

1 Legal status and principal activities

Dhofar Insurance Company SAOG ("the Company") is an Omani public joint stock company registered on 13 April 1991 with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman. The Company's principal activity is undertaking the business of insurance (general and life).

The Company's principal place of business is located in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards), and in compliance with applicable requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of Oman 2019 and disclosure requirements of the Financial Services Authority (FSA) of the Sultanate of Oman.

As disclosed in Note 8(b), the Company's percentage of investment in Dhofar Food and Investment SAOG (DFNI) as a percentage of DFNI's share capital is 32.83%, which exceeds the limit prescribed by Regulation for Investing Assets of Insurance Companies issued by the FSA. As per the Regulation, investments in public joint stock companies shall not exceed 20% of its total capital. The Company had obtained the extension from FSA until 31 December 2025 and also written to FSA vide letter dated 8 February 2026 seeking further extension to correct this situation.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments at fair value, fair values through profit or loss and/or through other comprehensive income, investment property, insurance contract assets/liabilities and reinsurance contract assets/liabilities. The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards that requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

The financial statements have been presented in Omani Riyal ﷮ which is the functional currency of the Company.

3 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**(a) New and revised IFRS applied with no material effect on the financial statements**

The following new and revised IFRS, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, have been adopted in the financial statements. The application of these revised IFRS has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

• *Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates relating to Lack of Exchangeability.*

(b) New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

The Company has not early adopted the following new and revised standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. The management is in the process of assessing the impact of the new requirements.

• *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)*

In May 2024, the IAASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, which amended IFRS 9 and IFRS 7.

The requirements will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted, and are related to:

- a) Recognition and derecognition, including accounting for settlement of financial liabilities using electronic payments systems; and
- b) Assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with sustainability-linked features.

3 Adoption of significant new and revised IFRS (continued)**(b) New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective (continued)****• IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements**

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new accounting standards introduces the following key new requirements:

- a) Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- b) Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- c) Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

Other accounting standards

- a) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7); and
- b) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

4 Material accounting policy information

A summary of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements is set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company has made the following accounting policy choices available as per IFRS 17 in accounting for its insurance contracts:

Accounting policy judgement area	Company decision
Use of other comprehensive income for insurance finance income / expense	Did not opt
Risk adjustment disaggregate between insurance service results and insurance finance income / expense.	Did not opt
Where using PAA, whether deferral of acquisition cost for life and non-life have been opted for 1 - year contract	Opted
Discounting contracts of one year or lesser duration for determining LFIC	Opted
Length of cohorts (e.g., annual, quarterly, monthly, etc.)	Annual
Allocation of cash flows between loss component and LFRC for unprofitable contracts.	Done on a systematic basis
Adjustment of cash flows for CSM calculations (quarterly vs annual)	Annual

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****i) Initial recognition**

The Company writes Life, Medical and General insurance policies, which are measured as described as below:

ia) Life Insurance Contracts**1) Individual life policies**

These consist of the following types of policies:

- With profits conventional policies (i.e., policies with a discretionary participation feature) which insure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration. Premiums received are initially recognised as part of the liability for remaining coverage, and revenue is recognised as the insurance service is provided over the coverage period. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred. Each policy has a defined benefit amount payable which is guaranteed. Apart from this reversionary and terminal bonuses are declared by the Company from time to time based on the profitability of the individual life portfolio. Reversionary bonuses convert into guaranteed benefits once declared and a certain minimum level of bonus is guaranteed for certain policies.
- Term assurance where the benefits are payable only in the event of death of the insured. These include policies where the insured amount is constant throughout the term of the policy and decreasing term assurance policies where the sum assured reduces at a pre-decided rate every year. The premium is paid either over the term of the policy or as a single premium. Premiums are recognised as revenue when they are received. These are without profit policies.

2) Individual credit life policies

These are life insurance contracts underwritten on single premium and on an individual basis and issued to protect financial institutions for their outstanding loans from the customers. These contracts protect the financial institutions from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would affect the ability of the customers to repay their outstanding loans. These are without profit policies. These contracts are issued for the duration of loans with the insurance premium being received as a single premium. Further, amounts are received if and when loans are topped up. Similarly, refunds are allowed in case of pre-closure or change in terms of the loan.

3) Group credit life policies

These are life insurance contracts underwritten on a group basis and issued to financial institutions to protect their outstanding loan portfolios. These contracts protect the Company's customers (financial institutions) from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would effect on the ability of the customer's borrowers to repay outstanding loans.

These contracts are issued on two basis:

- For the duration of loans with the insurance premium being received as a single premiums are received if and when loans are topped up; and
- short-term contracts covering the risk for a year at a time, with premiums being determined and paid monthly on outstanding balances.

4) Group life policies

These are short-term life insurance contracts underwritten on a group basis, the lives covered usually being employees of a common employer. These contracts protect the Company's customer (the employer) from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would effect on the ability of the employee or his/her dependents to maintain their current level of income. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the customer. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****i) Initial recognition (continued)****ia) Life Insurance Contracts (continued)****5) Retail/personal accident policies**

These are term life insurance contracts underwritten for a period of one to two years, the lives covered usually being employees by an employer. These contracts protect the employer from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would effect on the ability of the employee or his/her dependents to maintain their current level of income. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the customer. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

ib) Medical insurance contracts**1) Group medical policies**

These are short-term medical insurance contracts underwritten on a group basis, the lives covered usually being employees of a common employer. These contracts protect the Company's customers (the employer) from losses resulting from medical treatment of employees as a result of ill-health or accident, covering both hospitalisation and out-patient expenses. The bulk of hospital claims are disbursed directly by the Company to healthcare providers. There are no maturity or surrender benefits for these policies.

2) Individual medical policies

These are policies for a period which range between one to three years. These contracts protect the insured from losses resulting from medical treatment as a result of ill-health or accident, covering both hospitalisation and out-patient expenses. There is no maturity or surrender benefits for these policies.

ic) General insurance contracts

In general insurance contracts, the Company mainly issues short-term insurance contracts in connection with motor and non-motor (which includes risks such as property, engineering, liability and marine risks).

1) Motor insurance

Motor insurance policies compensate insured for damage suffered to their vehicles or liability to third parties arising through motor accidents. Contract holders could also receive compensation for the fire or theft of their vehicles. Motor vehicles include both own damage and third-party liability which are further classified as private and commercial vehicles.

2) Property insurance

Property insurance compensates insured for damage suffered to properties or for the value of property lost. Policies cover risks such as fire and allied perils, property all risks, householders comprehensive risks, etc.

3) Engineering insurance

Engineering insurance compensates insured for damages to plant and machinery, projects, electronic equipment, heavy machinery/ vehicles, etc. due to accident.

4) Liability insurance

Liability insurance compensates insured for liability arising through public liability, professional indemnity, employers liability, extended warranty, etc.

5) Marine insurance

Marine insurance compensates insured for damage and liability arising through loss or damage to marine craft/ cargoes due to accidents at sea.

id) Allowance in claims liability

Some insurance contracts permit the Company to collect excess, depreciation, or sell a (usually damaged) vehicle or a property required in settling a claim (i.e. salvage). The Company may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (i.e. subrogation).

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****i) Initial recognition (continued)****ie) Reinsurance contracts held**

In order to protect itself against adverse experience, the Company has entered into contracts with reinsurers under which it is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company.

ii) Recognition and measurement**a) Insurance contracts issued**

The Company recognises a group of insurance contracts that it issues at the earliest of:

- The beginning of the coverage period (inception date);
- The date the first premium is due (date first premium is received in absence of a contractual due date); or
- When a group of contracts becomes onerous.

b) Reinsurance contracts held

The Company recognises reinsurance contracts held as follows:

(i) group of non-proportionate reinsurance contracts held, at earlier of:

- at the start of the period of coverage; or
- In case of reinsurance arrangements held for underlying onerous contracts, the date of recognising the underlying onerous contract.

(ii) in the case of proportionate reinsurance, at the later of:

- the beginning of the coverage period; or
- the date the first underlying gross insurance contract is recognised.

iii) Measurement model

Under IFRS 17, the Company's non-life and short-term life insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are all eligible to be measured by applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), except for long-term life business (being run on General Measurement Model - GMM). The IFRS 17 standard requires contracts with contractual term greater than 1 year to be run on the GMM. However, the Standard also allows for such contracts to be run on PAA if those contracts pass the PAA eligibility test. Insurance contracts with contractual term of greater than 1 year were tested for PAA eligibility before finalizing the measurement model. The PAA simplifies the measurement of insurance contracts in comparison with the GMM in IFRS 17.

The liability for remaining coverage reflects premiums received less deferred insurance acquisition cash flows and less amounts recognised in revenue for insurance services provided under the PAA. Under the GMM, the liability for remaining coverage is calculated as the present value of future cash flows that are expected to arise, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a Contractual Service Margin (CSM).

The Company does not adjust the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk under the PAA approach. However, under the GMM, the liability for remaining coverage is adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

For PAA contracts, measurement of the liability for remaining coverage involves an explicit evaluation of risk adjustment for non-financial risk when a group of contracts is onerous in order to calculate a loss component. If at any time before and during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, then the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss and increase the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfilment cash flow that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. For GMM contracts, the groups of contracts are measured based on the Company's estimates of the present value of future cash flows that are expected to arise as the Company fulfils the contracts, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a CSM (Contractual Service Margin).

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****iii) Measurement model (continued)**

Measurement of the liability for incurred claims is determined on a discounted expected value basis and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The liability includes the Company's obligation to pay other incurred insurance expenses. The Company recognises the liability for incurred claims of a group of contracts at the amount of the fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows are discounted (at current rates) whether or not they are expected to be paid in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred.

Measurement of the asset for remaining coverage is adjusted to include a loss-recovery component to reflect the expected recovery of onerous contract losses where such contracts reinsure onerous direct contracts. The Company applies the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts.

