OMAN INSURANCE COMPANY P.S.C.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated financial statements and
independent auditor's report
for the year ended 31 December 2013

OMAN INSURANCE COMPANY P.S.C. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholders
Oman Insurance Company P.S.C.
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Oman Insurance Company P.S.C. (the "Company") and its Subsidiaries (together the "Group"), Dubai, United Arab Emirates** which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Cont'd...

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Oman Insurance Company P.S.C. (the "Company") and its Subsidiaries (together the "Group"), Dubai, United Arab Emirates** as at 31 December 2013, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Also, in our opinion, the Company has maintained proper books of account. The information included in the Directors' report relating to the consolidated financial statements is in agreement with the books. We have obtained all information which we considered necessary for our audit. According to the information available to us, there were no contraventions during the year of the U.A.E. Federal Commercial Companies Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended), the U.A.E. Federal Law No. 6 of 2007 on Establishment of Insurance Authority and Organization of its Operations or the Articles of Association of the Company which might have a material effect on the financial position of the Company or the results of its financial performance.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)

Samir Madbak
Registration Number 386
28 January 2014

Consolidated statement of financial position
At 31 December 2013

	Notes	31 December 2013 AED'000	31 December 2012 AED'000 (Restated)	At 1 January 2012 AED'000 (Restated)
ASSETS				
Property and equipment	5	**44,866**	23,153	131,614
Investment properties	6	**464,759**	361,244	315,778
Goodwill		**26,588**	26,588	-
Deferred tax assets	7.2	**12,505**	-	-
Financial investments	8	**1,379,971**	1,189,952	1,453,020
Statutory deposits	9	**23,538**	23,538	23,538
Reinsurance contract assets	10	**1,194,814**	1,047,319	969,802
Insurance receivables	11	**1,079,162**	950,073	913,888
Prepayments and other receivables	12	**149,934**	91,841	96,580
Bank balances and cash	13	**670,318**	879,701	679,958
Total assets		**5,046,455**	4,593,409	4,584,178
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	14	**461,872**	461,872	419,884
Reserves	15	**1,376,256**	1,300,714	1,228,624
Cumulative changes in fair value of securities		**(315,723)**	(349,235)	(548,765)
Foreign currency translation reserve		**(609)**	28	-
Retained earnings		**249,368**	126,007	292,029
Equity attributable to Owners of the Company		**1,771,164**	1,539,386	1,391,772
Non-controlling interests		**23,461**	3,206	-
Total equity		**1,794,625**	1,542,592	1,391,772
Liabilities				
End of service benefits	16	**31,597**	34,180	39,146
Bank borrowings	17	**85,216**	128,520	388,769
Insurance contract liabilities	10	**2,621,323**	2,322,504	2,024,798
Re-insurance deposits retained		**82,849**	126,650	141,166
Insurance payables	18.1	**367,912**	361,082	492,934
Other payables	18.2	**62,933**	77,881	105,593
Total liabilities		**3,251,830**	3,050,817	3,192,406
Total equity and liabilities		**5,046,455**	4,593,409	4,584,178

....
Abdul Aziz Abdulla Al Ghurair
Chairman

....
Patrick Choffel
Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated income statement
for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000 (Restated)
Gross insurance premium	24.1	**2,919,594**	2,443,262
Less: Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers	24.1	**(1,471,496)**	(1,337,263)
Net retained premium		**1,448,098**	1,105,999
Net change in unearned premium	24.1	**(116,447)**	20,035
Net earned insurance premium		**1,331,651**	1,126,034
Gross claims settled	24.2	**(1,811,801)**	(1,273,485)
Insurance claims recovered from reinsurers	24.2	**848,370**	587,333
Net claims settled		**(963,431)**	(686,152)
Net change in outstanding claims and additional reserve		**24,283**	4,816
Net claims incurred		**(939,148)**	(681,336)
Reinsurance commission income		**194,227**	173,864
Commission expenses		**(225,538)**	(195,088)
Other income relating to underwriting activities		**31,636**	31,468
Net commission and other income		**325**	10,244
General and administrative expenses relating to underwriting activities		**(274,351)**	(233,350)
Net underwriting profit		**118,477**	221,592

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated income statement
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

	Notes	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000 (Restated)
Net underwriting profit		**118,477**	221,592
Net investment income	19	**166,353**	40,229
Finance costs		**(6,522)**	(18,548)
Allowance for doubtful debts	11.2	**(32,574)**	(6,558)
Other expenses – net	20	**(8,993)**	(11,919)
Profit before tax		**236,741**	224,796
Income tax	7.1	**9,757**	(1,614)
Profit for the year	21	**246,498**	223,182
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**241,825**	239,415
Non-controlling interests		**4,673**	(16,233)
		246,498	223,182
Basic earnings per share (AED)	22	**0.52**	0.52

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000 (Restated)
Profit for the year	**246,498**	223,182
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Net fair value losses on revaluation of investments designated at FVTOCI	**(6,274)**	(64,359)
Gain/(loss) on sale of investments designated at FVTOCI	**19,958**	(27,470)
	13,684	(91,829)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Exchange (loss)/gain on translation of foreign operations	**(36)**	54
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	**13,648**	(91,775)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**260,146**	131,407
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	**254,872**	147,614
Non-controlling interests	**5,274**	(16,207)
	260,146	131,407

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital AED '000	Reserves AED '000	Cumulative changes in fair value of securities AED '000	Foreign currency translation reserve AED '000	Retained earnings AED '000	Equity attributable to Owners of the Company AED '000	Non-controlling interests AED '000	Total AED '000
Balance at 1 January 2012	419,884	1,228,624	(548,765)	-	374,157	1,473,900	-	1,473,900
Effect of change in accounting policy (Note 31.1)	-	-	-	-	(82,128)	(82,128)	-	(82,128)
Balance at 1 January 2012 (restated)	419,884	1,228,624	(548,765)	-	292,029	1,391,772	-	1,391,772
Non-controlling interests arising on acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,545)	(25,545)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	239,415	239,415	(16,233)	223,182
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(64,359)	28	(27,470)	(91,801)	26	(91,775)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(64,359)	28	211,945	147,614	(16,207)	131,407
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	20,357	-	-	(20,357)	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	50,893	-	-	(50,893)	-	-	-
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	840	-	-	(840)	-	-	-
Additional contribution attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,958	44,958
Issue of bonus shares	41,988	-	-	-	(41,988)	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal of investments at FVTOCI	-	-	263,889	-	(263,889)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	461,872	1,300,714	(349,235)	28	126,007	1,539,386	3,206	1,542,592

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

	Share capital AED '000	Reserves AED '000	Cumulative changes in fair value of securities AED '000	Foreign currency translation reserve AED '000	Retained earnings AED '000	Equity attributable to Owners of the Company AED '000	Non-controlling interests AED '000	Total AED '000
Balance at 1 January 2013 (restated)	461,872	1,300,714	(349,235)	28	126,007	1,539,386	3,206	1,542,592
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	241,825	241,825	4,673	246,498
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(6,274)	(637)	19,958	13,047	601	13,648
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(6,274)	(637)	261,783	254,872	5,274	260,146
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	14,231	-	-	(14,231)	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	60,456	-	-	(60,456)	-	-	-
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	855	-	-	(855)	-	-	-
Additional contribution attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,981	14,981
Dividends paid (Note 33)	-	-	-	-	(23,094)	(23,094)	-	(23,094)
Transfer to retained earnings on disposal of investments at FVTOCI	-	-	39,786	-	(39,786)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	**461,872**	**1,376,256**	**(315,723)**	**(609)**	**249,368**	**1,771,164**	**23,461**	**1,794,625**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013 **AED'000**	2012 AED'000 (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year before tax	**236,741**	224,796
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	**12,338**	11,759
Fair value adjustments on investment properties	**(103,515)**	60,568
Unrealised losses/(gains) on financial investments at FVTPL	**3,171**	(44,988)
Provision for end of service benefits	**6,102**	3,953
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**32,574**	6,558
Dividends income from financial investments at FVTPL and FVTOCI	**(25,173)**	(43,061)
Interest income from financial assets	**(40,719)**	(26,119)
Realised gains on sale of financial investments at FVTPL	**(3,224)**	(3,946)
Realised losses on sale of financial investments at amortised cost	**4,450**	-
Finance costs	**6,522**	18,548
Amortisation of financial investment at amortised cost	**7,236**	-
Foreign currency exchange loss on investments at amortised cost	**7,394**	-
Other investment expenses	**8,656**	4,339
Rental income from investment properties	**(3,000)**	(1,209)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**149,553**	211,198
Increase in reinsurance contract assets	**(147,495)**	(62,549)
(Increase)/decrease in insurance and other receivables	**(211,486)**	16,713
Increase in insurance contract liabilities	**216,915**	37,687
Decrease in insurance and other payables	**(9,139)**	(182,369)
Decrease in reinsurance deposits retained	**(43,801)**	(14,516)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operations	**(45,453)**	6,164
End of service benefits paid	**(8,685)**	(8,919)
Finance costs paid on overdraft	**(248)**	-
Income tax paid	**(1,608)**	(1,614)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(55,994)**	(4,369)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000 (Restated)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of financial investments at FVTOCI	**(348,416)**	(11,323)
Proceeds from sale of financial investments at FVTOCI	**312,175**	546,697
Purchases of financial investments at FVTPL	**(492,492)**	(479,370)
Proceeds from sale of financial investments at FVTPL	**540,370**	209,666
Increase in unit linked liabilities	**81,904**	83,205
Proceeds from sale of financial investments at amortised cost	**151,419**	-
Purchases of financial investments at amortised cost	**(358,418)**	(45,497)
Net cash inflow on acquisition of a subsidiary	**-**	71,930
Dividends received from financial investments at FVTPL and FVTOCI	**25,173**	43,061
Interest received from financial assets	**32,446**	31,294
Finance cost paid on bank borrowings	**(6,391)**	(20,584)
Rental income from investment properties	**3,000**	1,209
Other investment expenses	**(8,656)**	(4,339)
Purchase of property and equipment	**(37,693)**	(6,492)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	**3,409**	-
Purchase of investment properties	**-**	(108)
Decrease in term deposits maturing after 3 months	**207,114**	149,267
Net cash generated from investing activities	**104,944**	568,616
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividend paid	**(23,094)**	-
Additional contribution by non-controlling interests	**14,981**	44,958
Repayment of bank borrowings	**(128,520)**	(250,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(136,633)**	(205,042)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(87,683)**	359,205
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**406,389**	47,130
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balances of cash held in foreign currency	**198**	54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (note 13)	**318,904**	406,389

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. General information

Oman Insurance Company P.S.C., (the "Company") which was established by an Amiri Decree issued by His Highness, The Ruler of Dubai, is a public shareholding company and is registered under Federal Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended) relating to commercial companies in U.A.E. The Company is subject to the regulations of U.A.E. Federal Law No. 6 of 2007 on Establishment of Insurance Authority and Organization of its Operations and is registered in the Insurance Companies Register of Insurance Authority of the U.A.E. under registration number 9. The Company is a subsidiary of Mashreq Bank (PSC) incorporated in the Emirate of Dubai. The Company's registered head office is at P.O. Box 5209, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The Group comprises Oman Insurance Company P.S.C and its subsidiaries (see note 30). The Company's ordinary shares are listed on the Dubai Financial Market, United Arab Emirates.

