) | (248,373) | (251,056) | (282,742) | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Seven years later | (307,293) | (229,615) | (248,503) | (250,897) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Eight years later | (307,427) | (229,881) | (248,473) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Nine years later | (308,336) | (230,063) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Ten years later | (308,589) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Cumulative payment to date | (308,589) | (230,063) | (248,473) | (250,897) | (282,742) | (260,170) | (234,939) | (305,408) | (306,048) | (311,748) | (217,844) | (2,956,921) |
| Gross insurance contracts outstanding claims | 5,769 | 1,362 | 1,221 | 1,839 | 3,071 | 3,305 | 75,045 | 6,805 | 12,472 | 22,643 | 78,319 | 211,851 |
| IBNR | | | | | | | | | | | 67,439 | 67,439 |
| Effect of risk adjustment for non-financial risk | | | | | | | | | | | 20,406 | 20,406 |
| Others ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | (38,931) | (38,931) |
| Effect of discounting | | | | | | | | | | | (13,088) | (13,088) |
| Total gross liabilities for incurred claims | 5,769 | 1,362 | 1,221 | 1,839 | 3,071 | 3,305 | 75,045 | 6,805 | 12,472 | 22,643 | 114,145 | 247,677 |

¹ Others includes reinsurance claims receivable, reinsurance credit risk, inflation adjustment and other receivables

Sensitivity analysis for contracts measured under PAA

The following table presents information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Group with regard to underwriting risk variables impact LIC and profit or loss and equity before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. These contracts are measured under the PAA and, thus, only the LIC component of insurance liabilities is sensitive to possible changes in underwriting risk variables.

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | LIC as at 31 December | Impact on LIC | LIC as at 31 December | Impact on LIC |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 442,865 | | 486,877 | |
| Reinsurance contract assets | (269,040) | | (271,725) | |
| Net insurance contract liabilities | 173,825 | | 215,152 | |
| Best estimate reserves- 5% increase | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | 21,730 | | 19,875 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | | (11,203) | | (9,811) |
| Net insurance contract liabilities | | 10,527 | | 10,064 |
| Risk adjustment - 5% increase | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | 1,903 | | 1,804 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | | (1,009) | | (864) |
| Net insurance contract liabilities | | 894 | | 940 |
| Yield curve 50bps | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | | (1,609) | | (1,492) |
| Reinsurance contract assets | | 694 | | 694 |
| Net insurance contract liabilities | | (915) | | (798) |

Sensitivity analysis for contracts not measured under PAA

The following tables present information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Group with regard to underwriting risk variables impact product line insurance liabilities and profit or loss and equity before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts held. The analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

| | Insurance contract liabilities | Reinsurance contract assets |
|--|---|---|
| Mortality increases by 10% | VFA: the impact of mortality will not be significant, but it will slightly increase the FCF due to the unfavorable impact on cash outflows and in contrary, the CSM will be reduced. | VFA: the impact of mortality will not be significant, but it will slightly reduce due to the expectation to increase the cash outflow and in contrary, the CSM will be increasing more or less with the same amount of increase in the FCF. |
| | GMM: the impact will be quite significant for Term life portfolios where the increase in mortality will significantly increase the expected cash outflow which will increase the FCF and accordingly reduces the CSM. | GMM: the impact will be quite significant for Term life portfolios where the increase in mortality will significantly increase the expected cash outflow which will increase the FCF and accordingly reduces the CSM. |
| Lapse/Surrender increase in rates by 5% | VFA: the increase in lapse rates will lead to higher cash outflows related to fulfilling insurance obligations and decrease the cash inflow related to future premiums and hence, the expected future profits margin will reduce. However, the impact on CSM shall depend on the aging of the portfolio. | VFA: Changes in lapse rates will indirectly impact reinsurance contract assets through their effect on the underlying insurance contracts. If higher lapse rates lead to increased cash outflows for fulfilling insurance obligations, this could indirectly affect the FCF associated with reinsurance contract assets through reducing the inforce business on the long term so reducing the expected CSM and FCF. |
| | GMM: Similarly, the increase in lapse rates will lead to higher cash outflows related to fulfilling insurance obligations and decrease the cash inflow related to future premiums and hence, the expected future profit margin will reduce. | GMM: Similarly, under GMM, changes in lapse rates would affect the fulfillment cash flow (FCF) associated with reinsurance contract assets, primarily driven by changes in the underlying insurance contracts. An increase in lapse rates could lead to higher cash outflows, impacting the FCF and CSM of reinsurance contracts. |
| Expense loadings by 5% | VFA: the increase in expenses will lead to higher administrative and operational costs associated with managing the insurance contracts, which will increase the fulfillment cashflow (FCF) and hence, the Contractual Service Margin (CSM) would decrease. | N/A |
| | GMM: Under GMM, the increase in expense loadings will also lead to higher administrative and operational costs, which will increase the FCF and hence, a decrease in the CSM. | |
| Yield Curve rates increase by 50bps. | VFA: the increase in the yield curve rates will lead to higher discounting factors applied to future cashflows associated with insurance liabilities. As a result, the present value of future cash outflows would decrease (more than the decrease in cash inflows) leading to a further reduction in the FCF and hence, a higher CSM. | VFA: The impact of a yield curve increase on reinsurance contract assets would be indirect under VFA, |
| | GMM: Similarly, the increase in the yield curve rates will lead to higher discounting factors applied to future cashflows associated with insurance liabilities. As a result, the present value of future cash outflows would decrease (more than the decrease in cash inflows) leading to a further reduction in the FCF and hence, a higher CSM. | GMM: Similar to its impact on insurance contract liabilities, under GMM, a 50 basis points increase in the yield curve would lead to higher discount rates applied to future cash inflows from insurance contracts. This would increase the present value of future cash inflows, reducing the Fulfillment Cash Flow (CF) associated with reinsurance contract assets, and decrease, the Contractual Service Margin (CSM). |

