DOHA INSURANCE GROUP
مجموعة الدوحة للتأمين

**Condensed Consolidated
Interim Financial information and
Independent Auditors' Review Report**

30 September 2023

Doha Insurance Group Q.P.S.C.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Information and Independent Auditors' Review Report
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023

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Independent auditors' review report

To the Shareholders of Doha Insurance Group Q.P.S.C.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying 30 September 2023 condensed consolidated interim financial information of Doha Insurance Group Q.P.S.C. (the "Company'') and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise;

- the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position as at 30 September 2023;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2023;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2023;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023; and
- notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial information.

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial information are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

29 October 2023
Doha
State of Qatar

Yacoub Hobeika
KPMG
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Doha Insurance Group Q.P.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position
As at September 30, 2023

In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Restated) (Note 19)	1 January 2022 (Restated) (Note 19)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3	552,420,635	586,611,954	432,541,053
Financial investments	4	726,005,252	752,753,963	881,566,709
Reinsurance contract assets	6	1,183,692,390	1,302,677,642	948,529,919
Other receivables	5	59,331,673	31,302,182	22,977,676
Investment in associates	7	24,924,120	21,825,263	18,171,070
Investment properties	8	279,200,974	284,312,852	298,466,405
Property and equipment		18,414,845	17,201,481	19,827,403
Right-of-use assets		4,185,253	4,589,833	6,743,796
Total assets		**2,848,175,142**	3,001,275,170	2,628,824,031
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Liabilities				
Bank borrowings		72,074,434	135,219,769	205,675,302
Insurance contract liabilities	6	1,496,125,990	1,609,121,920	1,155,091,647
Provisions and other payables		81,991,304	86,290,551	66,249,100
Provisions for employees' end of service benefits		16,184,955	13,583,574	11,910,852
Lease liabilities		7,074,343	7,380,476	9,322,511
Total liabilities		**1,673,451,026**	1,851,596,290	1,448,249,412
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital		500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
Legal reserve		393,707,277	393,707,277	383,496,726
Fair value reserve		(102,423,176)	(68,910,844)	2,572,387
Foreign currency translation reserve		(5,201,925)	(5,054,170)	(2,328,689)
Retained earnings		388,641,940	329,936,617	296,834,195
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,174,724,116**	1,149,678,880	1,180,574,619
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**2,848,175,142**	3,001,275,170	2,628,824,031

These condensed consolidated interim financial information were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 October 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Nawaf Bin Nasser Bin Khaled Al-Thani
Chairman

Jassim Ali A. Al-Moftah
Chief Executive Officer

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Doha Insurance Group Q.P.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss
For the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2023 In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Insurance revenue		382,942,191	333,145,733	1,035,361,831	923,209,915
Insurance service expense	11	122,178,837	(98,841,463)	(174,898,056)	(267,309,211)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held		(434,667,063)	(187,431,363)	(672,803,389)	(489,876,821)
Insurance service result		**70,453,965**	46,872,907	**187,660,386**	166,023,883
Net finance expense from insurance contracts		(12,867,911)	(11,375,923)	(38,603,732)	(34,127,770)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts		10,204,664	8,652,569	30,613,991	25,957,708
Net financial result		**(2,663,247)**	(2,723,354)	**(7,989,741)**	(8,170,062)
Interest income		7,648,541	3,666,456	21,956,068	11,208,067
Dividend Income		1,872,812	1,125,313	18,680,182	18,091,804
Rental income from investment properties		3,697,965	3,209,248	11,424,933	10,337,760
Net loss on sale of financial assets		657,932	(1,270,543)	(57,887)	(1,851,964)
Unrealised gain / (loss) on investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – net		(379,985)	(724,095)	(1,106,581)	(13,745,158)
Share of results of associates		3,096,810	1,859,537	7,050,728	2,516,670
Depreciation of investment properties		(1,679,977)	(1,696,664)	(5,394,904)	(5,399,244)
Finance costs on bank borrowings		(276,933)	341,789	(577,716)	(1,967,393)
Other income		221,672	849,360	1,283,280	992,704
Net Investment Income		**14,858,837**	7,360,401	**53,258,103**	20,183,246
General and administrative expenses		(29,850,073)	(26,359,345)	(94,850,666)	(79,705,078)
Depreciation of property and equipment		(924,716)	(856,534)	(2,684,967)	(2,665,673)
Amortisation of right-of-use-assets		(535,430)	(539,755)	(1,791,729)	(1,746,056)
Finance costs on lease liability		49,572	(47,472)	(196,902)	(276,952)
Total expenses	12	**(31,260,647)**	(27,803,106)	**(99,524,264)**	(84,393,759)
Profit for the period before allocation to Takaful operation's policyholders		51,388,908	23,706,848	133,404,484	93,643,308
Net surplus / (deficit) attributable to Takaful operation's policyholders		730,581	(889,669)	200,036	(3,547,981)
Profit attributable to shareholders		**52,119,489**	22,792,581	**133,604,520**	90,095,328
Income tax expense		**-**	-	(28,839)	(24,598)
Profit attributable to shareholders after tax		**52,119,489**	22,817,180	**133,575,681**	90,070,730
Basic and diluted earnings per share	13	**0.10**	0.05	**0.27**	0.18

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The notes on pages 8 to 37 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information

Condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income
For the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2023 In Qatari Riyals

	For the three-month period ended		For the nine-month period ended	
	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)	**30 September 2023 (Reviewed)**	30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Profit attributable to shareholders after tax	**52,119,489**	22,817,180	**133,575,681**	90,070,730
Other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Items that will not be reclassified to the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss				
Share of other comprehensive (loss) / profit of associate	**53,027**	**(30,374)**	**53,365**	388,267
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	**(4,315,611)**	**(3,048,511)**	**(4,932,226)**	(12,166,343)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	**(1,421,867)**	**(2,663,736)**	**(147,755)**	(6,192,135)
	(5,684,451)	**(5,742,621)**	**(5,026,616)**	(17,970,211)
Items that will be reclassified later to the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss				
Net change in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	**581,651**	**533,442**	**(28,503,829)**	(3,431,674)
Other comprehensive loss for the period	**(5,102,800)**	**(5,209,179)**	**(33,530,445)**	(21,401,885)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**47,016,689**	**17,608,001**	**100,045,236**	68,668,845

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Doha Insurance Group Q.P.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023

In Qatari Riyals

	Share capital	Legal reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings (Restated) (Note 19)	Total shareholders' equity (Restated) (Note 19)
At 1 January 2023 (Restated) (Note 19)	**500,000,000**	**393,707,277**	**(68,910,844)**	**(5,054,170)**	**329,936,617**	**1,149,678,880**
Profit attributable to shareholders	--	--	--	--`	133,575,681	133,575,681
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the period	--	--	(33,512,332)	(147,755)	129,642	(33,530,445)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the period	--	--	(33,512,332)	(147,755)	133,705,323	100,045,236
Dividends (Note 15)	--	--	--	--	(75,000,000)	(75,000,000)
At 30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	**500,000,000**	**393,707,277**	**(102,423,176)**	**(5,201,925)**	**388,641,940**	**1,174,724,116**
Balance at 1 January 2022, as previously reported	500,000,000	383,496,726	2,572,387	(2,328,694)	305,600,359	1,189,340,778
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17	--	--	--	--	(8,766,164)	(8,766,165)
Restated balance at 1 January 2022 (Note 19)	500,000,000	383,496,726	2,572,387	(2,328,694)	296,834,195	1,180,574,614
Profit attributable to the shareholders (Restated) (Note 19)	--	--	--	--	90,070,730	90,070,730
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the period	--	--	(17,394,695)	(6,192,135)	2,184,945	(21,401,885)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the period	--	--	(17,394,695)	(6,192,135)	92,255,675	68,668,845
Dividends (Note 15)	--	--	--	--	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)
At 30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)	500,000,000	383,496,726	(14,822,308)	(8,520,829)	329,089,870	1,189,243,459

