DAMAAN ISLAMIC INSURANCE COMPANY "BEEMA" (Q.S.C.C) DOHA - QATAR

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2014

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the year ended December 31, 2014

CONTENTS	Page
Independent auditors' report	
Statement of financial position	1
Statement of profit or loss of policyholders	2
Statement of retained surplus for policyholders	3
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of shareholders	4
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity	5
Statement of cash flows	6
Notes to the financial statements	7-32



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.S.C.C.) Doha - Qatar

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.S.C.C) (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and the related statements of profit or loss and retained surplus for policyholders, profit or loss and other comprehensive income of shareholders, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The management is also responsible for the Company's undertaking to operate in accordance with Islamic Sharia'a rules and principles.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.S.C.C). as of December 31, 2014, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI).

Other matter

The financial statements of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.S.C.C) for the year ended December 31, 2013, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements on 15 January 2014.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We are also of the opinion that proper books of account were maintained by the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit. To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information given to us, no contraventions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 5 of 2002 and the Company's Articles of Association were committed during the year which would materially affect the Company's activities or its financial position.

Doha - Qatar January 27, 2015 For Deloitte & Touche Qatar Branch

Muhammad Bahemia Partner License No. 103

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		QR.	QR.
Policyholders' assets	-	120 250 020	122 526 206
Cash and bank balances Available for sale financial assets	5 6	129,250,930	133,536,286 114,293,102
Due from related parties	7 (b)	173,736,891 13,066,855	9,005,848
Retakaful contract assets	8	29,204,425	21,542,338
Takaful and other receivables	10	77,782,948	54,920,575
Total policyholders' assets	10	423,042,049	333,298,149
Shareholders' assets			
Cash and bank balances	5	11,815,932	24,861,721
Available for sale financial assets	6	255,104,951	305,179,386
Other receivables	10	1,114,570	659,961
Due from policyholders		92,176,318	78,623,983
Property and equipment	9	42,160,376	2,731,538
Total shareholders' assets		402,372,147	412,056,589
Total assets		825,414,196	745,354,738
Liabilities and surplus of policyholders			
Takaful contract liabilities	8	212,822,391	152,848,873
Due to related parties	7 (c)	20,428,004	19,519,206
Provisions, takaful and other payables	14	20,777,589	9,140,563
Murabaha finance	11	52,944,933	55,990,391
Due to shareholders		92,176,318	78,623,983
Distributable surplus payable	15	10,542,038	6,977,558
Policyholders' equity		13,350,776	10,197,575
Total liabilities and surplus of policyholders		423,042,049	333,298,149
Total habilities and surplus of policyholders		423,042,049	333,298,149
Shareholders' liabilities			
Provisions and other payables	14	20,218,030	11,438,573
Murabaha finance	11	105,775,312	144,044,247
Employees' end of service benefits	16	2,088,263	1,657,094
Total liabilities of shareholders		128,081,605	157,139,914
Chamballand and			
Shareholders' equity	12	200 000 000	200 000 000
Share capital	13	200,000,000	200,000,000 4,951,700
Legal reserve Fair value reserve	13	8,921,080 5,835,050	6,154,984
Retained earnings		59,534,412	43,809,991
Total shareholders' equity		274,290,542	254,916,675
Total shareholders' liabilities and equity		402,372,147	412,056,589
	anit.		
Total liabilities, surplus of policyholders and shareholders' e	quity	825,414,196	745,354,738

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf on January 27, 2015 by:

Sheikh. Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jassim J. Al Thani

Chairman

Khalifa Abdulla Tibki Al Subaey

Managing Director

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS OF POLICYHOLDERS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		QR.	QR.
Gross contributions	17	254,484,605	204,113,611
Re-Takaful share of gross contributions	17	(54,363,235)	(39,253,117)
Net contributions		200,121,370	164,860,494
Movement in unearned contribution	17	(36,461,596)	(36,014,003)
Net earned contributions		163,659,774	128,846,491
Caran alaima maid	17	(141,173,450)	(106,730,242)
Gross claims paid Re-Takaful and other recoveries	17	57,029,017	40,732,676
Movement in outstanding claims	17	(15,849,840)	(5,368,496)
Commission exepnse, net	18	(16,348,264)	(10,817,445)
Commission exceptise, net		(116,342,537)	(82,183,507)
Net surplus from Takaful operation	17	47,317,237	46,662,984
Investment income	19	5,654,995	3,702,950
Investment expenses	19	(765,472)	(1,262,324)
Mudarib share	19	(2,421,049)	(1,303,028)
Wakala fees		(44,452,482)	(38,435,369)
Other income		2,908,694	997,578
Other expenses		(609,445)	(428,141)
Total surplus for the year		7,632,478	9,934,650