The licensed activities of the Group are issuing short term and long term insurance contracts and trading in securities. The insurance contracts are issued in connection with property, motor, aviation and marine risks (collectively known as general insurance) and individual life (participating and non-participating), group life, personal accident, medical and investment linked products.

The Company operates in Oman and Qatar through other arrangements.

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs")

2.1 New and revised IFRSs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements

In the current year, the Group, for the first time, has applied the following new and revised IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2013.

- **IFRS 12** ***Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities***

IFRS 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. In general, application of IFRS 12 has resulted in more extensive disclosures in the consolidated financial statements (please see note 30 for more details).

- **IFRS 13** ***Fair Value Measurement***

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The scope of IFRS 13 is broad; the fair value measurement requirements in IFRS 13 apply to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurement and disclosures about fair value measurement except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based payment, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value (e.g. net realizable value for the purposes of measuring inventories or value in use for impairment assessment purpose).

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") (continued)

2.1 New and revised IFRSs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- **IFRS 13** ***Fair Value Measurement (continued)***

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value under IFRS 13 is an exit price regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Also, IFRS 13 includes extensive disclosure requirements.

IFRS 13 requires prospective application from 1 January 2013. In addition, specific transitional provisions were given to entities such that they need not apply the disclosure requirements set out in the standard in comparative information provided for periods before the initial application of the standard. In accordance with these transitional provisions, the Group has not made any new disclosures required by IFRS 13 for 2012 comparative periods (please see notes 6 and 29 for 2013 disclosures). Other than the additional disclosures, the application of IFRS 13 has not had any material impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 1** ***Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income***

The Group has applied the amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income* for the first time in the current year except for the name changes described below. The amendments introduce new terminology, whose use is not mandatory, for the statement of income and statement of comprehensive income. Under the amendments to IAS 1, the statement of comprehensive income is renamed as the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of income is renamed as the statement of profit or loss.

The amendments to IAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either single statement or in two separate, but consecutive statements. However, amendments to IAS 1 require items of other comprehensive income to be grouped into two categories in the other comprehensive income section:

a. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and
b. Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis. The amendments do not change the option to present items of other comprehensive income either before tax or net of tax.

The amendments have been applied retrospectively, and hence the presentation of items of other comprehensive income has been modified to reflect the changes. Other than the above mentioned presentation changes, the application of amendments to IAS 1 does not result in any impact on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") (continued)

2.1 New and revised IFRSs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- **Amendments to IAS 1** ***Presentation of Financial Statements*** ***(as part of the Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009 – 2011 Cycle issued in May 2012)***

The annual improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 have made a number of amendments to IFRSs. The amendments that are relevant to the Group are the amendments to IAS 1 regarding when a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period (third statement of financial position) and the related notes are required to be presented. The amendments specify that a third statement of financial position is required when;

a. An entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, or makes a retrospective application, restatement or reclassification of items in its financial statements and;
b. The retrospective application, restatement or reclassification has a material effect on the information in the third statement of financial position.

The amendments specify that related notes are not required to accompany the third statement of financial position.

In the current year, the Group has voluntarily changed their accounting policy for recognizing revenue from insurance contracts (please see note 3.6.1) which has resulted in a material impact on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2012. In accordance with amendments to IAS 1, the Group has presented a third statement of financial position as at 1 January 2012 without the related notes except for the disclosure requirements of IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors* as detailed in note 31.

2.2 New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

The following new and revised IFRSs have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these new and revised IFRSs 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 IFRS 1 *Government Loans* provide relief to first-time adopters of IFRSs by amending IFRS 1 to allow prospective application of IAS 39 or IFRS 9 and paragraph 10A of IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance* to government loans outstanding at the date of transition to IFRSs.

- Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* enhance disclosures about offsetting of financial assets and liabilities.

- IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* uses control as the single basis for consolidation, irrespective of the nature of the investee. IFRS 10 requires retrospective application subject to certain transitional provisions providing an alternative treatment in certain circumstances. Accordingly, IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* have been amended for the issuance of IFRS 10.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") (continued)

2.2 New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* establishes two types of joint arrangements: Joint operations and joint ventures. The two types of joint arrangements are distinguished by the rights and obligations of those parties to the joint arrangement. Accordingly, IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* has been amended for the issuance of IFRS 11.

- Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* eliminate the "corridor approach" and therefore require an entity to recognise changes in defined benefit plan obligations and plan assets when they occur.

- IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine* clarifies the requirements for accounting for stripping costs associated with waste removal in surface mining, including when production stripping costs should be recognised as an asset, how the asset is initially recognised, and subsequent measurement.

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009 - 2011 Cycle

The annual improvements include the amendments to five IFRSs which have been summarized below:

- *IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* -Repeated application of IFRS 1.
- *IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* - Borrowing costs.
- *IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment* - Classification of serving equipment.
- *IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation* - Tax effect of the distribution to the holders of equity instruments.
- *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting* - Interim financial reporting and segment information for total assets and liabilities.

2.3 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Group has not early applied the following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* - to clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service.	1 July 2014

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") (continued)

2.3 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation relating to application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.	1 January 2014
• Amendments to IAS 36 – *recoverable amount disclosures* The amendments restrict the requirements to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU to the period in which an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed. They also expand and clarify the disclosure requirements applicable when an asset or CGU's recoverable amount has been determined on the basis of fair value less costs of disposal.	1 January 2014
• IFRIC 21 – *Levies* Interpretation was developed to address the concerns about how to account for levies that are based on financial data of a period that is different from that in which the activity that give rise to the payment of the levy occurs.	1 January 2014
• Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 – Guidance on Investment Entities. On 31 October 2012, the IASB published a standard on investment entities, which amends IFRS 10, IFRS 12, and IAS 27 and introduces the concept of an investment entity in IFRSs. The amendments establish an exception to IFRS 10's general consolidation principle for investment entities, requiring them to "measure particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidate them." In addition, the amendments outline required disclosures for reporting entities that meet the definition of an investment entity.	1 January 2014

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") (continued)

2.3 New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
• Annual Improvements to *IFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle* ▪ *IFRS 2 Share Based Payments* - definition of 'vesting condition'. ▪ *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* - accounting for contingent consideration. ▪ *IFRS 8 Operating Segments* - aggregation of segments, reconciliation of segment assets. ▪ *IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment* - proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation on revaluation. ▪ *IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures* - management entities. ▪ *IAS 38 Intangible Assets* - proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation on revaluation.	1 July 2014
• Annual Improvements to *IFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle* ▪ *IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* - meaning of effective IFRSs. ▪ *IFRS 3 Business Combinations* - scope exception for joint ventures. ▪ *IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement* - scope of the portfolio exception. ▪ *IAS 40 Investment Property* - interrelationship between IFRS 3 and IAS 40.	1 July 2014

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the period beginning 1 January 2014 or as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and applicable requirements of United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) Federal Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended) and United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) Federal Law No. 6 of 2007 on Establishment of Insurance Authority and Organization of its Operations.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that have been measured at revalued amounts, amortised cost or fair value as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1,2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the assets or liability.

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity, with a distinction based on expectations regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the reporting date (current) and more than twelve months after the reporting date (non-current), presented in the notes.

The amounts in the consolidated financial statements are rounded to nearest thousand (“AED ’000”) except when otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Oman Insurance P.S.C. and Subsidiaries (the “Group”) incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (its Subsidiaries).

Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally.

The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3.4 Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Business combinations (continued)

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity’s net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests’ proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the ‘measurement period’ (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not measured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IFRS 9, or IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see note 3.4 above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of profit or loss on disposal.

3.6 Insurance contracts

3.6.1 Change in accounting policy

On 1 April 2013, the Group has voluntarily changed their accounting policy for recognising revenue from insurance contracts relating to general insurance business. Prior to the change in the accounting policy, the Group had recognised revenue (earned premium) from insurance contracts in accordance with the regulation relating to the insurance companies, deferring 40% of annual written premium as unearned premium except marine class of business of which the amount to be deferred was calculated at 25% of the annual written premium. The change in accounting policy in the current year has resulted in recognising earned premium on time-proportion basis wherein revenue from an insurance contract is recognised over the effective period of the policy.

Management takes the view that the change in accounting policy provides more relevant and reliable information of the Group financial performance and financial position to the economic decisions making of the users of the consolidated financial statements because it recognizes revenue more accurately over the effective period of insurance contract coverage. The change in accounting policy has been retrospectively applied by the Group. The effects of change in accounting policy are described in note 31 to these consolidated financial statements.

The principal accounting policies that have been changed due to the change in accounting policy described above and change in accounting estimate described in note 4.2.5.1 are set out in notes 3.6.4 and 3.6.7 below.

3.6.2 Product classification

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.6.2 Product classification (continued)

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

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the reminder of its lifetime even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. An investment contract can however be classified as an insurance contract after its inception if the insurance risk becomes significant.

Some insurance contracts and investment contracts contain discretionary participating features (DPF) which entitle the contract holder to receive, as a supplement to the standard guaranteed benefits, additional benefits;

- that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the insurer;
- that are contractually based on;
  - (i) the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract,
  - (ii) realised/unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer or,
  - (iii) the profit or loss of the Company, fund or other entity that issues that contract.

Under IFRS 4, DPF can be either treated as an element of equity or as a liability, or can be split between the two elements. The Group policy is to treat all DPF as a liability within insurance or investment contract liabilities.

The policyholder bears the financial risks relating to some insurance contracts or investment contracts. Such products are usually unit-linked contracts.

3.6.3 Recognition and measurement

Insurance contracts are classified into two main categories, depending on the nature of the risk, duration of the risk and whether or not the terms and conditions are fixed.

These contracts are general insurance contracts and life assurance contracts.

3.6.4 General insurance contracts

Premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown in the profit and loss before deduction of commission.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to the profit or loss as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.6.5 Life assurance contracts

In respect of the short term life assurance contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionately over the period of coverage. The portion of the premium received in respect of in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before the deduction of the commission.

In respect of long term life assurance contracts, premium are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) when they become payable by the contract holder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Premiums for group credit life policies are recognised when it is paid by the contract holder.

A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in future is recorded when the premiums are recognised. The liability is based on the assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued. A margin for adverse deviation is included in the assumptions.

Where a life assurance contract has a single premium or limited number of premium payments due over a significantly shorter period than the period during which the benefits are provided, the excess of the premiums payable over the valuation premiums is deferred and recognised as income in line with the decrease of unexpired insurance risk of the contract in-force or for annuities in force, in line with the decrease of the amount of future benefits expected to be paid.

The liabilities are recalculated at the end of each reporting period using the assumptions established at the inception of the contract.

Claims and benefits payable to contract holders are recorded as expenses when they are incurred.

3.6.6 Reinsurance contracts

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are recognised as reinsurance contracts. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the Group under which the contract holder is another insurer, are included in insurance contracts. The benefits to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts are recognised as reinsurance contract assets.