The notes on pages 8 to 37 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information

Doha Insurance Group Q.P.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 In Qatari Riyals

	Notes	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**133,604,520**	90,095,328
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment		**2,684,967**	2,665,673
Depreciation of investment properties		**5,394,904**	5,399,244
Amortization of right-of-use assets		**1,791,729**	1,586,860
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**2,262,974**	1,559,469
Unrealised loss on investments held at fair value through profit or loss		**1,106,581**	13,745,158
Share of results of associates		**(7,050,728)**	(2,516,670)
Finance costs on lease liabilities		**196,902**	355,701
Net loss on sale of financial assets		**57,887**	581,421
Dividends income		**(18,680,182)**	(18,091,804)
Interest income		**(21,956,068)**	(11,208,067)
Rental income		**(11,424,932)**	(10,337,760)
Finance costs on borrowings		**577,716**	1,967,393
Operating profit before working capital changes		**88,566,270**	75,801,946
Working capital changes			
Change in other receivables		**(28,029,491)**	(20,996,191)
Net change in insurance contract liabilities		**(112,995,930)**	311,986,510
Net change in reinsurance contract assets		**118,985,252**	(283,657,979)
Change in provisions and other payables		**(4,299,246)**	(7,028,555)
Cash flows generated from operations		**62,226,855**	76,105,731
Income tax paid		**(28,839)**	(24,598)
Employees' end of service benefits paid		**338,404**	(145,138)
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities		**62,536,420**	75,935,995
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received		**18,680,182**	18,091,804
Dividends received from associates		**4,000,000**	1,000,000
Rental income received		**11,424,932**	10,337,760
Additions to financial investments		**(53,199,510)**	(109,520,671)
Proceeds from sale of financial investments		**139,276,868**	186,465,338
Interest received		**21,956,068**	11,208,067
Movement in deposits with original maturity of more than three months		**(47,847,411)**	10,419,546
Purchase of property and equipment		**(3,898,331)**	(527,484)
Purchase of investment properties		**--**	(2,740,386)
Net cash flows generated from investing activities		**90,392,798**	124,733,974
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings		**(63,145,335)**	(36,123,932)
Dividends paid		**(75,000,000)**	(60,000,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(550,076)**	(1,792,558)
Interest expense paid		**(577,716)**	(1,888,644)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(139,273,127)**	(99,805,134)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**13,656,092**	100,864,835
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	3	**173,897,471**	141,124,151
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 SEP	3	**187,553,563**	241,988,986

The notes on pages 8 to 37 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial information

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1. Status and operations

Doha Insurance Group Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") (previously known as "Doha Insurance Company Q.S.C"), is a Qatari public shareholding company registered and incorporated in the State of Qatar under Emiri Decree No. 30 issued on October 2, 1999 and is governed by the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015 and the applicable provisions of Qatar Central Bank Law no. 12 of 2012. It is engaged in the business of insurance and reinsurance in State of Qatar. The Parent Company's shares are listed on Qatar Stock Exchange.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated interim financial information for the nine month period ended 30 September 2023 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are stated at fair value. The Group has prepared the condensed consolidated interim financial information on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The Directors consider that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt over this assumption. They have formed a judgement that there is a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and not less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

The methods used to measure fair value have been discussed in detail in the notes to these condensed consolidated interim financial information.

The condensed consolidated interim financial information are presented in Qatari Riyals ("QR"), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency except as otherwise indicated.

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial information in conformity with IFRS Standards require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Information about critical judgements and significant areas of estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial information are included within this note. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised.

The condensed consolidated interim financial information do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2022. In addition, results for the nine months period ended 30 September 2023 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2023.

The details of subsidiaries for the Group are given below:

Name of the subsidiary	**Ownership**	**Country of incorporation**	**Principal activities**
Mena Re Underwriters Limted	100% (direct)	Dubai	Insurance intermediation and management
Doha Takaful L.L.C.	100% (direct)	State of Qatar	Islamic insurance and reinsurance
Barzan Technology Solution	100% (direct)	Jordan	Information technology solutions
Schwenke Zentrum S.a.r.l,	100% (direct)	Luxembourg	Real estate holding and leasing operations
Logistics Centre S.a.r.l	100% (direct)	Luxembourg	Real estate holding and leasing operations
Mena Re Life	100% (direct)	Lebanon	Insurance intermediation and management
Mena Re Specialty	100% (direct)	England	Dormant and no operation commenced yet
Tamina Technology Solutions	100% (direct)	State of Qatar	Trade in computer network devices and computer software

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Changes to significant accounting policies are described in note 2.2.

These condensed consolidated interim financial information were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on 29 October 2023.

Basis of consolidation

The condensed consolidated interim financial information comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 September 2023.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The condensed consolidated interim financial information of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, recognized gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full. Total comprehensive income within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if it results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- recognises the fair value of the consideration received; recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- reclassifies the Parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests) and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in the condensed consolidated interim profit or loss.

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

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Non-controlling interests

NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Investment in associate companies

Associate companies are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of total recognized gains and losses of associates on an equity accounted basis from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. Any goodwill on acquisition of an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment, however, a gain on acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase. The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss, and its share of movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. Amounts reported in the financial statements of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long term investments, is reduced to zero and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

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

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Investment in associate companies (continued)

If the Group discontinues equity accounting without obtaining control of an existing associate, then it recognises a gain or loss in profit or loss calculated as the difference between the sum of the fair value of any proceeds from the interests disposed of, the fair value of any retained investment and the amount reclassified from OCI and the carrying amount of the investment at the date on which significant influence is lost.

Amounts recognized in OCI in relation to the associate are accounted for on the same basis as would be required if the investee had disposed of the related assets and liabilities directly. As a result, the investor's share of the following amounts is reclassified to the condensed consolidated interim profit or loss:

- exchange differences that were recognized in OCI in accordance with IAS 21;
- changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets previously recognized in OCI in accordance with IFRS 9; and
- the effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge previously recognized in OCI in accordance with IFRS 9.

When an investment ceases to be an associate and is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9, the fair value of the investment at the date on which it ceases to be an associate is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign operations

For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of the foreign branch is expressed in the functional currency of the Parent Company at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the year unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during the year in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Investment in foreign associates is translated at the closing exchange rates. Foreign currency translation differences are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is disposed of in part or full, the relevant amount in the reserve is transferred to the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss for the corresponding period.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in Qatari Riyals at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to Qatari Riyal at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to Qatari Riyal at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial information are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2023.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

During the current period, the below amended IFRS Standards became effective for the first time for financial years beginning on 1 January 2023:

Amendments to standard	Effective date
COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)	1 January 2022
Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020	1 January 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	1 January 2022
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	1 January 2022

The adoption of the above amended IFRS Standards had no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

The effective date of implementation of IFRS-9 'Financial Instruments' for insurance companies was 1 January 2023. However, the Group has already early adopted IFRS 9 and incorporated its effect in the Group's financial statements. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Effective Date	New Standard / Amendments
1 January 2023	IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with Discretionary Participation Features ("DPF").