STATEMENT OF RETAINED SURPLUS FOR POLICY HOLDERS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		QR.	QR.
Balance at January 1,		10,197,575	6,001,248
Surplus for the year		7,632,478	9,934,650
Surplus declared during the year	15	(6,713,530)	(3,404,817)
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial assets		2,234,253	(2,333,506)
Retained surplus at December 31,		13,350,776	10,197,575

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OF SHAREHOLDERS

For the year ended	December	31, 2014

For the year ended December 31, 2014	Notes	2014	2013
		QR.	QR.
Income		18,564,434	15,083,497
Income from shareholder's investments		44,452,482	38,435,369
Wakala fee	10		1,303,029
Mudarib share	19	2,421,049	459,899
Other income		1,388,071	55,281,794
Total income		66,826,036	55,281,794
O. CC		(14,330,927)	(11,806,721)
Staff costs	9	(1,668,938)	(1,677,721)
Depreciation of property and equipment	20	(9,265,105)	(8,177,881)
General and administrative expenses		(416,041)	(62,040)
Finance costs		(1,451,224)	(2,914,038)
Investment expenses			
Total expenses		(27,132,235)	(24,638,401)
Profit for the year		39,693,801	30,643,393
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss			
Net movement in changes in fair values of available for sale financial assets		(319,934)	746,498
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		39,373,867	31,389,891

DAMAAN ISLAMIC INSURANCE COMPANY "BEEMA" (Q.S.C.C.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the year ended December 31, 2014

	Share Capital	Legal	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	QR.	QR.	QR	QR.	QR.
Balance at January 1, 2013	200,000,000	1,887,360	5,408,486	16,230,938	223,526,784
Total comprehensive income for the year	1	1	746,498	30,643,393	31,389,891
Transfer to legal reserve	1	3,064,340	1	(3,064,340)	
Balance at December 31, 2013	200,000,000	4,951,700	6,154,984	43,809,991	254,916,675
Total comprehensive income for the year	1	ı	(319,934)	39,693,801	39.373.867
Dividend paid for the year 2013	1	-	1	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
Transfer to legal reserve	1	3,969,380	1	(3,969,380)	` 1
Balance at December 31, 2014	200,000,000	8,921,080	5,835,050	59,534,412	274.290.542

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

	Matan	2011	
	Notes	2014	2013
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		QR.	QR.
Net profit for the year		39,693,801	30,643,393
Surplus from takaful operations		7,632,478	9,934,650
Adjustments for:		7,032,470	9,934,030
Depreciation for property and equipment	9	1,668,938	1,677,721
Realized gain from investments		(24,219,429)	(18,786,447)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		50,918	(10,700,447)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		581,285	1,170,525
Operating profit before working capital changes		25,407,991	24,639,842
Change in due from related parties		(4,061,007)	(6,840,191)
Change in Takaful and other receivables			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF T
Change in due to related parties		(23,316,982) 908,798	(25,480,882)
Change in net Takaful contract liabilities			10,646,083
Change in provisions, Takaful and other payables		52,311,431	41,382,499
Cash flow generated from operating activities	-	20,416,483	1,060,472
End of service benefits paid		71,666,714	45,407,823
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	-	(150,116)	(60,156)
Net cash nows generated from operating activities	-	71,516,598	45,347,667
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment	9	(41,342,119)	(1,110,790)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		193,425	
Net movement in investments	_	16,764,394	(133,630,255)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	_	(24,384,300)	(134,741,045)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Policyholders' surplus paid during the year	15	(3,149,050)	(561,659)
Dividends paid		(20,000,000)	
Murabaha finance		(41,314,393)	156,038,927
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from financing activities		(64,463,443)	155,477,268
(Decrease) / Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(17,331,145)	66,083,890
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		155,098,007	89,014,117
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5	137,766,862	
ous and easi equivalents at the end of the year	_	137,700,002	155,098,007

The changes in due from policyholders and in due to shareholders were netted off and not included in the above statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.S.C.C) ("the Company") was incorporated in the State of Qatar on October 18, 2009 as a closed Qatari shareholder company under Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 5 of 2002 with Registration No: 43652. The Head Office of the Company is in Doha, State of Qatar.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of underwriting general, Takaful (Life) and health non-profit takaful in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Shari'a. The Company also invests its capital and other Islamic investments resources.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI). In line with the requirements of AAOIFI, matters that are not covered by FAS, the Company uses guidance from the relevant International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS").

Principal financial statements

As per FAS - 12 General Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements of Islamic Insurance Companies issued by the AAOIFI, the Company is required to present the statement of financial position comprising shareholder and policyholder assets and liabilities, shareholders' statement of income, the statement of policyholders' income, the statement of policyholders' surplus or deficit, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, and the statement of cash flows.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value, in accordance with the principal accounting policies as set out below.

These financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyal (QR), which is the Company's functional currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

Gross contributions

Gross contributions comprise the total contributions in relation to contracts entered into during the financial year, together with adjustments arising in the financial year to contributions receivable in respect of business written in previous financial years.

Contributions, net of re-takaful, are taken to income over the terms of the related contracts or policies. Gross contributions are recognised in the policyholders' statement of revenue and expenses from the date of attachment of risk over the policy period. The unexpired portion of such contributions relating to the period of risk extending to beyond the financial year is included under "technical reserves" in the statement of financial position. The earned proportion of contributions is recognised as revenue in the policyholders' statement of income.

Retakaful share of contributions

Retakaful share of contributions are amounts paid to reinsurers in accordance with the re-takaful contracts of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Net commission expenses and advance commission fee

Net commission expenses are amortised over the period in which the related contributions are earned. Net commission income that relate to periods of risk that extend beyond the end of the financial year is included under "other receivables and prepayments" in the statement of financial position.

Islamic deposits

Income from deposits with Islamic banks is accounted for on the basis of profits advised by the Islamic banks taking into account the principal outstanding.

Dividends income

Dividend revenue from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Claims

Gross claims are recognised in the policyholders' statement of income when the claim amount payable to policyholders and third parties is determined as per the terms of the re-takaful contracts. Claims incurred comprise the settlement and the handling costs of paid and outstanding claims arising from events occurring during the financial period.

Takaful contract liabilities

Takaful contract liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. The Company set aside following technical provisions for general and takaful businesses.

Unearned contributions provision

Unearned contributions provision represents the estimated portion of net premium income after deduction of the re-takaful share which relates to the period subsequent to the reporting date. The provision is calculated at 40% of net retained annual premiums on non marine class of business, and 25% of net retained annual premiums in case of Marine class of business.

For Takaful (Credit Life) business the unexpired risks reserve is determined based on an actuarial

Provision for outstanding claims

Provision for outstanding claims is recognized at the date the claims are known and covers the liability for loss and loss adjustment expenses based on loss reports from independent loss adjusters and management best estimate. The methods for making such estimates and for establishing the resulting liability are continually reviewed.

Claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)

Claims provision also include a liability for claims incurred but not reported as at the reporting date. The provision for IBNR is an amount of claims estimated by the Company, based on the Company's past experience related to the most recent reported claims and various statistical methods to arrive at the value expected to be paid. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money.

The provision for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) is made as follows;

- For Takaful (Credit Life) business, based on a report provided by an independent actuarial value.
- For the Motor and Non-Motor class of business, 5% of net premium for the year or 10% of net outstanding claims, whichever is higher.

The takaful contract liabilities are derecognised when the contract expires, discharged or cancelled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Surplus in policyholders' funds

Surplus in policyholders' funds represents accumulated gains on takaful activities and are distributed among the participants by underwriting year on development of business. The timing, quantum and the basis of distribution is decided by the Shari'a Supervisory Board of the Company.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and available for sale investments. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL where the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- (i) It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future;
- (ii) On initial recognition it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- (iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

- Available for sale financial assets

The Company's investments in equity securities are classified as available for sale financial assets and are stated at fair value. The fair value of investment securities trading in active markets is based on market prices or broker/dealer valuations. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the fair value reserve is taken to the statement of profit or loss.

- Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

- Contributions receivable

Contributions receivable are stated at original invoice amount, less any impairment for doubtful debts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (continued)

- Impairment of financial assets

An assessment is made at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment is determined as follows:

- (a) For assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between carrying value and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset;
- (b) For assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is the difference between carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

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

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

For available for sale equity investment, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

When an available for sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in the period.

With the exception of available for sale equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial assets (continued)

In respect of available for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised through the statement of profit or loss are not reversed through the statement of profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of available for sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through the statement of profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

- Derecognition of financial assets

The derecognition of a financial asset takes place when the Company no longer controls the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset, which is normally the case when the asset is sold, or all the cash flows attributable to the asset are passed through to an independent third party.

Financial liabilities

Accounts payable

Trade and other payables are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation less any impairment losses. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation is provided on cost by the straight-line method and is charged to the statement of profit or loss, at annual rates which are intended to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	6-7 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
All other assets	5 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Employees' end of services benefits

End of service Benefits

The Company provides for employees' end of service benefits for the expatriates employees determined in accordance with the provision of the Qatar Labour Law No 14 of 2004 based on employees' salaries and period of employment and are paid to the employees on termination of employment with the Company.

