Annual Report 2025

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company – Beema



Empowering Peace of Mind

The Takaful Promise

beema.com.qa

بيمه
Beema
شركة الضمان للتأمين الإسلامي
Damaan Islamic Insurance Company



His Highness

Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani

The Emir of the State of Qatar



His Highness

Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani

The Father Amir

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About the Company



About the Company

Established in 2009 with a paid-up capital of QAR 200 million, Damaan Islamic Insurance Company Q.P.S.C. ("Beema" or the "Company") is one of the leading Islamic insurance providers in the State of Qatar. The Company offers Sharia-compliant insurance solutions across motor, health, property, casualty, general accident, marine, aviation, and specialty lines, serving both individual and corporate clients in Qatar and selected markets across the Gulf region.

Beema operates as a Sharia-compliant (Takaful) insurer, providing protection for lives, assets, and businesses in accordance with Islamic finance principles. The Company conducts its operations based on the cooperative insurance (Takaful) model, under which policyholders' funds are maintained separately and managed by the Company in its capacity as an operator. Policyholders' accounts are credited with contributions and investment returns, and debited for claims, reinsurance contributions, provisions and reserves, and applicable fees. Any surplus generated is distributed to policyholders in line with applicable Sharia principles.

Beema's founders:

About the Company

At the core of Beema's business is the objective of empowering policyholders with confidence and peace of mind through reliable, transparent, and Sharia-compliant protection. The cooperative nature of the Takaful model aligns the interests of policyholders and the Company, reinforcing trust, fairness, and shared responsibility. This approach reflects Beema's focus on safeguarding policyholders' interests and supporting confidence in the continuity of coverage.

Since its establishment, Beema has built a solid operating track record supported by disciplined underwriting, prudent risk management, and a robust Sharia governance framework. The Company has maintained profitability over the years and has consistently distributed dividends to its shareholders, reflecting the resilience of its business model and its focus on creating sustainable value for both policyholders and shareholders.

Beema places a strong emphasis on transparency, sound governance, and social responsibility. The Company applies risk controls relating to investment risk management, internal capital adequacy, and reinsurance counterparty selection, supporting the sustainability of its operations and the protection it provides to policyholders.

Founded by Qatar Insurance Company, AlRayan Bank, Barwa Bank, QInvest, and Qatar Islamic Bank, Beema reached an important milestone in its corporate journey in January 2023 with the listing of its shares on the Main Market of the Qatar Stock Exchange under the ticker "BEMA". The listing reflects the Company's confidence in its business model and underscores its commitment to enhanced transparency, governance, and engagement with shareholders and market stakeholders.



1.1 VISION. MISSION. CORE VALUES.



Our vision:

To become the leading innovative Islamic insurance company committed to the highest standards of Sharia principles



Our mission:

To provide contemporary and innovative Sharia-compliant insurance solutions while contributing to national and social development.



Our core values:

Adherence to Islamic Sharia Principles & Values

- Outstanding Customer Service
- Transparency
- Loyalty
- Innovation
- Community service

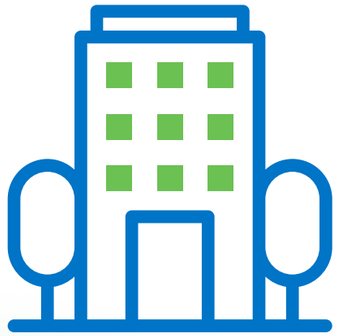
1.2 OUR SERVICES

Comprehensive solutions distributed through multiple, innovative channels



Retail:

- Motor
- Home
- Individual life
- Travel
- Marine
- Caravan
- Domestic help accident



Corporate:

- Group medical health
- Group credit life
- Group life
- Aviation
- Marine hull
- Engineering
- Liability
- Workmen’s compensation
- Property
- Miscellaneous

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1.3. BEEMA AT A GLANCE

Positioned for sustainable growth underpinned by financial strength and operational discipline

Established Islamic insurance provider in Qatar

One of the largest Takaful operators in the State of Qatar, established in 2009 with a paid-up capital of QAR 200 million

Diversified underwriting platform

Operations spanning motor, medical, and general insurance lines, supported by a multi-channel distribution approach and selective underwriting across chosen segments

Strong 2025 operating performance

Delivered growth in recognised Takaful contributions and shareholders' profitability, supported by disciplined underwriting, prudent risk management, and stable performance across core insurance lines during the year ended 31 December 2025

Consistent profitability and strong financial profile

Track record of sustainable profitability, supported by a prudent financial and risk management framework and reinforced by an Insurance Financial Strength Rating of A3 from Moody's and a Financial Strength Rating of A- from AM Best

Share price performance in 2025

Share price increased by approximately 10.0% during 2025, closing at QAR 4.348 as at 31 December 2025, compared to an increase of approximately 1.8% in the Qatar Stock Exchange Index over the same period

Efficient operating model with strong customer retention

Streamlined processes and service delivery supporting customer satisfaction and retention across key business lines

Conservative capital structure

Debt-free balance sheet, supporting financial flexibility and resilience

Advancing accessible and digitally enabled Takaful solutions

Progressed the introduction of modern, customer-centric capabilities during the year, supporting improved accessibility, flexibility, and ease of engagement with Takaful protection, while remaining aligned with Shari'a principles and regulatory requirements

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Performance Highlights

2. PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS (FY 2025)

QAR 605.2 million

Recognised takaful contributions 2025

QAR 95.6 million

Net profit to shareholders 2025

AM BEST SINCE 1899

A-

AM Best Financial Strength Rating[1]

MOODY'S

A3

2025 Moody's IFSR credit rating[2]

QARm	2025	2024	2023
Recognised takaful contributions	605.2	471.8	395.0
Policyholders' and shareholders' net investment income	49.1	37.3	31.6
Net profit to shareholders	95.6	84.6	70.3
Earnings per share	0.48	0.42	0.35
Total policyholders' and shareholders' investments at fair value	1,026.4	837.3	794.3
Total Murabaha financing	-	-	1.0
Total policyholders' and shareholders' equity	776.9	699.4	630.2
- Shareholders' equity	619.2	557.6	505.0
Key ratios			
Takaful costs to contribution (incl. Wakala)	82.1%	79.1%	73.7%
Re-takaful cost to takaful contribution	11.5%	11.2%	11.3%
Takaful gross margin	6.4%	9.7%	14.9%
Net amortisation of deferred cost to contribution	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%

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Board of Directors & Board of Director's Report

3. BEEMA'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

3.1 CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful,

Dear Valued Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company Q.P.S.C. (Beema), I am pleased to present our Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2025. This report reflects a year in which the Company continued to strengthen its foundations as a listed Islamic insurance provider, guided by the principles of Takaful and supported by a disciplined approach to governance, risk management, and financial stewardship.

During 2025, Beema delivered a solid performance, reflecting the strength of its business model and the commitment of its management and employees. In a market environment characterised by evolving customer expectations and an increasingly rigorous regulatory landscape, the Company maintained a clear focus on prudence, operational discipline, and service reliability. These priorities remain essential for sustaining stakeholder confidence and supporting long-term value creation.

As a Board, our responsibility is to safeguard the interests of shareholders and policyholders through effective oversight and sound governance. Throughout the year, we continued to reinforce the Company's governance framework and internal control environment, with attention to regulatory alignment and transparent reporting. This approach supports accountability across the organisation and reinforces the trust placed in Beema as a Takaful insurer operating in the State of Qatar.

Beema's identity is grounded in the values of cooperative insurance, fairness, and mutual responsibility. The Takaful model is not only a financial structure, but a commitment to ethical conduct and responsible risk sharing, supporting policyholders at times when protection matters most.

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These principles guide our decisions and shape our relationships with customers, partners, and the wider community. They align closely with the State of Qatar's broader priorities for sustainable development and financial sector resilience, including the objectives of Qatar National Vision 2030.

Looking ahead, the Board remains committed to maintaining Beema's stability and integrity while supporting the Company's continued development within a disciplined governanceframework. We will continue to prioritise prudent risk management, strong oversight, and responsible decision-making in order to sustain the confidence of shareholders, policyholders, and the market.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our shareholders for their continued trust. I would also like to thank the executive management team and all employees for their dedication and professionalism, as well as our regulators and partners for their constructive engagement and support.

We remain committed to upholding the values of Takaful, strengthening Beema's position as a trusted Islamic insurer, and delivering sustainable value to all stakeholders.

Yours sincerely,

Sheikh Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al Thani
Chairman
Damaan Islamic Insurance Company Q.P.S.C. (Beema)

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3.2 BEEMA'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Beema is governed by a Board of Directors that provides strategic direction and effective oversight of Beema's long-term performance, risk profile, and governance framework. The Board is responsible for safeguarding the interests of shareholders and policyholders through disciplined decision-making, transparent reporting, and adherence to applicable regulatory requirements. Through active engagement and structured governance processes, the Board supports management in delivering sustainable growth while maintaining the integrity of the Company's Shari'a-compliant Takaful model.



Sheikh Jassim Hamad Jabr Al-Thani
Chairman

Ali Saleh Al Fadala
Vice-Chairman



Rashid Awadh Al-Buainain
Board Member



Nasser Sultan Al-Hemaidi
Board Member



Nabeel Ahmed
Board Member



Sheikh Abdulaziz A F Al-Thani
Independent Board Member



Anand Durai
Independent Board Member



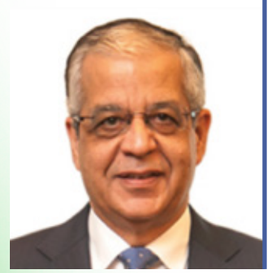
Rana Ahmed Asaad
Board Member



Nasser Khalid N A Al-Misnad
Board Member



Tarek Yousef Fawzi
Independent Board Member



3.3 BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2025

Introduction

The Board of Directors of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company Q.P.S.C. ("Beema" or the "Company") is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. This report outlines the Company's performance, key developments, and governance activities during the year, reflecting Beema's continued commitment to Shari'a-compliant insurance solutions founded on shared responsibility, fairness, and long-term sustainability.

During 2025, the Board oversaw performance in which management focused on strengthening operational foundations, reinforcing governance and risk oversight, and enhancing organisational and digital capabilities in the Company in response to a competitive and evolving insurance landscape.

Performance Overview

Throughout 2025, Beema achieved growth through stable operational performance across its insurance portfolios, supported by disciplined underwriting practices, effective claims management, and prudent risk oversight. The Board monitored performance across the Company's core lines of business, noting resilience in service delivery and portfolio management amid changing market conditions.