IFRS 17 prescribes the transition approaches that must be applied. On transition to IFRS 17, entities must apply the fully retrospective approach (FRA), unless impracticable. Hence, the Group used the modified retrospective approach. Under the modified retrospective approach, IFRS 17 requires an entity to use the same systematic and rational method expected to be used post transition to allocate any insurance acquisition cash flows paid (or for which a liability has been recognised applying another IFRS standard) before the transition date to groups of insurance contracts recognised at transition date and after the transition date. To the extent that an entity does not have reasonable and supportable information to apply a systematic and rational method of allocation, any asset for insurance acquisition cash flows for groups of insurance contracts must be set to nil. The Group will apply the FRA to contracts issued on or after 1 January 2019. The fair value approach (FVA) will be applied to contracts which were issued before 1 January 2019, as it was considered impracticable to apply the FRA prior to this date due to material changes to cash flow models.

When identifying contracts in the scope of IFRS 17, in some cases the Group will have to assess whether a set or series of contracts needs to be treated as a single contract and whether embedded derivatives, investment components and goods and services components have to be separated and accounted for under another standard. For insurance and reinsurance contracts, the Group does not expect significant changes arising from the application of these requirements.

Contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 must now apply the prescribed measurement models. IFRS 17 permits three possible measurement models namely the General Measurement Model (GMM), the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) and the Variable Fee Approach (VFA). The GMM is the default measurement model in IFRS 17 and the PAA is a simplified model, which may be applied where certain criteria are met. The VFA must be applied to contracts with direct participation features. The new accounting policies are stated below related to the adoption of IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts".

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'

As permitted by IFRS 17, the Group also elected the following accounting policies:

Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance services result and the insurance finance income or expenses (IFIE) will be disaggregated. The IFIE will not be disaggregated between amounts included in profit or loss and amounts included in other comprehensive income; and the financial performance of groups of reinsurance contracts held will be presented on a net basis in net income (expense) from reinsurance contracts held.

IFRS 17 introduces new measurement models, presentation and disclosure requirements. As part of the on-going transition effort the Group have identified the following key accounting policies which will be impacted by transitioning to IFRS 17:

Changes to classification and measurement

The adoption of IFRS 17 did not change the classification of the Group's insurance contracts.

The Group was previously permitted under IFRS 4 to continue accounting using its previous accounting policies.

However, IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Company.

Under IFRS 17, the Company's insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are all eligible to be measured by applying the PAA. The PAA simplifies the measurement of insurance contracts in comparison with the general model in IFRS 17.

The measurement principles of the PAA differ from the 'earned premium approach' used by the Group under IFRS 4 in the following key areas:

The liability for remaining coverage reflects premiums received less deferred insurance acquisition cash flows and less amounts recognised in revenue for insurance services provided.

- Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage includes an adjustment for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk where the premium due date and the related period of services are more than 12 months apart.
- Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage involves an explicit evaluation of risk adjustment for non-financial risk when a group of contracts is onerous in order to calculate a loss component (previously these may have formed part of the unexpired risk reserve provision).
- Measurement of the liability for incurred claims (previously claims outstanding and incurred-but-not-reported (IBNR) claims) is determined on a discounted probability-weighted expected value basis, and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The liability includes the Company's obligation to pay other incurred insurance expenses.
- Measurement of the asset for remaining coverage (reflecting reinsurance premiums paid for reinsurance held) is adjusted to include a loss-recovery component to reflect the expected recovery of onerous contract losses where such contracts reinsure onerous direct contracts.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification

The Group issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Group issues non-life insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include property, marine, and personal accident. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification (continued)

The Group also issues reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business to compensate other entities for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by those entities.

Investment components

IFRS 17 requires the identification and separation of distinct investment components from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17, unless it is an investment contract with discretionary participation features. For contracts that includes both insurance coverage and investment-related service the Group will separate distinct investment components that are not closely related to the insurance component. The distinct investment components will be measured in accordance with IFRS 9.

Contract boundary

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with services.

Level of aggregation (LoA)

Under IFRS 17, insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of contracts are determined by first identifying portfolios of contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts in different product lines or issued by different Group entities are expected to be in different portfolios. Each portfolio is then divided into annual cohorts (i.e. by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups:

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

When a contract is recognized, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts may be added. Groups of reinsurance contracts are established such that each group comprises a single contract.

The level of aggregation requirements of IFRS 17 limit the offsetting of gains on groups of profitable contracts, which are generally deferred as a contractual service margin ("CSM"), against losses on groups of onerous contracts, which are recognized immediately. Compared with the level at which the liability adequacy test is performed under IFRS 4 (i.e., portfolio of contracts level), the level of aggregation under IFRS 17 is more granular and may result in more contracts being identified as onerous and losses on onerous contracts being recognized sooner.

Recognition and derecognition

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

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

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification (continued)

Reinsurance contracts held are recognized as follows:

- a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage (quota share reinsurance) is recognized at the later of:
  - o the beginning of the coverage period of the group; and
  - o the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract;
- all other groups of reinsurance contracts held are recognized from the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held;

Unless the Group entered into the reinsurance contract held at or before the date when an onerous group of underlying contracts is recognized prior to the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held, in which case the reinsurance contract held is recognized at the same time as the group of underlying insurance contracts is recognized.

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

Modification and derecognition

An insurance contract is derecognized when it is:
- extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified and additional criteria discussed below are met.

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

a. if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:
  i. is not within the scope of IFRS 17;
  ii. results in different separable components;
  iii. results in a different contract boundary; or
  iv. belongs to a different group of contracts;

b. the original contract represents an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets that definition, or vice versa; or

c. the original contract was accounted for under the PAA, but the modification means that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

When a new contract is required to be recognized as a result of modification and it is within the scope of IFRS 17, the new contract is recognized from the date of modification and is assessed for, amongst other things, contract classification, including PAA eligibility, component separation requirements and contract aggregation requirements.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification (continued)

Modification and derecognition (continued)

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

a. adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group;

b. adjusts the contractual service margin (“CSM") (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LRC") of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
   i. if the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service;
   ii. if the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (a) less the premium charged by the third party; or
   iii. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the FCF adjustment in (1) adjusted for the premium that the Group would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification; when recognising the new contract in this case, the Group assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received; and

c. adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining insurance contract services, to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

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

a. if the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment;

b. if the contract is transferred to the third party, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party; or

c. if the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, any net difference between the derecognized part of the LRC and the hypothetical premium that the entity would have charged if it had entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification.

Measurement

IFRS 17 requires the increased use of current observable market values in the measurement of insurance assets and liabilities.

Measurement – Non-life contracts

Initial measurement

Initial and subsequent measurement – Groups of contracts measured under the PAA
The Group uses the PAA for to measure its insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held as:
- The coverage period is less than one year or;
- The coverage period is more than one year however measurement of the liability for remaining coverage is deemed to not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the General Measurement Model (“GMM”).