Under Law No. 24 of 2002 on Retirement and Pension, the Company is required to make contributions to a Government fund scheme for Qatari employees calculated as a percentage of the Qatari employees' salaries. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

The Company has no expectation of settling its employees' end of service benefits obligation in near term. The provision is not discounted as the difference between the provision stated in the statement of financial position and net present value is not expected to be significant.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

Liability adequacy test

At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the takaful liabilities. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses are used. Any deficiency is presented separately, under the policyholders' equity in the statement of financial position.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Qatari Riyal at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the rate of exchange at the reporting date. All exchange differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at rates ruling at the date of the transaction.

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION (CONTINUED)

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

Claims made under takaful contracts

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss of policyholders as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties for loss resulting from contract holders' action. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Company and management estimations for the claims incurred but not reported. The method for making such estimates and for establishing the resulting liability is continually reviewed. Any difference between the actual claims and the provisions made are included in the statement of profit or loss of policyholders in the year of settlement.

Classification of investments

Management decides on the acquisition of an investment whether to classify it as available for sale or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Company classifies investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if the investment is classified as held for trading and upon initial recognition it is designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss. All other investments are classified as available for sale financial assets.

Impairment of tangible assets

The Company's management tests whether tangible assets have suffered impairment in accordance with accounting policies stated in note 3. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on value-in-use method. This method uses estimated cash flow projections over the estimated useful life of the asset discounted using market rates.

Tangible assets useful lives

The Company's management determines the useful lives and related depreciation or amortization charge. The depreciation or amortization charge for the year will change significantly if actual life is different from the estimated useful life of the asset.

Impairment of contributions receivable

The Company's management reviews periodically items classified as receivables to assess whether a provision for impairment should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Management estimates the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgement and uncertainty.

Impairment of available for sale financial assets

The Company follows the guidance of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement" to determine when an available for sale financial assets is impaired. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgement, the Company assesses, among other factors, whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

5. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

For the purposes of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and term deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2014	2013
Shareholders:	QR.	QR.
Investment deposits (Islamic Banks) Saving accounts (Islamic Banks) Current accounts (Islamic Banks) Total	300,000 12,302,460 (786,528) 11,815,932	300,000 24,857,076 (295,355) 24,861,721
Policyholders:		
Investment deposits (Islamic Banks) Saving accounts (Islamic Banks) Current accounts (Islamic Banks) Total	83,000,000 39,426,890 6,824,040 129,250,930	3,000,000 129,533,044 1,003,242 133,536,286
Total cash and bank balances Less: deposits with original maturity over ninety days Total cash and cash equivalents of the year	141,066,862 (3,300,000) 137,766,862	158,398,007 (3,300,000) 155,098,007

⁻ Investment deposits earn profit at rates ranging from 2% to 2.15 % (2013: 1.75% to 2.5%).

6. AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2014 QR.	2013 QR.
Managed funds Unquoted securities	421,341,842 7,500,000	411,972,488 7,500,000
	428,841,842	419,472,488

⁻ Saving accounts earn profit at rates ranging from 0.12% to 0.25 % (2013: 0.1% to 0.2%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

6. AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Policyholders QR.	Shareholders QR.	Total QR.
Managed funds Fair value reserve Managed funds at fair value Unquoted securities Available for sale financial assets as at	171,065,324 171,567 171,236,891 2,500,000	244,269,901 5,835,050 250,104,951 5,000,000	415,335,225 6,006,617 421,341,842 7,500,000
December 31, 2014	173,736,891	255,104,951	428,841,842
Available for sale financial assets as at December 31, 2013	114,293,102	305,179,386	419,472,488

The fair value of equity investments pledged against the Murabaha financing taken by the Company amounted to QR. 130,720,245.

The above investments of shareholders and policyholders managed by reputed fund managers who take investment decisions on behalf of the Company.

7. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Transactions with related parties

These represent transactions with related parties, i.e. parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions and directors of the Company and entities of which they are key management personnel. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company management and are negotiated under normal commercial terms.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

Takaful contribution written		2013 QR
Qatar Islamic Bank Others	14,444,175 _18,032,756	17,842,476 _14,077,875
Claims Paid	32,476,931	31,920,351
Qatar Islamic Bank Others	8,618,680 726,108 9,344,788	2,622,823 1,168,615 3,791,438