No changes were made by the Group in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the above analysis.

Concentration of insurance risk

The Group's underwriting business is mainly based within GCC and Europe countries

In common with other insurance companies, in order to minimise financial exposure arising from large insurance claims, the Group, in the normal course of business, enters into arrangement with other parties for reinsurance purposes.

The geographical concentration of the Group's insurance contract liabilities is noted below. The disclosure is based on the countries where the business is written:

| | Non Life | Life | Total | Non Life | Life | Total |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| GCC Countries | | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities- net | 428,340 | 99,314 | 527,654 | 412,155 | 90,819 | 502,974 |
| Reinsurance contract assets- net | 157,131 | 38,144 | 195,275 | 182,944 | 33,000 | 215,944 |
| Non GCC countries | | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities- net | 106,625 | 16,466 | 123,091 | 90,832 | 11,676 | 102,508 |
| Reinsurance contract assets- net | 28,340 | 1,214 | 29,554 | 24,831 | 957 | 25,788 |

The line of business of insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities presented in note 8.

(e) Financial risks

(1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

- A Group credit risk policy setting out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Group. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Board Audit Committee (BAC).
- Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect

To minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the Group 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. Reinsurance ceded contracts do not relieve the Group from its obligations to policyholders. The Group remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured to the extent that any reinsurer does not meet the obligations assumed under the reinsurance agreements.

of counterparties' limits that are set each year by the board of directors and are subject to regular reviews. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy, ascertaining suitable allowance for impairment.

- The credit risk in respect of customer balances, incurred on non-payment of premiums will only persist during the grace period specified in the policy document until expiry, when the policy is either paid up or terminated. Commission paid to intermediaries is netted off against amounts receivable from them to reduce the risk of doubtful debts.

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

31 December 2025

| Exposure to credit risk by classifying financial assets according to type of insurance | General | Life | Unit linked | Total |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Cash in hand and at Banks | 77,365 | 5,555 | - | 82,920 |
| Short term Deposits | 47,574 | 21,817 | - | 69,391 |
| Long term Deposits | 37,796 | 3,750 | - | 41,546 |
| Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost | 71,586 | 8,301 | - | 79,887 |
| Quoted & Unquoted Bonds (classified FVTPL) | 24,605 | 2,648 | 12,826 | 40,079 |
| Quoted & Unquoted Bonds (classified FVOCI) | 331,722 | 31,026 | - | 362,748 |
| Other assets (due from intermediaries) | 4,307 | - | - | 4,307 |
| Loans Secured by Insurance Policies | - | - | 76 | 76 |
| Total credit risk exposure | 594,955 | 73,097 | 12,902 | 680,954 |

31 December 2024

| Exposure to credit risk by classifying financial assets according to type of insurance | General | Life | Unit linked | Total |
|--|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Cash in hand and at Banks | 78,972 | 6,029 | - | 85,001 |
| Short term Deposits | 65,127 | 10,719 | - | 75,846 |
| Long term Deposits | 31,705 | 5,284 | - | 36,989 |
| Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost | 64,290 | 8,705 | - | 72,995 |
| Quoted & Unquoted Bonds (classified FVTPL) | 11,216 | 2,382 | 7,674 | 21,272 |
| Quoted & Unquoted Bonds (classified FVOCI) | 315,087 | 28,637 | - | 343,724 |
| Other assets (due from intermediaries) | 4,582 | - | - | 4,582 |
| Loans Secured by Insurance Policies | - | - | 138 | 138 |
| Total credit risk exposure | 570,979 | 61,756 | 7,812 | 640,547 |