The Group assesses its reinsurance contract assets for impairment on a regular basis. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance contract assets are impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance contract assets to their recoverable amounts and recognises that impairment loss in the profit or loss. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as expenses when due.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.6.6 Reinsurance contracts (continued)

The Group also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business for life insurance and general insurance contracts where applicable. Premium and claims on assumed reinsurance contracts are recognised as revenue or expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

3.6.7 Insurance contract liabilities

3.6.7.1 Unearned premium reserve

At the end of the reporting period, proportions of net retained premium of the general insurance and medical insurance are provided to cover portions of risks which have not expired. The reserves are calculated on time-proportion basis whilst maintaining the minimum reserve requirements required by the regulations relating to insurance companies. Unearned premium for group life and individual life classes of business is estimated by the Group's actuary in the calculation of the insurance contracts liabilities for life assurance business.

3.6.7.2 Additional reserve

The additional reserve comprises of the provisions made for;

- the estimated excess of potential claims over unearned premiums (premium deficiency),
- the claims incurred but not reported at the end of the reporting period (IBNR),
- and the potential shortfall in the estimated amounts of the unpaid reported claims.

The reserve represents management's best estimates of the potential liabilities at the end of the reporting period. The liabilities for unpaid reported claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group. Management estimates IBNR based on past claims settlement trends for the claims incurred but not reported using actuarial valuation method. At the end of each reporting period, prior year claims estimates are reassessed for adequacy by the Group's actuary and changes are made to the provision.

During the year, the Group has changed the basis of estimation of the additional reserve of which the details are given in note 4.2.5 to these consolidated financial statements.

3.6.7.3 Life assurance fund

The life assurance fund is determined by independent actuarial valuation of future policy benefits at the end of each reporting period. Actuarial assumptions include a margin for adverse deviation and generally vary by type of policy, year of issue and policy duration. Mortality and withdrawal rate assumptions are based on experience and industry mortality tables. Adjustments to the balance of the fund are effected by charging to profit or loss.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Insurance contracts (continued)

3.6.7.4 Unit linked liabilities

For unit linked policies, liability is equal to the policy account values. The account value is the number of units times the bid price.

3.6.7.5 Outstanding claims

Insurance contract liabilities towards outstanding claims are recognised for all claims intimated and unpaid at the end of the reporting period. These liabilities are known as the outstanding claims provision, which are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period after reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore the ultimate cost of claims cannot be known with certainty at the end of the reporting period. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money. No provision for equalisation or catastrophic reserves is recognised. The liability is derecognised when it is expired, discharged or cancelled.

3.6.8 Policy acquisition costs

Commissions and other acquisition costs that vary with and are related to securing new insurance contracts and renewing existing insurance contracts are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Acquisition costs incurred in securing long term investments contracts are deferred and amortised over a period of four years.

3.6.9 Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

Estimates of salvage and subrogation reimbursements are considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims.

3.6.10 Liability adequacy test

At the end of each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities. The Group makes use of the best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities in evaluating the adequacy of the liability. Any deficiency is immediately charged to the profit or loss and provision is reserved in the additional reserve.

3.6.11 Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers, insurance contract holders and reinsurance companies.

If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the profit or loss.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the normal course of business.

3.7.1 Revenue from insurance contracts

Revenue from insurance contracts is measured under revenue recognition criteria stated under insurance contracts in these consolidated financial statements (see note 3.6).

3.7.2 Commission income

Commission income is recognised when the reinsurance premium is ceded based on the terms and percentages agreed with the reinsurers.

3.7.3 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment has been established.

3.7.4 Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.8 General and administrative expenses

Direct expenses are charged to the respective departmental revenue accounts. Indirect expenses are allocated to departmental revenue accounts on the basis of gross written premiums of each department. Other administration expenses are charged to profit or loss as unallocated general and administrative expenses.

3.9 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

3.9.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated income statement because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The tax currently payable is calculated in accordance with fiscal regulations of Sultanate of Oman, Qatar and Turkey.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Income tax (continued)

3.9.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.9.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.10 Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each group entity are expressed in United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Foreign currencies (continued)

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, loss of joint control over a jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation, or loss of significant influence over an associate that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in the equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss. Any exchange differences that have previously been attributed to non-controlling interests are derecognised, but they are not reclassified to profit or loss.

In the case of a partial disposal (i.e. no loss of control) of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. of associates or jointly controlled entities not involving a change of accounting basis), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

3.11 Property and equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property and equipment, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Property and equipment (continued)

Other property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than capital work in progress, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The useful lives considered in the calculation of depreciation for the assets are as follows:

	Years
Furniture and equipments	3 - 5
Motor vehicles	5

3.12 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation including properties under construction for such purposes. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the cost of day to day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the profit or loss in the period of retirement or disposal.

Transfer is made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation or commencement of an operating lease to another party. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of the change in use.

Fair value is determined by open market values based on valuations performed by independent surveyors and consultants or broker's quotes.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of their tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows, (where the effect of time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.15 Employee benefits

3.15.1 Defined contribution plan

UAE national employees of the Group are members of the Government-managed retirement pension and social security benefit scheme pursuant to U.A.E. labour law no. 7 of 1999. The Group is required to contribute 12.5% of the "contribution calculation salary" of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The employees and the Government contribute 5% and 2.5% of the "contribution calculation salary" respectively, to the scheme. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement pension and social security scheme is to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to profit or loss.

3.15.2 Annual leave and leave passage

An accrual is made for the estimated liability for employees' entitlement to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered by eligible employees up to the end of the year.

3.15.3 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for the full amount of end of service benefit due to non-UAE national employees in accordance with the UAE Labour Law and is based on current remuneration and their period of service at the end of the reporting period. Provisions for employees' end of service indemnity for the employees working with the entities domiciled in other countries are made in accordance with local laws and regulations applicable in these countries.

3.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.17 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Group has no finance leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.18 Financial instruments

3.18.1 Recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A financial asset and financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated financial statements only when there is legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and the Group intends either to settle on a net basis or realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.19 Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade date when the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which are initially measured at fair value. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.

3.19.1 Classification of financial assets

For the purposes of classifying financial assets, an instrument is an ‘equity instrument’ if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of ‘equity’ for the issuer (under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation) except for certain non-derivative puttable instruments presented as equity by the issuer. All other non-derivative financial assets are ‘debt instruments’.

3.19.2 Financial assets at amortised cost and the effective interest method

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.19 Financial assets (continued)

3.19.2 Financial assets at amortised cost and the effective interest method (continued)

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs (except if they are designated as at FVTPL – see below). They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment (see 3.19.6 below), with interest income recognised on an effective yield basis (note 3.7.4).

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group is required to reclassify debt instruments from amortised cost to FVTPL if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, 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.

The Group may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a debt instrument that meets the amortised cost criteria above as at FVTPL if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the financial asset been measured at amortised cost.

3.19.2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, which include cash on hand and deposits held with banks with original maturities of three months or less, are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

3.19.2.2 Insurance receivables, other receivables and statutory deposits

Insurance receivables, other receivables and statutory deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short- term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

3.19.3 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

On initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.19 Financial assets (continued)

3.19.3 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (continued)

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments, but reclassified to retained earnings.

The Group has designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

3.19.4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an investment that is not held for trading as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) on initial recognition (see above).

Investment linked components of insurance contracts are classified as at FVTPL. Any gains or losses arising on remeasurement of these assets and equivalent movements in reserves attributable to policyholders are offset within the same line in the consolidated income statement.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVTPL when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition is not allowed.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 29.3.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.19 Financial assets (continued)

3.19.5 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss. Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component is recognised in profit or loss; and

- for financial assets that designated as at FVTOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income.

For foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the profit or loss.

3.19.6 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as insurance receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

The amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows reflecting the amount of collateral and guarantee, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.19 Financial assets (continued)

3.19.6 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of insurance receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an insurance receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

3.19.7 Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or measured at FVTPL, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset that is classified as FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the cumulative changes in fair value of securities reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is reclassified to retained earnings.

3.20 Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Group

3.20.1 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

3.21 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.22 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value net of transactions costs except financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) which are initially measured at fair value. All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. The Group does not have any financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

3.22.1 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of the reporting period. The Group's financial liabilities measured at amortised costs include bank borrowings, reinsurance deposits retained, insurance payables, trade and other payables excluding the advances to suppliers.

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method with interest expense that is not capitalised as part of the cost of an asset, is recognised in profit or loss except for short term payables where the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.22.2 Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the profit or loss.

3.22.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

3.23 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Shareholders is recognised as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Shareholders.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The significant judgements and estimates made by management that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below:

4.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (see 4.2 below), that management has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

4.1.1 Classification of investments

Management determines at the time of acquisition of securities whether these should be classified as at FVTOCI, FVTPL or amortised cost. In determining whether investments in securities are classified as at FVTOCI, FVTPL or amortised cost, management has considered the detailed criteria for determination of such classification as set out in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Management is satisfied that the Group's investments in securities are appropriately classified.

4.1.2 Classification of properties

In the process of classifying properties, management has made various judgments. Judgments are needed to determine whether a property qualifies as an investment property, property and equipment, property under development and/or property held for sale. Management develops criteria so that it can exercise that judgment consistently in accordance with the definitions of investment property, property and equipment, property under development and property held for sale. In making its judgment, management has considered the detailed criteria and related guidance set out in IAS 2 – Inventories, IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, and IAS 40 – Investment Property, with regards to the intended use of the property.

4.1.3 Consolidation of Qatar Operations

The Company established operations in Qatar on 6 January 2008 through an agency agreement entered into with the local sponsor valid for an indefinite period. The results and the financial position of the operations are consolidated in these consolidated financial statements on the basis of the control as the operations is managed and supervised by the Company from the inception to date. At the end of the each reporting period, management assesses the Company's ability to manage and supervise the financial and operating policies of the Qatar Operations for the benefits of the Company and determines if the results and financial position be consolidated with the Company. Based on such assessment, the Company continues to consolidate the results and financial position of the operations in the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at 31 December 2013 and for the year then ended. If the assumptions and judgments made by management in making this decision change in future, significant adjustments may be required for these consolidated financial statements in respect of the results and financial position of Qatar operations consolidated thereof.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty (continued)

4.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

4.1.4. Financial investments at amortized costs

Management has reviewed the Group's financial assets measured at amortized cost in the light of its capital maintenance and liquidity requirements and has confirmed the Group's positive intent and ability to hold these assets until their maturity so as to collect the contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortized cost is AED 585,807 thousand at 31 December 2013 (2012: AED 45,497 thousand). Details of these assets are set out in note 8.

4.1.5 Deferred tax asset

For the purpose of measuring the deferred tax asset that substantially pertaining to carried forward unused tax losses of a subsidiary, management has reviewed the future forecast and profitability of the subsidiary over the period in which tax losses should be utilized and concluded that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those unused tax losses can be utilized. Details of deferred tax asset calculation are set out in note 7.