- The Company issues long term-life insurance contracts which are being measured using GMM.
- The Company does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

Summary of Measurement Approaches related to direct contract are as follows:

PAA	GMM
- Fire	- Long Term Life Protection
- Marine Hull	
- Marine Cargo	
- Motor	
- Health	
- General Accident	
- Liability and Financial Lines	
- Engineering	
- Group Life (short-term)	

Summary of Measurement Approaches for reinsurance contract held are as follows:

PAA	GMM
- Fire	- Individual Life and Personal Accident
- Motor	
- Health	
- General Accident	
- Liability	
- Engineering	
- Group Life	
- Medical	
- Motor high value	
- Catastrophe	
- Fire and Engineering Risk and Catastrophe	
- Personal Accident	
- Marine Cargo and Hull	

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****iv) Best Estimate Liability (BEL)**

The main cash flows included within the BEL are premiums, claims, commission, directly attributable expenses and an allocation of overheads.

Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) BEL includes cash flow estimates relating to future service, whereas Liability for Incurred Claims (LFIC) BEL includes cash flow estimates relating to past service and current service

Claims and claims handling expense cash flows are the core components of the LFIC.

iv(a) LFRC under GMM**1) LFRC - Statement of financial position**

(i) on initial recognition, the carrying amount of the liability is:

- Estimate of present value of future cashflows;
- Add: Risk adjustment for non-financial risk;
- Add: Contractual service margin

Under GMM, a group of insurance contracts is measured as the sum of fulfilment cash flows and CSM. After initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the group at each reporting date is the sum of the LFRC and the LFIC. The LFRC comprises of fulfilment cash flows related to future service allocated to the group at that date and the CSM of the group at that date.

(ii) Under GMM, the carrying amount of liability for remaining coverage excluding the CSM, is re-measured at each subsequent reporting date. That is, it comprises the present value of the best estimate of the cash flows required to settle the obligation together with an adjustment for non-financial risk.

An entity should recognise income and expenses for the following changes in the carrying amount of the LFRC:

- Insurance revenue - for the reduction in the LFRC because of services provided in the period;
- Insurance service expenses - for losses on groups of onerous contracts, and reversals of such losses; and
- Insurance finance income or expenses - for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

2) Measurement of Contractual Service Margin (CSM)**(i) Initial measurement**

The CSM is a component of the asset or liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Company will recognise as it provides insurance contract services in the future. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, the CSM is measured at the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow that arises from the sum of following:

- The fulfilment cash flows;
- Any cash flows arising from the contracts in the Company at that date; and
- The derecognition of any asset recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows and any other asset or liability previously recognised for BEL cash flows related to the group of contracts.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount of the CSM of a group of insurance contracts under GMM at the end of each reporting period, comprises the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for:

- Effect of new contracts added to the group
- Interest accretion on the CSM during the period measured at the discount rates at initial recognition;
- Changes in the fulfilment cashflows relating to future service, except to the extent.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****iv) Best Estimate Liability (BEL) (continued)****iv(a) Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) under GMM (continued)****2) Measurement of Contractual Service Margin (CSM) (continued)****(ii) Subsequent measurement (continued)**

- a) Such increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss; or
- b) Such decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component of the LFRC.

- The effect of any currency exchange differences arising on the CSM;
- The amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period (before any allocation) over the current and remaining coverage period.

2a) Effect of new contracts added

The CSM increases if new profitable contracts are added to the group during the reporting period.

2b) Interest accretion on CSM

For contracts measured under GMM, interest is accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during a reporting period using discount rates locked in on initial recognition of a group of contracts.

2c) Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The CSM is adjusted for changes during the reporting period in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services which may arise through:

- Experience adjustments (i.e., actual vs. expected amounts) arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future services, and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes, measured at the discount rates applying at the date of initial recognition;
- Changes in estimates of the present value of the future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage (except for those that relate to the effect of the time value of money and the effect of changes in financial risk) measured at the discount rates applying at the date of initial recognition; and
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

The CSM is not adjusted for the following changes in fulfilment cash flows because they do not relate to future service:

- The effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money, and the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk (these effects comprise the effect, if any, on estimated future cash flows, the effect, if disaggregated, on the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and the effect of a change in discount rate);
- Changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows in the liability for incurred claims as they relate to current or past services; and
- Experience adjustments (i.e., actual vs. expected amounts), except those described above that relate to future services. Generally, experience adjustments relate to past or current service and therefore do not adjust the CSM. However, as an exception, experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service adjust the CSM.

The terms of some insurance contracts measured under GMM, give an entity discretion over the cash flows to be paid to policyholders. A change in the discretionary cash flows is regarded as relating to future service, and accordingly adjusts the CSM.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****iv) Best Estimate Liability (BEL) (continued)****iv(a) Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) under GMM (continued)****3) Currency difference**

The CSM of contracts written in a different currency to the insurer's functional currency will be attached by changes in currency exchange rates. Since the Company's GMM contracts are written in the Company's functional currency □, the impact on the CSM for the Company is nil.

4) Allocation of CSM to profit or loss

The Company recognised CSM over the coverage period in a pattern that reflects the provision of insurance contract services as required by the contract. The CSM for a group of insurance contracts remaining (before any allocation) at the end of the reporting period is allocated over the coverage provided in the current period and expected remaining future coverage, based on coverage units in the group. The number of coverage units in the group is the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided under a contract and its expected coverage period.

The determination of coverage units involves judgement and estimates to best achieve the principle of reflecting the services provided in each period which:

- Reflects the likelihood of an insured event occurring to the extent that it affects the expected coverage period of contracts in the group but not the amount expected to be claimed in a period.
- Reflects the variability across periods in the level of cover provided by the contracts in the group, with the level of cover being the contractual maximum level of cover in each period.

5) Reinsurance contracts

The reinsurance contracts held under the CSM is released to profit or loss as insurance contract services are received from the reinsurer in the period. The coverage units are defined based on sum assured of the underlying insurance and reinsurance contracts.

6) Onerous contracts - loss component

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

When a loss component exists, the Company allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LFRC for the respective group of contracts, based on the CSM allocation approach described below:

- a) Expected incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses for the period;
- b) Changes in the RA for the risk expired; and
- c) Finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued.

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

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

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****iv) Best Estimate Liability (BEL) (continued)****iv(a) Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) under GMM (continued)****7) Reinsurance contracts held - loss recovery component**

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised when a loss component is set-up for a group of onerous underlying insurance contracts. This amount is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are presented as a reduction of incurred claims recovery from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the reinsurance expenses determination.

iv(b) Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) under PAA**1) LFRC - Statement of financial position****(i) On initial recognition, the carrying amount of the liability is:**

- Premiums, if any, received at initial recognition;
- Less: any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date;
- Less: any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of any assets of insurance acquisition cash flows.

(ii) On subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of the liability is:

- Carrying amount of the liability is the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period;
- Plus: Premium received;
- Less: Revenue for the period;
- Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows paid; and
- Add: Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows

2) LFRC - Statement of profit or loss**(i) on initial recognition:**

- Premiums received less liability for remaining coverage equals insurance revenue;
- Total insurance acquisition cash flows – (portion allocated to CSM or LFRC) = Insurance acquisition cash flows recognised in the current period

(ii) on subsequent measurement:

- Premiums received less change in LFRC equals insurance revenue;
- Total insurance acquisition cash flows – (portion allocated to CSM or LFRC) = Insurance acquisition cash flows recognised in the current period

Premiums received, LFRC and insurance acquisition cash flows are determined at the portfolio level and calculated as follows:

- Premium received in the period represents the premiums paid by the policyholders during the period;
- Premium received recognised in the period in which the Company is legally bound through a contract to provide insurance cover;
- LFRC representing the insurance receivable under the contract deferred until the revenue is earned throughout the contract;
- Total acquisition cash flows being the direct and indirect costs of obtaining and processing new insurance business; and
- Insurance acquisition cashflows amortised over the coverage period.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****iv) Best Estimate Liability (BEL) (continued)****iv(b) Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) under PAA (continued)****2) LFRC - Statement of profit or loss (continued)**

The above methodology for calculating LFRC is compliant under IFRS 17. Further, based on the current assessment, the Company has decided not to discount the LFRC for PAA portfolios based on the fact that the affect of financing component is not material for long tail contracts.

The Company issues corporate credit insurance policies and measures these contracts under the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) in accordance with IFRS 17. Under the PAA, insurance revenue represents the portion of premiums received that is allocated to the coverage provided during the reporting period, based on the expected pattern of insurance services and in line with the fulfilment cash flow principles that require the use of unbiased, probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows reflecting all reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort. The liability for remaining coverage (LFRC) incorporates premiums received, insurance acquisition cash flows (subject to the Company's accounting policy election), and expected future cash flows within the contract boundary, all of which are measured using probability-weighted estimates updated at each reporting date based on current assumptions.

3) Systematic allocation of revenue (premium) under PAA

Insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (including any premium experience adjustments) allocated to the period, excluding investment components, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk (if applicable). The allocation to each period of insurance contract services is based on the passage of time. However, if the pattern of the release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then the expected premium receipts are allocated to periods of coverage on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses. The basis of allocation is changed if facts and circumstances change over the coverage period.

iv(c) Liability for incurred claims (LFIC)

The Company calculates the LFIC as follows:

- Best Estimate (BEL) of the fulfilment cash flows;
- Risk adjustment for non-financial risks.

Discounting on LFIC:

The Company has applied discounting to LFIC as there are a set of claims that are settled beyond 12 months from the date they are incurred. The Company has also applied discounting to the fulfilment cash flows related to future coverage used in the determination of the onerous loss for the onerous group of contracts.

iv(d) Risk adjustments

The risk adjustment is required when calculating:

- The LFIC under both the PAA and the GMM;
- The Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) under GMM; and
- The loss component for onerous groups under PAA.