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the financial assets at 31 December 2025 by classifying assets according to International credit ratings of the counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BB are classified as not rated.

| Exposure to credit risk by classifying financial assets according to international credit rating agencies | AAA | AA | A | BBB | BB and below | Not rated | Total |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| 31 December 2025 | | | | | | | |
| Cash in hand and at Banks | - | 12 | 47,001 | 6,391 | 28,917 | 599 | 82,920 |
| Short term Deposits | - | - | 36,186 | 19,399 | 11,712 | 2,094 | 69,391 |
| Long term Deposits | - | - | 30,421 | 8,400 | 1,307 | 1,418 | 41,546 |
| Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost | - | 2,764 | 15,628 | 15,412 | 46,083 | - | 79,887 |

| Exposure to credit risk by classifying financial assets according to international credit rating agencies | AAA | AA | A | BBB | BB and below | Not rated | Total |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Quoted & Unquoted Bonds (classified FVTPL) | - | 953 | 8,503 | 6,573 | 23,827 | 223 | 40,079 |
| Quoted & Unquoted Bonds (classified FVOCI) | - | 135,911 | 64,617 | 105,559 | 55,006 | 1,655 | 362,748 |
| Other assets (due from intermediaries) | - | - | 4,307 | - | - | - | 4,307 |
| Loans Secured by Insurance Policies | - | - | - | - | - | 76 | 76 |
| Total credit risk exposure | - | 139,640 | 206,663 | 161,734 | 166,852 | 6,065 | 680,954 |

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the financial assets at 31 December 2024 by classifying assets according to International credit ratings of the counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BB are classified as not rated.

| Exposure to credit risk by classifying financial assets according to international credit rating agencies | AAA | AA | A | BBB | BB and below | Not rated | Total |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| 31 December 2024 | | | | | | | |
| Cash in hand and at Banks | - | 14 | 36,370 | 6,486 | 39,562 | 2,569 | 85,001 |
| Short term Deposits | - | 1 | 50,771 | 10,486 | 13,934 | 654 | 75,846 |
| Long term Deposits | - | - | 23,728 | 3,337 | 6,719 | 3,205 | 36,989 |
| Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost | - | 2,766 | 13,805 | - | 41,461 | 14,963 | 72,995 |
| Quoted & Unquoted Bonds (classified FVTPL) | - | 920 | 15,863 | 778 | 3,479 | 232 | 21,272 |
| Quoted & Unquoted Bonds (classified FVOCI) | - | 127,351 | 68,412 | 67,090 | 79,819 | 1,052 | 343,724 |
| Other assets (due from intermediaries) | - | - | 4,582 | - | - | - | 4,582 |
| Loans Secured by Insurance Policies | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | 138 |
| Total credit risk exposure | - | 131,052 | 213,531 | 88,177 | 184,974 | 22,813 | 640,547 |

(2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. Management monitors liquidity requirements on a daily basis and ensures that sufficient funds are available. The Group has sufficient liquidity and, therefore, does not resort to borrowings in the normal course of business.

The table below summarises the maturity of the financial liabilities of the Group based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations for 31 December. As the Group does not have any interest-bearing liabilities (except for long term loans, bank overdraft), the figures below agree directly to the consolidated statement of financial position. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, because the impact of discounting is not significant.

| | Up to 3 Month | Within 3-12 months | Within 1-5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| 31 December 2025: | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 202,788 | 354,813 | 134,123 | 26,281 | 718,005 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | 18,994 | 13,480 | 2,862 | 136 | 35,472 |
| Bank Overdraft | - | 1,812 | - | - | 1,812 |
| Short term loans | - | 21,442 | - | - | 21,442 |
| Long term loans | - | 155 | 51,899 | - | 52,054 |
| Income Taxes Payable | 1,768 | 5,380 | 9,750 | - | 16,898 |
| Other liabilities | 18,436 | 12,521 | 20,813 | 15,835 | 67,605 |
| Lease liabilities | 141 | 1,106 | 3,671 | 391 | 5,309 |
| | 242,127 | 410,709 | 223,118 | 42,643 | 918,597 |

| | Up to 3 Month | Within 3-12 months | Within 1-5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| 31 December 2024: | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 105,913 | 420,274 | 103,789 | 20,577 | 650,553 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | 9,677 | 11,139 | 949 | 812 | 22,577 |
| Short term loans | 5,913 | 11,942 | - | - | 17,855 |
| Long term loans | - | - | 38,199 | - | 38,199 |
| Income Taxes Payable | 885 | 4,844 | 6,253 | 4 | 11,986 |
| Other liabilities | 19,492 | 23,572 | 52,906 | 16,889 | 112,859 |
| Lease liabilities | 199 | 878 | 3,897 | 316 | 5,290 |
| | 142,079 | 472,649 | 205,993 | 38,598 | 859,319 |

(3) 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: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity rate price risk. The Group has developed its policies and procedures to enhance the Group's mitigation of market risk.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group's principal transactions are carried out in KD and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with

respect to US dollar, Bahraini dinar, Saudi riyal, Egyptian pound, Jordanian dinar, Euro, and Pound sterling.