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4.2.1 The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts

The estimation of ultimate liability arising from the claims made under insurance contracts is the Group's most critical accounting estimate. There are sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the Group will eventually pay for such claims. Estimates have to be made at the end of the reporting period for both the expected ultimate cost of claims reported and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). Liabilities for unpaid reported claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and management estimates based on past claims settlement trends for the claims incurred but not reported. At the end of each reporting period, prior year claims estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes are made to the provision.

4.2.2 Impairment of insurance receivables

An estimate of the collectible amounts of insurance receivable is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. This determination of whether the insurance receivables are impaired entails management's evaluation of the specific credit and liquidity position of the contract holders and their historical recovery rates including detailed reviews carried out during 2013 and feedback received from the legal department. Based on this estimate, an impairment loss of AED 32,574 thousand (2012: AED 6,558 thousand) has been recognised in the current year.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty (continued)

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

4.2.3 Liability adequacy test

At the end of each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities. The Group makes use of the best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities in evaluating the adequacy of the liability. Any deficiency is immediately charged to the profit or loss.

4.2.4 Actuarial valuation of life assurance fund

Mortality and withdrawal rate assumptions used in actuarial valuation of life fund are based on experience and the most current industry standard mortality table.

4.2.5 Additional reserve

This reserve represents management’s best estimates of potential liabilities at the end of the reporting period in respect of premium deficiency, IBNR and shortfall in the estimated amounts of the unpaid reported claims. This reserve is estimated by the Group’s actuary. During the year, the Group changed the basis adopted for estimating the additional reserve of which details are given below.

4.2.5.1 Change in accounting estimate

Management has changed the basis adopted for calculating the additional reserve with effect from 1 January 2013. This reserve is for the estimated excess of potential claims over unearned premiums as well as for the claims incurred but not reported at the end of the reporting period. Management had used the 1/8th method to assess the reserve requirements in prior years. The revised calculation is based on an actuarial assessment, taking into account the historical data of the claims reported and settlement pattern. Such method takes into account the best estimates of the future contractual cash flows estimated based on the historical data.

The change in accounting estimate has been prospectively adopted in these consolidated financial statements. Had the change not been adopted in the current year, the additional reserve would have decreased by AED 16,228 thousand as at 31 December 2013 and consequently, the profit for the year then ended would have increased by the same amount.

The disclosures of the effects of the change in accounting estimate for future periods have not been made in these consolidated financial statements as it is impracticable to estimate those effects. The estimation is done at the end of the each reporting period based on the historical data of claims reported and settlement patterns and these data could be changed from one period to another. Hence, estimation of the impact for the future period with certainty is impracticable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty (continued)

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

4.2.6 Valuation of unquoted equity instruments

Valuation of unquoted equity investments is normally based on recent market transactions on an arm's length basis, fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, expected cash flows discounted at current rates for similar instruments or other valuation models. In the absence of an active market for these investments or any recent transactions that could provide evidence of the current fair value, management estimates the fair value of these instruments using expected cash flows discounted at current rates for similar instruments or other valuation models.

4.2.7 Impairment of goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the cash generating units to which goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value-in-use required the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from each cash generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

4.2.7.1 Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to cash generating units for impairment testing as follows:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Dubai Starr Sigorta A.Ş.	**26,588**	26,588

Management has carried out an impairment test for goodwill at the year end and has concluded that no impairment has taken place. For this purpose, the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections, based on financial budgets approved by senior management, covering a five year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a growth rate, which management believes approximates the long term growth rate for the industry in which the cash generating unit operates.

4.2.7.2 Key assumption used for the calculation of value-in-use

The calculation of value-in-use is sensitive to the following assumptions:

a. Growth rate

Growth rates are based on the management's assessment of the market share having regard to the forecasted growth and demand for the products offered. Growth rates of 15% - 26% per annum have been applied in the calculation.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty (continued)

4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

4.2.7 Impairment of goodwill (continued)

4.2.7.2 Key assumption used for the calculation of value in use (continued)

b. Profit margins

Profit margins are based on the management's assessment of achieving a stabilized level of performance based on the approved business plan of the cash generating unit for the next five years.

c. Discount rates

Management has used the discount rate of 10% per annum throughout the assessment period, reflecting the estimated weighted average cost of capital of the Group and specific market risk profile.

5. Property and equipment

	Furniture and equipments AED'000	Motor vehicles AED'000	Capital work in progress AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost				
Balance at 31 December 2011	76,731	941	327,809	405,481
Additions during the year	4,358	-	2,134	6,492
Transfer to investment property (Note 6)	-	-	(327,213)	(327,213)
Acquisition through business combination	2,732	-	-	2,732
Balance at 31 December 2012	83,821	941	2,730	87,492
Additions during the year	20,469	166	17,058	37,693
Disposal during the year	(5,632)	-	-	(5,632)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(2,452)	-	-	(2,452)
Balance at 31 December 2013	**96,206**	**1,107**	**19,788**	**117,101**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at 31 December 2011	51,874	706	221,287	273,867
Charge for the year	11,599	160	-	11,759
Transfer to investment property (Note 6)	-	-	(221,287)	(221,287)
Balance at 31 December 2012	63,473	866	-	64,339
Charge for the year	12,289	49		12,338
Eliminated on disposal	(2,223)	-	-	(2,223)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(2,219)	-	-	(2,219)
Balance at 31 December 2013	**71,320**	**915**	**-**	**72,235**
Carrying amounts				
Balance at 31 December 2013	**24,886**	**192**	**19,788**	**44,866**
Balance at 31 December 2012	20,348	75	2,730	23,153

Capital work-in-progress includes advances paid to consultants and providers of information technology solutions for a core replacement project of the Group's IT infrastructure.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

6. Investment properties

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**361,244**	315,778
Additions during the year	**-**	108
Transfer from property and equipment (Note 5)	**-**	105,926
Increase/(decrease) in fair value during the year	**103,515**	(60,568)
Balance at the end of the year	**464,759**	361,244

Investment properties include land, building and advances paid on contracts for purchase of investment properties.

Freehold land with a fair value of AED 105,926 thousand was transferred to investment property during the previous year. The Company's initial intention was to construct a mixed use development on the site with a significant element of the development being owner occupied. During the previous year, the management withdrew this proposition and decided to reclassify the property to investment property, as the property is expected to be used to earn rentals or capital appreciation in the future.

Investment properties amounting to AED 14,179 thousand (2012: AED 50,020 thousand) are registered in the name of third parties in trust and for the benefit of the Group.

The fair value of the Group's investments properties as at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 has been arrived at on the basis of valuations carried on the respective dates by independent valuers who are not related to the Group and have appropriate qualifications and recent market experience in the valuation of properties in the United Arab Emirates.

The fair value was determined based on the market comparable approach that reflects recent transactions prices for similar properties. In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

Details of the Group's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2013 are as follows:

	Level 1 AED '000	**Level 2 AED '000**	**Level 3 AED'000**	**Fair value as at 31 December 2013 AED '000**
Plots of land located in Dubai, UAE	**-**	**312,019**	**33,425**	**345,444**
Advance for acquiring units of a Building located in DIFC, Dubai, UAE	**-**	**-**	**50,000**	**50,000**
Units of a building located in Motor City, Dubai, UAE	**-**	**-**	**69,315**	**69,315**
	-	**312,019**	**152,740**	**464,759**

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

7. Income tax

Foreign operations of the Group are liable for the corporate taxes of the respective jurisdictions at prevailing tax rates. The effective tax rates during the year were 12% to 20%. The corporate taxes are payable on the total income of the foreign operations after making the adjustments for certain disallowable expenses, exempt income and investment and other allowances. During the year, the provision for corporate tax liabilities is made only for the Group's Oman operations as other foreign operating entities have incurred taxable losses.

7.1 Income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	**1,140**	-
In respect of prior year	**1,608**	1,614
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year	**(3,483)**	-
In respect of prior years	**(9,022)**	-
Total income tax (income)/expenses recognised in the current year	**(9,757)**	1,614

Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
Profit before tax for the year	**236,741**	224,796
Adjustments for:		
Profit not subject to income tax	**(222,210)**	(265,688)
Allowable expenses	**(921)**	(1,296)
Utilization of brought forward tax losses	**(7,713)**	-
Statutory allowance	**(285)**	-
Loss not subject to income tax	**2,969**	33,128
Unallowable expenses	**921**	1,344
Taxable profit/(loss) for the year	**9,502**	(7,716)
Income tax payable for the current year	**1,140**	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

7. Income tax (continued)

7.2 Deferred tax assets

Following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the consolidated statement of financial position;

	2013 **AED '000**	2012 AED '000
Deferred tax assets	**13,602**	-
Deferred tax liabilities	**(1,097)**	-
Deferred tax assets - net	**12,505**	-

Deferred tax assets/liabilities given above relate to the following:

	2013 **AED '000**
Accumulated losses	**12,197**
Insurance contract liabilities	**1,126**
Accruals	**158**
Provision for employees' benefits	**121**
Difference in valuation of financial investments	**(1,097)**
	12,505

8. Financial investments

8.1 Composition of financial investments

The Group's financial investments at the end of reporting period are detailed below.

	2013 **AED '000**	2012 AED '000
At fair value through profit or loss (note 8.2)	**310,534**	710,750
At fair value through other comprehensive income (note 8.3)	**483,630**	433,705
Measured at amortised cost (note 8.4)	**585,807**	45,497
	1,379,971	1,189,952

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

8. Financial investments (continued)

8.2 Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss

	Domestic		International		Total	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012	**2013**	2012
	AED '000	AED '000	**AED '000**	AED '000	**AED '000**	AED '000
Investment in bonds	**-**	157,504	**52,919**	377,613	**52,919**	535,117
Unit linked investments	**-**	-	**257,615**	175,633	**257,615**	175,633
	-	157,504	**310,534**	553,246	**310,534**	710,750

8.3 Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Domestic		International		Total	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012	**2013**	2012
	AED '000	AED '000	**AED '000**	AED '000	**AED '000**	AED '000
Shares and mutual funds						
- Quoted	**181,353**	252,041	**125,603**	14,626	**306,956**	266,667
- Unquoted	**103,062**	119,919	**73,612**	47,119	**176,674**	167,038
	284,415	371,960	**199,215**	61,745	**483,630**	433,705

8.4 Financial investments measured at amortised cost

	Domestic		International		Total	
	2013	2012	**2013**	2012	**2013**	2012
	AED '000	AED '000	**AED '000**	AED '000	**AED '000**	AED '000
Investments in bonds						
- Quoted	**288,425**	-	**297,382**	45,497	**585,807**	45,497

These bonds carry interests at the rates of 4.5% to 8% per annum. The Group holds these investments with the objective of receiving the contractual cash flows over the instruments life. The bonds are redeemable at par from 2016 to 2025 based on their maturity dates. The fair value of these bonds at 31 December 2013 is AED 567,691 thousand (2012: AED 47,315 thousand).