The risk adjustment allows for stresses to the best estimate cash flows due to non-financial risk associated with all insurance contracts recognized under IFRS 17 (both inwards business and outwards reinsurance).

iv(e) Disaggregation of risk adjustment

Insurance finance income / expense (IFIE) comprises the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

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

In compliance with the Company's decision to apply discounting on LFIC, the Company has chosen not to disaggregate risk adjustment (RA) into insurance service result and IFIE in the statement of profit and loss.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****iv) Best Estimate Liability (BEL) (continued)****3) Systematic allocation of revenue (premium) under PAA (continued)****iv(f) Expenses**

The majority of costs incurred by the Company are directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts and are either identified at an individual contract level, or allocated to a group of insurance contracts in a systematic and rational manner using reasonable and supportable information.

The Company classifies its expenses in three main categories of expenses as required under IFRS 17:

- **Insurance acquisition costs:** These include costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts and should be directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the groups belong. The deferred part of these costs relating to contracts issued forms part of the Liability for remaining coverage (LFRC) and the amortisation for each reporting period is included within Insurance service expenses.
- **Incurred claims and claim handling expenses:** These include costs of investigating claims and processing claims payments as well as salvage and subrogation. The presumption is that these costs can easily be identified and allocated to portfolios and groups of insurance contracts that they are directly attributable to. These costs are included within the calculation of the Liability for Incurred Claims (LFIC) and included within Insurance service expenses.
- **Administrative costs:** These include general administrative expenses directly attributable to the insurance servicing activity such as costs of billing premiums, handling policy changes and all fixed and variable overheads (e.g. accounting, HR, IT, building depreciation, rentals). These costs will be allocated to portfolios and groups of contracts using methods that are systematic, rational and consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. Under the PAA model, these costs are recognised as incurred on an accruals basis, and expensed directly to the Statement of profit or loss as a component of insurance service expenses.
- **Specifically excluded costs :** IFRS 17 sets out specific cash flows that should be excluded from the insurance contract measurement. These costs include items such as:
 - Abnormal amounts of wasted labour or other resources;
 - Costs that are not directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contract; and
 - Investment expense.

The Company excludes all such costs from insurance contract measurement as required under IFRS 17.

iv(g) Policy fees

Insurance and investment contract policyholders are charged for policy administration services and other contract fees. Insurance policy fees are considered as part of Insurance revenue and recognised as income over the period of service which is generally the period of the policy.

iv(h) Reinsurance

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

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)****iv) Best Estimate Liability (BEL) (continued)****3) Systematic allocation of revenue (premium) under PAA (continued)****iv(i) Discount rate**

Discounting is a part of the LFRC estimates for GMM portfolios of the Company. For its PAA portfolios, the Company has not discounted the LFRC as the time between providing each part of the coverage and the related premium due date is expected, at initial recognition, to be less than a year. For some contracts that have a coverage period of more than a year (e.g. Individual Medical), the premiums are paid in advance and therefore discounting might be applicable however, the impact has been assessed and on the grounds of materiality, discounting is not applied.

The Company has applied discounting to LFIC for both GMM and PAA portfolios as there are a set of claims which are settled beyond 12 months from the date they are incurred. The Company has also applied discounting to the fulfilment cash flows related to future coverage used in the determination of the onerous loss for the onerous group of contracts.

The Company uses the Bottom-Up approach to determine the required discount rates on yield curve basis.

iv(j) Length of cohorts

The Company has selected the cohort duration of one year.

iv(k) Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)

The Company applies the PAA approach wherever the eligibility criteria of para 53(a) and (b) of IFRS 17 has been fulfilled for its group of contracts. However, in case of any changes in the term and conditions of the contracts or introduction of new contract with coverage period of more than one year, the Company will re-perform the PAA eligibility test.

(b) Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows comprise estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of future cash flows, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

(c) Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC)

The fulfilment cashflows related to future service are required when recognised for all GMM portfolios and in case of insurance and reinsurance portfolios under PAA in case of an onerous group, whereby the Liability for Remaining Coverage under the GMM was established in order to derive the onerous loss.

The expected future cash flows relating to future service for GMM portfolios were estimated as follows:

The expected present value of future benefits and attributable expenses less the expected present value of future premiums.

On initial recognition, the liability for remaining coverage is equal to the premiums received less any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date, including any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of any asset recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows paid before that date (unless the entity chooses to recognise certain insurance acquisition cash flows as expenses when they are incurred, plus or minus any other assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to that group. The amount of premiums received does not include premiums due or expected.

The initial measurement does not explicitly identify the present value of future cash flows, the effects of risk and the time value of money. Consequently, the subsequent measurement does not involve an analysis of the variations in those components before a claim is incurred because the rationale for applying the PAA is that there are unlikely to be significant changes in them. However, when facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, the entity calculates the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group using the general measurement model's fulfilment cash flow requirements, with certain simplifications if certain conditions are met.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(c) Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) (continued)**

All cash flows were projected and reported on a quarterly basis within the calculation engine, discounted to present terms. The present value of expected inflows was subtracted from the present value of expected outflows and the total present value of expected cashflows was derived.

The sum of the present value of expected cash flows and the Risk Adjustment (RA) related to future service comprised the fulfilment cashflows for LFRC.

(d) Liability for Incurred Claims (LFIC)

The Fulfilment Cashflows for LFIC comprise the following:

- Best estimate of fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims within the Liability for Incurred Claims (LFIC), including claims reported but not yet paid and claims incurred but not reported or fully reported.
- Expenses already incurred but not yet paid in relation to claims and the cost of handling incurred claims at that date.
- RA for past and present coverage.
- Adjustment for Discounting.

The expenses attributable to claims maintenance and Risk Adjustment to the LFIC as well as application of Discounting which was developed and applied to LFIC within the calculation engine.

(e) Risk adjustment

The purpose of the Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk is to measure the effect of uncertainty in the cashflows that arise from insurance contracts, other than uncertainty arising from financial risk. The total RA is composed of the RA for LFIC plus the RA for LFRC of the Company's GMM portfolios and for the calculation of LFRC of onerous groups of the PAA portfolios.

The Risk adjustment for GMM and PAA portfolios were estimated as follows:

The methodology used for RA is based on a mix of results of Company's own experience variability and the value at risk ("VaR") approach in line with Solvency II. The Appointed Actuary calibrated the parameters of the distribution based on the experience and credibility of the historical data. The level of percentile is decided by the Company as 70th percentile (31 December 2024 - 70%) based on the data and past experience. The diversification benefit for GMM portfolios has been allowed for in the estimation of RA driven by expected correlation matrix as prescribed by Solvency II. While the diversification benefit for PAA portfolios has been allowed for in the estimation of RA driven by the mix of business and the expected correlations between them.

The Company has chosen not to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses into amounts presented in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income.

(f) Discount rates

The Discount rates for GMM and PAA portfolios were estimated as follows:

This was derived using the Bottom-Up approach from the EIOPA USD curve adjusted for both of its GMM and PAA portfolios, the Company has used the following discount rates:

Financial Reporting	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year
31 March 2026	4.20%	4.12%	4.40%	4.65%	4.76%
31 March 2025	4.47%	4.15%	4.28%	4.40%	4.40%

The calculation engine adopted has the capability to adjust LFRC and LFIC for the time value of money, if required, and accommodates the required yield curves. For its PAA portfolios, the Company has used yield curve rates in the range of 3.81% to 4.80% (31 December 2024: 4.18% to 4.06%) to discount cash flows.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(g) Foreign currency****i) Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in □, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at either the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation, at the year-end exchange rates, of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as part of the fair value gains or losses. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, are included in other comprehensive income.

(h) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss, except for freehold land which is not depreciated. The cost of property and equipment is their purchase price together with any incidental expenses. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment. The estimated useful economic lives are as follows:

Description	Useful life
Buildings on freehold land	25 years
Office furniture and equipment	4 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

Freehold land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an infinite future life.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount it is written-down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment, determined by reference to their carrying amounts, are recognised within 'other income' and are taken into account in determining net profit.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. When commissioned, capital work-in-progress is transferred to the appropriate property and equipment category and depreciated in accordance with the Company's policy. Interest costs on bank borrowings to finance specific property and equipment are capitalised during the period that is required to bring the asset to a condition when it is ready for use.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(i) Investment properties**

Investment properties are properties which are held either to earn rental income, or for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are stated at their fair values. External independent valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and experience, value the investment property at every reporting date. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and willing seller in an arm's length transaction, after proper marketing, wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the investment properties are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When selling an investment property, fair value is determined, and any resulting gain or loss is recorded in the income statement. For purchases, the property is recognised at cost, including directly attributable transaction costs.

(j) Investment in associates (equity accounted investees)

Associates are those entities over which the Company exercises significant influence, but does not control or jointly control, over the financial and operating policies. Investment in associates are accounted for using the equity method, which are recognised initially at cost including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial statements include the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates, until the date on which significant influence ceases.

The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

The most recent available financial statements of the associates are used by the Company. When the reporting dates of the Company and the associate are different, the associate prepares the financial statements as of the same date as the financial statements of the Company unless it is impracticable to do so.

When the financial statements of an associate are prepared as of a different reporting date from that of the Company, adjustments are made for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the date of the Company's financial statements. In any case, the difference between the reporting date of the associate and that of the Company is not more than three months.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indications exist then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing the 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 specified to the asset.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(k) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)**

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(l) Intangible assets*Computer software*

Computer software are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (if any).

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is recognised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated based on the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software	4 years
-------------------	---------

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

No amortisation is provided for software under installation.

(m) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets**(i) Classification**

The financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

For assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, gains and losses are recorded in the profit or loss. For investments in equity instruments, the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(m) Financial instruments (continued)****Financial assets (continued)****(ii) Measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

The Company has classified fair value measurements on a recurring basis using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies debt instruments at amortised cost based on the below:

- a) the asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows; and
- b) the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Equity instruments

If the Company elects to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments shall continue to be recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. There are no impairment requirements for equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure that are debt instruments and are measured at amortised cost.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(m) Financial instruments (continued)****Financial assets (continued)****(iv) Impairment of financial assets (continued)**

ECL is the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial asset. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The ECL considers the amount and timing of payments and hence a credit loss arises even if the Company expects to receive the payment in full but later than when contractually due. The ECL method requires assessing credit risk, default and timing of collection since initial recognition. This requires recognising allowance for ECL in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income even for receivables that are newly originated or acquired.