Total Recognised Takaful Contributions for the year amounted to approximately QAR 605 million, representing a 28% growth compared to the previous year 2024. Shareholders' Net Profit reached approximately QAR 96 million, while Net Investment Income attributable to Shareholders and Policyholders amounted to QAR 49 million, reflecting a prudent and measured investment approach. Additionally, as at 2025 year-end, the Company maintained a strong solvency position, with a solvency ratio of 340%, well above applicable regulatory requirements.

The Board considers this performance to reflect the effectiveness of the Company's risk management framework, reinsurance arrangements, and overall financial discipline.

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Strategic Developments

During the year, the Board oversaw the notable progress across several areas supporting the Company's long-term positioning. Management initiatives focused on strengthening operational discipline, improving service quality, and reinforcing portfolio resilience across retail

Key developments monitored by the Board included enhancements to underwriting and claims processes, the continued strengthening of medical and life insurance operations, and the successful execution of selected government and institutional insurance mandates. The Board also noted continued progress in the use of digital tools and process automation to support efficiency, accessibility, and control, within a framework that prioritises operational stability and governance.

These developments were undertaken in line with the Company's Takaful principles, ensuring that growth and service improvements remained aligned with ethical risk sharing and policyholder protection.

Sustainability and Social Responsibility

The Board recognises the importance of sustainability and social responsibility as integral components of Beema's long-term value proposition. During 2025, the Board oversaw initiatives supporting national development priorities in alignment with Qatar National Vision 2030.

These included continued support for educational and professional development initiatives, the expansion of scholarship programs, and progress in workforce nationalisation, with Qatarisation reaching 32% during the year. The Board also monitored broader environmental and social practices across the organisation, which are addressed in further detail in the relevant sections of the Annual Report.

3.3 BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2025

Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors maintained active oversight of the Company's strategy, performance, and risk profile throughout 2025. Board committees, including the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee, supported effective governance through oversight of financial reporting, internal controls, risk management, and regulatory compliance.

Beema continued to apply the Corporate Governance Code issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority and the Insurance Companies Governance Code issued by the Qatar Central Bank. The annual Corporate Governance Report for the year ended 31 December 2025, detailing the Company's compliance with these requirements, will be presented to the General Assembly for approval.

Future Outlook

The Board remains mindful of the evolving regulatory, economic, and competitive environment in which the Company operates. In this context, the Board continues to emphasize the importance of prudent risk management, disciplined underwriting, strong governance, and customer-focused service delivery, while ensuring alignment with national development objectives and Shari'a principles.

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Recommendations

In light of the year's strong performance and positive results achieved, the Board of Directors, in coordination with the Shari'a Supervisory Board, recommends distribution of 7% of the surplus to policyholders who did not register claims in 2025, distribution of a 25% dividend to shareholders, equivalent to QAR 0.25 per share totalling QAR 50 million. These recommendations will be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

The Board believes that the progress achieved during 2025 reflects Beema's continued commitment to ethical conduct, financial discipline, and the responsible application of Takaful principles. The Board extends its appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, and to His Excellency the Prime Minister for their continued support.

Conclusion

The Board also expresses its sincere thanks to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Qatar Central Bank, Qatar Financial Markets Authority, Qatar Stock Exchange, and EDAA for their cooperation, as well as to the Shari'a Supervisory Board, shareholders, policyholders, and Beema's management and employees for their trust, dedication, and continued support.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Sheikh Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al Thani
Chairman of the Board
Damaan Islamic Insurance Company Q.P.S.C.

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Beema's Shari'a Board

4. BEEMA SHARI'A BOARD

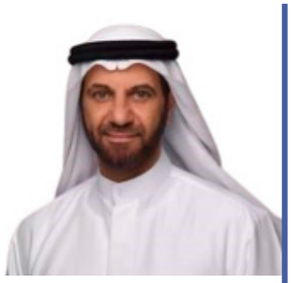
4.1. OUR SHARI'A BOARD

The Company is guided by an independent Sharia Supervisory Board, which diligently ensures that all Company activities are in strict compliance with Islamic Sharia. This board offers critical Sharia opinions and rigorously reviews and approves the products and services the Company offers. Comprising an esteemed group of senior scholars specialised in Islamic jurisprudence, the Sharia Supervisory Board plays a pivotal role in aligning our business practices with Islamic ethical standards. Members of this distinguished board are appointed based on nominations from the Board of Directors.



SHEIKH / DR. WALID BIN HADI
CHAIRMAN

Shiekh Dr. Walid is one of the leading scholars in the field of Islamic finance, with a Ph.D. degree in Comparative Islamic Jurisprudence. He started his professional career at the Sharia Court in Qatar. He now serves as the chairman of the Sharia Supervisory Boards of many financial institutions, including QIB Group, AlRayan Bank, and QIIB. He is also a member of Shariah Advisory Boards of Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI). Sheikh Walid has authored many books on Islamic jurisprudence, contemporary commercial transactions, and Qur'an interpretation. He has also participated in many national and international conferences and seminars on Islami jurisprudence and finance.



SHEIKH / ABDUL AZIZ AL-QASSAR
MEMBER OF THE SHARI'A BOARD

Sheikh Dr. Abdulaziz is one of the prominent scholars in the field of Islamic finance, with a PhD degree in Comparative Islamic Jurisprudence. He currently serves as a professor at the Department of Comparative Islamic Jurisprudence at the University of Kuwait. He had previously served as the Assistant Dean of Scientific and Post-Graduate Affair at the University of Kuwait. He is also a member of Sharia Supervisory Boards for many financial institutions, including QIB, QIIB, Al-Ahli United Bank, Gulf Finance House, Kuwait International Bank, Boubyan Bank, and Gatehouse Bank. He has published many research and studies on Islamic Jurisprudence and contemporary commercial transactions. He has also participated in many national and international conferences and seminars on Islami jurisprudence and finance



SHEIKH / ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SAADI
MEMBER OF THE SHARI'A BOARD

Dr. Abdulrahman bin Abdullah Al-Saadi is a distinguished Sharia scholar and Associate professor in the Islamic Banking Department at the University of Bahrain. He plays a pivotal role as the Sharia and Legal Advisor, as well as the Secretary and Rapporteur of the Sharia Board at the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), one of the leading standard-setting bodies for Islamic finance worldwide. Dr. Al-Saadi is also a member of Sharia boards for several prominent Islamic financial institutions and regularly contributes to seminars and conferences on contemporary financial transactions across Bahrain and internationally. His extensive research portfolio covers critical topics such as zakat on corporate shares, Sharia-compliant financial products, and the application of cooperative insurance in various jurisdictions, reflecting his dedication to advancing Islamic finance.

4.2 Shari'a Board Report

Praise be to Allah, and peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of Allah, his family, and his companions.

The Sharia Board has reviewed the Company's operations and products that were presented to it and reviewed the financial statements and profit and loss accounts for the fiscal year 12/31/2025. It deems that it does not contradict the provisions of Islamic Sharia.

May Allah grant everyone success in doing what he loves and is satisfied with.

SHEIKH / DR. WALID BIN HADI
CHAIRMAN

SHEIKH / ABDUL AZIZ AL-QASSAR
MEMBER OF THE SHARI'A BOARD

SHEIKH / ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SAADI
MEMBER OF THE SHARI'A BOARD

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Beema's Executive Management

5.1. CEO'S MESSAGE



Nasser Rashid Al Misnad
Chief Executive Officer

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Dear Valued Shareholders,

The annual review process provides an important opportunity to reflect on performance, assess how effectively strategy has been translated into execution, and reaffirm the priorities that guide our decisions. For Beema, 2025 was a year defined by disciplined delivery, organisational alignment, and continued progress in strengthening the foundations of our business.

During the year, the Company delivered strong financial and operational performance in a competitive and evolving market environment. This performance was underpinned by disciplined underwriting, prudent risk management, and a clear focus on service reliability across our core lines of business. It also reflected the strength of our reinsurance arrangements, the effectiveness of our control functions, and the growing maturity of Beema as a listed Islamic insurance company.

Our theme for the year, "Empowering Peace of Mind – The Takaful Promise", reflects how we view our role as an insurer. Peace of mind is not a slogan or an abstract concept; it is the outcome of consistent execution, transparent processes, and dependable service. For our policyholders, it is reflected in timely claims handling, accessible services, and the confidence that protection will be there when it is needed. For our partners and shareholders, it is reflected in stability, governance, and disciplined growth. Delivering this peace of mind is central to how we apply the principles of Takaful in practice.

5.1. CEO'S MESSAGE

Throughout 2025, we continued to strengthen execution across the organisation. Business functions focused on service quality, portfolio management, and operational efficiency. Control functions reinforced governance, compliance, and risk oversight, supporting resilience and regulatory alignment. Enablement functions invested in systems, data, and people, ensuring that operational improvements were sustainable and well-embedded. This coordinated approach allowed Beema to operate with greater consistency and responsiveness, while maintaining the integrity of our Shari'a-compliant framework.

Digital enablement remained an important supporting element of our operational progress. Investments in platforms, integrations, and security were directed at improving accessibility, efficiency, and reliability across customer and partner interactions, while strengthening resilience and audit readiness. Technology at Beema is treated as an enabler of better service and stronger controls, rather than an end in itself.

People remain at the core of our ability to deliver. During the year, we continued to invest in capability development, training, and leadership depth across the organisation. These efforts support a culture of accountability, professionalism, and collaboration, which is essential to maintaining service standards and earning the trust of our policyholders and stakeholders.

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As we look ahead, we remain confident in Beema's positioning and focused on continuity in our priorities. We will continue to emphasise disciplined growth, customer-centric service delivery, strong governance, and adherence to the principles of Takaful. Our objective remains to create sustainable value while fulfilling our responsibility to policyholders, shareholders, and the wider community.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Board of Directors for their guidance and oversight, to our shareholders for their continued confidence, and to our employees for their dedication and commitment. I would also like to thank our policyholders, partners, and regulators for their trust and constructive engagement.

Together, we remain committed to delivering protection with integrity and empowering peace of mind through the Takaful promise.