The Group's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance and investment contract liabilities, which mitigate the foreign currency exchange rate risk. Accordingly, the main foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than those in which insurance and investment contract liabilities are expected to be settled. The currency risk is effectively managed by the Group through financial instruments as well as the Group's Asset Liability Management model.

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the material impact on profit (due to changes in fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities).

| | Change in variables | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|-----|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | Net exposure | Impact on profit | Net exposure | Impact on profit |
| | | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| USD | ±5% | 132,600 | 6,630 | 73,180 | 3,659 |
| BD | ±5% | 52,500 | 2,625 | 40,720 | 2,036 |
| EGP | ±5% | 7,860 | 393 | 10,140 | 507 |
| JD | ±5% | 10,780 | 539 | 9,460 | 473 |
| SAR | ±5% | 7,100 | 355 | 67,980 | 3,399 |

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's interest rate risk guideline requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. The guideline also requires it to manage the maturities of interest-bearing financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities. The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk with respect of its term deposits carrying fixed interest rates.

The Group has no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on interest rate risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

| Currency | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Change in variables | Impact on profit before tax | Change in variables | Impact on profit before tax |
| | | KD 000's | | KD 000's |
| KD | +50 bps | 51 | +50 bps | 84 |
| USD | +50 bps | 474 | +50 bps | 455 |
| BD | +50 bps | 174 | +50 bps | 153 |
| Others | +50 bps | 1,186 | +50 bps | 1,176 |

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous year.

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk with respect to its equity investments. Equity investments are classified either as investments at FVTPL or FVOCI

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set

by the Group management and the Investment Strategy and Policy.

The equity price risk sensitivity is determined based on the following market indices:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | % | % |
| Kuwait market | 14% | 1% |
| Rest of GCC market | 46% | 29% |
| MENA | 117% | 56% |
| Other international markets | 19.3% | 19.6% |

The above percentages have been determined based on basis of the average market movements over a year period from January to December 2025 and 2024. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risk at the reporting date. The analysis reflects the impact of changes to equity prices in accordance with the above-mentioned equity price risk sensitivity assumptions.

| | Profit for the year | | Equity | |
|--|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Investments at fair value through OCI | - | 7,800 | 5,160 | - |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 53,849 | 16,124 | - | - |

The table below presents the geographical concentration of financial instruments exposed to equity price risk:

| 31 December 2025 | GCC | MENA | Europe | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Investments at fair value through OCI | 3,203 | 3,660 | 10,635 | 17,498 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 54,939 | 24,470 | 359 | 79,768 |
| | 58,142 | 28,130 | 10,994 | 97,266 |

| 31 December 2024 | GCC | MENA | Europe | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Investments at fair value through OCI | 3,304 | 2,787 | 13,582 | 19,673 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 27,337 | 14,834 | - | 42,171 |
| | 30,641 | 17,621 | 13,582 | 61,844 |

24. Maturity Analysis of Assets And Liabilities

The maturity profile is monitored by management to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