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Measurement – Non-life contracts (continued)

Initial measurement (continued)

For insurance contracts issued, insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to a group are deferred and recognized over the assumed coverage period of contracts in a group. For reinsurance contracts held, net ceding commissions are recognized over the assumed coverage period of underlying contracts in a group.
For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Group measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the insurance acquisition cash flows asset and the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows. The Group has not recognized any significant pre-recognition acquisition cash flows.

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid, minus net ceding commissions received, and any amounts arising from the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows. The Group has not recognized any significant pre-recognition acquisition cash flows.

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

For insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LRC is:
- increased for premiums received in the period;
- decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
- decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognized as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
- increased for the amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognized as insurance service expenses.

For reinsurance contracts held, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the remaining coverage is:
- increased for ceding premiums paid in the period;
- decreased for net ceding commissions received in the period;
- decreased for the expected amounts of ceding premiums and ceding commissions recognized as net reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

If at any time before and during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a Group of contracts is onerous, then the Group recognizes a loss in profit or loss and increase the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. The fulfilment cash flows are discounted (at current rates) if the liability for incurred claims is also discounted.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Measurement – Non-life contracts (continued)

The Group recognizes the liability for incurred claims of a group of contracts at the amount of the fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims. The future cash flows are discounted (at current rates) unless they are expected to be paid in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred.

The Group applies the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts.

Insurance contracts

For insurance contracts, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services (including insurance coverage and investment services). A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

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

Reinsurance contacts

The measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued, with the exception of the following:

Measurement of the cash flows will include an allowance on a probability-weighted basis for the effect of any non-performance by the reinsurers, including allowing for the effects of collateral and losses from disputes.

The Group determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk so that it represents the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer.

The Group recognises both day 1 gains and day 1 losses at initial recognition in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as a CSM and this will be released to profit or loss as the reinsurer renders services, except for any portion of a day 1 loss that relates to events before initial recognition. The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for services in the period will be determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units, representing the proportion of insurance coverage and investment-return service of underlying contracts that will be reinsured. Equal weights are expected to be applied to insurance coverage and investment-return service.

Changes in the fulfilment cash flows will be recognised in profit or loss if the related changes arising from the underlying ceded contracts have been recognised in profit or loss. Alternatively, changes in the fulfilment cash flows adjust the CSM. The VFA does not apply to reinsurance contracts.

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk are determined to reflect the compensation that the Group would require for bearing non-financial risk and its degree of risk aversion. They are determined separately for the Life and Non-life contracts and allocated to groups of contracts based on an analysis of the risk profiles of the groups. They reflect the effects of the diversification benefits between Group entities.

The risk adjustments for non-financial risk are determined using a Cost of Capital (CoC) approach.

The Group has considered a similar approach for both gross and reinsurance portfolios.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Measurement – Non-life contracts (continued)

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk (continued)

Applying a cost of capital technique, the Group determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk by applying a cost of capital rate to the amount of capital required for each future reporting date and discounting the result using risk-free rates adjusted for illiquidity. The required capital will be determined by estimating the probability distribution of the present value of future cash flows from the contracts at each future reporting date and calculating the capital that the Group would require to meet its contractual obligations to pay claims and expenses arising over the duration of the contracts at a 75 percent confidence level. The cost of capital rate represents the additional reward that investors would require for exposure to the non-financial risk.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

As per the Standard requirements, expenses that relate to future groups of insurance contracts are not deemed to be attributable to a current contract (with the exception of certain acquisition costs related to contract renewals).

One of the key aims of defining whether or not an acquisition cost is attributable is to ensure that expenses related to acquiring specific business in the immediate future are deemed attributable (i.e., expenses aimed at not acquiring any specific business should not be deemed attributable). An example of what would not be attributable is general branding costs which would relate to acquiring future new business in general and not specific groups of contracts. As such, the Group has considered the following options to determine whether an acquisition cost is attributable to a group of insurance contracts or not.

- Requiring that the cost can be related in part or as a whole to a specific contract or group of contracts. In other words, the activity that results in the cost should be aimed at acquiring specific contracts and not acquiring new business in general. This would ensure that costs not related to specific contracts would not be deemed attributable.
- Requiring that the aim of the expense is to acquire the contract shortly after the expense was incurred. For each acquisition expense, it would be determined whether or not the aim is to acquire new business within a certain defined timeframe. In the assessment, the actual time taken to acquire the business is not considered, but rather the expected time. The aim of this approach is to exclude costs that relate to generally acquiring new business in the future would not be included.

If this definition is used, the expected timeframe used in the definition needs to be considered. To determine this, the Group has considered the accuracy of the resulting proportion of expenses that would be attributable to the contract, i.e., what impact this will have on the proportion of underwriting and sales costs that are eventually classified as attributable acquisition costs.

Under both definitions, an acquisition cost that was paid but where the policy is not acquired is still deemed to be an attributable acquisition cost. In such cases, the cost would need to be allocated across the policies that were acquired in the group of contracts to which the policy would have been allocated had it been acquired.

IFRS 17 requires the Group to assess at each reporting date whether facts and circumstances indicate that an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows may be impaired. If it is impaired, then the Group will:

- recognize an impairment loss in profit or loss so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the expected net cash inflow for the related group; and
- if the asset relates to future renewals, recognize an impairment loss in profit or loss to the extent that it expects those insurance acquisition cash flows to exceed the net cash inflow for the expected renewals and this excess has not already been recognized as an impairment loss.

The Group reverse any impairment losses in profit or loss and increase the carrying amount of the asset to the extent that the impairment conditions have improved.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Contractual service margin ("CSM")

The CSM of a group of contracts is recognized in profit or loss to reflect services provided in each year, by identifying the coverage units in the group, allocating the CSM remaining at the end of the year (before any allocation) equally to each coverage unit provided in the year and expected to be provided in future years, and recognizing in profit or loss the amount of the CSM allocated to coverage units provided in the year. The number of coverage units is the quantity of services provided by the contracts in the Group, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided and its expected coverage period. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

Product	**Basis for determining quantity of benefits provided**
Non – Life direct contracts	Premium amounts
Proportional reinsurance	The same basis as the underlying contracts
Non – proportional reinsurance	Premium amounts

General measurement model

Changes in liability for incurred claims (LIC) and liability for remaining coverage (LfRC) will be reflected in insurance revenue, insurance service expense, IFIE, or adjust the contractual service margin (CSM). The amount of CSM recognised in profit or loss for services in the period will be determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units. Services provided are estimated using coverage units, which reflect the quantity of benefits and the coverage duration.

Variable fee approach

For insurance contracts under the VFA there will be adjustments that relate to future service thus changing the CSM. These are expected to include changes in the group's share of the fair value of underlying items and changes in the fulfilment cashflows (FCF) that would not vary based on the returns of underlying items and relate to future service. Other changes in cashflows are reflected in profit or loss. The Group determines coverage units applying equal weights to the expected benefits resulting from insurance coverage, investment-return service and investment-related service. Coverage units for future years are discounted at rates determined at the inception of a group of contracts (locked-in rates), except for the unit-linked life and pension's portfolio, where current discount rates are used.

Measurement – Overview

IFRS 17 introduces a measurement model based on the estimates of the present value of future cash flows that are expected to arise as the Group fulfils the contracts, an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a CSM.

Contracts are subject to different requirements depending on whether they are classified as direct participating contracts or contracts without direct participation features.