Impairment of financial assets is measured as either 12 months ECL or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. '12 months ECL' represent the ECL resulting from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. 'Lifetime ECL' represent the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset. Insurance receivables are of a short duration, normally less than 12 months and hence the loss allowance measured as lifetime ECL does not differ from that measured as 12 months ECL. The Company uses the practical expedient in IFRS 9 for measuring ECL for insurance receivables using a provisioning matrix based on aging of the insurance receivables.

The Company uses historical loss experience and derived loss rates based on the past twelve months and adjusts the historical loss rates to reflect the information about current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The loss rates differ based on the aging of the amounts that are past due and are generally higher for those with the higher aging.

(v) Income recognition**Interest income**

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing financial assets, interest income is recognised using the EIR, which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

If the financial asset is not credit-impaired, then interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the asset, but not ECL.

If the financial asset has become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, then interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established, unless collectability is in doubt.

Rental income

Revenue from rental income of investment properties are reported within 'Investment income'.

Financial liabilities

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

(i) Classification

The financial liabilities are classified in the following measurement categories:

- a) those to be measured as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
- b) those to be measured at amortised cost.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(m) Financial instruments (continued)****Financial liabilities (continued)****(i) Classification (continued)**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Financial liabilities accounted at amortised cost like borrowings are accounted at the fair value determined based on the EIR after considering the directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The EIR method calculates the amortised cost of a debt instrument by allocating interest charged over the relevant EIR period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash outflows (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. This category generally applies to borrowings, insurance payables, etc.

The Company's financial liabilities include insurance and other payables and due to related party. The Company measures financial liabilities at amortised cost.

(ii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(n) Insurance service expense

The Company predominantly incurs costs directly related to fulfilling insurance contracts, identified either at an individual contract level or allocated to groups of contracts using reasonable and supportable information. Following the IFRS 17 classification, expenses are categorised into three main groups: insurance acquisition costs, incurred claims and claim handling expenses, and administrative costs. Insurance acquisition costs, covering selling and underwriting, are deferred as part of the Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC) and amortised within Insurance Service Expenses. Incurred claims and claim handling expenses, including investigation and processing costs, are integrated into the Liability for Incurred Claims (LFIC) and contribute to Insurance Service Expenses. Administrative costs, encompassing general administrative expenses related to insurance servicing, are allocated using systematic methods and recognised as incurred on an accruals basis under the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), expensed directly in the statement of profit or loss as part of insurance service expenses.

(o) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances and short-term fixed deposits with original maturities of three months or less from the date of placement.

(q) Reinsurance contracts held

The company accounts for reinsurance contracts held in two scenarios:

- (i) For non-proportionate reinsurance contracts, recognition occurs at the earlier of the coverage period's start or, for arrangements linked to onerous contracts, when recognising the underlying onerous contract.
- (ii) In the case of proportionate reinsurance, recognition is at the later of the coverage period's beginning or the date of the first recognition of the underlying gross insurance contract.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(r) Reinsurance contracts Assets**

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date.

(s) Other expenses

The abnormal amounts of wasted labor, costs not directly attributable to the insurance portfolio, and investment expenses, are omitted from insurance contract measurement. The Company adheres to these exclusions in accordance with IFRS 17 requirements, ensuring a comprehensive and accurate representation of costs associated with insurance contracts.

(t) Insurance / reinsurance finance income / (expense)

Insurance finance income and expenses comprise changes in the carrying amounts of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.

(u) Contingency reserve

In accordance with Article 20 (2) (c) amended by Royal Decree No. 35/95 of the Oman Insurance Companies Law 1979, and the letter FSA 4952/2005 dated 22 November 2005, 10% of the net outstanding claims at the statement of financial position date for general insurance and 1% of the premiums for the year for life business are transferred from retained earnings to a contingency reserve. The Company may discontinue this transfer when the reserve equals to the issued and fully paid-up share capital of the Company.

(v) Other payables

Other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid for goods or services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

(w) Employee benefit liabilities and leave entitlements

The provision for employee benefit liabilities is based upon the liability accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the Company's employees at the reporting date with regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law, 2023 and the Social Security Law, 1991.

Government of Oman Social Insurance Scheme (the Scheme)

The Company contributes to the Scheme for all Omani employees. The Scheme, which is a defined contributions retirement plan, is administered by the Government of Oman. The Company and Omani employees are required to make monthly contributions to the Scheme at 12.5% and 8%, respectively, of gross salaries.

Non-Omani employee terminal benefits

The provision for end-of-service benefits for non-Omani employees is made in accordance with the requirements of the Oman Labour Law of 2003. Employees are entitled to end-of-service benefits calculated at the rate of 30 days basic salary for each year of continuous service. This is an unfunded defined benefits retirement plan. Accrued non-Omani end-of-service benefits are payable on termination of employment.

(x) Revenue recognition**General insurance contracts, short-term life insurance contracts and long-term group life insurance contracts**

The Company classifies insurance revenue recognition into the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) and the General Measurement Model (GMM) for all insurance contracts. The recognition of revenue under these approaches is as follows:

PAA

Under PAA, insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component), allocated to the period based (a) on the passage of time or (b) if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(x) Revenue recognition (continued)**

General insurance contracts, short-term life insurance contracts and long-term group life insurance contracts (continued)

GMM

For GMM contracts, on initial recognition, the Company measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of

(a) the fulfilment cash flows, which comprise estimates of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and

(b) the CSM.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of insurance contracts, determined separately from the other estimates, is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The CSM of a group of insurance contracts represents the unearned profit that the Group will recognise as it provides services under those contracts. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, if the total of:

(a) the fulfilment cash flows;

(b) any cash flows arising at that date; and

(c) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (c)) is a net inflow, then the group is not onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

For subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises:

(a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods; and

(b) any remaining CSM at that date. The fulfilment cash flows of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The CSM of each group of contracts is calculated at each reporting date as follows: -

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;

- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;

- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:

i) any increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, in which case the excess is recognised as a loss in profit or loss and creates a loss component; or

ii) any decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss;

- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and

- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year.

Insurance revenue consists of the amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage adjusted for: -

(i) amounts related to expected benefits and expenses;

(ii) the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk;

(iii) the amount of the contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period;

(iv) experience adjustments for premium receipts and acquisition expenses other than those that relate to future service; and

(v) the allocation of the portion of the premiums that relate to the recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(x) Revenue recognition (continued)**

General insurance contracts, short-term life insurance contracts and long-term group life insurance contracts (continued)

Policy fees and transfer fees

Insurance policyholders are charged for policy administration services, transfer fees and other contract fees. Insurance policy fees and transfer fees are considered as part of insurance revenue and recognised as income over the period of service which is generally the period of the policy.

(y) Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax-rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax-rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(z) Directors' remuneration

The Directors' remuneration is governed as set out by the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman and the Rules and Guidelines on Disclosure prescribed by the Financial Services Authority.

The Annual General Meeting approves the remuneration and the sitting fees for the Board of Directors provided that such fees shall not exceed the limits prescribed by the Regulations of FSA. The sitting fees for each Director shall not exceed OMR 10,000 in one year.

(aa) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the year in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

(ab) Fair values and fair value hierarchy

For investments traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the statement of financial position date, adjusted for transaction costs necessary to realise the asset.

For unquoted investments, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar investment or is based on the expected discounted cash flows.

The fair value of interest-bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest-rates for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(ab) Fair values and fair value hierarchy (continued)**

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category included all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instrument that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

There have been no transfers from one level to the other.

(ac) Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the senior management to make decisions about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Segment results that are reported to the Board of Directors include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Company's headquarters), head office expenses, and income tax assets and liabilities.

(ad) Level of Aggregation: Portfolio

On the basis of the current view of contract classification, the chosen portfolio for IFRS 17 are as follows:

Direct and any inward business written will be aggregated as follows:

- Fire;
- Marine Cargo;
- Marine Hull;
- Engineering;
- General Accident;
- Liability and Financial lines;
- Motor;
- Medical;
- Group life short-term; and
- Long term life portfolio.

Outward reinsurance will be aggregated as follows:

- For treaty, each program will be modelled individually; and
- For facultative arrangement, it will be group by line of business.

The grouping meets the portfolio requirement of "similar risk" due to the following:

- Lines of business are grouped based on the risks covered under contracts.
- The lines of business split allows for a differentiation across major categories risks which are expected to differ significantly in the amount, timing and run-off of claim obligation.
- Contracts written within each line of business will cover similar perils and thus risks.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(ad) Level of Aggregation: Portfolio (continued)**

Furthermore, the portfolio requirement of "managed together" is met as underwriting, actuarial, senior management and Board measure and monitor performance of the book primarily on a line of business basis. While additional detail is explored when required, performance attribution and strategy is focused on this level.

Level of Aggregation: Profitability group

The Company will use the minimum level of profitability grouping as prescribed by the Standard. No further sub-divisions within these categories will be performed. Priority is given to the assessment of profitability on a Line of Business level, however, based on available facts and circumstances the Company upon advice with its underwriting function will segregate certain contracts by way of different profitability groups.

The current approach is that for each policy written within the portfolio, its initial profitability assessment is done by the underwriting function using the following criteria:

- a. Not onerous and have no significant likelihood of becoming onerous - Policy with combined ratio for lesser than 97.5%
- b. Onerous - Policy with combined ratio for higher than 100%.
- c. The remaining contracts - Policy with combined ratio between 97.5% (inclusive) and 100% (inclusive).

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

(ae) Contract boundaries

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group, determined as follows:

For insurance contract

Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services (including insurance coverage and any investment services).

A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks.
- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio, and the pricing of the premiums up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

For reinsurance contract

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

A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer:

- has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(ad) Level of Aggregation: Portfolio (continued)**

Furthermore, the portfolio requirement of "managed together" is met as underwriting, actuarial, senior management and Board measure and monitor performance of the book primarily on a line of business basis. While additional detail is explored when required, performance attribution and strategy is focused on this level.