| | Up to 3 Month | Within 3-12 months | Within 1-5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| 31 December 2025: | | | | | |
| ASSETS | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 94,815 | 57,496 | - | - | 152,311 |
| Time deposits | - | 10,977 | 29,049 | 1,520 | 41,546 |
| Insurance contract assets | 10,751 | 39,047 | 389 | - | 50,187 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | 53,638 | 158,534 | 39,644 | 8,679 | 260,495 |
| Investments at FVTPL | 48,380 | 31,641 | 44,484 | 52,871 | 177,376 |
| Investments at FVOCI | 27,120 | 22,735 | 279,965 | 62,338 | 392,158 |
| Other assets | 10,164 | 15,488 | 2,161 | 711 | 28,524 |
| Debt instruments at amortised cost | 4,432 | 11,093 | 53,263 | 11,099 | 79,887 |
| Deferred tax assets from foreign subsidiaries | - | 236 | 2,604 | 203 | 3,043 |
| Right of use assets | 111 | 606 | 3,714 | 804 | 5,235 |
| Investments in associates | - | - | - | 18,096 | 18,096 |
| Investment properties | - | - | 71 | 7,288 | 7,359 |
| Property and equipment | 44 | 24 | 7,950 | 31,650 | 39,668 |
| Intangible assets | 31 | 10 | 16,553 | 20,942 | 37,536 |
| Goodwill | - | - | - | 33,337 | 33,337 |
| Loans secured by life insurance policies | - | - | - | 76 | 76 |
| Total | 249,486 | 347,887 | 479,847 | 249,614 | 1,326,834 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 202,787 | 341,208 | 131,310 | 25,999 | 701,304 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | 18,995 | 13,421 | 2,823 | 136 | 35,375 |
| Bank Overdraft | - | 1,812 | - | - | 1,812 |
| Term loans | - | 18,944 | 47,676 | - | 66,620 |
| Income tax payable | 1,768 | 5,380 | 9,750 | - | 16,898 |
| Deferred tax liabilities from foreign subsidiaries | 952 | - | 1,647 | 1,918 | 4,517 |
| Other liabilities | 18,437 | 12,521 | 20,813 | 15,834 | 67,605 |
| Provision for end of service benefits | 72 | 1,131 | 8,891 | 9,762 | 19,856 |
| Lease liabilities | 140 | 1,101 | 3,654 | 388 | 5,283 |
| Total | 243,151 | 395,518 | 226,564 | 54,037 | 919,270 |

| | Up to 3 Month | Within 3-12 months | Within 1-5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|--|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Net Gap | 6,335 | (47,631) | 253,283 | 195,577 | 407,564 |
| 31 December 2024: | | | | | |
| ASSETS | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 57,075 | 54,405 | 44,209 | 5,158 | 160,847 |
| Time deposits | 6,606 | 1,824 | 27,137 | 1,422 | 36,989 |
| Insurance contract assets | 5,961 | 17,799 | 2,476 | 2,785 | 29,021 |
| Reinsurance contract assets | 2,154 | 70,923 | 143,235 | 47,883 | 264,195 |
| Investments at FVTPL | 30,351 | 21,118 | 26,059 | 43,710 | 121,238 |
| Investments at FVOCI | 34,297 | 34,021 | 231,268 | 74,511 | 374,097 |
| Other assets | 8,907 | 13,365 | 5,806 | - | 28,078 |
| Debt instruments at amortised cost | 958 | 10,726 | 50,820 | 10,491 | 72,995 |
| Deferred tax assets from foreign subsidiaries | - | 261 | 2,305 | - | 2,566 |
| Right of use assets | 108 | 552 | 2,926 | 2,311 | 5,897 |
| Investments in associates | - | - | - | 24,126 | 24,126 |
| Investment properties | - | - | 1,241 | 5,415 | 6,656 |
| Property and equipment | - | - | - | 35,921 | 35,921 |
| Intangible assets | 15 | 65 | 2,102 | 39,336 | 41,518 |
| Goodwill | - | - | - | 33,395 | 33,395 |
| Loans secured by life insurance policies | - | - | - | 138 | 138 |
| Total | 146,432 | 225,059 | 539,584 | 326,602 | 1,237,677 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 105,913 | 410,132 | 98,178 | 20,280 | 634,503 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | 9,677 | 11,073 | 900 | 811 | 22,461 |
| Bank Overdraft | - | - | - | - | - |
| Term loans | 5,250 | 10,212 | 35,404 | - | 50,866 |
| Income tax payable | 885 | 4,844 | 6,253 | 4 | 11,986 |
| Deferred tax liabilities from foreign subsidiaries | - | 1,038 | 701 | 669 | 2,408 |
| Other liabilities | 19,492 | 23,572 | 52,906 | 16,889 | 112,859 |
| Provision for end of service benefits | - | - | - | 17,313 | 17,313 |
| Lease liabilities | 197 | 867 | 3,849 | 312 | 5,225 |
| Total | 141,414 | 461,738 | 198,191 | 56,278 | 857,621 |
| Net Gap | 5,018 | (236,679) | 341,393 | 270,324 | 380,056 |

25 Taxation

Kuwait Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (DMTT)

The State of Kuwait issued Law No. 157 of 2024 on 31 December 2024 (the Law) introducing domestic minimum top-up tax (DMTT) effective from the year 2025 on entities which are part of multinational entities group (MNE Group) with annual revenues of EUR 750 million or more. The Law provides that a top-up tax shall be payable on the taxable income at a rate equal to the difference between 15% and the effective tax rate of all constituent entities of the MNE Group operating within Kuwait. The taxable income and effective tax rate are computed in accordance with the executive regulations issued through Ministerial Resolution No. 55 of 2025. The Law effectively replaces the existing National Labour Support Tax (NLST) and Zakat tax regimes in Kuwait for MNEs within the scope of this Law.