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

7. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(b) Due from related parties		
	2014	2013
	QR.	QR.
Qatar Islamic Bank S.A.Q.	3,978,020	4,716,540
Barwa Real Estate Company S.A.Q.	6,424,568	449,936
Q-Invest L.L.C.	98,366	3,839,372
Qatar Insurance Company	2,565,901	
	13,066,855	9,005,848
(c) Due to related parties		
	2014	2013
	QR.	QR.
Masraf Al Rayyan Q.S.C.	3,313,252	0.740.441
Qatar Insurance Company S.A.Q.	8,463,241	9,742,441
Barwa Village S.P.C	87,763	432,618 47,941
Qatar Islamic Bank	8,563,748	9,296,206
	20,428,004	19,519,206
d) Compensation of key management personnel		
	2014	2013
	QR.	QR.
Short term benefits	3,753,444	2,835,000
Board of directors remuneration	900,000	900,000
Termination benefits	435,386	435,527
		.55,527

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

8. TAKAFUL CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND RETAKAFUL CONTRACT ASSETS

	2014	2013
Gross insurance contract liabilities	QR.	QR.
Claims reported unsettled Claims incurred but not reported Unearned contributions Total	71,314,405 5,840,511 135,667,475 212,822,391	50,368,495 3,274,494 99,205,884 152,848,873
Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities Claims reported unsettled Total	29,204,425 29,204,425	21,542,338 21,542,338
Net insurance liabilities Claims reported unsettled Claims incurred but not reported Unearned contributions Total	42,109,980 5,840,511 135,667,475 183,617,966	28,826,157 3,274,494 99,205,884 131,306,535

The amounts due from reinsurers are contractually due within a maximum of 3 months from the date of payment of the claims.

DAMAAN ISLAMIC INSURANCE COMPANY "BEEMA" (Q.S.C.C.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

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TAKAFUL CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND RETAKAFUL CONTRACT ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Net	QR	26,732,155		26,732,155	2,094,002	3,274,494 5,368,496		28,826,157	3,274,494	32,100,651
2013	Reinsurers' share	QR	(11,394,472)	-	(11,394,472)	(10,147,866)	(10,147,866)		(21,542,338)	1	(21,542,338)
	Gross	45	38,126,627	38 126 277	720,021,00	12,241,868	15,516,362		50,368,495	2,214,494	53,642,989
	OR	ļ	28,826,157	32,100,651		13,283,823	15,849,840		42,109,980		47,950,491
Reinsurers' share	QR		(21,542,338)	(21,542,338)		(7,662,087)	(7,662,087)		(29,204,425)		(29,204,425)
Gross	QR		50,368,495	53,642,989		20,945,910 2,566,017	23,511,927		71,314,405 5,840,511	77 154 017	016,451,77
		At January 1,	Reported claims IBNR	Total	Movements during the year	Reported claims IBNR	Total	At December 31,	Reported claims IBNR	Total	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

10. TAKAFUL AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2013 QR.
Due from reinsurers		
Contribution receivable	13,014,247	10,116,915
Other receivable and prepayments	36,616,241	25,884,536
and prepayments	29,267,030	19,579,085
	78,897,518	55,580,536
MUDADAYA		, 50,000

11. MURABAHA FINANCE

D.I.	<u>2014</u> QR.	2013 QR.
Balance at the beginning of year Net movement made during the year	200,034,638 (69,314,393)	43,995,711 156,038,927
	130,720,245	200,034,638
- The Company has entered in		

- The Company has entered in a murabaha financing agreement with Bank Sarasin & Co. Limited, Switzerland to finance the shareholders' investment. The financing is pledged against all the accounts, the Company holds with the bank and repayable within 1 year.

	2014	2013
	QR.	QR.
Balance at the beginning of year		
Murabaha obtained during the year	28,000,000	
	28,000,000	
- The Company has aut 1		

⁻ The Company has entered in a murabaha financing agreement with Qatar Islamic Bank, to finance the purchase of land for the new office. The financing is repayable over the period of five years.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	is	suthorized, ssued and lly paid up 2014	Authorized, issued and fully paid up 2013
Share capital (QR.)	2	200,000,000	200,000,000
Number of shares of QR 10 each		20,000,000	20,000,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

13. STATUTORY RESERVE

Legal reserve is to be computed at the higher of Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 5 of 2002 and the company's Articles of Association at 10% of the net profit for the year, until it equates 100% of the paid up capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances specified in the Qatar Commercial Companies' law, and Qatar Central Bank (QCB) regulations.

14. TAKAFUL AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2014	2013
	QR.	QR.
Due to reinsurers Contribution payable Provisions and other payables	13,065,007 268,426 27,662,186	3,442,135 314,055 16,822,946
	40,995,619	20,579,136
15. DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS PAYABLE		
	2014	2013
	QR.	QR.
Balance at January 1,	6,977,558	4,134,400
Surplus distributed during the year	6,713,530	3,404,817
Payments made during the year	(3,149,050)	(561,659)
Balance at December 31,	10,542,038	6,977,558

The Board of directors have proposed to distribute 7% (2013: 7%) of contribution amounting to QR. 6,499,446 as surplus for policyholders for the year (2013: QR 6,713,530) out of the results of insurance operations. The proposal to distribute surplus will be submitted for formal approval at the Annual General Meeting. The balance of the retained surplus will be distributed to the policyholders in future years in accordance with the decision of the Shari'a' Supervisory Board.