Yours sincerely,

Nasser Rashid Al Misnad
Chief Executive Officer
Damaan Islamic Insurance Company Q.P.S.C. (Beema)

5.2. OUR EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Executive Management is responsible for the day-to-day leadership and operational execution of Beema's strategy, ensuring that business objectives are delivered in line with the Company's governance and risk management standards. Led by the Chief Executive Officer, the Executive Management team oversees underwriting, claims, finance, technology, and key support functions, with a focus on service quality, operational efficiency, and regulatory alignment. Working closely with the Board and the Sharia Supervisory Board, Executive Management is committed to maintaining strong performance while upholding Beema's values of integrity, transparency, and responsible Takaful practices.

Nasser Rashid N Al Misnad
Chief Executive Officer



Fahad M. Al Mana
Deputy Chief Executive Officer



G. Hari Krishnan
Chief Operating Officer



Abdalaziz M Al-Khater
Senior Vice President of HR & Admin Department



Yousef Al Kuwari
Senior Vice President of Claims Department



Dinesh Pahwa
Senior Vice President of Finance Department



Islam Ramadan
Senior Vice President of Retail Department



Binu Thomas
Senior Vice President of IT & MIS



Mina Soliman
Senior Vice President of Internal Audit



Alaa Abdelrahim
Senior Vice President of Risk Management and Sustainability Department



Subhash Rajasekaran
Senior Vice President of Corporate Insurance Department



Abdul Samad Kannan Kunnummal
Senior Vice President of Re-insurance Department



Lina Bitar
Vice President of Life and Medical



Parvez Siddiqui
Senior Vice President of Strategy and Transformation



Saad Khalid A Al Khalid
Assistant Vice President of Legal Department (Board Secretary)



Reem Saad
Vice President of Compliance & AML



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Department Highlights

6. 2025 DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

OVERVIEW

During 2025, Beema's departments worked collectively to strengthen the Company's ability to deliver protection through a Takaful model grounded in shared responsibility, fairness, and ethical risk management. Across business, control, and enablement functions, the focus remained on translating Shari'a-compliant principles into practical outcomes that support policyholders, partners, and the broader community.

Operationally, business functions concentrated on disciplined underwriting, service quality, and efficiency across motor, medical, property, and risk protection lines. In parallel, control functions reinforced governance, regulatory alignment, and risk oversight to safeguard the integrity of the Company's operations. Enablement functions supported these efforts through targeted investments in people, systems, and organisational capability, contributing to operational resilience and responsiveness.

Together, these departmental efforts reflect Beema's approach to Takaful not merely as an insurance offering, but as a collective framework for protection built on trust, transparency, and sustainability. By balancing principle with practicality, the Company continued to meet the evolving needs of its customers within Qatar and across its areas of operation during the year.

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FOCUS AREAS



Business Functions

Motor | Life & Medical | Corporate | Reinsurance



Control & Assurance

Risk Management | Compliance & AML | Internal Audit



Growth

Strategy & Transformation | Business Development & Marketing

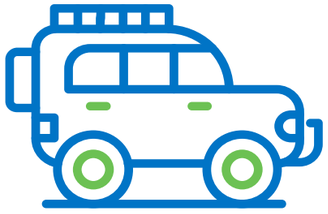


People & Technology

IT | HR

6. 2025 DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

6.1 MOTOR



The Motor function continued to support the Company's retail and fleet motor insurance portfolio, with a focus on strengthening product competitiveness, enhancing customer experience, and maintaining portfolio performance within a highly competitive market environment. During 2025, enhancements to motor insurance offerings were introduced through value-added services and expanded coverage options, supporting customer retention and addressing evolving mobility needs across individual and fleet segments.

The year also saw the implementation of initiatives aimed at optimising claims-related costs and improving overall service delivery, contributing to measurable efficiencies and strengthened portfolio resilience. Targeted initiatives to enhance customer engagement and product uptake further supported portfolio growth and retention. Overall, the Motor portfolio delivered stable performance and reinforced the Company's position in managing diverse and large-scale motor risks, contributing positively to operational effectiveness and financial performance.

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6.2 LIFE & MEDICAL



The Life and Medical function oversees the Company's medical and life insurance offerings across corporate and individual segments, with responsibility for product design, pricing, and portfolio development within the Company's insurance and risk framework. During 2025, the focus centered on strengthening internal capability and supporting portfolio expansion through customised medical and life solutions aligned with market requirements and regulatory expectations. Key achievements included the establishment of an independent medical and life operating model with enhanced internal underwriting capability, supporting improved responsiveness and control.

During the year, new medical products were introduced, reinforcing the Company's standalone medical offering and supporting portfolio growth. The function also expanded the medical and life portfolio through the onboarding of major clients and the implementation of initiatives aimed at supporting service continuity and customer experience. Overall, these efforts contributed to strengthening the Company's medical and life insurance proposition, enhancing underwriting capability, and supporting sustainable portfolio development.

6. 2025 DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

6.3 CORPORATE



The Corporate Department is responsible for managing Beema's commercial insurance portfolio. During 2025, the department focused on securing major contracts, maintaining disciplined underwriting across targeted segments, and supporting the design and enhancement of retail insurance products. The department achieved its overall premium targets for the 2025 financial year, supported by strong performance across property, casualty, and specialty lines, reinforcing the Company's position in the commercial insurance market, supporting overall growth and portfolio stability.

6.4 REINSURANCE



The Reinsurance Department is responsible for structuring, managing, and overseeing Beema's reinsurance programmes to support capital protection, portfolio stability, and effective risk transfer across insurance lines. Operating within the Company's risk and governance framework, the department coordinates reinsurance placements, manages reinsurer relationships, and supports underwriting and claims functions. During 2025, the department focused on programme optimisation, portfolio management, and governance alignment across reinsurance activities, including the alignment of governance policies with new regulatory standards to enhance accountability and transparency. During the year, reinsurance arrangements were revamped to strengthen programme structure and support improved competitiveness and client retention. Regional reinsurance partnerships were further expanded, enhancing capacity across lines of business, while initiatives to streamline reinsurance-related claims processes contributed to improved turnaround times and service delivery.

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6.5 RISK MANAGEMENT



The Risk Management & Sustainability function is responsible for overseeing the enterprise-wide risk management framework and integrating environmental, social, and governance considerations into the Company's governance structure. During 2025, the function focused on strengthening alignment with Qatar Central Bank and Qatar Financial Markets Authority requirements, while managing key regulatory and internal risk deliverables, including the annual Own Risk and Solvency Assessment and disaster recovery protocols. The enterprise risk management framework was further strengthened through updates to risk registers covering operational, technology, ESG, and Sharia-related risks.

During the year, formal sustainability governance structures were established, integrating ESG considerations into the Company's reporting framework and governance processes. Technical risk oversight was enhanced through the annual ORSA report, incorporating scenario analysis and reverse stress testing to support Board and senior management oversight. Technology resilience was also strengthened through updates to disaster recovery and business continuity assessments. Risk and sustainability considerations were embedded into business planning and product review processes, supported by regular risk reporting and governance updates provided to the Board and management committees, contributing to informed decision-making and effective oversight of emerging and regulatory risk profiles.

6. 2025 DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

6.6 COMPLIANCE & ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING



The Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering (AML) function is responsible for ensuring Beema's adherence to applicable laws, regulatory requirements, and internal policies, including obligations relating to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing. Operating as an independent control function within the Company's governance framework, the function supports regulatory compliance, conducts due diligence, and oversees monitoring and reporting activities across the organisation. During 2025, its scope included regulatory monitoring, internal policy review, and oversight of compliance and AML processes to support continued alignment with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

During the year, the function maintained effective monitoring of legal and regulatory developments, supporting ongoing compliance across business activities and strengthening internal oversight through continuous monitoring and reporting of observations and breaches, where applicable. Internal policies, guidelines, and standards were reviewed and updated to ensure alignment with evolving regulatory and legal requirements. Initiatives to enhance the automation of KYC also progressed, supporting improved efficiency and streamlining of KYC procedures. The function continued to operate independently while working closely with business units and relevant stakeholders to support a strong and effective control environment across the organisation.

6.7 INTERNAL AUDIT



The Internal Audit Department provides independent assurance over the effectiveness of Beema's internal controls, risk management, and governance processes. As a core component of the Company's governance framework, the function supports the Board and Audit Committee through the evaluation of control design, operational effectiveness, and regulatory compliance. During 2025, the department focused on risk-based audit coverage of higher-risk areas, compliance reviews, and coordination with enterprise risk management activities.

During the year, continuous auditing approaches were introduced for selected high-risk areas and supporting more timely risk identification and assurance. Audit Committee reporting was enhanced, improving the quality and timeliness of governance insights provided to the Board. Audit findings were further integrated into enterprise risk management processes, supporting stronger alignment between internal audit and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) oversight.

6. 2025 DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

6.8 STRATEGY AND TRANSFORMATION



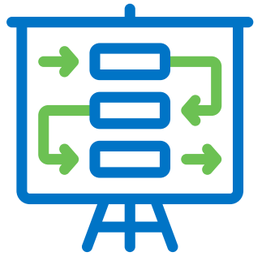
Established in 2025, the Strategy and Transformation function focused on Damaan Islamic Insurance's strategic direction, strengthening governance, and laying the foundations for sustainable performance. The function concentrated on governance redesign, assessment of core business fundamentals, and initiating the modernisation of the IT and product landscape to enhance market relevance and technical discipline.

During the year, it supported improved leadership alignment and cross-functional coordination. A comprehensive operational review was launched to define targeted initiatives.

In parallel, a KPI-driven performance framework was developed, providing management with greater visibility over efficiency and cost metrics and supporting more effective performance monitoring across the organisation.

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6.9 BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING



The Business Development & Marketing Department is responsible for brand strategy, customer experience, product expansion, and direct sales growth. During the year, the department delivered progress across service quality, digital capability, expansion, and brand positioning, supporting continued growth and market presence.

Key initiatives included the launch of "Pay Later", Qatar's first Shari'a-compliant insurance instalment solution, enabling interest-free premium payments in partnership with local banks and digital platforms. The customer experience was further strengthened through the implementation of a modernised calling system. Wide-scale marketing campaigns were executed during the year, through the introduction of new products and the enhancement of existing offerings with tailored benefits and improved accessibility.

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6. 2025 DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

6.10 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



The Information Technology Department is responsible for the development, maintenance, and security of Beema's core insurance systems, digital platforms, and IT infrastructure, acting as a key enabler of insurance operations and the Company's governance framework. During 2025, the department focused on modernising core applications, strengthening system integrations with regulators and external partners, and enhancing technology and security controls to support digital service delivery and regulatory compliance.