Overseas tax

During 2025, OECD Pillar Two tax reforms were introduced in many of the overseas jurisdictions where the Group operates. For example, both governments of Bahrain and United Arab Emirates enacted a DMTT effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025 ensuring a minimum effective tax rate of 15% in line with OECD Pillar Two requirements. The Group has provided for additional tax liabilities arising from the implementation of Pillar two regulations in all applicable jurisdictions.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Taxation from subsidiaries | (10,946) | (7,186) |
| NLST | - | (796) |
| Zakat | - | (130) |
| Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax - outside Kuwait | (986) | - |
| | (11,932) | (8,112) |

26. Related Party Transactions

Related parties represent associated companies, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Parent Company's management.

Transactions with related parties included in the consolidated statement of income are as follows:

| | 31 December 2025 | | 31 December 2024 | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | Insurance revenue | Insurance service expenses | Insurance revenue | Insurance service expenses |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Entities under common control | 2,207 | 3,647 | 8,812 | (7,357) |
| Associates | 380 | 237 | 181 | (4) |
| Other related parties | - | - | 3,465 | (421) |
| | 2,587 | 3,884 | 12,458 | (7,782) |

Balances with related parties included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

| | 31 December 2025 | | | 31 December 2024 | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Amounts owed by related parties | Amounts owed to related Parties | Financial assets at FVTPL | Amounts owed by related parties | Amounts owed to related parties | Financial assets at FVTPL |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Shareholders | - | (154) | 3,361 | 1,260 | - | 1,710 |
| Directors and key management personnel | 33 | - | - | 26 | - | - |
| Entities under common control | - | (92) | - | 1,440 | 218 | - |
| Associate | 348 | - | - | 336 | - | - |
| Other related parties | - | - | - | 1,909 | 1,014 | - |
| | 381 | (246) | 3,361 | 4,971 | 1,232 | 1,710 |

Compensation of key management personnel is as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Salaries and other short-term benefits | 1,104 | 1,040 |
| Employees' end of service benefits | 1,185 | 648 |
| | 2,289 | 1,688 |

27. Subsidiaries Companies

The consolidated financial statements include the following subsidiaries:

| Name of the company | Percentage of ownership | | Country of incorporation | Principal activity |
|---|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| | 2025 | 2024 | | |
| Directly held: | | | | |
| GIG Kuwait "Gulf Insurance and Reinsurance Company K.S.C. (Closed)" | 99.80% | 99.80% | Kuwait | Life and medical insurance and General risk |
| GIG Lebanon "Fajr Al Gulf Insurance and Reinsurance Company S.A.L." | 92.69% | 92.69% | Lebanon | General risk and life insurance and Reinsurance |
| GIG Egypt "Arab Misr Insurance Group Company S.A.E." ¹ | 98.664% | 98.664% | Egypt | General risk insurance |
| GIG Bahrain "Bahrain Kuwaiti Insurance Company B.S.C. (BKIC)" | 56.12% | 56.12% | Bahrain | General risk insurance |
| GIG Jordan "Arab Orient Insurance Company J.S.C." | 89.87% | 89.87% | Jordan | General risk insurance |
| GIG Egypt Takaful "Egypt Life Takaful Insurance Company S.A.E." | 61.31% | 61.31% | Egypt | Life Takaful insurance |
| GIG Iraq "Dar Al-Salam Insurance Company" | 79.87% | 79.87% | Iraq | General risk & life insurance |
| GIG Algeria "L'Algerienne Des Assurance (2a)" | 51.00% | 51.00% | Algeria | General risk insurance |
| Gulf Sigorta A.S. | 99.22% | 99.22% | Turkey | General risk insurance |
| GIG Gulf B.S.C.C | 100% | 100% | Bahrain | Life and medical insurance and General risk |
| Held through GIG Kuwait | | | | |
| GIG Kuwait Takaful "Gulf Takaful Insurance Company K.S.C.C." ¹ | 78.93% | 66.63% | Kuwait | Takaful insurance |
| Held through GIG Bahrain | | | | |
| GIG Bahrain Takaful "Takaful International Company" | 81.94% | 81.94% | Bahrain | Takaful insurance |
| Held through GIG Gulf B.S.C.C. | | | | |
| Gulf Insurance Group (Saudi Joint Stock Company) ² | 50% | 50% | Saudi Arabia | Cooperative Insurance operations |

¹ During the year, GIG Kuwait Takaful increased the share capital, contributed entirely by GIG Kuwait increasing its ownership from 66.63% to 78.93%. The transaction was accounted for under transaction with non-controlling interests at the carrying amounts. The difference between carrying amount and consideration paid was recognized under "Effect of changes in ownership interest of subsidiaries" reserve.