The surplus is allocated to all policyholders according to their pro-rata share of premium contribution for those who have not made claims during the financial year.

16. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2014	2013
	QR.	QR.
Provision at January 1,	1,657,094	546,725
Charge for the year	581,285	1,170,525
Employees' end of service benefits - paid	(150,116)	(60,156)
Provision at December 31,	2,088,263	1,657,094

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

17. NET UNDERWRITING RESULTS

Total 2013	QR. 204,113,611	(39,253,117)	(36,014,003)	128,846,491		(106,730,242)	40,732,676	(5,368,496)	(10,817,445)	(82,183,507) 46,662,984
	QR. 254,484,605	(54,363,235)		163,659,774		(23,036,967) (141,173,450) (106,730,242)	57,029,017	(15,849,840)	(16,348,264)	47,317,237
Takaful and Health 2014 2013	76,	(24,836,783) 51,646,925	(17,806,747)	33,840,178	(2)0 050 0(2)	(796,807,67)	19,900,164	(1,713,272)	(8,054,467)	14,913,636
	66	(34,604,786)	(15,657,024)	48,758,816	(3,870,206) (28,717,734)	10 010 01	756,610,01	(3,366,500)	(28 582 045)	20,176,771
Fire and general Accident 2014 2013 QR. QR.		(11,900,596) 6,040,169	(338,212)	5,701,957	(3,870,206)	3.480.239	(7,60.6	(276,929)	(1,730,365)	3,971,592
Fire and ge 2014 QR.		9,035,313	(1,198,059)	7,837,254	(73,241,886) (16,279,125)	15,591,236		(131,834)	(1,518,892)	6,318,362
Motors 2013 QR.	106,376,044	105,229,682	(17,871,517)	87,358,165	(73,241,886)	16,871,585	(3.402.541)	(1,615,769)	(61,389,611)	25,968,554
2014 QR.	125,122,011			105,055,288	(559,183) (95,869,499)	23,183,647	(12.357.748)	(96,900)	(86,013,500)	19,041,788
Marine and Aviation 2014 2013 QR. QR.	3,401,710 3,313,094 (1,411,524) (1,369,376)	1,943,718	6	1,740,131	(559,183)	480,688	25,246	(83,740)	(136,989)	1,809,202
Marine a 2014 QR.	3,401,710	1,990,186	2.008.416		(307,092)	234,192	6,242	(161,442)	(228,100)	1,/80,316
Gross contributions	Re-Takaful share of gross contribution	Net contributions Movement in unearned contribution	Net earned contributions	Expenses:	Re-Takaful and other	recoveries Movement in cutoface J:	claims and IBNR	Commission, net	Net claims incurred	The angel writing results

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

18. COMMISION EXPENSE - NET

	2014 QR.	2013 QR.
Profit from reinsurers Commission to agents and reinsurers	(314,236) 16,662,500	(36,400) 10,853,844
	16,348,264	10,817,444

19. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2014 QR.	2013 QR.
Income from investment of policyholders Dividend income of policyholders Income from Islamic deposits of policyholders Investment expenses of policyholders Net investment income Shareholders' share in policyholders income *	5,654,995 200,000 963,099 (765,472) 6,052,622 2,421,049	3,702,950 50,000 766,946 (1,262,324) 3,257,572 1,303,029

^{*} This represents management fee payable to the shareholders by the policyholders for managing the investments. The fees are calculated at a rate of 40% (2013: 40%) of the net income received on the investments of the policyholders. The actual rate for each year is determined by the Shari'a Supervisory Board with co-ordination with the Company's Board of Directors.

20. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2014	2013
	QR.	QR.
Rent Printing and stationery	3,521,707 324,678	3,549,809 336,937
Advertisement expenses Postage and telephone	613,205 163,774	622,689 254,150
IT support charges Foreign travel expenses	798,964 117,865	770,550 168,539
Shari'a board remuneration Board of directors' remuneration	150,000 900,000	150,000
Insurance expenses Legal fee	493,557	950,000 401,052
Professional fee Technical fee	129,921 306,040	93,053 337,972
Other operating expenses	1,017,793 727,601	543,130
	9,265,105	8,177,881

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company had the following commitments and contingent liabilities outstanding at 31 December:

	2014	2013
Bank guarantee	QR	QR
- mit gaarantee	442,500	428,000

22. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

The Company has entered into several lease agreements for the lease of the head office and branch offices. The rental costs in respect of these properties are accounted for as operating leases.