8. Financial investments (continued)

8.5 Movements in financial investments

The movements in financial investments are as follows:

	Fair value through profit or loss AED'000	Fair value through OCI AED'000	Amortised cost AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2012	392,112	1,060,908	-	1,453,020
Purchases	479,370	11,323	45,497	536,190
Disposals	(205,720)	(574,167)	-	(779,887)
Changes in fair value	44,988	(64,359)	-	(19,371)
At 31 December 2012	710,750	433,705	45,497	1,189,952
Purchases	492,492	348,416	358,418	1,199,326
Disposals	(537,146)	(292,217)	(155,869)	(985,232)
Reclassification	(352,391)	-	352,391	-
Amortisation	-	-	(7,236)	(7,236)
Foreign currency exchange differences	-	-	(7,394)	(7,394)
Changes in fair value	(3,171)	(6,274)	-	(9,445)
At 31 December 2013	**310,534**	**483,630**	**585,807**	**1,379,971**

8.5.1 Reclassification of financial investments measured at FVTPL

On 28 March 2013, management revisited the Group's business model for managing the financial investments and changed its business model for managing investments in debt instruments. Accordingly, the Group reclassified AED 352,391 thousand from FVTPL to amortised cost from 1 April 2013. The business model has been changed from realizing the fair value by disposing of the investment to hold the asset until its maturity so as to collect the contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These bonds carry effective interests at the rates of 2% to 9% per annum at the date of reclassification. The interest income recognized on these investments from the date of reclassification to 31 December 2013 is AED 9,485 thousand.

The fair value loss recognised in profit or loss during the reporting period would have been decreased by AED 3,729 thousand if these financial assets had not been reclassified.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

9. Statutory deposits

	2013 **AED '000**	2012 AED '000
Bank deposit maintained in accordance with Article 42 of U.A.E. Federal Law No. 6 of 2007	**10,000**	10,000
Amount under lien with Capital Market Authority – Sultanate of Oman	**13,538**	13,538
	23,538	23,538

10. Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets

	2013 **AED '000**	2012 AED '000 (Restated)
Insurance contract liabilities		
Outstanding claims	**1,070,944**	1,102,815
Additional reserve (note 10.1)	**95,156**	129,054
Life assurance fund (note 10.2)	**195,961**	172,233
Unearned premium (note 24.1)	**1,001,725**	742,769
Unit linked liabilities (note 10.3)	**257,537**	175,633
	2,621,323	2,322,504
Recoverable from re-insurers		
Outstanding claims	**698,846**	726,860
Unearned premiums	**495,968**	320,459
	1,194,814	1,047,319
Insurance contract liabilities – net		
Outstanding claims	**372,098**	375,955
Additional reserve (note 10.1)	**95,156**	129,054
Life assurance fund (note 10.2)	**195,961**	172,233
Unearned premiums (note 24.1)	**505,757**	422,310
Unit linked liabilities (note 10.3)	**257,537**	175,633
	1,426,509	1,275,185

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

10. Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets (continued)

10.1 Additional reserve

	General Insurance AED '000	Life Assurance AED '000	Total AED '000
1 January 2012	106,305	19,500	125,805
Acquisition through business combinations	22,832	-	22,832
(Decrease)/increase	(27,939)	8,356	(19,583)
31 December 2012	101,198	27,856	129,054
(Decrease)/increase	(38,107)	8,021	(30,086)
Foreign currency exchange differences	(3,812)	-	(3,812)
31 December 2013	**59,279**	**35,877**	**95,156**

10.2 Life assurance fund

1 January 2012	101,477
Increase	70,756
31 December 2012	172,233
Increase	23,728
31 December 2013	**195,961**

10.3 Unit linked liabilities

1 January 2012	92,428
Increase	83,205
31 December 2012	175,633
Increase	81,904
31 December 2013	**257,537**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

10. Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets (continued)

The following table presents the sensitivity of the value of insurance contract liabilities disclosed in this note to movements in the assumptions used in the estimation of insurance contract liabilities. For liabilities under long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms, changes in assumptions will not cause a change to the amount of the liability, unless the change is severe enough to trigger a liability adequacy test adjustment. No losses arose in either 2012 or 2013, based on the results of the liability adequacy test. The table below indicates the level of the respective variable that will trigger an adjustment and then indicates the liability adjustment required as a result of a further deterioration in the variable.

		Impact on net liability	
		2013	2012
Scenario	**Change in assumptions**	**AED'000**	AED'000
Mortality/morbidity	+10%	**2,518**	1,978
Discount rate	+75bps	**(11,338)**	(6,156)
Mortality/morbidity	-10%	**(2,510)**	(1,998)
Discount rate	-75bps	**14,129**	6,933

11. Insurance receivables

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Due from policyholders and brokers	**855,860**	628,788
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	**(69,703)**	(60,949)
Net due from policyholders and brokers	**786,157**	567,839
Due from insurance companies	**54,214**	80,291
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	**(2,200)**	(2,200)
Net due from insurance companies	**52,014**	78,091
Due from reinsurance companies	**259,774**	335,143
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	**(18,783)**	(31,000)
Net due from reinsurance companies	**240,991**	304,143
Total insurance receivables	**1,079,162**	950,073

The average credit period of insurance receivables is 30 to 120 days. No interest is charged on overdue balances and no collateral is taken on insurance receivables.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

11. Insurance receivables (continued)

The Group has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties. Adequate credit assessment is made before accepting an insurance contract from any counterparty. The Group does not have any single counterparty whose outstanding balance at the end of the period exceeds 5% of the total receivable balance.

Included in the Group's total insurance receivables are balances amounting to AED 384,773 thousand (2012: AED 348,633 thousand) which are past due at the end of the reporting period for which no allowance has been provided for, as there was no significant change in credit quality of these insurance receivables and the amounts are considered recoverable.

11.1 Ageing of insurance receivables

	2013 **AED'000**	2012 AED'000
Neither past due nor impaired	**694,389**	601,440
Past due but not impaired		
121 to 180 days	**151,036**	76,298
above 180 days	**233,737**	272,335
	1,079,162	950,073
Past due and impaired	**90,686**	94,149
Gross insurance receivables	**1,169,848**	1,044,222

11.2 Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	2013 **AED '000**	2012 AED '000
Balance at beginning of the year	**94,149**	92,694
Impairment losses recognised on receivables during the year	**32,574**	6,558
Amounts written off as uncollectible during the year	**(36,037)**	(5,103)
Balance at end of the year	**90,686**	94,149

The Group has provided for certain receivables above 365 days based on estimated recoverable amounts, determined after review of credit quality of specific customers and past default experience. In determining the recoverability of an insurance receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the customer from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. Accordingly, management believes that no further provision is required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts that has been provided for.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

12. Prepayments and other receivables

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Accrued income	**18,733**	10,460
Prepayments	**60,043**	55,380
Staff debtors and advances	**7,530**	5,883
Other receivables	**63,628**	20,118
	149,934	91,841

13. Bank balances and cash

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
Deposits with banks with maturity over 3 months	**266,198**	473,312
Deposits with banks maturing within 3 months	**232,611**	190,436
Current accounts and cash	**171,509**	215,953
Total bank balances and cash	**670,318**	879,701
Less: Bank overdrafts (Note 17)	**(85,216)**	-
Deposit with banks with maturity over 3 months	**(266,198)**	(473,312)
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of consolidated statement of cash flows	**318,904**	406,389

The interest rates on fixed deposits and call accounts with banks range between 0.50% to 4.50% (2012: 1.0% to 2.5%) per annum. Bank balances amounting to AED 400,351 thousand (2012: AED 658,461 thousand) are held in local banks in the United Arab Emirates.

Certain deposits with carrying value of AED 267,072 thousand at 31 December 2013 (2012: AED 121,692 thousand) are subject to lien in respect of guarantees and overdraft facilities.

For the purpose of consolidated statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts are included in the cash and cash equivalents as they form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

14. Share capital

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Authorised, issued and fully paid 461,872,125 shares of AED 1 each (31 December 2012: 461,872,125 shares of AED 1 each)	**461,872**	461,872

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

15. Reserves

	Statutory reserve AED '000	Strategic reserve AED '000	General reserve AED '000	Contingency reserve AED '000	Total AED '000
Balance at 1 January 2012	196,348	303,750	725,210	3,316	1,228,624
Transfer from retained earnings	20,357	-	50,893	840	72,090
Balance at 31 December 2012	216,705	303,750	776,103	4,156	1,300,714
Transfer from retained earnings	14,231	-	60,456	855	75,542
Balance at 31 December 2013	**230,936**	**303,750**	**836,559**	**5,011**	**1,376,256**

15.1 Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Commercial Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of profit for the year is required to be transferred to statutory reserve. The Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the statutory reserve is equal to 50% of the paid up share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated by the law. For the year ended 31 December 2013, AED 14,231 thousand was transferred to statutory reserve, as the reserve reached 50% of share capital.

15.2 Strategic reserve

The strategic reserve may be utilised for any purpose to be determined by a resolution of the Shareholders of the Company at an ordinary general meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors. No transfers have been made to the strategic reserve during the year.

15.3 General reserve

Annual transfers to the general reserve are made at the rate of 25% of the profit less Directors' remuneration for the year. The reserve is freely available for distribution. During the year, the transfer to this reserve was calculated at 25% of the profit as Directors' remuneration was not proposed.

15.4 Contingency reserve – Oman Branch

In accordance with Article 10 (bis) (2) (c) of Regulations for Implementing Insurance Companies Law (Ministerial Order 5/80), as amended, of Sultanate of Oman,10% of the net outstanding claims at the end of the reporting period is transferred from retained earnings to a contingency reserve until the provision is equal to RO 5 million. In case of insufficient retained earnings or accumulated loss position, the deficit in transfer will be adjusted against retained earnings of future years. The reserves shall not be used without the prior approval of the Capital Market Authority of Sultanate of Oman.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

16. End of service benefits

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**34,180**	39,146
Charge for the year	**6,102**	3,953
Paid during the year	**(8,685)**	(8,919)
Balance at the end of the year	**31,597**	34,180

17. Bank borrowings

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Long term loan	**-**	128,520
Bank overdraft	**85,216**	-
	85,216	128,520

Long term loans at 31 December 2012 included the following:

(a) AED 45,900 thousand which carried interest at 1 month LIBOR + 2.25% and was available till the date of the disposal of collateralized investments.

(b) AED 27,540 thousand which carried interest at 3 month LIBOR + 2.25% and was available till the date of the disposal of collateralized investments.

(c) AED 55,080 thousand which carried interest at 3 month USD LIBOR + 2.00% and was repayable at the discretion of the Company and was available till the date of the disposal of collateralized investments managed by the lender.

The Company has disposed of the collateralized investments and repaid the loans in the current year.

Bank overdraft carries interest at base lending rate + 1% margin and is repayable or renewable on yearly basis. The bank borrowings are secured by assignment of certain bank deposits (note 13) in favor of the banks.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

18. Insurance and other payables

18.1 Insurance payables

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Due to policyholders and brokers	**141,714**	123,186
Due to insurance companies	**22,095**	50,296
Due to reinsurance companies	**152,942**	165,953
Premiums collected in advance	**23,168**	14,509
Other insurance payables	**27,993**	7,138
	367,912	361,082

The average credit period is 60 to 90 days. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit time frame.