Level of Aggregation: Profitability group

The Company will use the minimum level of profitability grouping as prescribed by the Standard. No further sub-divisions within these categories will be performed. Priority is given to the assessment of profitability on a Line of Business level, however, based on available facts and circumstances the Company upon advice with its underwriting function will segregate certain contracts by way of different profitability groups.

The current approach is that for each policy written within the portfolio, its initial profitability assessment is done by the underwriting function using the following criteria:

- a. Not onerous and have no significant likelihood of becoming onerous - Policy with combined ratio for lesser than 97.5%
- b. Onerous - Policy with combined ratio for higher than 100%.
- c. The remaining contracts - Policy with combined ratio between 97.5% (inclusive) and 100% (inclusive).

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

(ae) Contract boundaries

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group, determined as follows:

For insurance contract

Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services (including insurance coverage and any investment services).

A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks.
- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio, and the pricing of the premiums up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

For reinsurance contract

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

A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer:

- has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)**(af) Earnings per share**

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(ag) Leases - the Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

5 Significant management judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The critical and significant judgements are given below:

(i) Estimate of claims liability

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from unpaid claims under insurance contracts is one of the Company's critical accounting estimates. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for cases reported to the Company and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not yet reported, as part of the fulfilment cash flows. These estimates incorporate actuarial assumptions. Life claims which have been reported for death benefits are governed by the policy conditions.

(ii) Liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts

In the case of life insurance claims, statistical information about the patterns of events allows actuaries to calculate probabilities of an event occurring and the severity of such events. Underwriters are therefore able to apply rates, terms and conditions to each individual risk accepted based on those predictions. In conjunction with those prevailing conditions, the Company arranges protection for its ultimate liability on any one contract of insurance by way of Treaty Reinsurance. Life claims which have been reported for death benefits are governed by the policy conditions.

(iii) Assessment of significance of insurance risk

The Company applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk. A contract transfers significant insurance risk only if an insured event could cause the Company to pay additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario and only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis upon an occurrence of the insured event, regardless of whether the insured event is extremely unlikely.

5 Significant management judgments and estimates (continued)**(iv) Determination of Contractual Service Margin**

The contractual service margin ("CSM") of a group of contracts represents the unearned profit from in-force contracts that the Company will recognise as it provides services over the coverage period. At inception, the contractual service margin cannot be negative. On initial recognition of a group of contracts the group is not onerous if the total of the following is a net inflow: (a) the fulfilment cash flows; (b) any cash flows arising at that date; and (c) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows). In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition. At initial recognition, for non-onerous groups, the CSM is included within the measurement of the insurance contract liability and is not recognized in the profit or loss since the CSM relates to the future service to be provided under the insurance contracts in the group. Over time, the CSM for the group is recognised through revenue on a basis that reflects the transfer of services provided to the policyholder in accordance with the terms and duration of the insurance contract. Specifically, the CSM is recognised based on the coverage units for the group of contracts.

v) Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

(vi) Taxation

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and nature of the existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to the assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expenses already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of finalisation of tax assessments of the Company. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible Tax Authority.

(vii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

(viii) Useful lives of property and equipment

The Company's property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their economic useful lives. Economic useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed by management periodically. The review is based on the current condition of the assets and the estimated period during which they will continue economic benefit to the Company.

(ix) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The management uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. The Company has used unadjusted net asset value of the investees as a significant portfolio of the underlying assets and liabilities of the investees are either fair valued or are in cash and cash equivalents where the fair value approximate the carrying value.

(x) Fair value measurements

A number of assets and liabilities included in the Company's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value. The fair value measurement of the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. The classification of an item into the level 1, level 2 and level 3 hierarchy is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

6 Property and equipment

The movement in property and equipment is as set out below:

2026	Freehold land	Buildings on freehold land	Office furniture and equipment	Motor vehicles	Work in progress	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2026	548,000	1,577,000	4,073,424	125,627	1,596	6,325,647
Additions during the period	-	-	37,551	-	-	37,551
Transfers to assets during the period	-	-	1,596	-	(1,596)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2026	548,000	1,577,000	4,112,571	125,627	-	6,363,198
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2026	-	511,400	3,888,691	112,094	-	4,512,185
Depreciation charged	-	15,770	21,742	1,672	-	39,184
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2026	-	527,170	3,910,433	113,766	-	4,551,369
Net book amount						
At 31 March 2026	548,000	1,049,830	202,138	11,861	-	1,811,829
2025	Freehold land	Buildings on freehold land	Office furniture and equipment	Motor vehicles	Work in progress	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2025	548,000	1,577,000	3,948,560	125,627	-	6,199,187
Additions during the period	-	-	9,752	-	-	9,752
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	548,000	1,577,000	3,958,312	125,627	-	6,208,939
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	-	448,320	3,856,470	105,406	-	4,410,196
Depreciation charged	-	15,770	(24,501)	1,672	-	(7,058)
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	-	464,090	3,831,970	107,078	-	4,403,138
Net book amount						
At 31 March 2025	548,000	1,112,910	126,343	18,549	-	1,805,801
At 31 December 2025	548,000	1,065,600	184,733	13,533	1,596	1,813,462

6A Intangible Assets

2026	Intangible Assets	WIP	Total
Cost:			
At 1 January 2026	592,456	440,008	1,032,464
Transfers to assets during the period 2026	-	-	-
Additions during the year	3,100	159,172	162,272
At 31 March 2026	595,556	599,180	1,194,736
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2026	291,960	-	291,960
Charge for the year	30,435	-	30,435
At 31 March 2026	322,395	-	322,395
Net book value:			
At 31 March 2026	273,161	599,180	872,342
2025	Intangible Assets	WIP	Total
Cost:			
At 1 January 2025	412,381	37,840	450,221
Transferred during the year	37,840	(37,840)	-
Additions during the year	20,573	-	20,573
At 31 March 2025	470,794	-	470,794
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2025	138,655	-	138,655
Charge for the year	77,896	-	77,896
At 31 March 2025	216,551	-	216,551
Net book value:			
At 31 March 2025	254,244	-	254,244
At 31 December 2025	300,495	440,008	740,504

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

7 Investment properties	Unaudited 31 Mar 26	Unaudited 31 Mar 25	Audited 31 Dec 25
As at beginning of	6,338,960	6,234,932	6,234,932
Improvements during the year	136,140	21,789	115,406
Changes in fair value during the period through profit & loss	-	-	(11,378)
At the end of	<u>6,475,100</u>	<u>6,256,721</u>	<u>6,338,960</u>

Investment properties, comprising real estate investments, are under lien to the Capital Market Authority. The carrying amount of the investment properties is the aggregate fair value as determined by an independent value. Fair value was determined as being the most probable price the property can fetch in a competitive open market. In October 2025, the Company obtained a valuation of its investment properties from an independent valuer, which indicated that the fair values of the investment properties fairly represented their market values.

8 Investments	Unaudited 31 Mar 26	Unaudited 31 Mar 25	Audited 31 Dec 25
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8a)	<u>8,882,760</u>	<u>7,784,333</u>	<u>7,993,112</u>
8.1 Investments at fair value through profit or loss :			
Investment in Mutual and Managed Funds (Note 8e)	10,581,394	9,904,714	4,930,661
Quoted equity shares (Note 8c i)	2,773,782	1,537,933	1,866,277
Unquoted equity shares (Note 8c ii)	<u>5,700</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>5,700</u>
	<u>13,360,876</u>	<u>11,448,346</u>	<u>6,802,638</u>
Investments at amortised cost (Note 8d)	<u>23,487,089</u>	<u>15,316,057</u>	<u>23,048,964</u>
Total investments	<u><u>45,730,725</u></u>	<u><u>34,548,737</u></u>	<u><u>37,844,714</u></u>

8A Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Quoted equity investments:	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Local quoted equity investments:	31 Mar 26	31 Mar 25	31 Dec 25
Service sector	917,700	733,755	825,475
Investment sector	<u>5,135,366</u>	<u>4,405,031</u>	<u>4,338,668</u>
	<u>6,053,066</u>	<u>5,138,786</u>	<u>5,164,143</u>
Foreign quoted equity investments:			
Insurance sector	<u>68,733</u>	<u>69,457</u>	<u>68,010</u>
	<u>68,733</u>	<u>69,457</u>	<u>68,010</u>
Unquoted investments:			
Unquoted investments	<u>2,760,960</u>	<u>2,576,090</u>	<u>2,760,959</u>
	<u>2,760,960</u>	<u>2,576,090</u>	<u>2,760,959</u>
	<u><u>8,882,760</u></u>	<u><u>7,784,333</u></u>	<u><u>7,993,112</u></u>

8B Investment in equity accounted investees :

The Company has the following investment in associate:

	Number of shares	% age of issued share capital	Unaudited 31 Mar 26
Dhofar Food & Investment Co.	64,767,310	32.76%	13,674,121
	Number of shares	% age of issued share capital	Unaudited 31 Mar 25
Dhofar Food & Investment Co.	64,903,846	32.83%	8,872,041
			<u>8,872,041</u>
	Number of shares	Percentage of issued share	Audited 31 Dec 25
Dhofar Food & Investment Co.	64,903,846	32.83%	13,703,391
			<u>13,703,391</u>

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

8 Investments (continued)

8C i Quoted equity shares

	Unaudited 31 Mar 26		Unaudited 31 Mar 25		Audited 31 Dec 25	
	Market value	Cost	Market value	Cost	Market value	Cost
<i>Quoted Foreign investments:</i>						
Service sector	5,816	7,854			114,987	115,313
Investment sector	33,065	38,672			40,199	38,672
Others	31,590	41,873				
<i>Quoted local investments:</i>						
Banking sector	676,378	618,959	169,212	175,851	405,189	372,655
Service sector	1,478,143	1,508,930	1,198,732	1,774,818	1,142,974	1,491,703
Investment sector	84,121	114,202	75,901	143,100	68,206	114,202
Others	464,670	410,205	94,088	41,296	94,722	55,264
	<u>2,773,782</u>	<u>2,740,694</u>	<u>1,537,933</u>	<u>2,135,065</u>	<u>1,866,277</u>	<u>2,187,809</u>