During the year, customer-facing digital channels, were upgraded to improve access to insurance services, and structured digital engagement with intermediaries. Core business systems were strengthened through enhancements to customer management, reinsurance processing, reporting, and payment integrations. The department also progressed multiple integrations with regulatory and external authorities to support reporting and data submission requirements, alongside initiatives to enhance cybersecurity, access controls, disaster recovery readiness, and overall technology resilience.

6.11 HUMAN RESOURCES



The Human Resources Department is responsible for talent acquisition, employee development, and the implementation of organisational governance frameworks. During 2025, the department focused on improving recruitment efficiency, expanding academic sponsorship initiatives, and formalising leadership and succession structures to support the Company's human capital requirements.

Key achievements during the year included the official launch of the Saee Scholarship Programme following its pilot phase, with sponsorship extended to employees across diverse academic disciplines. Recruitment processes were standardised, resulting in improved efficiency and reduced hiring timelines. Employee engagement and well-being were supported through the introduction of initiatives aimed at fostering teamwork and participation. Individual development plans were implemented through targeted training and management guidance to better align employee performance with organisational needs. In addition, the Sustainability Committee was established to support environmental and social governance practices within the Company's broader corporate governance framework.

07
Business Review

7. BUSINESS REVIEW

7.1 BUSINESS PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN RECOGNISED TAKAFUL CONTRIBUTIONS

- 28.3% year-on-year increase from QAR 471.8 million in 2024 to QAR 605.2 million in 2025
- Growth recorded across all segments, particularly Takaful & Health, Fire & General Accident, and Motor, which increased by 24.1%, 34.3%, and 26.0%, respectively, during 2025
- Performance reflects effective portfolio diversification and disciplined execution across core insurance lines

STRONG GROWTH IN SHAREHOLDERS' NET PROFIT

- Shareholders' net profit increased by 12.9% from QAR 84.6 million in 2024 to QAR 95.6 million in 2025, reflecting continued profitability and disciplined operational management
- In line with the increase in shareholders' net profit, earnings per share rose from QAR 0.42 in 2024 to QAR 0.48 in 2025

INCREASE IN NET INVESTMENT INCOME

- Net investment income rose by 31.6% year-on-year, increasing from QAR 37.3 million in 2024 to QAR 49.1 million in 2025
- The increase reflects a diversified investment approach supporting stable returns attributable to both policyholders and shareholders

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GROWTH IN INVESTMENT BASE

- Total policyholders' and shareholders' investments at fair value increased to QAR 1,026.4 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: QAR 837.3 million), supporting income generation and liquidity

STRENGTHENING BALANCE SHEET AND CAPITAL BASE

- Total policyholders' and shareholders' equity increased to QAR 776.9 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: QAR 699.4 million), reflecting retained earnings and fair value movements during the year

DIVIDEND RECOMMENDATION

- The Board of Directors recommended an annual dividend for 2025 amounting to QAR 50.0 million (QAR 0.25 per share), subject to approval by the Annual General Assembly
- The recommendation reflects the Company's profitability and focus on delivering shareholder value

DEBT-FREE CAPITAL STRUCTURE

- The Company maintained a debt-free capital structure during 2025, reflecting a prudent financial risk profile
- The absence of financial leverage supports balance sheet resilience and financial flexibility

7. BUSINESS REVIEW

Chart 1: Recognised takaful contributions (“RTC”)

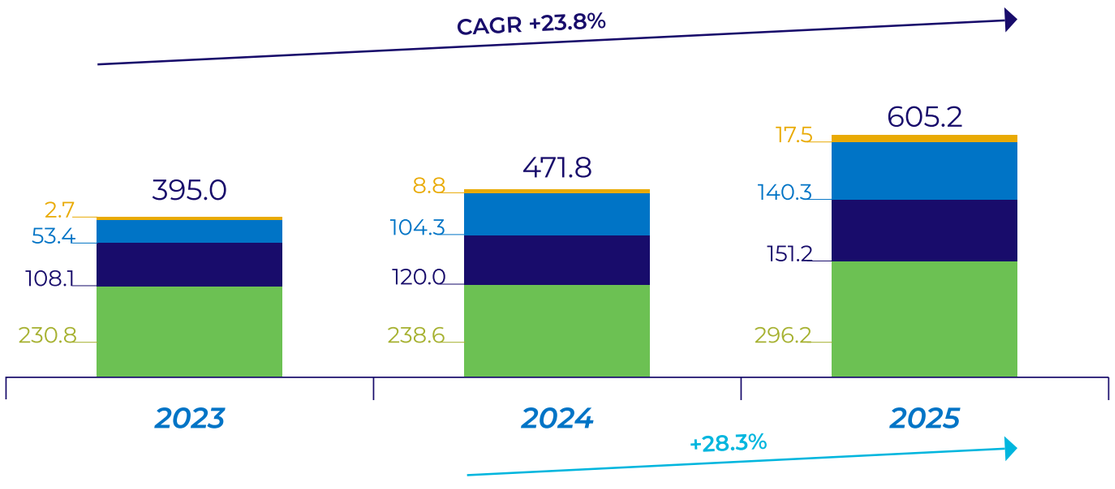


Chart 2: Shareholders’ Net Profit (QARm) & EPS

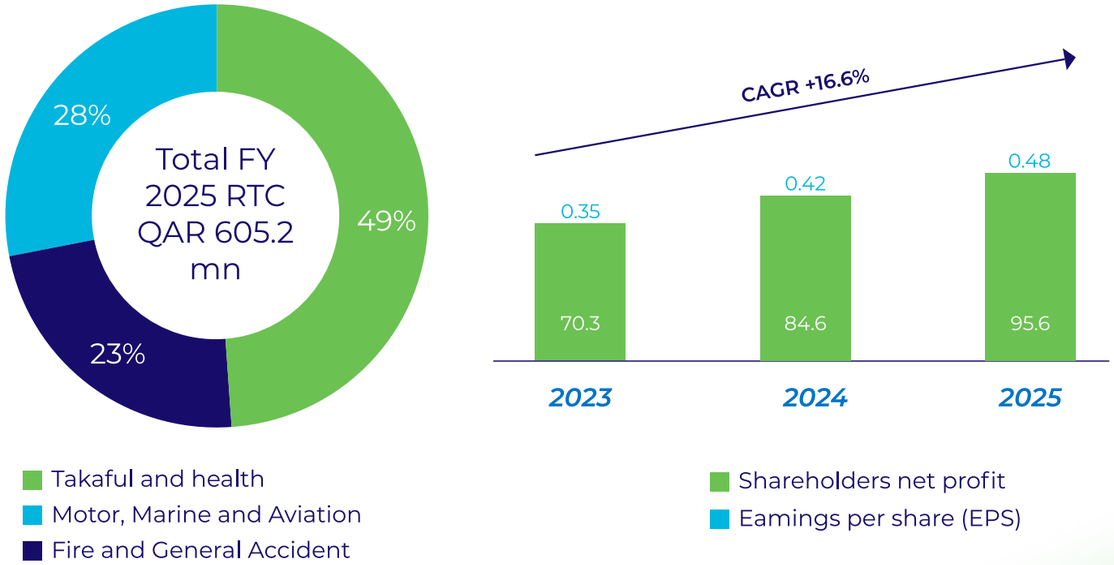


Chart 3: Investments at Fair Value (QARm)

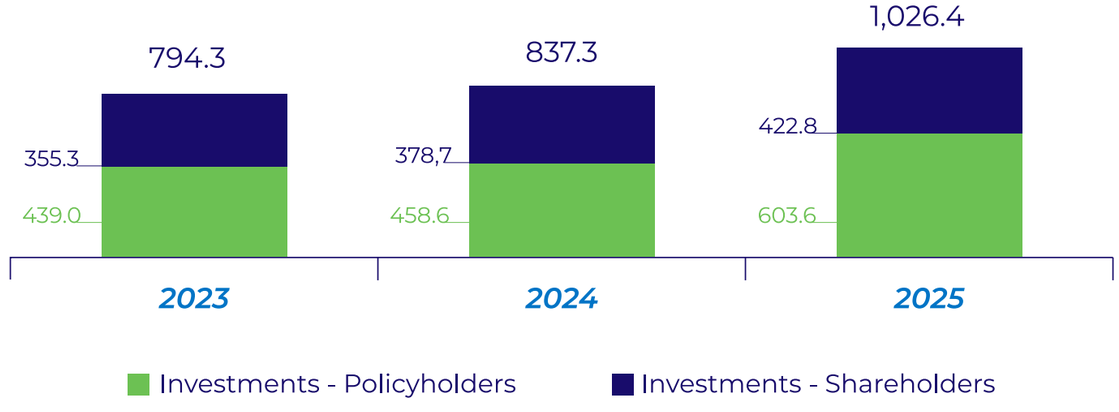
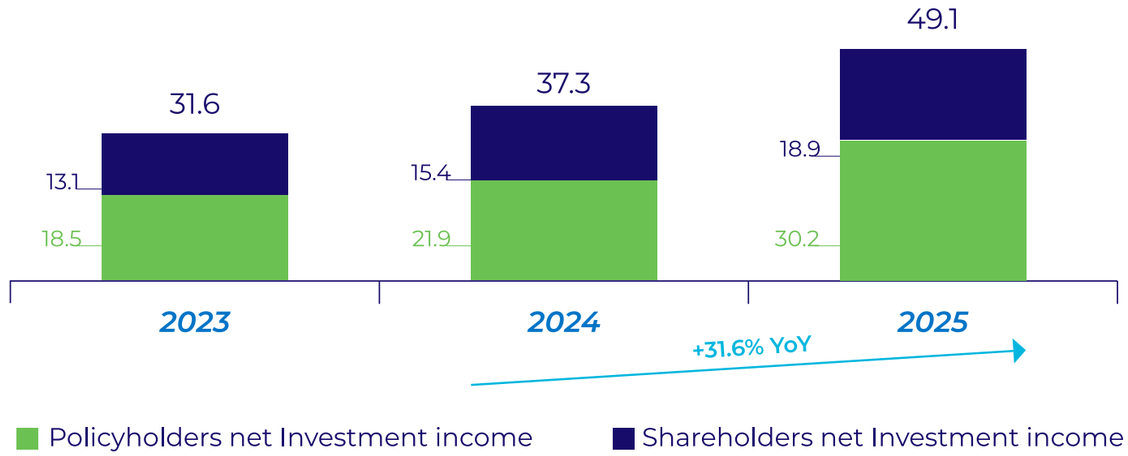