18.2 Other payables

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Accruals for staff costs	**21,344**	21,180
Other payables and accruals	**41,589**	56,701
	62,933	77,881

19. Net investment income

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
Dividend income from financial investments at FVTPL	**-**	150
Dividend income from financial investments at FVTOCI	**25,173**	42,911
Interest income from financial investments at FVTPL	**20,951**	10,795
Interest income from deposits	**19,768**	15,324
Fair value adjustments on investment properties	**103,515**	(60,568)
Fair value gains on financial investments at FVTPL	**3,828**	30,801
Realised gains on sale of financial investments at FVTPL	**3,224**	3,946
Realised losses on sale of financial investments at amortised cost	**(4,450)**	-
Rental income from investment properties	**3,000**	1,209
Other investment expenses	**(8,656)**	(4,339)
	166,353	40,229

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

20. Other expenses

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
General and administration expenses not allocated	**(8,993)**	(16,932)
Other income	-	5,013
	(8,993)	(11,919)

21. Profit for the year

Profit for the year is stated after charging:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Staff costs	**178,561**	146,110
Depreciation of property and equipment	**12,338**	11,759
Rental costs – operating leases	**26,440**	22,576

22. Basic earnings per share

	2013	2012 (Restated)
Profit for the year attributable to the Owners of the Company (AED '000)	**241,825**	239,415
Weighted average number of shares	**461,872,125**	461,872,125
Basic earnings per share AED	**0.52**	0.52

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the Owners of the Company by the number of weighted average shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

23. Related party transactions

Related parties include the Group's major Shareholders, Directors and businesses controlled by them and their families over which they exercise significant management influence as well as key management personnel.

23.1 At the end of the reporting period, amounts due from/to related parties are included in the following accounts:

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
Cash and bank balances	**284,294**	403,624
Statutory deposits	**10,000**	10,000
Net insurance receivable	**45,299**	37,293
Net insurance payable	**2,808**	8,011
Bank overdraft	**85,216**	-

23.2 During the year, the Group entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
Premiums	**163,089**	148,812
Claims	**73,984**	71,027
Interest expenses	**248**	11,003
Commission paid	**4,000**	4,000
Shares sold	**-**	146
Bank borrowings-net	**85,216**	250,000

Premiums are charged to related parties at rates agreed with management.

23.3 Compensation of key management personnel

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
Directors' fees	**2,250**	2,250
Salaries and benefits	**3,354**	2,047
End of service benefits	**136**	112
Total compensation paid to the key management personnel	**5,740**	4,409

24. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into three business segments, general insurance, life insurance including medical and investments. The general insurance segment comprises property, motor, general accident, aviation and marine risks. The life insurance segment includes individual life (participating and non-participating), medical, group life and personal accident as well as investment linked products. Investment comprises investments (financial and non financial), deposits with banks and cash management for the Group's own accounts.

These segments are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

Segmental information is presented below:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

24. Segment information (continued)

24.1 Segment revenue

	General Insurance			Life Assurance and Medical			Total		
	Gross AED'000	Reinsurance AED'000	Net AED'000	Gross AED'000	Reinsurance AED'000	Net AED'000	Gross AED'000	Reinsurance AED'000	Net AED'000
Year 2013									
Insurance premium	**1,363,429**	**(757,673)**	**605,756**	**1,556,165**	**(713,823)**	**842,342**	**2,919,594**	**(1,471,496)**	**1,448,098**
Movement in provision for unearned premium	**(38,612)**	**51,039**	**12,427**	**(258,244)**	**129,370**	**(128,874)**	**(296,856)**	**180,409**	**(116,447)**
Insurance premium earned	**1,324,817**	**(706,634)**	**618,183**	**1,297,921**	**(584,453)**	**713,468**	**2,622,738**	**(1,291,087)**	**1,331,651**
Unearned premium as at 31 December 2013	**553,146**	**(267,402)**	**285,744**	**448,579**	**(228,566)**	**220,013**	**1,001,725**	**(495,968)**	**505,757**
Year 2012 - restated									
Insurance premium	1,236,994	(715,856)	521,138	1,206,268	(621,407)	584,861	2,443,262	(1,337,263)	1,105,999
Movement in provision for unearned premium	183,836	(32,854)	150,982	(158,045)	27,098	(130,947)	25,791	(5,756)	20,035
Insurance premium earned	1,420,830	(748,710)	672,120	1,048,223	(594,309)	453,914	2,469,053	(1,343,019)	1,126,034
Unearned premium as at 31 December 2012	528,705	(221,263)	307,442	214,064	(99,196)	114,868	742,769	(320,459)	422,310

No single customer contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for both 2013 and 2012.

Insurance premium represents the total income arising from insurance contracts. In accordance with IFRS 9: Financial Instruments, all items of income and expenditure in respect of investment contracts are excluded from the consolidated income statement and are accounted for directly against the liability under these contracts in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

24. Segment information (continued)

24.2 Segment claims

	General Insurance			Life Assurance and Medical			Total		
	Gross AED'000	Reinsurance AED'000	Net AED'000	Gross AED'000	Reinsurance AED'000	Net AED'000	Gross AED'000	Reinsurance AED' 000	Net AED'000
Year 2013									
Claims settled	**688,690**	**(263,562)**	**425,128**	**1,123,111**	**(584,808)**	**538,303**	**1,811,801**	**(848,370)**	**963,431**
Changes in provision for outstanding claims	**20,377**	**(9,984)**	**10,393**	**(41,882)**	**37,291**	**(4,591)**	**(21,505)**	**27,307**	**5,802**
Movement in additional reserve	**(38,106)**	**-**	**(38,106)**	**8,021**	**-**	**8,021**	**(30,085)**	**-**	**(30,085)**
Claims incurred	**670,961**	**(273,546)**	**397,415**	**1,089,250**	**(547,517)**	**541,733**	**1,760,211**	**(821,063)**	**939,148**
Year 2012 - restated									
Claims settled	679,292	(252,060)	427,232	594,193	(335,273)	258,920	1,273,485	(587,333)	686,152
Changes in provision for outstanding claims	39,944	(50,306)	(10,362)	41,596	(16,468)	25,128	81,540	(66,774)	14,766
Movement in additional reserve	(27,938)	-	(27,938)	8,356	-	8,356	(19,582)	-	(19,582)
Claims incurred	691,298	(302,366)	388,932	644,145	(351,741)	292,404	1,335,443	(654,107)	681,336

24. Segment information (continued)

24.3 Segment results

	Year ended 31 December 2013			Year ended 31 December 2012 - restated		
	General insurance AED'000	**Life assurance and medical AED'000**	**Total AED'000**	General insurance AED'000	Life assurance and medical AED'000	Total AED'000
Net insurance premium earned	**618,183**	**713,468**	**1,331,651**	672,120	453,914	1,126,034
Net claims incurred	**(397,414)**	**(541,734)**	**(939,148)**	(388,932)	(292,404)	(681,336)
Reinsurance commission income	**150,883**	**43,344**	**194,227**	125,881	47,983	173,864
Commission expenses	**(137,427)**	**(88,111)**	**(225,538)**	(123,073)	(72,015)	(195,088)
Other income relating to underwriting activities	**(40)**	**31,676**	**31,636**	2,279	29,189	31,468
Net commission and other income	**13,416**	**(13,091)**	**325**	5,087	5,157	10,244
General and administrative expenses relating to underwriting activities	**(203,797)**	**(70,554)**	**(274,351)**	(166,369)	(66,981)	(233,350)
Net underwriting profit	**30,388**	**88,089**	**118,477**	121,906	99,686	221,592
Net investment income			**166,353**			40,229
Finance costs			**(6,522)**			(18,548)
Allowance for doubtful debts			**(32,574)**			(6,558)
Other expenses – net			**(8,993)**			(11,919)
Profit before tax			**236,741**			224,796

24. Segment information (continued)

24.3 Segment results (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2013 Total AED'000	Year ended 31 December 2012 restated Total AED'000
Profit before tax	**236,741**	224,796
Income tax	**9,757**	(1,614)
Profit for the year	**246,498**	223,182
Attributable to		
Owners of the Company	**241,825**	239,415
Non-controlling interests	**4,673**	(16,233)
	246,498	223,182

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

24. Segment information (continued)

24.4 Segment results by geographical distribution

	Year ended 31 December 2013			Year ended 31 December 2012 - restated		
	GCC	**Turkey**	**Total**	GCC	Turkey	Total
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Net insurance premium earned	**1,241,534**	**90,117**	**1,331,651**	1,075,292	50,742	1,126,034
Net claims incurred	**(885,759)**	**(53,389)**	**(939,148)**	(618,727)	(62,609)	(681,336)
Reinsurance commission income	**182,385**	**11,842**	**194,227**	172,697	1,167	173,864
Commission expenses	**(203,247)**	**(22,291)**	**(225,538)**	(184,595)	(10,493)	(195,088)
Other income relating to underwriting activities	**31,636**	**-**	**31,636**	31,468	-	31,468
Net commission and other income	**10,774**	**(10,449)**	**325**	19,570	(9,326)	10,244
General and administrative expenses relating to underwriting activities	**(241,711)**	**(32,640)**	**(274,351)**	(219,247)	(14,103)	(233,350)
Net underwriting profit	**124,838**	**(6,361)**	**118,477**	256,888	(35,296)	221,592
Net investment income	**160,753**	**5,600**	**166,353**	36,428	3,801	40,229
Finance costs	**(6,522)**	**-**	**(6,522)**	(18,548)	-	(18,548)
Allowance for doubtful debts	**(27,085)**	**(5,489)**	**(32,574)**	(5,087)	(1,471)	(6,558)
Other expenses – net	**(12,277)**	**3,284**	**(8,993)**	(11,757)	(162)	(11,919)
Profit before tax	**239,707**	**(2,966)**	**236,741**	257,924	(33,128)	224,796

24. Segment information (continued)

24.4 Segment results by geographical distribution (continued)

	Year ended 31 December 2013			Year ended 31 December 2012 - restated		
	GCC	**Turkey**	**Total**	GCC	Turkey	Total
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Profit before tax	**239,707**	**(2,966)**	**236,741**	257,924	(33,128)	224,796
Income tax	**(2,748)**	**12,505**	**9,757**	(1,614)	-	(1,614)
Profit for the year	**236,959**	**9,539**	**246,498**	256,310	(33,128)	223,182
Attributable to						
Owners of the Company	**236,960**	**4,865**	**241,825**	256,310	(16,895)	239,415
Non-controlling interests	**-**	**4,673**	**4,673**	-	(16,233)	(16,233)
	236,960	**9,538**	**246,498**	256,310	(33,128)	223,182

24. Segment information (continued)

24.5 Segment assets and liabilities

	As at 31 December 2013				As at 31 December 2012 - restated			
	General insurance AED'000	**Life assurance and medical AED'000**	**Investments AED'000**	**Total AED'000**	General insurance AED'000	Life assurance and medical AED'000	Investments AED'000	Total AED'000
Segment assets	**1,243,080**	**1,459,839**	**2,343,536**	**5,046,455**	1,424,070	954,392	2,214,947	4,593,409
Segment liabilities	**2,023,551**	**1,228,279**	**-**	**3,251,830**	1,970,148	952,149	128,520	3,050,817
Capital expenditure	**37,693**	**-**	**-**	**37,693**	6,452	40	108	6,600
Depreciation	**11,808**	**530**	**-**	**12,338**	11,161	598	-	11,759

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

24. Segment information (continued)

24.6 Geographical information of segment assets and liabilities

	As at 31 December 2013			As at 31 December 2012 - restated		
	GCC AED'000	**Turkey AED'000**	**Total AED'000**	GCC AED'000	Turkey AED'000	Total AED'000
Segment assets	**4,800,612**	**245,843**	**5,046,455**	4,394,451	198,958	4,593,409
Segment liabilities	**3,053,866**	**197,964**	**3,251,830**	2,858,403	192,414	3,050,817
Capital expenditure	**33,594**	**4,099**	**37,693**	6,550	50	6,600
Depreciation	**11,248**	**1,090**	**12,338**	10,966	793	11,759

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

25. Contingent liabilities

	2013 **AED'000**	2012 AED'000
Bank guarantees	**60,075**	48,719

The above bank guarantees were issued in the normal course of business.