8C ii Unquoted equity shares

	Unaudited 31 Mar 26		Unaudited 31 Mar 25		Audited 0	
	Market value	Cost	Market value	Cost	Market value	Cost
Others	5,700	9,773	5,700	9,773	5,700	9,773

8D Investments at amortised cost

Investments at amortised cost comprise of the following:

	Unaudited 31 Mar 26		Unaudited 31 Mar 25		Audited 31 Dec 25	
	Amortized cost	Cost	Amortized cost	Cost	Amortized cost	Cost
Sultanate of Oman Government Development Bonds	1,614,800	1,614,800	1,614,800	1,614,800	1,614,800	1,614,800
Bank Dhofar Prepetual Bonds	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Taageer Finance Bonds	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
EDO Sukuk	1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000
Sohar International Perpetual bond	2,000,000	2,000,000			2,000,000	2,000,000
United Finance Bond	437,522	437,522			437,522	437,522
Oman Government International Bonds	9,754,817	9,762,822	2,921,854	2,934,403	8,926,439	8,943,614
Oman Government USD Bonds	877,523	878,315	3,446,645	4,110,536	878,315	880,859
Other International USD Bonds	6,307,713	6,311,942	5,836,227	5,666,314	6,697,082	6,708,897
Provision for ECL	(5,286)	-	(3,469)	-	(5,194)	-
	<u>23,487,089</u>	<u>24,005,402</u>	<u>15,316,057</u>	<u>16,326,054</u>	<u>23,048,964</u>	<u>23,085,692</u>

8E Investment in Mutual funds and Managed funds

	Unaudited 31 Mar 26	Unaudited 31 Mar 25	Audited 31 Dec 25
Opening Value	4,930,661	10,777,971	10,777,971
Additions during the year	7,200,000	500,000	5,192,318
Sales during the year	(1,649,238)	(1,459,740)	(11,089,068)
Changes in fair value for the year	99,971	86,483	49,440
Closing Value	<u>10,581,394</u>	<u>9,904,714</u>	<u>4,930,661</u>

During the year, the Company has invested in mutual funds offered by Bank Muscat, National bank of Oman, Ahli Islamic Bank and portfolio managed services offered by National Bank of Oman. Fair value model is being used to incorporate the mark-to-market with changes in value taken to profit or loss account.

9 Cash and Bank balances

9A Fixed deposits (non-current assets)

	Unaudited 31 Mar 26	Unaudited 31 Mar 25	Audited 31 Dec 25
Bank deposits with a maturity of greater than twelve months from the date of placement	39,342,674	34,692,674	50,342,674
Provision for ECL	(32,837)	(76,916)	(92,328)
	<u>39,309,837</u>	<u>34,615,758</u>	<u>50,250,346</u>

9B Bank deposits and cash (current assets)

	Unaudited 31 Mar 26	Unaudited 31 Mar 25	Audited 31 Dec 25
Cash and cash equivalents	5,027,911	11,015,720	4,045,557
Provision for ECL	-	-	-
	<u>5,027,911</u>	<u>11,015,720</u>	<u>4,045,557</u>

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

10 Share capital	Unaudited 31 Mar 26	Unaudited 31 Mar 25	Audited 31 Dec 25
Authorised 300,000,000 ordinary shares of OMR 0.100 each (2024: 300,000,000 ordinary shares of OMR 0.100 each)	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Issued and fully paid-up 112,752,579 ordinary shares (100,000,000 ordinary shares of RO 0.100 each; 2022: 4,762,046 ordinary shares for RO 1,000,000; 2023: 4,402,820 ordinary shares for RO 1,000,000 2024: 3,587,713 ordinary shares for RO 1,000,000 and 2025: 3,598,410 ordinary shares for RO 1,000,000)	14,000,000	13,000,000	14,000,000

Significant shareholdings:

Shareholders of the Company who own 10% or more of the Company's shares, whether in their name, or through a nominee account, and the number of shares they hold are as follows:

	Unaudited 31 Mar 26		Unaudited 31 Mar 25		Audited 31 Dec 25	
	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares
Dhofar International Development and Investment Company SAOG	50.281	58,502,937	38.673	43,604,270	50.277	58,497,937
H.E.Abdul Alem Mustahil Rakhyoot	12.946	15,062,797	13.359	15,062,797	13.798	15,062,797

11 Contingency reserve

The total accumulated contingency reserve as at 31st March 2026 amounted to RO 14,000,000 (December 2025 - RO 14,000,000).

12 Related party transactions

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and the companies of which they are principal owners. The transactions are entered into at mutually agreed terms and conditions. The approximate volume of such transactions involving related parties and holders of 10% or more of the Company's shares or their family members, other than those separately disclosed, during the period were as follows:

(a) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Transactions with related parties or holders of 10% or more of the Company's shares or their family members, included in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	Unaudited Period ended 31-Mar-26	Unaudited Period ended 31-Mar-25
Premiums written		
Dhofar Foods & Investment Co SAOG	333,459	307,563
Omani Gulf Food Company LLC	151,911	222,799
Dhofar International Development and Investment Company SAOG	-	61,830
Oman Investment & Finance Co. SAOG	-	58,801
Bank Dhofar	903,773	3,418,141
Other related parties	164,771	242,739
	1,553,914	4,311,874
Claims paid		
Dhofar Foods & Investment Co SAOG	1,087	25,431
Omani Gulf Food Company LLC	-	220,238
Dhofar International Development and Investment Company SAOG	-	26,782
Oman Investment & Finance Co. SAOG	-	39,423
Bank Dhofar SAOG	-	456,650
Other related parties	-	25,170
	1,087	793,694
Acquisition Cost to related parties	6,047	16,392
Directors' sitting fees	10,500	10,500
Directors' meeting attendance expenses	1,670	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances for the period ended are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables. For the period ended 30th September 2025, the Company has not established any provision for impaired amounts owed by related parties as the payment history has been good (30th September 2024: same terms and conditions). This assessment is undertaken at each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

12 Related party transactions (continued)**(b) Balances with related parties, included under the following headings, are as follows:**

Balances due from related parties or holders of 10% or more of the Company's shares, or their family members, less provisions and write-offs, is analysed as follows:

	Unaudited Period ended 31-Mar-26	Unaudited Period ended 31-Mar-25
Other receivables and prepayments		
Premiums receivable from related parties	2,991,683	1,583,822
Outstanding claims payable (included in outstanding claims reserve)	1,275,423	394,801
Outstanding commission	2,313	5,960
Advance Rent from Related parties	64,000	64,000
Outstanding Rent from related parties	-	-
Prepaid Rent to Related parties	-	6,000
Interst Accrued on Convertible Bonds	33,658	32,733
Other Receivable	666,704	6,772
Investments		
Bank Dhofar Perpetual Bond	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fixed deposits with Bank Dhofar SAOG	10,992,674	10,992,674
Dhofar Foods & Investment Co SAOG	13,674,121	8,892,887
Oman Investment & Finance Co. SAOG	-	81
Dhofar International Development and Investment Company SAOG	5,135,366	4,405,031
Bank Dhofar	50,525	69,794
Financial Services Co.	6,048	5,024

(c) Compensation to key management personnel of the Company

	Unaudited Period ended 31-Mar-26	Unaudited Period ended 31-Mar-25
Short-term-benefits	121,371	124,607
Employees' terminal benefits	5,676	6,155
	<u>127,047</u>	<u>130,762</u>

Page 2

13 Contingencies*Legal claims*

The Company, in common with the significant majority of insurers, is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. The Company, based on independent legal advice, does not believe that the outcome of these court cases will have a material impact on the Company's income or financial condition.

14 Optional convertible bonds

In the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders held on 18 January 2018 in accordance with Article 116 of the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman, the shareholders had initially approved the rights issue of 5,000,000 mandatory convertible bonds of OMR 1 each amounting to OMR five million. The bonds bear an interest coupon of 7.5% per annum.

As per terms of the bond, twenty percent of the bonds amounting to OMR 1 million were to be compulsorily converted to shares at the end of twenty four months (i.e. 3 July 2020) at a price equivalent to a 20% discount to the average prevailing market price of the shares during the quarter of the year preceding the conversion of the bonds, with the balance 80% being converted to shares at the end of 60 months (i.e. 3 July 2023) at a price equivalent to a 20% discount to the average prevailing market price of the shares during the quarter of the year preceding the conversion of the bonds.

However, in an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on 2 November 2020, the shareholders approved the amendment of the terms and conditions of the mandatory convertible bonds issued by the Company from mandatory convertible bonds to bonds with conversion or redemption options. Further, the interest coupon reduced to 6% per annum. Optional convertible bonds will be either converted into equity shares or redeemed amounting to OMR 1,000,000 based on solvency condition as per the approved terms and conditions which is "In the event the solvency ratio of the Company remains at or below 135%, the relevant portion of optional convertible bonds shall be converted into equity shares". Redemption/conversion is to take place on every 1 September starting from the year 2021 to 2025. During the year ended 31 December 2021, twenty percent of the bonds amounting to OMR 1 million have been redeemed. And during the year ended 31st December 2022, 31st December 2023, 31st December 2024 and for the period ended 30th June 2025 last installment of twenty percent of the bonds amounting to OMR 1 million have also been converted to share capital respectively.