Chart 4: Net Investment Income (QARm)



7. BUSINESS REVIEW

Chart 5: Total Equity (QARm)

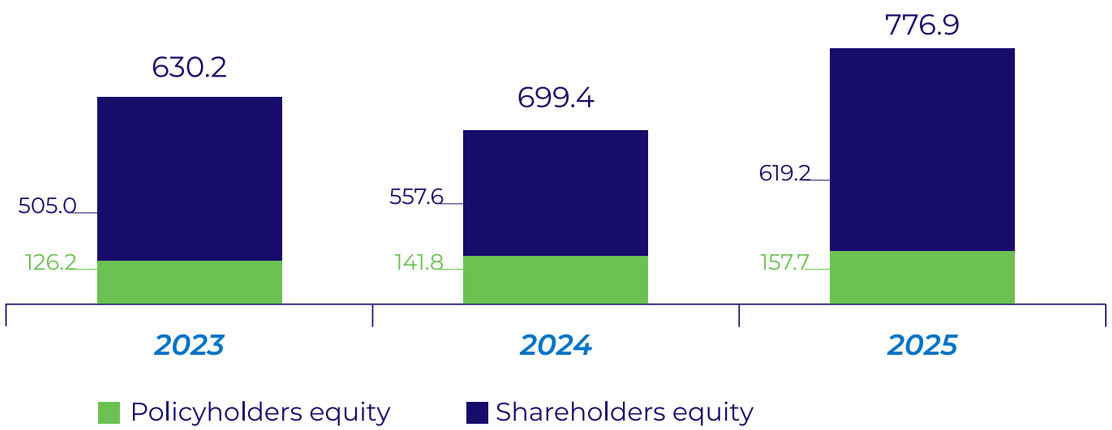
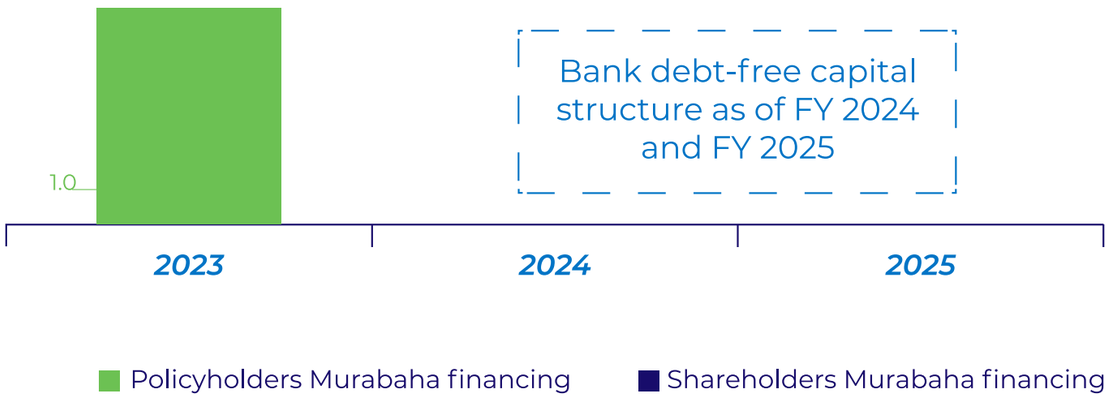
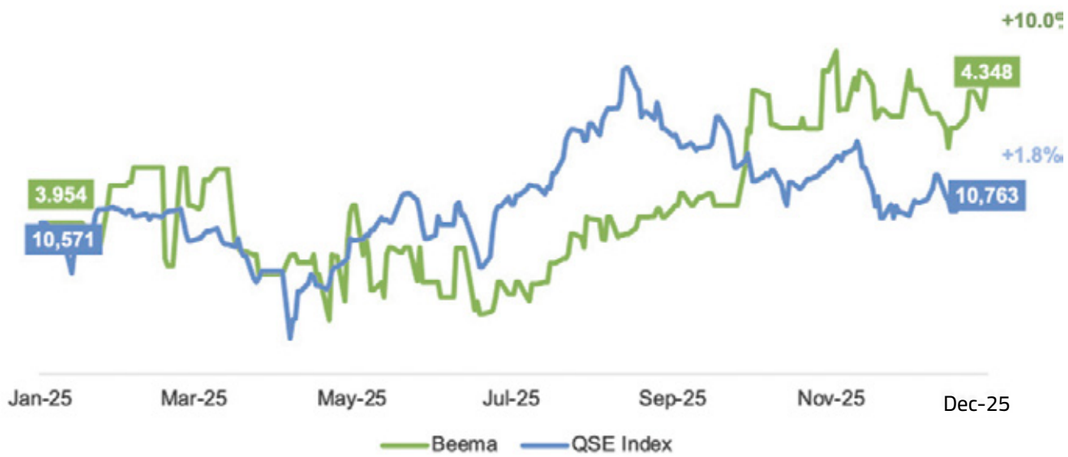


Chart 6: Murabaha Financing (QARm)



7.2 BEEMA'S SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE

Overview of Beema's Share Price Performance vs. QSE Index Performance in 2025



During 2025, Beema's share price demonstrated positive momentum, closing the year higher than its opening level despite a volatile equity market environment. The share price opened the year at QAR 3.954 and closed at QAR 4.348 as at 31 December 2025, representing an increase of approximately 10.0% over the year. Trading activity reflected periodic fluctuations, with the share price ranging between approximately QAR 3.701 and QAR 4.400, and stronger price levels observed during the second half of the year.

Over the same period, the Qatar Stock Exchange (QSE) Index recorded a more modest increase of approximately 1.8%, opening the year at 10,571 points and closing at 10,763 points. The index experienced heightened volatility, declining to a low of 9,766 points in April before reaching a peak of 11,649 points in August, reflecting broader market movements and shifting investor sentiment.

Against this backdrop, Beema's share price performance reflected relative resilience compared to the wider market. The share price ended the year above its opening level, with performance particularly notable during periods of market fluctuation, indicating sustained investor interest in the Company over the course of the year.

7.3 BEEMA'S MILESTONES AND INITIATIVES

7.3.1 DIGITALISATION

Digitalisation remained a key enabler of Beema's operational development during the year, supporting improvements in data quality, customer interaction, and service efficiency across the Company's activities. During 2025, Beema customer relationship management (CRM) system enhancing customer profiling, follow-up processes, engagement, responsiveness and service quality.

The Company continued to expand the use of digital platforms and paperless processes, contributing to more efficient workflows and reduced manual intervention across core operations. Progress was made on enhancing online portals to improve accessibility and support customer self-service. These initiatives were undertaken with a focus on strengthening operational efficiency, improving service reliability, and supporting broader sustainability objectives.

7.3.2 PAYLATER INSTALMENT PAYMENT STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

During 2025, Beema entered into a partnership with PayLater, a Qatari fintech platform licensed by the Qatar Central Bank and operating as a Shari'a-compliant instalment payment solution. The partnership forms part of the Company's broader efforts to enhance customer accessibility and modernise the insurance purchase experience through compliant digital payment options.

The arrangement enables customers to settle premiums for selected Takaful products through an interest-free instalment plan, allowing payments to be made in four scheduled instalments via PayLater. This structure is intended to reduce upfront payment constraints for customers and support more manageable premium settlement, while remaining aligned with Islamic finance principles. The service is made available through Beema's digital channels as well as its branch network.

By introducing a regulated instalment payment option into the insurance purchasing process, the initiative supports broader access to insurance coverage and addresses evolving customer preferences for flexible payment mechanisms. The partnership reflects Beema's focus on facilitating responsible access to protection solutions while maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements and Shari'a governance standards.

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7.3.3 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

At Beema, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reflects the Company's commitment to responsible conduct in line with its Shari'a-compliant values of fairness, transparency, and service to society. The Company views insurance not only as a mechanism for risk protection, but as a model of collective solidarity and mutual responsibility that extends to the wider community.

Beema's CSR approach is aligned with Qatar National Vision 2030 and applicable local sustainability and ESG frameworks. The Company focuses its efforts on areas that support national priorities, including education, youth development, workforce nationalisation, community engagement, and employee wellbeing.

During the year, Beema supported educational initiatives through financial support of scientific research. The Company also continued to invest in the development of national talent through the Beema Scholarship Program (Sa'ie), which sponsors high-potential Qatari students throughout their higher education and supports their professional development within the insurance sector.

In addition, Beema was selected to participate in the National Scholarship Program led by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, which is expected to commence in the 2026/2027 academic cycle.

Advancing Qatarisation remains a central pillar of Beema's social responsibility agenda. National workforce representation increased from 21% in 2020 to 32% in 2025, reflecting sustained efforts to attract, develop, and retain Qatari talent across the organisation.

In line with Islamic values of social responsibility, Beema supported a range of community and charitable initiatives during the year, as well as participation in sports and youth-focused activities that contribute to community wellbeing. Employee wellbeing initiatives continued to support a positive, inclusive, and collaborative working environment.

7.3 BEEMA'S MILESTONES AND INITIATIVES

7.3.4 SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIORNMENTAL INITIATIVES

Beema continued to enhance its environmental practices through a combination of sustainable infrastructure, responsible operations, and digital enablement. The Company maintained its GSAS (Global Sustainability Assessment System) certification for its Lusail headquarters, holding a 3-star rating in recognition of environmentally responsible building practices.

Environmental initiatives undertaken in recent periods continued to support operational efficiency during 2025, including the introduction of green insurance products and the expansion of paperless processes across claims handling and customer services. The increased use of online platforms and digital channels contributed to reduced paper consumption and a lower operational footprint.

These initiatives reflect Beema's ongoing alignment with Qatar National Vision 2030 and its broader commitment to responsible business practices within the insurance sector.

08

Corporate Governance Report

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

8.1. INTRODUCTION:

Corporate governance forms the cornerstone of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "Beema's" operational integrity and strategic direction. It ensures that the Company operates within a framework that prioritizes transparency, accountability, and effective oversight. This framework not only guides interactions between the Company's management and its shareholders but also supports the achievement of Beema's strategic objectives while upholding the highest standards of ethical conduct.

At Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "Beema", the implementation of robust governance practices is integral to our ability to enhance financial performance and shareholder value. These practices are designed to align with regulatory requirements and reflect our commitment to sustainable business practices. By adhering to these principles, Beema has strengthened investor confidence and laid a solid foundation for long-term growth.