The Group does not issue any contracts with “direct participating features” and therefore all insurance contracts and all reinsurance contracts are expected to be classified as contracts without direct participation features.

Premium allocation approach (“PAA”)

The PAA is an optional simplified measurement model in IFRS 17 that is available for insurance and reinsurance contracts that meet the eligibility criteria.

The Group has applied the PAA to all contracts in the non-life segment because the following criteria are expected to be met at inception.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Measurement – Overview (continued)

Premium allocation approach ("PAA") (continued)

- Insurance contracts and loss-occurring reinsurance contracts: The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.
- Risk-attaching reinsurance contracts: The Group reasonably expects that the resulting measurement of the asset for remaining coverage would not differ materially from the result of applying the accounting policies described above.

Value of in Force (VIF)

In accordance with IFRS 17 no VIF asset is recognised and as a result the estimated future profits will now be included in the measurement of the insurance contract liability as the CSM, representing unearned profit, which will be gradually recognised over the duration of the contract. The removal of the VIF asset and the recognition of the CSM, which is a liability, has reduced equity.

Discount rates

The Group does not apply a detailed asset-liability matching strategy; hence, it is not be possible to use the backing assets as a basis for the top-down approach. The following also present practical challenges in determining an IFRS 17- compliant reference portfolio of assets for the Groups contracts. These challenges include:

- Determination of numerous reference portfolios accounting for differing liability characteristics across groups of contracts;
- The difficulties in formulating a view of the built-in credit risk associated with assets in the reference portfolio;
- The unintended disclosure of sensitive information relating to the Group's investment strategy;
- The greater cost (for example, in terms of significantly changing the asset-liability matching strategy), effort and expertise required for the top-down approach.

The Group adopted a bottom-up approach for deriving the yield curves. From the perspective of the technical calculation of inputs required (i.e., the determination of the reference portfolio as well as the quantification of the credit risk adjustments), the bottom-up approach is operationally simpler than the top-down approach.

The starting point for the bottom-up approach is liquid risk-free base curves in the currencies in which the contracts are denominated. The final discount rates are chosen with consideration to the following curves for liabilities denominated in Qatari Riyals (which will continue to be monitored, compared, and assessed for appropriateness):

- The United States ("US") treasury risk-free curves.
- Yield curve based on Qatari sovereign bond issues.
- The Qatar Central Bank's money lending rate.

Directly Attributable Expenses (DAE)

DAE in accordance with IFRS 17 are incorporated in the CSM and recognised in the result of insurance services as a reduction in reported insurance revenue, as CSM is recognised over the duration of insurance contracts. Costs that are not directly attributable will remain in operating expenses. This results in a reduction in reported operating expenses compared to the previous accounting treatment.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Presentation and disclosure

IFRS 17 requires extensive new disclosures about amounts recognized in the financial statements, including detailed reconciliations of contracts, effects of newly recognised contracts and information on the expected CSM emergence pattern, as well as disclosures about significant judgements made when applying IFRS 17. There will also be expanded disclosures about the nature and extent of risks from insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF. Disclosures will generally be made at a more granular level than under IFRS 4, providing more transparent information for assessing the effects of contracts on the financial statements.

The Group has disclosed the income from reinsurance contracts held and the expenses for reinsurance contracts held separately as it is believed that this will provide valuable additional information to the reader of the financial statements.

The OCI option is not selected as the Group does not expect a significant amount of financing effect nor is it expected that interest rates will result in significant volatility for the profit and loss.

It has been decided by the Group to disclose the IFRS 17 results in the notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial information at the same level as performed under IFRS 4 i.e., by line of business. The same segmentation will apply to reinsurance.
For all contracts which the Group measured under the PAA, the following are disclosed:

- With respect to PAA eligibility, the Group disclosed:
  - The portfolios that are PAA eligible where the contracts exceed 12 months.
  - The portfolios that are PAA eligible where the contracts are automatically eligible (i.e., the coverage period is one year or less).
  - All reinsurance written on a risk attaching basis is tested for PAA eligibility, with those written on a loss occurring basis eligible.
  - The facultative contracts' eligibility and what it depends on (i.e., the eligibility of the underlying contracts).

- With respect to the adjustment for the Time Value of Money ("TVM"), the Group disclosed that:
  - The PAA Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LfRC") is not adjusted for the financing effect (as the Group has not identified any significant financing components).

With respect to the recognition of acquisition costs, it is disclosed that the choice to amortize acquisition costs over the lifetime of the contract has been selected and that the amortization will be done in line with the insurance revenue recognition pattern (for PAA).

The separate presentation of underwriting and financial results under IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 has provided added transparency about the sources of profits and quality of earnings.

Insurance service result

For contracts not measured using the PAA, insurance revenue for each year represents the changes in the liabilities for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Group expects to receive consideration and an allocation of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows.

For contracts measured using the PAA, insurance revenue is recognized based on an allocation of expected premium receipts to each period of coverage.

The Group has chosen not to disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. All changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognized in profit or loss are included in the insurance service result.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group (continued)

Presentation and disclosure (continued)

Insurance finance income and expenses

Under IFRS 17, changes in the carrying amounts of groups of contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein are generally presented as insurance finance income or expenses. They include changes in the measurement of groups of contracts caused by changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

For Non-life contracts, the Group presents insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss, considering that the supporting assets will generally be measured at FVTPL.

2.3 New standard and amendments issued but not yet effective

Following are the new standard and amendments that are issued and are not yet effective. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of these new standard and amendments and will adopt them on their effective dates.

Effective Date	New Standard / Amendments
1 January 2024	Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
1 January 2024	Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of liabilities as Current and Non-current
1 January 2024	Amendments to IAS 1: Non-current liabilities with Covenants
Available for optional adoption/ effective date deferred indefinitely	Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial information in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affects the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial information, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies were the same as those applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Measurement – Significant judgements and estimates

Estimates of future cash flows

In estimating future cash flows, the Group incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data about claims and other experience, updated to reflect current expectations of future events.

The estimates of future cash flows reflects the Group's view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices.

When estimating future cash flows, the Group has taken into account current expectations of future events that might affect those cash flows. However, expectations of future changes in legislation that would change or discharge a present obligation or create new obligations under existing contracts are not be taken into account until the change in legislation is substantively enacted.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

Measurement – Significant judgements and estimates (continued)

Estimates of future cash flows (continued)

Cash flows within the boundary of a contract are those that relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including those for which the Group has discretion over the amount or timing. These include payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts. Insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts comprise both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads.

Cash flows will be attributed to acquisition activities, other fulfilment activities and other activities at local entity level using activity-based costing techniques. Cash flows attributable to acquisition and other fulfilment activities arel allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and is consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. The Group generally allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of contracts based on the total premiums for each group, claims handling costs based on the amount of incurred claims for each group, and maintenance and administration costs based on the amount of premium and number of policies in each group.