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Optional convertible bonds	-	1,000,000
Less: Current portion	-	(1,000,000)
Non current portion of mandatory convertible bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

15

Insurance revenue

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2026

	PAA	GMM	Total
Amounts relating to changes in LfRC			
- Expected benefits incurred	-	535,321	535,321
- Expected expenses incurred	-	124,772	124,772
- Change in the risk adjustment	-	204,747	204,747
- CSM recognized	-	279,587	279,587
Recovery of acquisition cash flows	-	8,276	8,276
Experience adjustments	-	7,501	7,501
Contracts not measured under PAA	-	1,160,204	1,160,204
	-	-	-
Contracts measured under PAA	23,241,672	-	23,241,672
Total insurance revenue	23,241,672	1,160,204	24,401,876

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2025

	PAA	GMM	Total
Amounts relating to changes in LfRC			
- Expected benefits incurred	-	159,537	159,537
- Expected expenses incurred	-	154,088	154,088
- Change in the risk adjustment	-	(276,399)	(276,399)
- CSM recognized	-	120,312	120,312
Recovery of acquisition cash flows	-	1,461	1,461
Experience adjustments	-	(15,926)	(15,926)
Contracts not measured under PAA	-	143,074	143,074
	-	-	-
Contracts measured under PAA	23,659,303	-	23,659,303
Total insurance revenue	23,659,303	143,074	23,802,378

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

16

Insurance service expense

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2026

	PAA	GMM	Total
Incurred benefits	8,050,640	258,424	8,309,065
Incurred directly attributable expenses	1,175,351	107,201	1,282,552
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(3,988)	(62,969)	(66,956)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to I.f.f.C.	3,788,143	765,876	4,554,019
Insurance acquisition costs	2,369,871	8,276	2,378,147
Total insurance service expense	15,380,018	1,076,809	16,456,827

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2025

	PAA	GMM	Total
Incurred benefits	19,881,826	64,703	19,946,529
Incurred directly attributable expenses	937,079	176,451	1,113,530
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(359,288)	(1,547,757)	(1,907,045)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to I.f.f.C.	(9,418,640)	(49,242)	(9,467,882)
Insurance acquisition costs	2,152,827	1,461	2,154,288
Total insurance service expense	13,193,804	(1,354,383)	11,839,422

17

Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

	PAA	GMM	Unaudited Period ended 31 Mar 2026 Total
Expected expenses for contracts not measured under PAA			
- Expected recovery of claims and other expenses	-	298,388	298,388
- Change in the risk adjustment	-	165,213	165,213
- CSM recognized	-	132,926	132,926
- Experience adjustments	-	11,631	11,631
Expected expenses for contracts measured under PAA	11,535,223	-	11,535,223
Allocation of reinsurer premium	<u>11,535,223</u>	<u>608,158</u>	<u>12,143,381</u>
Amounts recovered for claims and other expenses	2,086,656	224,938	2,311,594
Incurred directly attributable expenses	(64,929)	(5,922)	(70,851)
Changes that relate to past service - recoverable claims and other expenses	3,162,173	604,215	3,766,388
Changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not adjust underlying CSM	376	(109,472)	(109,096)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurer and incurred expenses	<u>5,184,276</u>	<u>713,759</u>	<u>5,898,036</u>
Total insurance service expense	<u>6,350,946</u>	<u>(105,601)</u>	<u>6,245,345</u>

	PAA	GMM	Unaudited Period ended 31 Mar 2025 Total
Expected expenses for contracts not measured under PAA			
- Expected recovery of claims and other expenses	-	149,854	149,854
- Change in the risk adjustment	-	(160,192)	(160,192)
- CSM recognized	-	423,712	423,712
- Experience adjustments	-	(1,703)	(1,703)
Expected expenses for contracts measured under PAA	12,119,025	-	12,119,025
Allocation of reinsurer premium	<u>12,119,025</u>	<u>411,671</u>	<u>12,530,696</u>
Amounts recovered for claims and other expenses	3,439,183	45,292	3,484,476
Incurred directly attributable expenses	(49,709)	(9,360)	(59,069)
Changes that relate to past service - recoverable claims and other expenses	(252,772)	(54,465)	(307,237)
Changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not adjust underlying CSM	3,923	(921,302)	(917,379)
Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	-	-	-
Amounts recoverable from reinsurer and incurred expenses	<u>3,140,626</u>	<u>(939,835)</u>	<u>2,200,792</u>
Total insurance service expense	<u>8,978,399</u>	<u>1,351,506</u>	<u>10,329,904</u>

18

Insurance finance expenses

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2026

	PAA	GMM	Total
Interest accreted to insurance contracts	537,534	247,473	785,007
Change in financial assumptions through P&L	(104,984)	(70,442)	(175,427)
Change in financial assumptions through OCI	-	-	-
Effect of unlocking CSM at locked-in rates and FCF at current rates	-	(7,995)	(7,995)
Effect of risk mitigation on CSM for contracts measured under	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-
Total insurance revenue	432,550	169,035	601,585

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2025

	PAA	GMM	Total
Interest accreted to insurance contracts	533,957	167,854	701,811
Change in financial assumptions through P&L	(101,390)	(80,702)	(182,092)
Change in financial assumptions through OCI	-	-	-
Effect of unlocking CSM at locked-in rates and FCF at current rates	-	77,051	77,051
Effect of risk mitigation on CSM for contracts measured under	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-
Total insurance revenue	432,567	164,203	596,770

19

Reinsurance finance income

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2026

	PAA	GMM	Total
Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts	318,417	48,512	366,929
Change in financial assumptions through P&L	(49,127)	(5,237)	(54,364)
Effect of unlocking CSM at locked-in rates and FCF at current rates	-	1,959	1,959
Total insurance revenue	269,290	45,235	314,525

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2025

	PAA	GMM	Total
Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts	331,295	23,665	354,959
Change in financial assumptions through P&L	(64,908)	1,822	(63,086)
Effect of unlocking CSM at locked-in rates and FCF at current rates	-	(28,113)	(28,113)
Total insurance revenue	266,386	(2,626)	263,760

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

20

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts

PAA	LfRC		LfIC for contracts measured under GM	LfIC for contracts measured under PAA		Total
				PVCF	RA	
	Excl. LC	ACQ	LC			
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(9,926,947)	-	(473,329)	(60,571,720)	(1,542,946)	(72,514,941)
	(9,926,947)	-	(473,329)	(60,571,720)	(1,542,946)	(72,514,941)
Insurance revenue	22,444,734	-	-	-	-	22,444,734
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Incurred benefits and expenses	-	-	-	(9,019,658)	(206,333)	(9,225,992)
- Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	-	-	-	(3,892,765)	104,622	(3,788,143)
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	3,988	-	-	3,988
- Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,369,871)	-	-	-	-	(2,369,871)
- Impairment of acquisition cost asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses through profit and loss	-	-	-	(432,550)	-	(432,550)
Insurance finance expenses through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	0	-	(0)	(0)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	20,074,864	-	3,988	(13,344,973)	(101,711)	6,632,167
Premiums received	(12,160,313)	-	-	-	-	(12,160,313)
Claims paid	-	-	-	9,689,333	-	9,689,333
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	1,175,351	-	1,175,351
Acquisition cost paid	2,258,743	-	-	-	-	2,258,743
Total cash flows	(9,901,571)	-	-	10,864,684	-	963,114
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	246,346	-	(469,341)	(63,052,009)	(1,644,657)	(64,919,661)
	246,346	-	(469,341)	(63,052,009)	(1,644,657)	(64,919,661)

GMM	LfRC		LfIC for contracts measured under GM	LfIC for contracts measured under PAA		Total
				PVCF	RA	
	Excl. LC	ACQ	LC			
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(23,968,749)	-	(609,270)	-	-	(24,578,020)
	(23,968,749)	-	(609,270)	-	-	(24,578,020)
Insurance revenue	1,160,204	-	-	-	-	1,160,204
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Incurred benefits and expenses	-	-	-	(365,625)	-	(365,625)
- Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	-	-	-	(765,876)	-	(765,876)
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	62,969	-	-	62,969
- Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	(8,276)	-	-	-	-	(8,276)
- Impairment of acquisition cost asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses through profit and loss	(157,977)	-	(11,225)	167	-	(169,035)
Insurance finance expenses through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	993,950	-	51,744	(1,131,335)	-	(85,641)
Premiums received	(4,369,727)	-	-	-	-	(4,369,727)
Claims paid	-	-	-	258,424	-	258,424
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	107,201	-	107,201
Acquisition cost paid	536,761	-	-	-	-	536,761
Total cash flows	(3,832,966)	-	-	365,625	-	(3,467,341)
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(26,807,765)	-	(557,527)	(765,709)	-	(28,131,001)
	(26,807,765)	-	(557,527)	(765,709)	-	(28,131,001)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT WERE APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON 26 04 2026

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

PAA	However, in an Extra-Ordinary Ge	LfRC		LfIC for contracts measured under GM	LfIC for contracts measured under PAA		Total
		Excl. LC	ACQ		PVCF	RA	
Opening insurance contract assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities		(17,449,951)	-	(1,149,080)	(58,473,499)	(1,444,537)	(78,517,067)
		(17,449,951)	-	(1,149,080)	(58,473,499)	(1,444,537)	(78,517,067)
Insurance revenue		23,059,251	-	-	-	-	23,059,251
Insurance service expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-
- Incurred benefits and expenses		-	-	-	(20,358,274)	(460,631)	(20,818,905)
- Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC		-	-	-	9,007,398	411,243	9,418,640
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-	-	359,288	-	-	359,288
- Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows		(2,152,827)	-	-	-	-	(2,152,827)
- Impairment of acquisition cost asset		-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses through profit and loss		-	-	-	(432,567)	-	(432,567)
Insurance finance expenses through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense		-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)
Investment components		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI		20,906,424	-	359,288	(11,783,443)	(49,389)	9,432,880
Premiums received		(11,463,045)	-	-	-	-	(11,463,045)
Claims paid		-	-	-	10,020,092	-	10,020,092
Directly attributable expenses paid		-	-	-	1,024,231	-	1,024,231
Acquisition cost paid		2,702,980	-	-	-	-	2,702,980
Total cash flows		(8,760,065)	-	-	11,044,324	-	2,284,259
Closing insurance contract assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities		(5,303,592)	-	(789,792)	(59,212,619)	(1,493,926)	(66,799,929)
		(5,303,592)	-	(789,792)	(59,212,619)	(1,493,926)	(66,799,929)