The future lease commitments in respect of the above land lease agreement are as follows:

	2014	2013
Not later than 1 year	QR	QR
Later than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	3,455,658 6,911,136	3,521,707 7,099,618
	10,366,794	10,621,325

23. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS FAIR VALUES

Financial instruments include deposits, cash, investment securities, receivables, payables, and certain other assets and liabilities.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of certain available-for-sale investments carried at cost, are not materially different from their carrying values.

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

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

23. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

December 31, 2014	Level 1QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.
Available for sale financial assets		421,341,842 421,341,842	7,500,000 7,500,000	428,841,842 428,841,842
December 31, 2013	Level 1 RQ.	Level 2 RQ.	Level 3 RQ.	Total RQ.
Available for sale financial assets	-	411,972,488	7,500,000	419,472,488
		411,972,488	7,500,000	419,472,488

During the year ending December 31, 2014, 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.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2013.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (Murabaha Financing as detailed in Note 11 offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in notes 12 and 13 respectively).

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company has a target gearing ratio of 5% determined as the proportion of net debt to equity. The gearing ratio at December 31, 2014 of 6.1% (2013: 15.71%) (see below) was in line with the target range.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at year end was as follows:

	2014 QR	2013 QR
Debt (i)	158,720,245	
Cash and bank balance	(141,066,862)	200,034,638
Net debt	17,653,383	(158,398,007)
Equity (ii)		41,636,631
Net debt to equity ratio	287,641,318	265,114,250
	6.1%	15.7%
(i) Dalat at a		

(i) Debt is the long term debt obtained as Murabaha Financing, as detailed in note 11

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company that

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Governance framework

The primary objective of the Company's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Company's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of the set financial performance objectives. Key management recognizes the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors meets regularly to assess and identify the Company's risk, to review structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, and to ensure that underwriting and reinsurance are in line with the Company's strategy and goals. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Capital management framework

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital is:

- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance and investment contracts commensurately with the level of risk.

The capital structure of the Company consists of issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Capital management framework (continued)

The company in the normal course of its business derives its revenue mainly from assuming and managing insurance and investments risks for profit. The Company's lines of business are mainly exposed to the following risks;

- Insurance risk,
- Reinsurance risk
- Credit risk.
- ·Liquidity risk and
- Market risks
- Equity risk

- Insurance risk

The principal risk the Company faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefits payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore the objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The Company manages the insurance risk through the careful selection and implementation of its underwriting strategy guidelines together with the adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling.

The Company principally issues general insurance contracts which constitute mainly Marine and aviation, Motor, Fire and general, and Takaful and health. The concentration of insurance risk exposure is mitigated by diversifying the risk underwritten and ensuring that such risks are across a large portfolio in terms of type, level of insured benefits, amount of risk and industry.

The Company, in the normal course of business, in order to minimize financial exposure arising from large claims, enters into contracts with other parties for reinsurance purposes. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of business, allow management to control exposure to potential losses arising from large risks, and provide additional capacity for growth. A significant portion of the reinsurance is affected under treaty, facultative and excess-of-loss reinsurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts.

Although the Company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. The Company's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Company substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

The Company has in place strict claim review to assess all new and ongoing claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims to reduce the risk exposure of the Company. The Company further enforces a policy of actively managing and prompt pursuing of claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Capital management framework (continued)

- Insurance risk (continued)

- Key assumptions-Insurance risk

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the Company's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each accident year. Additional qualitative judgments are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example one-off occurrence changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming, economic conditions, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgment is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimated. Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency rates.

- Sensitivities

The general insurance claims provisions are sensitive to the key assumptions shown below. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

Claims development:

The Company maintains strong reserves in respect of its insurance business in order to protect against adverse future claims experience and developments. The uncertainties about the amount and timing of claim payments are generally resolved within one year.

- Reinsurance risk

The Company, in the normal course of business, in order to minimise financial exposure arising from large claims, enters into contracts with other parties for reinsurance purposes. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of business, allow management to control exposure to potential losses arising from large risks, and provide additional capacity for growth. A significant portion of the reinsurance is affected under treaty, facultative and excess-of-loss reinsurance contracts.

To minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities or economic characteristics of the reinsurers.

The company only deals with reinsurers approved by the management, which are generally international companies that are rated by international rating agencies or other GCC securities.