² GIG Gulf has evidenced its control using its voting power through five board seats out of eight.

Material partly owned subsidiary:

The Group has concluded that Bahrain Kuwaiti Insurance Company B.S.C. ("BKIC") and Gulf Insurance Group (Saudi Joint Stock Company) are the only subsidiaries with non-controlling interests that are material to the consolidated financial statements. Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below:

Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interests:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------|----------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Bahrain Kuwait Insurance Company B.S.C. | 18,095 | 18,087 |
| Gulf Insurance Group (Saudi Joint Stock Company) | 52,820 | 49,272 |

Profit allocated to material non-controlling interests:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------|----------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| GIG Bahrain Company B.S.C. | 1,839 | 1,805 |
| Gulf Insurance Group (Saudi Joint Stock Company) | 3,957 | 2,964 |

Summarised financial information of these subsidiaries is provided below:

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | GIG Bahrain | GIG Saudi | GIG Bahrain | GIG Saudi |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Statement of income | | | | |
| Income | 176,477 | 150,910 | 122,803 | 133,344 |
| Expenses | (172,461) | (142,997) | (118,940) | (127,416) |
| Profit for the year | 4,016 | 7,913 | 3,863 | 5,928 |
| Total comprehensive income | 4,495 | 12,342 | 3,639 | 6,475 |
| Statement of financial position | | | | |
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 19,111 | 29,864 | 21,868 | 44,729 |
| Time deposits | 102 | 16,491 | - | 8,745 |
| Insurance contract assets | 2,246 | - | 379 | - |
| Reinsurance contract assets | 93,470 | 33,746 | 52,622 | 16,297 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 17,483 | 9,404 | 10,781 | 6,249 |
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 53,771 | 146,302 | 52,385 | 138,828 |
| Other assets | 8,464 | 4,199 | 7,625 | 3,371 |
| Deferred tax assets from foreign subsidiaries | - | 772 | - | 619 |
| Right of use assets | 526 | 1,983 | 169 | 2,282 |

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | GIG Bahrain | GIG Saudi | GIG Bahrain | GIG Saudi |
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Investments in associates | 340 | - | 337 | - |
| Investment properties | 1,591 | - | 1,602 | - |
| Property and equipment | 3,437 | 419 | 3,564 | 417 |
| Intangible assets | 1,258 | 12,688 | 1,280 | 14,869 |
| Total assets | 201,799 | 255,868 | 152,612 | 236,406 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 148,563 | 131,562 | 103,664 | 115,508 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | 4,491 | 190 | 2,000 | 110 |
| Income tax payable | 272 | 6,862 | 137 | 6,249 |
| Other liabilities | 6,501 | 7,197 | 6,045 | 11,441 |
| Provision for end of service benefits | 1,692 | 2,450 | 1,585 | 2,378 |
| Lease liabilities | 532 | 1,968 | 177 | 2,177 |
| Total liabilities | 162,051 | 150,229 | 113,608 | 137,863 |
| Total equity | 39,748 | 105,639 | 39,004 | 98,543 |

28. Fair Value Measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets carried at fair value.

| 31 December 2025 | Date of valuation | Total | Fair value measurement using | | |
|--|-------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| | | | Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| | | | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Investments at fair value through OCI | | | | | |
| Quoted equity securities | 31 December 2025 | 17,497 | 17,497 | - | - |
| Unquoted equity securities | 31 December 2025 | 11,713 | - | - | 11,713 |
| Quoted bonds | 31 December 2025 | 359,290 | 359,290 | - | - |
| Unquoted bonds | 31 December 2025 | 3,458 | - | - | 3,458 |
| Unquoted managed funds | 31 December 2025 | 200 | - | 200 | - |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss: | | | | | |
| Quoted securities | 31 December 2025 | 87,811 | 87,811 | - | - |
| Unquoted equity securities | 31 December 2025 | 9,779 | - | - | 9,779 |
| Quoted managed funds | 31 December 2025 | 23,704 | 23,704 | - | - |
| Unquoted managed funds | 31 December 2025 | 16,003 | - | - | 16,003 |
| Quoted bonds | 31 December 2025 | 31,170 | 31,170 | - | - |
| Unquoted bonds | 31 December 2025 | 8,909 | - | - | 8,909 |