Financially, Beema is dedicated to maintaining transparency in all its dealings. The Company commits to the full disclosure of information that significantly impacts its market standing to shareholders, investors, and all relevant stakeholders. Such transparency is crucial for maintaining trust and fostering an environment of mutual respect and cooperation.

Beema ensures that all statutory and regulatory obligations are met with rigor. We continuously adapt our governance practices to reflect changes in the legal landscape, ensuring compliance with new regulations as they arise. Each amendment to our Bylaws is thoroughly reviewed and made accessible to our shareholders, ensuring they are well-informed about their implications.

Through steadfast commitment to these principles, Beema has cultivated an environment conducive to robust corporate governance. This environment supports our compliance with the governance code and reinforces our ongoing commitment to operational excellence. Our governance framework is not only a reflection of our current practices but also a blueprint for future growth and stability.

The Board is committed to the implementation of the QFMA Governance Code and the QCB Governance Principles throughout the Company. With regard to the year under review, the Board believes that the underlying principles and intents of the QFMA Governance Code and the QCB Governance Principles are thoroughly embedded in the corporate culture, internal controls, policies, and procedures governing corporate conduct of the Company. The Board is committed to continuously strengthening the principles and spirit envisioned in the above regulations in its business operations.

The Board of Directors' Report on Governance is in compliance with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority Law and relevant legislations that includes Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market.

8.2. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK:

8.2.1. The procedures followed by the Company regarding the implementation of the framework provisions (Article 2)

The Board of Directors of Beema is committed to developing a governance structure that effectively addresses key issues impacting the Company's value creation and transparently communicates these matters to the relevant parties. The Board acknowledges its responsibility to ensure the integrity of the annual governance report and is confident that this report provides a comprehensive and equitable examination of all significant issues.

The Board adheres to the highest standards of work integration, ethical values, and governance. It recognizes the Company's obligation to manage its affairs with insight, transparency, responsibility, fairness, and a commitment to social responsibility, all being essential for ensuring sustainability and safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders. There is a clear understanding among the Board members of the direct relationship between robust governance practices, risk management, and the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives and overall performance.

Beema is part of a governance framework where ethical principles and integrity are fundamental to compliance standards. The Company proactively reviews and revises its structures and procedures to enable effective management, ensure sustainability, and uphold corporate citizenship. This approach supports the Company's strategy and aligns with evolving corporate governance standards and best practices both locally and internationally, across all operating regions.

8.2.2. Compliance with Corporate Governance Principles (Article 3):

Beema fully adheres to the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority (QFMA). The company complies with all principles and provisions outlined in the Code and is committed to maintaining the highest standards of transparency, accountability, and good governance. In the event of any deviation from the Code's provisions, Beema ensures that a detailed explanation and justification are disclosed in its annual corporate governance report, in alignment with the requirements of Article 3. In addition, and following the issuance of the new Corporate Governance Code for Listed Entities by the Board of Directors of the QFMA on 17 August 2025, pursuant to Resolution No. (5) of 2025, the Company's Board of Directors is actively working to implement the governance provisions set forth in the new Code within the transition period specified in the QFMA's letter dated 27 August 2025. The Board is also undertaking the necessary adjustments to the Company's internal processes, policies and bylaws to facilitate the effective application of these provisions. This approach underscores Beema's commitment to fostering stakeholder confidence and maintaining full compliance with regulatory standards.

8.2.3. Governance report (Article 4)

The Beema 2025 Governance Report outlines the Company's compliance with the governance rules for listed companies and legal entities as mandated by the Financial Markets Authority, as well as the governance principles issued by the Qatar Central Bank. Beema continually updates its policies and procedures to maintain ongoing compliance with the relevant laws and legislation of the Qatar Financial Markets Authority.

1) **Procedures for Implementing Governance Code Provisions:** These are detailed in Section 8.2.1 "Scope of Application of the Governance Report".
2) **Disclosure of violations during the year:** Information regarding the disclosure of violations committed, if any is detailed in section 8.9 "Disclosure and transparency"
3) **Board of Directors and Executive Management Disclosure:** Information regarding the responsibilities, powers, activities during the reporting year 2025, and compensation of the members of the Board of Directors, its committees, and senior executive management is detailed in Section 8.4 "Board of Directors", 8.5 "Board Committees", 8.6 "Senior Management" and 8.7 "Management Committees"
4) **Risk Management and Internal Control Procedures:** Details concerning the supervision of financial affairs and investments are included in Section 8.8 "The Company's Internal Control Systems".
5) **Committee Activities:** Information about the number of committee meetings and activities is provided in section 8.5, "Board Committees," of the report.

6) **Risk Identification and Management:** The procedures followed by the Company to identify risks, methods for evaluating and managing these risks, a comparative analysis of the risk factors faced by the Company, and discussions of systems adopted to address significant or unexpected market changes are detailed in Section 8.8 "The Company's Internal Control Systems".

7) **Board and Management Performance Evaluation:** The evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors, their commitment to the Company's interests, their participation in committee work and meetings, and the evaluation of senior executive management regarding the implementation of the internal control and risk management system, including the handling of grievances, complaints, and suggestions, are detailed in Section 8.4.17 "Evaluation of the Board of Directors' performance" and 8.5.2 "Duties of the Board Committees" of the report.

8) **Deficiencies in Internal Control Systems:** Details regarding deficiencies in the application of the internal control systems, emergency situations impacting financial performance, if any, and procedures followed to address failures in implementing the internal control system are included in section 8.8 "The Company's Internal Control Systems"

9) **Compliance with Market Listing and Disclosure Rules:** Beema was listed on the Qatar Stock Exchange on January 16, 2023, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry approval no. 2022/69 dated December 22, 2022. Throughout the fiscal year, the Company incurred no violations of market listing rules and adhered to all market disclosure regulations.

10) **Disclosure of conflicts or disputes in which the Company is involved:** As outlined in Section 8.12 "Legal Disputes", the Company operates in the insurance sector and is exposed to lawsuits filed by or against it in the ordinary course of its business. It is not possible to predict the final results of all lawsuits filed, and the Board of Directors does not believe that these lawsuits will have a material impact on its operations.

11) **Related party transactions:** Related party disclosures are provided in paragraph 8.9.3.

8.3. SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Company has an independent Sharia supervisory board, which monitors the extent to which the Company's actions comply with the provisions of Islamic Sharia, provides Sharia opinion, and reviews and approves the products and services offered to it.

The Sharia Supervisory Board is represented by an esteemed group of senior scholars with specialization in Islamic jurisprudence. The members of the Sharia Supervisory Board have been appointed based on the nominations submitted by the members of the Board of Directors, and their names are as follows:

- Sheikh Dr. Walid Bin Hadi
  Chairman of the Sharia Board
- Sheikh Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Saadi
  Member of the Sharia Board
- Sheikh Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Qassar
  Member of the Sharia Board

8.4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

8.4.1. Introduction

The Board of Directors of Al-Damaan Islamic Insurance Company - Beema is elected by the General Assembly of Shareholders to manage the Company within the scope of powers outlined in the Company's statutes. This elected body is tasked with leadership, oversight, and the development of mechanisms to enhance Company performance. Furthermore, the Board establishes firm and effective controls to assess and manage risks and to address radical or unforeseen market changes. The scope of work, primary tasks, and limits of the Board's responsibilities are delineated according to the "Board of Directors Charter," prepared in compliance with the Company's bylaws, Commercial Companies Law No. (11) of 2015, and particularly Articles No. (8) and (9) of the corporate governance code issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority. The Board of Directors Charter is part of the policies approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders and is available on the Company's website: www.beema.com.qa

8.4.2. Requirements for Board Membership (Article 5)

- Not be under twenty-one years old with full capacity.
- Not have been sentenced to criminal penalty, or a crime against honor or integrity, or any of the crimes stipulated in Article (40) of Law No. (8) Of 2012 concerning the Qatar Financial Markets Authority, and articles (334) and (335) of law No. (11) Of 2015 Promulgating Commercial Companies Law, or be prevented from practicing any work in the entities subject to the Authority's jurisdiction under Article (35 paragraph 12) of law No. (8) Of 2012 referred to, or have been bankrupted, unless been rehabilitated.
- Be a shareholder owning, when elected, or within thirty days from its election date, a number of the Company's shares determined by Article of Association. Such shares shall be deposited to the Depository within sixty days from the starting date of membership with prohibition from trading, mortgage or seize until the end of membership period, approved on the last financial Year of doing business. Such shares shall also be allocated to ensure the rights of the Company, shareholders, creditors and third parties for the responsibility of the Board members. If the member does not provide the guarantee as mentioned, their membership becomes invalid. The Independent Member shall be exempted from this requirement.

8.4.3. Board of Directors Composition

The Company's board of directors consists of the following ten members:

Board member	Position	Representation	% of capital	Member profile
Sheikh Jassim bin Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr Al Thani	Chairman, non-independent & Non-Executive	Qatar Islamic Bank	18.75%	▪ Chairman of Qatar Islamic Bank, Qatar Navigation (Milaha), QInvest ▪ Vice Chairman of Q Terminals
Mr. Ali Saleh Al-Fadala	Vice Chairman, independent & Non-Executive	N/A	N/A	▪ Chairman of Nomination, Remuneration & Governance Committee ▪ Member of Risk Management & Compliance Committee

Mr. Nasser Sultan Al-Hamidi	Member, non-independent & Non-Executive	Barwa Real Estate	15.00%	▪ Board member of Barwa Real Estate, Qatar Cement Co., Woqod Qatar ▪ Member of Nomination, Remuneration & Governance Committee
Mr. Rashid Awaidha Al Buainain	Member, non-independent & Non-Executive	Qatar Insurance Company	18.75%	▪ Group Chief Administrative Officer at QIC
Ms. Rana Ahmed Asaad	Member, non-independent & Non-Executive	AlRayan Bank	15.00%	▪ General Manager at AlRayan Bank ▪ Member of Risk Management & Compliance Committee
Mr. Nabil Ahmed	Member, non-independent & Non-Executive	QInvest	7.5%	▪ Board member of QInvest Portfoy, QInvest IBFin LLC, QLiquidity Limited, BOH LLC ▪ Member of Audit Committee ▪ CFO at QInvest
Sheikh Abdulaziz Abdullah Faisal Al Thani	Member, independent & Non-Executive	N/A	N/A	▪ Chairman of Risk Management & Compliance Committee
Mr. Anand Durai	Member, independent & Non-Executive	N/A	N/A	▪ Chief Personal Banking Officer at Qatar Islamic Bank ▪ Member of Audit Committee
Mr. Tarek Youssef Fawzi	Member, independent & Non-Executive	N/A	N/A	▪ Board member of Bawabat Al shamal Real Estate Company, Arab Finance House, (Q-Invest / Non-Voting) ▪ General Manager at Qatar Islamic Bank ▪ Chairman of Audit Committee
Mr. Nasser Khalid Abdullah Al Misnad	Member, non-independent & Non-Executive	The International Trade & Development Co.	4.86%	▪ Vice Chairman of Doha Bank ▪ Vice Chairman of International Trade & Development Company ▪ Member of Nomination, Remuneration & Governance Committee

8.4.4. The Board Charter (Article 8)

The Board of Directors has developed a "Board Charter" that outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Board, as well as the rights, duties, and obligations of the Chairman and Board members. This charter aligns with the corporate governance framework of the Qatar Financial Markets Authority and details the primary tasks and functions of the Board of Directors. The charter is accessible on the Beema website. For more information, please refer to the charter available online at: www.beema.com.qa

8.4.5. Formation of the Board of Directors (Article 6)

In implementation of the provisions of the Articles of Association: Members of the Board of Directors are elected by the General Assembly, provided that at least one-third of the members of the Board of Directors are independent and the majority of the members of the Board of Directors are non-executive, with one member

representing the Company's employees, which is consistent with the rules of the law and the corporate governance code. The membership period shall be three years, renewable by election by the General Assembly of Shareholders.