Reinsurance ceded contracts do not relieve the company from its obligations to policyholders and as a result the company remains liable for the portion of outstanding claims reinsured to the extent that the reinsurer fails to meet the obligations under the reinsurance agreements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Regulatory framework (continued)

- Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. For all classes of financial assets held by the Company, the maximum credit risk exposure to the Company is the carrying value as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

A credit risk policy setting out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Company has been established and policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to credit risk:

Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

December 31, 2014

	< 30 days QR.	31 to 60 days QR.	61 to 90 days QR.	91 to above 120 days QR.	Total
Cash and banks			V		
Available for sale financial assets	137,766,862			3,300,000	141,066,862
Due from related parties	-			428,841,842	428,841,842
Takaful and other receivables	-		13,066,855		13,066,855
Retakaful contract assets			77,897,518		77,897,518
				29,204,425	29,204,425
Total	137,766,862		90,964,373	461,346,267	690,077,502
December 31, 2013		31 to 60		91 to above	
	< 30 days	days	61 to 90 days	120 days	Total
	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.
Cash and banks Available for sale financial assets	155,098,007	_	-	3,300,000 419,472,488	158,398,007 419,472,488
Due from related parties			9,005,848		9,005,848
Takaful and other receivables			55,580,536		55,580,536
Retakaful contract assets				21,542,338	21,542,338
Total	155,098,007		64,586,386	444,314,826	663,999,217

⁻ Age analysis of financial assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Regulatory framework (continued)

- Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities.

Liquidity requirements are monitored on a daily/weekly/monthly basis and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

- Maturity profiles

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations, including interest payable and receivable. For insurance contracts liabilities and reinsurance assets, maturity profiles are determined based on estimated timing of net cash outflows from the recognized insurance liabilities. Unearned premiums and the reinsurer's share of unearned premiums have been excluded from the analysis as they are not contractual obligations.

	Up to a year	1 to 5 years	Total
December 31, 2014	QR.	QR.	QR.
Financial assets			
Available for sale financial assets	428,841,842		428,841,842
Due from related parties	13,066,855		13,066,855
Takaful and other receivables	78,897,518		78,897,518
Retakaful contract assets	29,204,425		29,204,425
Due from policyholders	92,176,318	<u> </u>	92,176,318
Cash and cash equivalents	141,066,862		141,066,862
Γotal	783,253,820		783,253,820
	Up to a year	1 to 5 years	Total
December 31, 2014	QR.	QR.	QR.
Financial liabilities			
Oue to related parties	20,428,004		20,428,004
akaful contract liabilities Aurabaha finance	212,822,391	_	212,822,391
	130,720,245	28,000,000	158,720,245
Pistributable surplus	10,542,038	-	10,542,038
ue to shareholders	92,176,318		92,176,318
	72,110,010		
akaful payables	13,333,433		13,333,433

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Regulatory framework (continued)

- Liquidity risk (continued)

	Up to a year	1 to 5 years	Total
December 31, 2013	QR.	QR.	QR.
Financial assets			
Available for sale financial assets	419,472,488		
Due from related parties	9,005,848		419,472,48
Takaful and other receivables	48,751,084		9,005,84
Retakaful contract assets	21,542,338		48,751,084
Due from policyholders	71,794,531	-	21,542,338
Cash and cash equivalents	158,398,007		71,794,531
Total	728,964,296		158,398,007
	728,904,290		728,964,296
	Up to a year	1 to 5 years	Total
December 31, 2013	QR.	QR.	QR.
Financial liabilities			
Due to related parties	19,519,206		
Takaful contract liabilities	152,848,873		19,519,206
Murabaha finance	200,343,638		152,848,873
Distributable surplus	6,977,558		200,343,638
Due to shareholders	2,277,000		6,977,558
Takaful payables	78,623,983	-	78,623,983
	3,756,190		3,756,190
otal	462,069,448		462,069,448

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, or its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Company limits market risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of developments in international and local equity and bond markets. In addition, The Company actively monitors the key factors that affect stock and bond market movements, including analysis of the operational and financial performance of investees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2014

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Regulatory framework (continued)

Market risk (continued)

i. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Qatari Riyal is effectively pegged to the United Stated dollars and thus currency risk occurs only in respect of currencies other than the United States Dollar. The Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal, since most of the transactions are either in Qatari Riyals or in US Dollars.

ii. Profit rate risk

The Company does not expose to interest rate risk as the Company does not have any interest sensitive financial instruments.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Company does not actively trade these investments.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, profit for the year ended December 31, 2014 would have been unaffected as the equity investments are classified as available-for-sale and no investments were disposed of or impaired; and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2014 would increase / decrease by QR. 991,875 (2013: increase / decrease by QR. 1,761,250) as a result of the changes in fair value of available-for-sale shares.

26. PRESENTATION CHANGES

During the year the Company has made presentation changes to show policyholders and shareholders' funds separately in the statement of financial position as compared to combined basis in the prior year.

27. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on January 27, 2015.