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

26. Commitments

26.1 Purchase commitments

	2013 **AED '000**	2012 AED '000
Commitments in respect of uncalled subscription of certain shares held as investments	**6,175**	12,154

26.2 Operating lease commitments

At the end of the reporting period, minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating lease agreements are as follows:

	2013 **AED '000**	2012 AED '000
Within one year	**10,858**	7,902
Second to fifth year	**-**	6,468

27. Insurance risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable. Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

27. Insurance risk (continued)

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

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

27.1 Frequency and severity of claims

The Group has the right not to renew individual policies, to re-price the risk, to impose deductibles and to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Insurance contracts also entitle the Group to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example, subrogation). Furthermore, the Group's strategy limits the total exposure to any one territory and the exposure to any one industry.

Property insurance contracts are underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the properties and contents insured, and claim payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event. Cost of rebuilding properties, of replacement or indemnity for contents and time taken to restart operations for business interruption are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies. Property insurance contracts are subdivided into four risk categories: fire, business interruption, weather damage and theft. The insurance risk arising from these contracts is not concentrated in any of the territories in which the Group operates, and there is a balance between commercial and personal properties in the overall portfolio of insured buildings.

The reinsurance arrangements include excess and catastrophe coverage. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Group should not suffer net insurance losses of a set minimum limit of AED 4,000 thousand in any one event. The Group has survey units dealing with the mitigation of risks surrounding claims. This unit investigates and recommends ways to improve risk claims. The risks are reviewed individually at least once in 3 years and adjusted to reflect the latest information on the underlying facts, current law, jurisdiction, contractual terms and conditions, and other factors. The Group actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments.

27.2 Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

27. Insurance risk (continued)

27.2 Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments (continued)

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

The amount of insurance claims is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. Insurance contracts are also subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims, but no allowance is included for this at the end of the reporting period.

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

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

The initial estimate of the loss ratios used for the current year before and after reinsurance are analysed below by type of risk where the insured operates for current and prior year premium earned.

	Year ended 31 December 2013		Year ended 31 December 2012	
Type of risk	**Gross Loss Ratio**	**Net Loss Ratio**	Gross Loss Ratio	Net Loss Ratio
Life and medical insurance	**83.9%**	**75.9%**	61.5%	64.4%
Non-life insurance	**50.7%**	**64.3%**	48.7%	57.9%

27.3 Process used to decide on assumptions

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

27. Insurance risk (continued)

27.3 Process used to decide on assumptions (continued)

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

27. Insurance risk (continued)

27.4 Claims development process

The following table reflects the development of the gross outstanding claims of general insurance at the end of each year together with cumulative payments subsequent to the year of accident:

Underwriting year	**Before 2009 AED'000**	**2009 AED'000**	**2010 AED'000**	**2011 AED'000**	**2012 AED'000**	**2013 AED '000**	**Total AED'000**
Estimate of cumulative claims – gross:							
Accident year	822,289	917,907	841,530	715,901	612,529	603,561	-
One year later	870,140	987,761	857,162	823,300	632,310	-	-
Two years later	857,537	956,920	833,786	854,062	-	-	-
Three years later	853,430	942,172	809,628	-	-	-	-
Four years later	841,810	938,757	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later	850,212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	850,212	938,757	809,628	854,062	632,310	603,561	4,688,530
Cumulative payments to date – gross	(789,051)	(898,640)	(750,030)	(709,718)	(427,307)	(238,491)	(3,813,237)
Total outstanding claims recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position - gross	**61,161**	**40,117**	**59,598**	**144,344**	**205,003**	**365,070**	**875,293**

27. Insurance risk (continued)

27.4 Claims development process (continued)

The following table reflects the development of the net outstanding claims of general insurance at the end of each year together with cumulative payments subsequent to the year of accident:

Underwriting year	**Before 2009 AED'000**	**2009 AED'000**	**2010 AED'000**	**2011 AED'000**	**2012 AED'000**	**2013 AED '000**	**Total AED'000**
Estimate of cumulative claims – net:							
Accident year	427,590	422,237	454,426	451,017	336,891	374,208	-
One year later	452,473	454,370	462,868	518,679	347,770	-	-
Two years later	445,919	440,183	450,245	538,059	-	-	-
Three years later	443,784	433,399	437,199	-	-	-	-
Four years later	437,741	431,828	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later	442,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	442,110	431,828	437,199	538,059	347,770	374,208	2,571,174
Cumulative payments to date – net	(424,100)	(420,015)	(419,649)	(495,555)	(287,404)	(266,707)	(2,313,430)
Total outstanding claims recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position - net	**18,010**	**11,813**	**17,550**	**42,504**	**60,366**	**107,501**	**257,744**

The above table does not include claims intimated and settled in the same year.

27. Insurance risk (continued)

27.5 Concentration of insurance risk

The Group's underwriting business is based entirely within the UAE, Turkey and other GCC countries, except for some treaty reinsurance arrangements with companies based in Europe and Asia.

In common with other insurance companies, in order to minimise financial exposure arising from large insurance claims, the Group, in the normal course of business, enters into arrangement with other parties for reinsurance purposes.

To minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the Group evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities or economic characteristics of the reinsurers. Reinsurance ceded contracts do not relieve the Group from its obligations to policyholders. The Group remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured to the extent that any reinsurer does not meet the obligations assumed under the reinsurance agreements.

27.6 Sensitivity of underwriting profit

The contribution by the insurance operations to the profit of the Group is AED 118,477 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2013 (2012: AED 221,592 thousand). The Group does not foresee any adverse change in the contribution of insurance profit due to the following reasons:

- The Group has an overall risk retention level in the region of 50% (2012: 46%) and this is mainly due to low retention levels in Engineering, Property and Energy. However, for other lines of business, the Group is adequately covered by excess of loss reinsurance programs to guard against major financial impact.
- The Group has commission income of AED 194,227 thousand (2012: AED 173,864 thousand) predominantly from the reinsurance placement which remains a comfortable source of income.

Because of low risk retention of 50% (2012: 46%) of the volume of the business and limited exposure in high retention areas such as motor, the Group is comfortable to maintain an overall net loss ratio in the region of 70% (2012: 60%) and does not foresee any serious financial impact in the net underwriting profit.

28. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- to comply with the insurance capital requirements required by UAE Federal Law No. 6 of 2007 on Establishment of Insurance Authority and Organization of Its Operations. The Group manages its capital on a basis of 350% - 450% of its minimum regulatory capital requirement presented in the table below.
- to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for the Shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to provide an adequate return to the Shareholders by pricing insurance contracts commensurately with the level of risk.

28. Capital risk management (continued)

In the UAE, the local insurance regulator specifies the minimum amount and type of capital that must be held by the Company in addition to its insurance liabilities. The minimum required capital (presented in the table below) must be maintained at all times throughout the year.

	2013 **AED'000**	2012 AED'000
Minimum regulatory capital	**100,000**	100,000
Total paid up capital	**461,872**	461,872

The UAE Insurance Authority has issued resolution no. 42 for 2009 setting the minimum subscribed or paid up capital of AED 100 million for establishing insurance firms and AED 250 million for re-insurance firms. The resolution also stipulates that at least 75 percent of the capital of the insurance companies established in the UAE should be owned by UAE or GCC national individuals or corporate bodies. The Company is in compliance with the minimum capital requirements.

29. Financial instruments

The Group is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that in the long-term, its investment proceeds are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. The risks that the Group primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and underwriting business are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and market price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

29.1 Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.2 Categories of financial instruments

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets		
Investments designated at FVTOCI	**483,630**	433,705
Investments designated at FVTPL	**310,534**	710,750
Financial investments measured at amortised cost	**585,807**	45,497
Statutory deposits	**23,538**	23,538
Insurance receivables	**1,079,162**	950,073
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	**89,891**	36,461
Bank balances and cash	**670,318**	879,701
Total	**3,242,880**	3,079,725
Financial liabilities		
Bank borrowings	**85,216**	128,520
Re-insurance deposits retained	**82,849**	126,650
Insurance payables	**367,912**	361,082
Other payables	**62,933**	77,881
Total	**598,910**	694,133

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values, except for the financial investments measured at amortised cost of which fair value is determined based on quoted market prices and disclosed in note 8.4 of these consolidated financial statements.

29.3 Fair value measurement

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows;

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of the business on the reporting date.
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.3 Fair value measurement (continued)

29.3.1 Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on recurring basis

Some of the Group's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined;

Financial assets	Fair value as at **31 December 2013 AED'000**	31 December 2012 AED'000	**Fair value hierarchy**	**Valuation techniques and key inputs**	**Significant unobservable input**	**Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value**
Quoted equity investments – FVTOCI	**306,956**	266,667	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	None.	NA
Unquoted equity investments – FVTOCI	**176,674**	167,038	Level 3	Net assets valuation method due to the unavailability of market and comparable financial information. Net assets values were determined based on the latest available audited/historical financial information.	Net assets value.	Higher the net assets value of the investees, higher the fair value.
Quoted debt instruments – FVTPL	**310,534**	710,750	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	None.	NA
Quoted debt instruments – amortized costs	**567,691**	47,315	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market.	None.	NA

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.3 Fair value measurement (continued)

29.3.2 Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from 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); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

At 31 December 2013

Financial assets	**Level 1 AED'000**	**Level 2 AED'000**	**Level 3 AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
At fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in bonds	**52,919**	**-**	-	**52,919**
Unit linked investments	**257,615**	**-**	-	**257,615**
	310,534	**-**	-	**310,534**
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares and mutual funds - quoted	**306,956**	**-**	**-**	**306,956**
Un-quoted equity instruments	**-**	**-**	**176,674**	**176,674**
	306,956	**-**	**176,674**	**483,630**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.3 Fair value measurement (continued)

29.3.2 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

At 31 December 2012

Financial assets	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
At fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in bonds	535,117	-	-	535,117
Unit linked investments	175,633	-	-	175,633
	710,750	-	-	710,750
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares and mutual funds - quoted	266,667	-	-	266,667
Un-quoted equity instruments	-	-	167,038	167,038
	266,667	-	167,038	433,705

There were no transfers between each of level during the year. There are no financial liabilities which should be measured at fair value and accordingly no disclosure is made in the above table.