8.4.6. The Board Authority (Article 5)

The Board of Directors possesses extensive authority to manage the Company and is entitled to perform all actions necessary for this management within the scope of the Company's objectives. This authority is only restricted by legal stipulations, the Company's bylaws, or the resolutions of the General Assembly. The Board has the power to sign bank guarantees and mortgage the Company's assets as collateral for securing loans from local and international banks or financial institutions.

In forming the Board, the role of independent members was carefully considered to enhance the governance system, aiming to advance the public good, safeguard stakeholders' rights, and support community development through bolstering the insurance sector in the country.

The Board of Directors operates for the benefit of all shareholders and protecting them from illegal, arbitrary, or harmful actions and practices. This commitment extends to preventing discrimination or favoritism among shareholder groups.

In fulfilling its duties, the Board has emphasized the following principles:

1) Board members uphold the highest standards of transparency, integrity, and discipline in their duties, ensuring that all decisions are well-supported by necessary information and studies provided by the executive management or through collaboration with reliable parties.

2) The Board's approach is consistently aligned with the overall interests of shareholders, without favoring any particular group. This impartiality is integral to the evaluation of the Board's performance.

3) The Board ensures that new members receive all essential information needed to effectively fulfill their roles, including detailed orientations about their responsibilities, with a focus on financial and legal aspects, and provides training as required.

4) The Company's Board of Directors maintains a balanced and ongoing framework of transparency and information exchange with executive management. The Secretary of the Board facilitates this process, acting as a conduit between all Board and executive management members to ensure the effective dissemination of necessary information. A coordination mechanism among members of the executive management and the Board, primarily through joint committee involvement, guarantees the accuracy and timeliness of information and decision-making.

The Board of Directors conducts an annual review of the Company's governance framework, policies, and practices to ensure alignment with evolving governance standards and regulatory requirements. This review evaluates the effectiveness of existing practices and identifies areas for improvement, with updates approved by the Board where appropriate or required to reflect best practices in corporate governance.

For additional details, please refer to the bylaws of the Board of Directors, available on the Company's website.

8.4.7. Responsibilities of the Board of Directors (Article 9)

The Board of Directors represents all shareholders and is obligated to manage the Company with diligence, aiming to effectively and productively advance the interests of the Company, its partners, shareholders, and stakeholders. This commitment extends to fostering public interest, enhancing investment within the country, and contributing to societal development.

Moreover, the Board of Directors is responsible for protecting shareholders from illegal or abusive practices and decisions that could harm them, create discrimination, or enable one group to dominate another.

The responsibilities of the Board of Directors are explicitly defined in the Company's articles of association and the "Board of Directors Charter." The Board carries out its duties and responsibilities in accordance with the following principles:

The Board of Directors performs its duties responsibly, in good faith, and with due diligence. Decisions are made based on adequate information provided by the executive management or from other reliable sources.

Each Board member represents all shareholders and is committed to acting in the best interest of the Company, irrespective of the specific group, they represent or those who supported their appointment.

The Board delineates the powers to be delegated to Executive Management, outlines procedures for action, and confirms the validity of such delegations. It also specifies which matters are to be decided by the Board, with Executive Management required to submit periodic reports on their exercise of delegated powers.

The Board ensures that new members are adequately oriented to the Company's operations, particularly financial and legal aspects, and provides training as necessary.

The Board guarantees that all members, especially non-executive members, have access to sufficient information about the Company to enable them to perform their duties effectively.

The Board may not undertake loans exceeding three years, sell or mortgage the Company's real estate, or forgive debts without specific authorization in the Company's articles of association. In the absence of such provisions, the Board requires the approval of the General Assembly for such actions, unless they fall within the normal scope of the Company's business activities.

The Board actively oversees the implementation and monitoring of the Company's conflict-of-interest policy. It ensures that potential conflicts involving Board members, executive management, or stakeholders are promptly identified and addressed. Regular reviews of related-party transactions and disclosures further ensure adherence to ethical and governance standards.

8.4.8. Delegation of tasks (Article 10)

The Board of Directors of Beema holds all the essential powers and authorities necessary for managing the Company. It may delegate certain responsibilities to its committees and has the authority to establish one or more special committees tasked with specific functions as detailed in their respective formation mandates.

8.4.9. Duties of the Chairman of the Board of Directors (Article 11)

The Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the functioning of the Board of Directors and ensuring that all essential issues are discussed in an effective and timely manner, in addition to his responsibilities and powers stipulated in the Commercial Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, governance code and Board of Directors Charter.

8.4.10. Duties of Board Members (Article 12)

Board members play a pivotal role in the governance and oversight of the Company. Their responsibilities encompass a broad spectrum of duties, including:

1) Regular attendance at Board and Committee meetings, only withdrawing from the Board when absolutely necessary and at an appropriate time.

2) Prioritizing the interests of the Company, shareholders, and all stakeholders above personal interests.

3) Offering insights on strategic Company matters, policy on project implementation, systems for employee accountability, resource allocation, key appointments, and operational standards.

4) Monitoring the Company's progress in achieving its set goals and objectives, and reviewing performance reports, including annual, semi-annual, and quarterly reports.

5) Overseeing the development of procedural rules for Company governance to ensure their effective implementation in line with established guidelines.

6) Leveraging their diverse skills, experiences, specializations, and qualifications for the effective and productive management of the Company, and striving to advance the interests of the Company, partners, shareholders, and stakeholders.

7) Actively participating in the Company's general assemblies and addressing the concerns of its members in a balanced and equitable manner.

8) Refraining from issuing any statements, data, or information without prior written permission from the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who must appoint an official spokesperson for the Company.

9) Disclosing any financial and commercial relationships, including legal disputes, that could negatively impact the performance of their assigned duties and tasks.

8.4.11. Invitation to Meeting (Article 13)

Beema adheres to the requirements of the QFMA Governance Code regarding invitations to board meetings. Invitations are sent to all board members well in advance of the meeting date, ensuring adequate preparation time. Each invitation includes a detailed agenda and all relevant supporting documents to facilitate informed decision-making during the meeting.

Additionally, Beema ensures that its procedures for calling and organizing board meetings are in full compliance with the company's articles of association and the governance standards established by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority.

8.4.12. Board meetings and legal quorum (Article 14)

In accordance with applicable legislation, the Board of Directors meets at least six times annually. During the year 2025, the Board convened six times, with all members participating either in person or through their duly authorized representatives. The schedule of meetings was pre-approved, and all members were notified in advance.

As stipulated by the Commercial Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, a Board member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or four non-consecutive meetings without a valid excuse is deemed to have resigned. All board meetings adhered to the quorum requirements as defined in the Company's Articles of Association. Attendance records confirm that a legal quorum was achieved for all six meetings, ensuring that decisions were validly taken in compliance with the Governance Code.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors may opt to conduct some of its meetings remotely during the reporting year due to emergency circumstances. Appropriate measures are taken to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of these meetings, and to accurately document their outcomes and proceedings.

The Secretary of the Board ensures that all meeting minutes are accurately documented, including the names of attendees, absentees, and proxies. Detailed records of discussions, decisions, and any objections raised by members are maintained in compliance with the Governance Code. These records are preserved in both physical and electronic formats for transparency and audit purposes.

Meeting date	Number of attendees
26 January 2025	10
28 April 2025	10
17 June 2025	10
30 July 2025	10
28 October 2025	10
26 November 2025	10

8.4.13. Board of Directors Resolutions (Article 15)

Decisions of the Board are made by a majority vote of those present or their representatives. In the case of a tie, the Chair has the casting vote.

8.4.14. Fulfilment of the Board of Directors' responsibilities (Article 8)

The Board of Directors diligently fulfills the responsibilities specified in the Board Charter, notably:

1) Approving the Company's strategic plan and main objectives:

- Since assuming their roles, the Board members have collaborated with executive management to assess the Company's conditions. Upon identifying the facts and developments, the Board established mechanisms to address the challenges faced by the Company. After consulting senior executive management and reviewing the reports, the overall strategy, main business plans, and risk management policies were developed. Subsequently, the Board has been actively overseeing and periodically assessing the implementation, ensuring that audit results align regularly with the expected outcomes.

- The Board of Directors has determined the most suitable capital structure within the framework of the proposed operational plan and the targeted financial strategy approved in the Company's annual budget. This includes ensuring comprehensive disclosure of necessary data to shareholders and providing a full explanation of all items included in the final accounts, thereby safeguarding shareholders' rights to information.

- The Board has also focused on implementing the business plan and overseeing the Company's financial policies by monitoring major capital expenditures. In doing so, it has adhered to the statutes in determining the powers for owning and disposing of assets in a manner that aligns with the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

- Special committees formed by the Board have developed, updated, and monitored policies for executive management appointments, job succession, and oversight. These committees report their findings to the Board for approval and assess the performance of the executive management and risk management efforts. They also set policies for the nomination and election of Board members.