GMM	LfRC		LfIC for contracts measured under GM	LfIC for contracts measured under PAA		Total
	Excl. LC	ACQ		PVCF	RA	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(10,346,404)	-	(2,063,917)	(247,461)	-	(12,657,782)
	(10,346,404)	-	(2,063,917)	(247,461)	-	(12,657,782)
Insurance revenue	143,074	-	-	-	-	143,074
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Incurred benefits and expenses	-	-	(241,155)	-	-	(241,155)
- Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	-	-	49,242	-	-	49,242
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	1,547,757	-	-	1,547,757
- Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,461)	-	-	-	-	(1,461)
- Impairment of acquisition cost asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance finance expenses through profit and loss	(146,773)	-	(15,656)	(1,773)	-	(164,203)
Insurance finance expenses through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	(5,160)	-	1,532,100	(193,686)	-	1,333,255
Premiums received	(4,091,212)	-	-	-	-	(4,091,212)
Claims paid	-	-	64,703	-	-	64,703
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	176,451	-	-	176,451
Acquisition cost paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	(4,091,212)	-	241,155	-	-	(3,850,057)
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(14,442,776)	-	(531,817)	(199,992)	-	(15,174,584)
	(14,442,776)	-	(531,817)	(199,992)	-	(15,174,584)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

21

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for reinsurance contracts

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2026

PAA	LfRC		LfIC for contracts measured under GM	LfIC for contracts measured under PAA		Total
	Excl. LC	ACQ		PVCF	RA	
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(8,943,735)	72,047	-	35,697,711	1,006,906	27,832,929
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	(32,205)	-	(32,205)
	(8,943,735)	72,047	-	35,665,505	1,006,906	27,800,723
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Allocation of reinsurer premium	(11,535,223)	-	-	-	-	(11,535,223)
- Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses	-	-	-	2,035,411	51,245	2,086,656
- Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	-	-	-	3,106,510	55,663	3,162,173
- Changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not adjust underlying CSM	-	376	-	-	-	376
- Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Expenses directly attributable to reinsurance	-	-	-	(64,929)	-	(64,929)
Reinsurance finance income through profit and loss	-	-	-	269,290	-	269,290
Reinsurance finance income through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	(11,535,223)	376	-	5,346,282	106,908	(6,081,656)
Premiums paid to reinsurer net of commission	7,688,890	-	-	-	-	7,688,890
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	64,929	-	64,929
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	-	(3,521,066)	-	(3,521,066)
Total cash flows	7,688,890	-	-	(3,456,137)	-	4,232,753
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(10,785,246)	72,423	-	35,932,331	1,063,051	26,282,559
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(2,004,821)	-	-	1,623,319	50,763	(330,739)
	(12,790,067)	72,423	-	37,555,650	1,113,814	25,951,820

GMM	LfRC		LfIC for contracts measured under GM	LfIC for contracts measured under PAA		Total
	Excl. LC	ACQ		PVCF	RA	
Opening reinsurance contract assets	5,129,017	215,634	-	-	-	5,344,652
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,129,017	215,634	-	-	-	5,344,652
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Allocation of reinsurer premium	(608,158)	-	-	-	-	(608,158)
- Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses	-	-	224,938	-	-	224,938
- Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	-	-	604,215	-	-	604,215
- Changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not adjust underlying CSM	-	(109,472)	-	-	-	(109,472)
- Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Expenses directly attributable to reinsurance	-	-	(5,922)	-	-	(5,922)
Reinsurance finance income through profit and loss	45,366	-	(132)	-	-	45,235
Reinsurance finance income through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	(562,792)	(109,472)	823,100	-	-	150,836
Premiums paid to reinsurer net of commission	1,518,849	-	-	-	-	1,518,849
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	5,922	-	-	5,922
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(224,938)	-	-	(224,938)
Total cash flows	1,518,849	-	(219,016)	-	-	1,299,834
Closing reinsurance contract assets	6,085,075	106,162	604,084	-	-	6,795,321
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6,085,075	106,162	604,084	-	-	6,795,321

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

Unaudited
Period ended
31 Mar 2025

PAA	LfRC		LfIC for contracts measured under GM	LfIC for contracts measured under PAA		Total
	Excl. LC	ACQ		PVCF	RA	
Opening reinsurance contract assets	4,115,430	224,962	-	33,104,374	953,023	38,397,790
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,752,528)	-	-	(388,909)	34,271	(2,107,167)
	2,362,902	224,962	-	32,715,465	987,294	36,290,623
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Allocation of reinsurer premium	(12,119,025)	-	-	-	-	(12,119,025)
- Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses	-	-	-	3,337,913	101,270	3,439,183
- Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	-	-	-	(163,762)	(89,010)	(252,772)
- Changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not adjust underlying CSM	-	3,923	-	-	-	3,923
- Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Expenses directly attributable to reinsurance	-	-	-	(49,709)	-	(49,709)
Reinsurance finance income through profit and loss	-	-	-	266,386	-	266,386
Reinsurance finance income through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	(12,119,025)	3,923	-	3,390,829	12,260	(8,712,012)
Premiums paid to reinsurer net of commission	1,022,113	-	-	-	-	1,022,113
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	-	49,709	-	49,709
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	-	(507,189)	-	(507,189)
Total cash flows	1,022,113	-	-	(457,480)	-	564,632
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(7,610,087)	228,886	-	34,849,101	979,487	28,447,387
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(1,123,923)	-	-	799,712	20,067	(304,144)
	(8,734,010)	228,886	-	35,648,814	999,554	28,143,243

GMM	LfRC		LfIC for contracts measured under GM	LfIC for contracts measured under PAA		Total
	Excl. LC	ACQ		PVCF	RA	
Opening reinsurance contract assets	2,432,535	1,168,556	187,842	-	-	3,788,933
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,432,535	1,168,556	187,842	-	-	3,788,933
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Allocation of reinsurer premium	(411,671)	-	-	-	-	(411,671)
- Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses	-	-	45,292	-	-	45,292
- Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	-	-	(54,465)	-	-	(54,465)
- Changes in fulfilment cash flows that do not adjust underlying CSM	-	(921,302)	-	-	-	(921,302)
- Effect of changes in the risk of reinsurers non-performance	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Expenses directly attributable to reinsurance	-	-	(9,360)	-	-	(9,360)
Reinsurance finance income through profit and loss	(3,994)	-	1,368	-	-	(2,626)
Reinsurance finance income through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	(415,665)	(921,302)	(17,165)	-	-	(1,354,132)
Premiums paid to reinsurer net of commission	870,004	-	-	-	-	870,004
Directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	9,360	-	-	9,360
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(45,292)	-	-	(45,292)
Total cash flows	870,004	-	(35,932)	-	-	834,071
Closing reinsurance contract assets	2,886,875	247,254	134,745	-	-	3,268,873
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,886,875	247,254	134,745	-	-	3,268,873

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT WERE APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON 26 04 2026

Reconciliation of the components of insurance contract liabilities

				Unaudited Period ended 31 Mar 2026 Total
	BEL	RA	CSM	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(18,195,355)	(1,065,472)	(5,317,193)	(24,578,020)
	(18,195,355)	(1,065,472)	(5,317,193)	(24,578,020)
Changes related to current services	-	-	-	-
- CSM recognized in profit and loss	-	-	279,587	279,587
- Risk Adjustment recognized in profit and loss	-	211,658	-	211,658
- Experience adjustments	322,402	-	-	322,402
Changes related to future services	-	-	-	-
- Contracts initially recognized in the period	731,585	(101,606)	(642,634)	(12,655)
- Changes in estimates that adjust CSM	275,187	191,485	(466,672)	-
- Changes in estimates that result in onerous contracts or reversal of losses	19	48,260	-	48,279
Changes that relate to past service	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	(765,876)	-	-	(765,876)
Insurance finance expenses through profit and loss	(112,780)	-	(56,256)	(169,035)
Insurance finance expenses through OCI	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	450,536	349,797	(885,974)	(85,641)
Premiums received	(4,369,727)	-	-	(4,369,727)
Claims paid	258,424	-	-	258,424
Directly attributable expenses paid	107,201	-	-	107,201
Acquisition cost paid	536,761	-	-	536,761
Total cash flows	(3,467,341)	-	-	(3,467,341)
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(21,212,160)	(715,674)	(6,203,167)	(28,131,001)
	(21,212,160)	(715,674)	(6,203,167)	(28,131,001)

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 26-04-2026 DHOFAR INSURANCE COMPANY

	BEL	RA	CSM	Unaudited Period ended 31 Mar 2025 Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(10,813,030)	-	(1,844,751)	(12,657,782)
	<u>(10,813,030)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,844,751)</u>	<u>(12,657,782)</u>
Changes related to current services	-	-	-	-
- CSM recognized in profit and loss	-	-	120,312	120,312
- Risk Adjustment recognized in profit and loss	-	(333,413)	-	(333,413)
- Experience adjustments	105,648	-	-	105,648
Changes related to future services	-	-	-	-
- Contracts initially recognized in the period	1,868,055	(88,927)	(1,533,102)	246,027
- Changes in estimates that adjust CSM	20,080	(10,729)	(9,351)	0
- Changes in estimates that result in onerous contracts or reversal of losses	1,246,872	62,770	-	1,309,642
Changes that relate to past service	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to LfIC	49,242	-	-	49,242
Insurance finance expenses through profit and loss	(135,328)	-	(28,874)	(164,203)
Insurance finance expenses through OCI	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-	-
Total changes in statement of profit and loss and OCI	<u>3,154,568</u>	<u>(370,299)</u>	<u>(1,451,015)</u>	<u>1,333,255</u>
Premiums received	(4,091,212)	-	-	(4,091,212)
Claims paid	64,703	-	-	64,703
Directly attributable expenses paid	176,451	-	-	176,451
Acquisition cost paid	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	<u>(3,850,057)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,850,057)</u>
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(11,508,519)	(370,299)	(3,295,766)	(15,174,584)
	<u>(11,508,519)</u>	<u>(370,299)</u>	<u>(3,295,766)</u>	<u>(15,174,584)</u>

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT WERE APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON 26 04 2026