2.5 Transition to IFRS-17 'Insurance Contracts'

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the condensed consolidated interim financial information is included in the following notes:

- classification of insurance, reinsurance and investment contracts: assessing whether the contract transfers significant insurance risk and whether an insurance contract contains direct participation features;

- level of aggregation of insurance and reinsurance contracts: identifying portfolios of contracts and determining groups of contracts that are onerous on initial recognition and those that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently;

- measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts: determining the techniques for estimating risk adjustments for non-financial risk and the coverage units provided under a contract;

- transition to IFRS 17: determining whether sufficient reasonable and supportable information is available to apply a full or modified retrospective approach. The Group has defined it to be impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach if:

o The data required to perform the calculations does not exist and no accurate workarounds or estimates can be used. This includes policyholder, cash flows and other relevant data required as set out in the Group's IFRS 17 data dictionary.
o It is not possible to set the assumptions required for the retrospective calculations without the use of hindsight. In addition, where it is unclear whether the data required to set the assumptions would have been available at the retrospective reporting date then it would also be deemed impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach.
o Where the cost of extracting the data or performing the calculation would constitute an undue burden. The cost should include the time spent by employees and any external party that assists with the calculations. Where a calculation is expected to be used for multiple groups of contracts, then that cost should be split between the groups to which it will be applied when performing this assessment

The Group has decided applying the full retrospective approach to be impracticable and has decided to use the modified retrospective approach.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Audited)
Cash on hand	**375,075**	537,649
Bank balances and short-term deposits	**552,351,820**	586,380,565
Loss allowance	**(306,260)**	(306,260)
Total cash and cash equivalents	**552,420,635**	586,611,954

Short-term deposits consist of fixed deposits amounting to QR 365,173,332 (2022: QR 413,020,743) bearing interest at the rate of 4% to 7.2% per annum (2022: 1.4% to 5.15% per annum).

Reconciliation to gross cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and bank balances	**552,420,635**	586,611,954
Short term deposits maturing more than 3 months	**(365,173,332)**	(413,020,743)
Add: loss allowance	**306,260**	306,260
Gross cash and cash equivalents	**187,553,563**	173,897,471

Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries. Accordingly, management of the Group estimates the loss allowance on balances with banks at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12 month ECL. Management of the Group has assessed loss allowance as at reporting date and have adjusted the loss allowance accordingly.

4. Financial investments

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Audited)
Investments measured at FVTPL		
Mutual funds	**98,996,995**	139,594,577
	98,996,995	139,594,577
Investment Held at Amortized Cost		
Debt securities with fixed interest rate	**66,139,449**	90,744,853
	66,139,449	90,744,853
Investments measured at FVOCI		
Quoted shares	**317,711,854**	340,954,874
Private equity funds and unquoted shares	**38,314,978**	35,613,294
Debt securities with fixed interest rate	**203,122,961**	144,966,138
Financial derivatives held at fair value	**2,663,842**	1,825,054
Allowance for impairment (ECL)	**(944,827)**	(944,827)
	560,868,808	522,414,533
Total	**726,005,252**	752,753,963

5. Other receivables

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Due from employees	**3,633,963**	2,477,168
Prepayments and others	**55,697,710**	28,825,014
	59,331,673	31,302,182

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Insurance contracts		
Insurance contract liabilities (a)		
– Insurance contract balances (a)	**1,496,125,990**	1,609,121,920
	1,496,125,990	1,609,121,920
Reinsurance contract assets (b)		
– Insurance contract balances (b)	**1,183,692,390**	1,302,677,642
	1,183,692,390	1,302,677,642

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Insurance contracts

(a) Insurance contracts liabilities

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023

	Liabilities for remaining coverage (Reviewed)		Liabilities for incurred claims (Reviewed)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total (Reviewed)
Opening assets as at 1 January 2023	--	--	--	--	--
Opening liabilities as at 1 January 2023	377,638,500	--	1,142,545,164	88,938,257	1,609,121,920
Net opening balance as at 1 January 2023	377,638,500	--	1,142,545,164	88,938,257	1,609,121,920
Insurance revenue for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023					
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	(1,035,361,831)	--	--	--	(1,035,361,831)
Insurance service expense for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023					
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	--	--	124,628,263	(16,275,193)	108,353,070
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	66,544,986	--	--	--	66,544,986
Total insurance service expense for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023	66,544,986	--	124,628,263	(16,275,193)	174,898,056
Net finance expense from insurance contracts	--	--	38,603,732	--	38,603,732
Total changes in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023	(968,816,845)	--	163,231,995	(16,275,193)	(821,860,043)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	1,074,507,668	--	--	--	1,074,507,668
Claims and other insurance service expenses	--	--	(290,989,949)	--	(290,989,949)
Insurance service acquisition cash flows	(74,653,606)	--	--	--	(74,653,606)
Total cash flows for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023	999,854,062	--	(290,989,949)	--	708,864,113
Closing assets as at 30 September 2023	--	--	--	--	--
Closing liabilities as at 30 September 2023	408,675,716	--	1,014,787,210	72,663,064	1,496,125,990
Net closing balance as at 30 September 2023	408,675,716	--	1,014,787,210	72,663,064	1,496,125,990

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Insurance contracts

(a) Insurance contracts liabilities (continued)

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022

	Liabilities for remaining coverage (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)		Liabilities for incurred claims (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Presnet value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Opening assets as at 1 January 2022	--	--	--		--
Opening liabilities as at 1 January 2022	108,649,647	--	975,377,989	71,064,011	1,155,091,647
Net opening balance as at 1 January 2022	108,649,647	--	975,377,989	71,064,011	1,155,091,647
Insurance revenue for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022					
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	(923,209,915)	--	--	--	(923,209,915)
Insurance service expense for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022					
Incurred claims and other insurance service expense	--	--	214,754,326	(6,258,196)	208,496,130
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	58,813,081	--	--	--	58,813,081
Total insurance service expense for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022	58,813,081	--	214,754,326	(6,258,196)	267,309,211
Net finance expense from insurance contracts	--	--	34,127,771	--	34,127,771
Total changes in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022	(864,396,834)	--	248,882,097	(6,258,196)	(621,772,933)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	1,202,020,198	--	--	--	1,202,020,198
Claims and other insurance service expenses	--	--	(153,901,719)	--	(153,901,719)
Insurance service acquisition cash flows	(74,653,606)	--	--	--	(74,653,606)
Total cash flows for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022	1,127,366,592	--	(153,901,719)	--	973,464,873
Closing assets as at 30 September 2022	--	--	--	--	--
Closing liabilities as at 30 September 2022	371,619,404	--	1,070,358,367	64,805,816	1,506,783,587
Net closing balance as at 30 September 2022	371,619,404	--	1,070,358,367	64,805,816	1,506,783,587

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Insurance contracts

(b) Reinsurance contract assets

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023

	Assets for remaining coverage (Reviewed)		Assets for incurred claims (Reviewed)		
	Excluding loss-recovery component	**Loss-recovery component**	**Present value of future cash flows**	**Risk adjustment to non-financial risk**	**Total (Reviewed)**
Opening assets as at 1 January 2023	**423,767,819**	**--**	**812,199,951**	**66,709,872**	**1,302,677,642**
Opening liabilities as at 1 January 2023	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Net opening balance as at 1 January 2023	**423,767,819**	**--**	**812,199,951**	**66,709,872**	**1,302,677,642**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023	**(608,746,614)**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(608,746,614)**
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	**--**	**--**	**(78,814,235)**	**(14,545,604)**	**(93,359,839)**
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	**29,303,064**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**29,303,064**
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023	**29,303,064**	**--**	**(78,814,235)**	**(14,545,604)**	**(64,056,775)**
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	**--**	**--**	**30,613,991**	--	**30,613,991**
Total changes in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023	**(579,443,550)**	**--**	**(48,200,244)**	**(14,545,604)**	**(642,189,398)**
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	**732,913,989**	**--**	**--**	--	**732,913,989**
Amounts received			**(177,983,958)**	--	**(177,983,958)**
Reinsurance service acquisition cash flows	**(31,725,885)**		**--**	--	**(31,725,885)**
Total cash flows for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2023	**701,188,104**	**--**	**(177,983,958)**	--	**523,204,146**
Closing assets as at 30 September 2023	**545,187,424**	**--**	**586,340,697**	**52,164,269**	**1,183,692,390**
Closing liabilities as at 30 September 2023	**--**	**--**	**--**	--	--
Net closing balance as at 30 September 2023	**545,187,424**	**--**	**586,340,697**	**52,164,269**	**1,183,692,390**