29.3.3 Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurements

Below is a reconciliation of movements in level 3 financial assets measured at fair values:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**167,038**	236,301
Additions during the year	**34,400**	11,323
Disposals during the year	**(959)**	(44,879)
Losses recognised in other comprehensive income	**(23,805)**	(35,707)
Balance at the end of the year	**176,674**	167,038

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.4 Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset or liability will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

29.4.1 Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the finance income or finance cost of the Group. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its financial investments in bonds and term deposits and bank borrowings that carry both fixed and floating interest rates.

The Group generally manages to minimise the interest rate risk by closely monitoring the market interest rates and investing in those financial assets in which such risk is expected to be minimal.

29.4.2 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for interest-bearing financial assets assuming the amount of assets at the end of the reporting period were outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher\lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 31 December 2013 would increase/decrease by AED 10,759 thousand (2012: AED 10,939 thousand).

29.4.3 Foreign currency risk management

There are no significant exchange rate risks as substantially all monetary assets and monetary liabilities of the Group are denominated in the local currencies of the countries where the Group operates or US Dollars to which local currencies are fixed.

Management believes that there is a minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuations and consequently the Group has not hedged their foreign currency exposure.

29.4.4 Market price risk management

Market price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, or its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Group is exposed to market price risk with respect to their quoted investments. The Group limits market risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of developments in the market. In addition, the Group actively monitors the key factors that affect stock and market movements, including analysis of the operational and financial performance of investees.

At the end of the reporting period, if the equity prices are 10% higher/lower as per the assumptions mentioned below and all the other variables were held constant, the Group's other comprehensive income would have increased/decreased by AED 30,696 thousand (2012: AED 26,667 thousand) in the case of the financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.4 Market risk management (continued)

29.4.4 Market price risk management (continued)

Method and assumptions for sensitivity analysis;

- The sensitivity analysis has been done based on the exposure to equity price risk as at the end of the reporting period.

- As at the end of the reporting period if equity prices are 10% higher/lower on the market value uniformly for all equity while all other variables are held constant, the impact on other comprehensive income has been shown above.

- A 10% change in equity prices has been used to give a realistic assessment as a plausible event.

29.5 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group.

Key areas where the Group is exposed to credit risk are:

- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- amounts due from insurance contract holders;
- amounts due from insurance intermediaries; and
- amounts due from banks for bank balances and fixed deposits

The Group has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of their counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management annually.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract.

The Group maintains records of the payment history for significant contract holders with whom it conducts regular business. The exposure to individual counterparties is also managed by other mechanisms, such as the right of offset where counterparties are both debtors and creditors of the Group. Management information reported to the Group includes details of provisions for impairment on insurance receivables and subsequent write-offs. Exposures to individual policyholders and groups of policyholders are mitigated by ongoing credit evaluation of their financial condition.

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.5 Credit risk management (continued)

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The Group defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are registered banks with sound financial positions.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

29.6 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities at maturity date. The Group manages the liquidity risk through a risk management framework for the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements by maintaining adequate reserves, sufficient cash and cash equivalent and bank facilities, to ensure that funds are available to meet their commitments for liabilities as they fall due.

The maturity profile is monitored by management to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations including interest receivable and payable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.6 Liquidity risk management (continued)

31 December 2013

	Statement of financial position AED'000	Less than 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	No maturity date AED'000	Total AED'000
Financial assets						
At fair value through profit or loss	310,534	-	257,615	64,826	-	322,441
At fair value through OCI	483,630	-	-	-	483,630	483,630
At amortised cost	585,807	-	240,654	452,624	-	693,278
Insurance receivables	1,079,162	1,079,162	-	-	-	1,079,162
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	89,891	89,891	-	-	-	89,891
Statutory deposits	23,538	-	-	25,891	-	25,891
Bank balances and cash	670,318	573,894	66,516	66,653	-	707,063
Total financial assets	3,242,880	1,742,947	564,785	609,994	483,630	3,401,356
Financial liabilities						
Bank borrowings	85,216	87,559	-	-	-	87,559
Reinsurance deposits retained	82,849	83,263	-	-	-	83,263
Insurance payables	367,912	367,912	-	-	-	367,912
Other payables	62,933	62,933	-	-	-	62,933
Total financial liabilities	598,910	601,667	-	-	-	601,667

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

29. Financial instruments (continued)

29.6 Liquidity risk management (continued)

31 December 2012

	Statement of financial position AED'000	Less than 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	No maturity date AED'000	Total AED'000
Financial assets						
At fair value through profit or loss	710,750	-	516,077	310,803	-	826,880
At fair value through OCI	433,705	-	-	-	433,705	433,705
At amortised cost	45,497	-	47,317	-	-	47,317
Insurance receivables	950,073	950,073	-	-	-	950,073
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	36,461	36,461	-	-	-	36,461
Statutory deposits	23,538	-	24,714	-	-	24,714
Bank balances and cash	879,701	806,132	74,572	9,230	-	889,934
Total financial assets	3,079,725	1,792,666	662,680	320,033	433,705	3,209,084
Financial liabilities						
Bank borrowings	128,520	-	146,192	-	-	146,192
Reinsurance deposits retained	126,650	126,650	-	-	-	126,650
Insurance payables	361,082	361,082	-	-	-	361,082
Trade and other payables	77,881	77,881	-	-	-	77,881
Total financial liabilities	694,133	565,613	146,192	-	-	711,805

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

30. Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2013 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of legal ownership interest	Proportion of voting power held	Principal activity
Equator Insurance Agency L.L.C.*	Dubai - U.A.E.	99.97%	100%	Insurance Agency.
Dubai Starr Sigorta A.Ş**	Istanbul – Turkey	51%	51%	Issuing short-term and long-term insurance contracts
Support Management Services Company Limited***	Irbil - Iraq.	99%	100%	Third party administration.

* On 5 November 2013, the name of Equator Trading Enterprises L.L.C was changed to Equator Insurance Agency L.L.C. This company has the objective of conducting insurance agency business and is registered with the UAE Insurance Authority under the UAE Federal Law Number 6 of 2007 (as amended) and following the regulations specified by Insurance Authority's Board of Directors Resolution No 8 of 2011 (as amended).

** In the Board of Directors meeting held on 17 December 2012, it was decided to change the commercial title of this company from Dubai Group Sigorta A.S. to Dubai Starr Sigorta A.S. and to get the necessary permissions related to this change. In accordance with the approval of Ministry of Custom and Trade of Turkish Republic on 2 January 2013 and decision of Board of Directors held on 8 January 2013, articles of association of this company were changed and the related change was registered with the Trade Registry Gazette on 10 January 2013.

*** Support Management Services Company Limited ("SMS") was incorporated on 11 July 2013 in Altun City, Irbil, Iraq. SMS is engaged in the business of providing management support and settlement of claims and disputes related to insurance. SMS was incorporated with the objective of improving the overall geographical spread of the Group. SMS has not commenced the commercial operations at the end of the reporting period.

The Company holds the remaining equity in Equator Insurance Agency L.L.C and Support Management Services Company Limited, beneficially through nominee arrangements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

30. Subsidiaries (continued)

Summarised financial information of the Group's subsidiary – Dubai Star Sigorta A.S., Turkey that has a material non-controlling interest is set out below.

Summarised financial information below represents amounts before inter-group eliminations.

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Dubai Starr Sigorta A.S.		
Current assets	**231,744**	196,557
Non-current assets	**14,099**	2,401
Current liabilities	**193,275**	187,326
Non-current liabilities	**4,689**	5,088
Equity attributable to Owners of the Company	**24,418**	3,338
Non-controlling interests	**23,461**	3,206

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(34,604)**	(47,397)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	**5,064**	(36,766)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	**16,765**	91,750
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	**(12,775)**	7,587

Details of the above subsidiary's income statement are given in note 24.4, segment information.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)

31. Effects of change in accounting policy

As disclosed in note 3.6.1, the Group voluntarily changed their accounting policy for recognizing revenue from insurance contracts relating to general insurance business.

The effect of the change in accounting policy during the current period resulted increasing the profit for the year ended 31 December 2013 by AED 8,765 thousands and decreasing reinsurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities respectively by AED 14,323 thousands and AED 51,846 thousands at 31 December 2013.

The effects of the retrospective application of the change in accounting policy to the prior years consolidated financial statements are summarized below:

31.1 Impact of the change in accounting policy for consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2012

	At 1 January 2012 as previously reported AED'000	Restatements AED'000	At 1 January 2012 restated AED'000
Retained earnings	374,157	(82,128)	292,029
Reinsurance contract assets	972,244	(2,442)	969,802
Insurance contract liabilities	1,945,112	79,686	2,024,798

31.2 Impact of the change in accounting policy for the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012

	At 31 December 2012 as previously reported AED'000	Restatements AED'000	At 31 December 2012 restated AED'000
Retained earnings	172,295	(46,288)	126,007
Reinsurance contract assets	1,065,852	(18,533)	1,047,319
Insurance contract liabilities	2,294,749	27,755	2,322,504

31.3 Impact of the change in accounting policy for the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012

	As previously reported 31 December 2012	Restatements	At 31 December 2012 restated
Net change in unearned premium (AED '000)	54,950	35,840	90,790
Profit for the period (AED '000)	187,342	35,840	223,182
Basic earnings per share (AED)	0.44	0.08	0.52

**Notes to the consolidated financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013 (continued)**

32. Comparative amounts

The following amounts in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012 have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

	As previously reported for the year ended 31 December 2012 AED '000	Reclassifications AED'000	As reclassified for the year ended 31 December 2012 AED '000
Insurance premium ceded to reinsurance	(1,287,739)	(49,524)	(1,337,263)
Net change in unearned premium	90,790	(70,755)	20,035
Gross claims settled	(1,246,930)	(26,555)	(1,273,485)
Excess of loss reinsurance premium	(49,524)	49,524	-
Policies surrendered and maturities paid	(26,745)	26,745	-
General and administrative expenses relating to underwriting activities	(226,040)	(7,310)	(233,350)
Other income related to underwriting activities	35,695	(4,227)	31,468
Insurance business fee	(8,853)	8,853	-
Increase in life assurance fund	(70,756)	70,756	-
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	(6,558)	(6,558)
Net investment income	36,191	4,038	40,229
Other expenses - net	(16,932)	5,013	(11,919)
	(2,770,843)	-	(2,770,843)

There was no impact on the reported profit for the year ended 31 December 2012 due to the above reclassifications.

33. Dividends

The Board of Directors has proposed cash dividends distribution of AED 23,094 thousand (AED 5 fils per share) for the year ended 31 December 2013. The proposed dividends are subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and therefore, have not been included as a liability in these consolidated financial statements.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 31 March 2013, the shareholders approved cash dividends distribution of 5% amounting to AED 23,094 thousand (AED 5 fils per share) for year ended 31 December 2012.

34. Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 January 2014.