| 31 December 2025 | Date of valuation | Total | Fair value measurement using | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| | | | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Property and equipment | | | | | |
| Land | 31 December 2025 | 11,699 | - | 11,699 | - |
| Buildings | 31 December 2025 | 22,607 | - | 22,607 | - |
| Investment properties | 31 December 2025 | 7,359 | - | 7,359 | - |
| | | 611,199 | 519,472 | 41,865 | 49,862 |

| 31 December 2024 | Date of valuation | Total | Fair value measurement using | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|---|---|---|
| | | | Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| | | | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Investments at fair value through OCI | | | | | |
| Quoted equity securities | 31 December 2024 | 19,673 | 19,673 | - | - |
| Unquoted equity securities | 31 December 2024 | 10,513 | - | - | 10,513 |
| Quoted bonds | 31 December 2024 | 343,724 | 343,724 | - | - |
| Unquoted managed funds | 31 December 2024 | 187 | - | 142 | 45 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss: | | | | | |
| Quoted securities | 31 December 2024 | 42,171 | 42,171 | - | - |
| Unquoted equity securities | 31 December 2024 | 10,670 | - | 76 | 10,594 |
| Managed funds of quoted Securities | 31 December 2024 | 39,267 | 39,267 | - | - |
| Unquoted managed funds | 31 December 2024 | 7,858 | - | 15 | 7,843 |
| Quoted bonds | 31 December 2024 | 16,972 | 16,972 | - | - |
| Unquoted bonds | 31 December 2024 | 4,300 | - | - | 4,300 |
| Property and equipment | | | | | |
| Land | 31 December 2024 | 11,380 | - | - | 11,380 |
| Buildings | 31 December 2024 | 19,654 | - | - | 19,654 |
| Investment properties | 31 December 2024 | 6,656 | - | - | 6,656 |
| | | 533,025 | 461,807 | 233 | 70,985 |

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amount of level 3 financial assets which are recorded at fair value.

| Year ended in 31 December 2025 | At 1 January 2025 | Change in fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of income | Change in fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income | Net additions and disposals | At 31 December 2025 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| FVOCI: | | | | | |
| Unquoted equity securities | 10,513 | - | 1,030 | 170 | 11,713 |
| Unquoted managed funds | 45 | - | - | (45) | - |
| Unquoted bonds | - | - | (23) | 3,481 | 3,458 |
| FVTPL: | | | | | |
| Unquoted equity securities | 10,594 | (1,338) | - | 523 | 9,779 |
| Unquoted managed funds | 7,843 | 2,208 | - | 5,952 | 16,003 |
| Unquoted bonds | 4,300 | 1,516 | - | 3,093 | 8,909 |
| | 33,295 | 2,386 | 1,007 | 13,174 | 49,862 |

| Year ended in 31 December 2024 | At 1 January 2024 | Change in fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of income | Change in fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income | Net additions and disposals | At 31 December 2024 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| FVOCI: | | | | | |
| Unquoted equity securities | 8,556 | - | 2,248 | (291) | 10,513 |
| Unquoted managed funds | 30 | - | 15 | - | 45 |
| FVTPL: | | | | | |
| Unquoted equity securities | 9,120 | (37) | - | 1,511 | 10,594 |
| Unquoted managed funds | 7,190 | (104) | - | 757 | 7,843 |
| Unquoted bonds | 4,300 | - | - | - | 4,300 |
| | 29,196 | (141) | 2,263 | 1,977 | 33,295 |

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of financial assets:

Unquoted securities and unquoted managed funds are valued based on net assets value method using latest available financial statements of the funds and securities, wherein the underlying assets are fair valued.

29. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains strong capital base and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, issues new shares or purchase/sale of treasury shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2025

and 2024. The Group monitors its capital at the Group level and at each of its subsidiaries.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio "Financial Leverage Ratio", which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, credit facilities granted from banks (such as loans) and debt securities issued (if exist). Capital represents equity after excluding non-controlling interest.

The Group's gearing ratio as at 31 December was as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | KD 000's | KD 000's |
| Credit facilities: | | |
| Bank overdraft | 1,812 | - |
| Term loans | 66,620 | 50,866 |
| Net debt | 68,432 | 50,866 |
| Equity (excluding non-controlling interest and Subordinated perpetual Tier 2 bonds) | 264,229 | 242,559 |
| Total capital and net debt | 332,661 | 293,425 |
| Gearing ratio | 20.57% | 17.34% |

Liabilities arising from insurance contracts are usually checked against designated funds to policyholders as per the regulators of each country of the Group's operations and is monitored on periodic basis through an adequate Asset Liability Model developed at Parent Company level as well as subsidiaries level.

Insurance and reinsurance payables are also monitored against insurance and reinsurance receivables.

All the above ratios are monitored on periodic basis and any breach (if exists) is directly reported to the key management for their information and immediate actions.



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