6. Insurance and reinsurance contracts (continued)

Insurance contracts

(b) Reinsurance contract assets (continued)

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022

	Assets for remaining coverage (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)		Assets for incurred claims (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)		
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	Total (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Opening assets as at 1 January 2022	188,392,512	--	713,415,811	46,721,596	948,529,919
Opening liabilities as at 1 January 2022	--	--	--	--	--
Net opening balance as at 1 January 2022	188,392,512	--	713,415,811	46,721,596	948,529,919
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022	(589,839,682)	--	--	--	(589,839,682)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for the period ended on 30 September 2022					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	--	--	57,623,617	(5,869,320)	51,754,297
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	48,208,563	--	--	--	48,208,563
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022	48,208,563	--	57,623,617	(5,869,320)	99,962,860
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	--	--	25,957,708	--	25,957,708
Total changes in the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022	(541,631,118)	--	83,581,326	(5,869,320)	(463,919,113)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	872,637,633	--	--	--	872,637,633
Amounts received	--	--	(93,334,653)	--	(93,334,653)
Reinsurance service acquisition cash flows	(31,725,885)	--	--	--	(31,725,885)
Total cash flows for the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2022	840,911,748	--	(93,334,653)	--	747,577,095
Closing assets as at 30 September 2022	487,673,141	--	703,662,483	40,852,275	1,232,187,898
Closing liabilities as at 30 September 2022	--	--	--	--	--
Net closing balance as at 30 September 2022	487,673,141	--	703,662,483	40,852,275	1,232,187,898

7. Investments in associates

The Group has following investment in associates:

	Country of incorporation	Percentage of ownership 30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	Percentage of ownership 31 December 2022 (Audited)	Principal activity
Yemen Qatari insurance Company	Republic of Yemen	**40%**	40%	Insurance
Qatar Unified Insurance Bureau W.L.L.	State of Qatar	**25%**	25%	Insurance

Movements in the investment in associates are as follows:

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Audited)
At the beginning of the period / year	**21,825,263**	18,171,070
Equity share in net earnings	**7,050,728**	4,215,533
Cash dividends received	**(4,000,000)**	(1,000,000)
Share of other comprehensive income of associate	**53,365**	321,704
Foreign currency translation difference	**(5,236)**	116,956
At the end of the period / year	**24,924,120**	21,825,263

The summarized financial information of the Group's investments in associates are as follows:

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Audited)
Share in the associates' statement of financial position:		
Total assets	**21,764,995**	18,585,625
Total liabilities	**(3,106,836)**	(3,026,323)
Net assets	**18,658,159**	15,559,302
Additional consideration paid in excess of share in net assets	**6,265,961**	6,265,961
	24,924,120	21,825,263

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2022 (Reviewed)
Share in the associates' revenue and results:		
Revenues	**8,303,255**	5,308,447
Share of results	**6,457,401**	2,516,670

The carrying amounts of these investments are as follows:

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Audited)
Yemeni Qatari Insurance Company	**9,118,933**	8,964,151
Qatar Unified Insurance Bureau W.L.L.	**15,805,187**	12,861,112
	24,924,120	21,825,263

8. Investment properties

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	31 December 2022 (Audited)
Net carrying value at the beginning of the period / year	**284,312,852**	298,466,405
Additions	**544,334**	3,554,991
Depreciation for the period / year	**(5,394,904)**	(7,252,756)
Translation reserve	**(261,307)**	(5,131,660)
Impairment loss	**--**	(5,324,128)
Net carrying value at the end of the period / year	**279,200,974**	284,312,852

9. Related party disclosures

Related parties consist of shareholders, related companies, key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

(a) Related party transactions

The compensation of key management personnel and Board of Directors during the period are as follows:

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	30 September 2022 (Reviewed)
Board remuneration	**7,850,000**	3,500,000
Short-term benefits	**7,852,500**	2,310,000
End of service and other benefits	**131,250**	87,500
	15,833,750	5,897,500

Other transactions related to the key management personnel and Board of Directors during the period are as follows:

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Premiums	**40,494,759**	26,872,709
Claims	**12,883,525**	3,233,533

10. Segment information

For management reporting purposes, the Group is organised into five business segments – motor, marine and aviation, fire, general and accident, group life and health, and investments. These segments are the basis on which the Group reports its operating segment information.

Segment statement of profit or loss for the nine months period ended 30 September 2023:

	Motor	Marine and aviation	Fire, general and accident	Group life and health	Total insurance	Investments	Total
Insurance revenue	170,729,688	195,881,821	442,920,260	225,830,062	1,035,361,831	--	1,035,361,831
Insurance service expense	(114,709,737)	241,749,444	(114,967,532)	(186,970,231)	(174,898,056)	--	(174,898,056)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(4,083,567)	(404,827,025)	(261,088,132)	(2,804,666)	(672,803,389)	--	(672,803,389)
Insurance service result	51,936,384	32,804,240	66,864,596	36,055,166	187,660,386	--	187,660,386
Dividends income	--	--	--	--	--	21,956,068	21,956,068
Interest income	--	--	--	--	--	18,680,182	18,680,182
Rental income from investment properties	--	--	--	--	--	11,424,933	11,424,933
Share of results of associates	--	--	--	--	--	7,050,728	7,050,728
Net gain on sale of financial assets	--	--	--	--	--	(57,887)	(57,887)
Unrealised gain on investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – net	--	--	--	--	--	(1,106,581)	(1,106,581)
Depreciation of investment properties	--	--	--	--	--	(5,394,904)	(5,394,904)
Finance costs on bank borrowings	--	--	--	--	--	(577,716)	(577,716)
Other income	--	--	--	--	--	1,283,281	1,283,281
Net investment income	--	--	--	--	--	53,258,104	53,258,104
Net finance expense from insurance contracts	(3,794,075)	(15,538,632)	(14,617,087)	(4,653,937)	(38,603,732)	--	(38,603,732)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	693,091	15,546,350	12,827,175	1,547,375	30,613,991	--	30,613,991
Net financial result	(3,100,984)	(7,718)	(1,1789,913)	(3,106,562)	(7,989,741)		(7,989,741)
Other operating expenses							
Unallocated expenses							99,524,264
Net deficit attributable to Doha Takaful L.L.C.							200,036
Profit before tax							
Income tax expense							(28,839)
Profit for the period							133,575,681

10. Segment information (continued)

Segment statement of profit or loss for the nine months period ended 30 September 2022:

	Motor	Marine and aviation	Fire, general and accident	Group life and health	Total insurance	Investments	Total
Insurance revenue	167,156,986	175,580,326	450,572,104	129,900,500	923,209,916	--	923,209,915
Insurance services expense	(116,594,060)	(3,272,902)	(37,963,918)	(109,478,332)	(267,309,211)	--	(267,309,211)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(9,190,897)	(144,865,631)	(333,336,521)	(2,483,772)	(489,876,821)	--	(489,876,821)
Insurance service result	41,372,029	27,441,794	79,271,665	17,938,395	166,023,883	--	166,023,883
Interest income	--	--	--	--	--	11,208,067	11,208,067
Dividend Income	--	--	--	--	--	18,091,804	18,091,804
Rental income from investment properties	--	--	--	--	--	10,337,759	10,337,759
Net loss on sale of financial assets	--	--	--	--	--	(1,851,964)	(1,851,964)
Unrealised loss on investment in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – net	--	--	--	--	--	(13,745,158)	(13,745,158)
Share of results of associates	--	--	--	--	--	2,516,669	2,516,669
Depreciation of investment properties	--	--	--	--	--	(5,399,244)	(5,399,244)
Finance costs on bank borrowings	--	--	--	--	--	(1,967,393)	(1,967,393)
Other income	--	--	--	--	--	992,704	992,704
Net investment income	--	--	--	--	--	20,183,246	20,183,246
Net finance expense from insurance contracts	(3,283,297)	(15,358227)	(11,095,726)	(4,390,520)	(34,127,770)	--	(34,127,770)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	591,611	15,526,535	8,720,149	1,119,414	25,957,708	--	25,957,708
Net financial result	(2,691,686)	168,308	(2,375,577)	(3,271,106)	(8,170,062)	--	(8,170,062)
Other operating expenses							(84,418,357)
Unallocated expenses							
Net deficit attributable to Doha Takaful L.L.C.							(3,547,981)
Profit before tax							90,070,729
Income tax expense							-
Profit for the period							90,070,729

11. Insurance service expense

	For the nine-month period ended	
	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Claims and benefits	**108,353,070**	208,496,130
Fees and commissions	**66,544,986**	58,813,081
	174,898,056	267,309,211

12. Other operating expenses

	For the nine-month period ended	
	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	30 September 2022 (Reviewed)
Salaries, wages and other benefits	**68,883,208**	56,598,585
Rent, maintenance and office expenses	**3,212,750**	4,251,913
Depreciation and amortization	**4,476,696**	4,411,729
Legal and consultation fees	**3,363,229**	2,641,618
Advertisement expense	**1,193,224**	1,086,665
Government fees	**1,020,017**	697,848
Business Travel	**855,498**	270,252
Printing and stationery	**285,669**	197,044
Miscellaneous expense	**16,233,973**	14,238,105
	99,524,264	84,393,759

13. Earnings per share

	For the nine-month period ended	
	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	30 September 2022 (Reviewed) (Restated) (Note 19)
Profit attributable to the shareholders after tax (QR)	**133,575,681**	90,070,730
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	**500,000,000**	500,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (QR)	**0.27**	0.18

a) Diluted Earnings Per Share

No separate diluted earnings per share were calculated since the diluted earnings per share were equal to the basic earnings per share.

14. Net insurance financial results

	For the nine-month period ended	
	30 September 2023	30 September 2022
	QR '000 **(Reviewed)**	QR '000 (Reviewed/ Restated)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts		
Interest accreted	**(38,603,732)**	(34,127,770)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts		
Interest accreted	**30,613,991**	25,957,708
Net insurance finance expense	**(7,989,741)**	(8,170,062)

15. Dividends

The Board of Directors proposed cash dividend of QR 0.15 per share aggregating to QR 75 million out of the profits earned during the year 2022 and was approval at the Annual General Meeting held on 7 March 2023.

16. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Guarantees

At 30 September 2023, the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of tender guarantees and other guarantees from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise, amounting to QR 15,354,892 (31 December 2022: QR 16,330,464).

Legal claims

The Group is subject to litigations and claims in the normal course of its business. The Group does not believe that the outcome of these court cases will have a material impact on the Group's income or financial position.

17. Financial instrument

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date;
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets of liability, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial asset and liabilities at 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022:

	30 September 2023 (Reviewed)	**Level 1 (Reviewed)**	**Level 2 (Reviewed)**	**Level 3 (Reviewed)**
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments in financial assets	**659,865,803**	**621,550,825**	**16,249,551**	**22,065,427**

	31 December 2022 (Audited)	Level 1 (Audited)	Level 2 (Audited)	Level 3 (Audited)
Assets measured at fair value				
Investments in financial assets	662,009,110	626,395,816	17,371,967	18,241,327

17. Financial instrument (continued)

During the period ended 30 September 2023 and the year ended 31 December 2022, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

18. Events after the reporting period

The condensed consolidated interim financial information are adjusted to reflect events that occurred between the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position date and the date when the condensed consolidated interm financial information are authorised for issue, provided they give evidence of conditions that existed at the condensed consolidated statement of financial position date.

19. Comparative figures

Starting 1 January 2023, the Group has adopted "IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts" for the first-time instead of the old standard "IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts". In result of the first-time adoption of this standard the Group has made certain adjustments to reflect the impact of the transition. The impact of the adjustments has been taken to the opening retained earnings for the earliest period presented (1 January 2022) as required by "IAS 8 – Changes in Accounting Polices, Estimates and Errors".

The Group has decided to apply the full retrospective approach to be impracticable and has decided to use the modified retrospective approach instead. In addition, the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) which is an optional simplified measurement model in IFRS 17 has been applied by the Group to the majority of the insurance contracts in all business segments because the following criteria are met at the date of the transition:

- Insurance contracts and loss-occurring reinsurance contracts: The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.
- Risk-attaching reinsurance contracts: The Group reasonably expects that the resulting measurement of the asset for remaining coverage would not differ materially from the result of applying the accounting policies in IFRS 17.

According to that, the condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows has been restated. The adjustments mainly impacted the following line items of the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position and the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss respectively:

Impact on the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position

	(As previously reported under IFRS 4) 31 December 2022	Adjustments	**(As reported under IFRS 17) 31 December 2022**
Reinsurance contract assets	1,233,362,901	69,314,741	1,302,677,642
Insurance and other receivables	412,945,920	(381,643,738)	31,302,182
Insurance contract liabilities	1,668,176,614	(59,054,694)	1,609,121,920
Provisions, reinsurance and other payables	332,421,915	(246,131,364)	86,290,551
Retained earnings	337,079,555	(7,142,938)	329,936,617

	(As previously reported under IFRS 4) 31 December 2021	Adjustments	**(As reported under IFRS 17) 31 December 2021**
Reinsurance contract assets	900,914,325	47,615,593	948,529,918
Insurance and other receivables	449,857,537	(426,879,861)	22,977,676
Insurance contract liabilities	1,319,513,932	(164,422,285)	1,155,091,647
Provisions, reinsurance and other payables	272,324,923	(206,075,823)	66,249,100
Retained earnings	305,600,359	(8,766,164)	296,834,195

19. Comparative figures (continued)

Impact on the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss

	(As previously reported under IFRS 4) 30 September 2022	Adjustments	**(As reported under IFRS 17) 30 September 2022**
Net underwriting results	155,887,203	1,966,618	157,853,821
Profit for the period	88,164,015	1,906,716	90,070,730

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