- The Board has set appropriate main objectives for the Company, overseen their implementation, and activated performance monitoring mechanisms. This includes empowering internal control units and enhancing communication between them and the Board of Directors' committees. Oversight reports are regularly discussed and addressed according to the established frameworks.

- Periodic reviews and approvals of the organizational structures of the Company have been conducted to ensure optimal distribution of jobs, tasks, and responsibilities across all sectors and independent work units, notably the Internal Control Unit.

- Based on plans prepared by senior executive management, the Board approved the Company's strategy and objectives, which include mechanisms for rapid communication with the Authority and other regulatory bodies. A liaison officer at the director's level has been designated as the point of contact with the relevant authorities.

- Throughout the current year, the Board approved numerous training programs aimed at familiarizing the Company and its activities with the importance of good governance in accordance with the governance code issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority.

2) Establishing the Company's rules and procedures related to internal controls, which include the following:

- The Board of Directors has developed an effective policy to regulate conflicts of interest and to address any potential cases in which conflicts might involve members of the Board of Directors, stakeholders, executive management, or shareholders. Additionally, the Board has implemented appropriate mechanisms to detect any actions that contravene the Company's policy on conflicts of interest.

- The Company's Board of Directors has also established a comprehensive financial disclosure system designed to enhance transparency and prevent the unauthorized dissemination of information, thereby limiting conflicts of interest or misuse of insider information.

- Furthermore, the Board has set up a system to oversee financial and accounting integrity, which ensures fairness and transparency while preventing the misuse of information before it becomes publicly available. This system stipulates the guidelines for insiders dealing in securities, defines specific blackout periods for trading the Company's shares, and includes the preparation and continual updating of an insider list. This list is provided to the regulatory authority and the market immediately following any approved updates.

- The Board of Directors consistently strives to maintain the integrity of financial and accounting systems, including those related to the preparation of financial reports and the oversight of effective risk management controls.

- Annually, the Board reviews the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system to ensure it continues to meet the required standards and adapts to new challenges.

3) The Board of Directors has established a governance framework for the Company that aligns with the provisions of the QFMA rules and oversees its general management. The Board is committed to monitoring the effectiveness of this framework and making necessary amendments to ensure ongoing compliance with the governance framework issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority.

4) The Board of Directors adhered to the provisions of the Governance Rules for Listed Companies as issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority, setting specific and clear standards and procedures for membership on the Board of Directors. This policy was presented to the General Assembly of Shareholders, which approved it, leading to its subsequent implementation.

5) The Board of Directors adopted a written policy to regulate interactions with stakeholders, aimed at protecting their rights and interests. This policy includes the following elements:

   - A mechanism for detecting any violations and a method for estimating and providing compensation to stakeholders in the event their rights, as recognized and protected by regulations, are infringed.

   - Procedures for submitting and investigating complaints and for resolving disputes that arise between stakeholders.

   - Rules of professional conduct for executive management and employees, ensuring compatibility with sound professional and ethical standards. This includes mechanisms to monitor compliance with these rules and ensure adherence.

   - The Company's contributions to social initiatives.

6) The Board of Directors provided the General Assembly of Shareholders with all necessary policies and procedures to ensure the Company's compliance with laws and regulations, including essential disclosures to shareholders and other stakeholders.

7) The Board of Directors consistently and accurately extends invitations to all shareholders for the general assembly meetings (both regular and extraordinary) in compliance with legal requirements. This includes the dissemination of a detailed summary of the General Assembly's agenda, which covers discussions and approvals related to the governance report.

8) Within its scope of responsibilities, the Board of Directors approves nominations or appointments of executive management and senior executives in the Company and its succession plans, based on recommendations from the Nominations Committee.

9) The Board of Directors has endorsed an effective mechanism for engaging with top financial service providers, financial analysts, credit rating agencies, and financial market standards to ensure their services are delivered promptly, ethically, and transparently to all shareholders.

10) The Board of Directors has reviewed and approved the policies recommended by the Remuneration Committee, presented annually to the General Assembly of Shareholders. These policies define the basis and methodology for awarding compensations to the Board members, executive management, and employees, ensuring compliance with the Company's bylaws and the governance framework for listed companies, with a strict policy against discrimination based on race, gender, or religion.

11) The Board of Directors established a policy for transactions with related parties, designed to prevent any stakeholder or related party from misusing their position in dealings with the Company. This policy has also been presented to and approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders.

12) The Remuneration and Nominations Committee has developed effective specifications and standards to assess the performance of the Board of Directors and Executive Management, aiming to achieve the highest performance levels.

13) The Board of Directors adheres to the limits of its powers stipulated in the law and the articles of association, and therefore no long-term loan contracts were concluded, or real estate was sold or mortgaged, nor did the Board take any decisions to discharge any of the Company's debtors. All these actions are subject to the authority of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

8.4.15. Prohibition of combining positions (Article 7)

Without prejudice to the Law provisions in this regard, Beema Board prohibited for any of its members, neither to be a Board Chairman or a vice-chairman for more than two Companies which their headquarters located in the State, nor to be a Board member for more than three shareholding companies which their headquarters located in the State, nor to be a Managing Director in more than one Company which its headquartered located in the State (noting that said memberships should not present any conflict of interests), nor to combine two memberships of two Companies exercising a homogenous activity.

Under Article 98 of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law, the State of Qatar representatives in public shareholding companies along with those who own 10% of the company's capital are exempt from the requirement not to combine positions stipulated in the said Article and Article 7 of the Corporate Governance Code issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority.

The board also adhered to the guideline prohibiting the combination of the position of Chairman of the Board with any executive role within the Company. It also enforced regulations against holding the chairmanship of the board concurrently with the chairmanship of any committees defined in the Corporate Governance Code for listed companies in the financial market.

During the reporting year 2025, all members of the Board of Directors provided written acknowledgments that they would not hold positions prohibited by applicable laws and regulations. They also affirmed their commitment to non-disclosure, refraining from trading, and avoiding conflicts of interest. The Secretary of the Board of Directors maintains a record of these declarations.

8.4.16. Board qualifications

The Board of Directors is composed of individuals with the necessary qualifications, expertise, and diverse skill sets to effectively oversee the Company's strategic objectives and governance framework. Board members are selected based on clear criteria, including professional experience, leadership capabilities, and specialized

knowledge in areas such as [e.g., finance, legal, risk management, or industry-specific expertise]. The qualifications of the Board are aligned with the requirements of the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market, ensuring an appropriate balance between executive, non-executive, and independent directors.

8.4.17. Evaluation of the Board of Directors' performance for the year 2025

The Board of Directors employs a self-evaluation system to annually assess the performance of its members. The evaluation for the year 2025 was conducted through different methods, including individual self-assessments by board members and assessments through the board committees, as required by the governance framework for listed companies.

Additionally, the evaluation considered the achievement of expected results for the fiscal year and the effective exercise of powers and responsibilities by the Board members. These key dimensions served as the primary criteria for assessing the Board's overall performance. The relationship with the executive management was also factored into the evaluation. All assessments were reviewed by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee.

8.4.18. Board remuneration

Board remuneration is calculated annually and presented to the General Assembly of Shareholders for discussion and approval, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association and relevant laws. Article 46 of the Articles of Association specifies an upper limit for these remunerations, stipulating that the total remuneration for members of the Board of Directors must not exceed five percent (5%) of the Company's net profits, as outlined in Article (119) of the Companies Law and Article (18) of the Qatar Financial Markets Authority framework.

In line with the regulations of the Qatar Financial Markets Authority, the remuneration of Board members will be disclosed at the annual general assembly meeting.

Beema has established a remuneration policy that outlines the procedures and standards used to determine the remuneration of the Board of Directors.

8.4.19. Secretary of the Board of Directors (Article 16)

Mr. Saad Khalid Al-Khaldi has been appointed by the board of directors as Board Secretary since August 2023.

8.4.20. Duties of the Secretary of the Board of Directors (Article 17)

Among the responsibilities and duties of the Secretary of the Board of Directors are:

1. Documenting the minutes of Board meetings, listing the names of present and absent members, detailing the discussions held, and recording any objections members have to decisions made by the Board.

2. Entering the Board's decisions into a designated register, organized by the date of issuance.

3. Recording meetings in a sequentially numbered register prepared for this purpose, arranged by the date of the meetings and noting the names of present and absent members, the discussions that took place, and any objections raised by members.

4. Maintaining accurate records of the minutes of Board meetings, decisions, reports, and all related Board correspondence and documentation, both in paper and electronic formats.

5. Issuing meeting invitations to Board members and participants, accompanied by the agenda, at least one week prior to the scheduled meeting date, and processing members' requests to add items to the agenda, noting the submission date. (Article 13)

6. Facilitating full coordination between the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the members, among the members themselves, and between the Board of Directors, related parties, and the Company's stakeholders, including shareholders, management, and employees.

7. Ensuring that the Chairman and all Board members have timely access to all necessary information, documents, and data relevant to the Company.

8. Safeguarding declarations from Board members regarding their compliance with legal restrictions against holding prohibited concurrent positions, as outlined in the governance framework.

8.5. BOARD COMMITTEES (Article 18)

8.5.1. Introduction

The Board has established several permanent committees and delegated specific responsibilities to them within their terms of reference, aimed at assisting the Board in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities. Despite this delegation, ultimate responsibility remains with the Board at all times, ensuring that it does not fully relinquish its oversight to the committees. The operations of these committees are characterized by transparency, with regular reporting to the Board.

Chairs of these committees attend the annual general assembly to address inquiries from shareholders. Members of each committee are tasked with diligently performing their designated responsibilities within their competencies through 31 December 2025.

The Board of Directors may also establish additional committees as needed to undertake specific tasks or projects.

The current committees within the Council include:

1) Audit Committee.
2) Risk Management and Compliance Committee.
3) Nominations, Remuneration, and Governance Committee.

8.5.2. Duties of the Board committees (Article 19)

The Board has formed three committees, the members of each committee, number of meetings, and the fulfilled duties of each committee are as shown below:

1) <u>Audit Committee:</u>

a) Members, and meetings:

Six meetings were held during the reporting year, and the committee is composed of the following members at the reporting date:

Position	Committee member
Chairman of the Committee	Mr. Tarek Fawzi
Member	Mr. Anand Durai
Member	Mr. Nabil Ahmed

b) The Audit Committee fulfilled the following duties during the reporting year:

External Audit Oversight: The committee is responsible for adopting a policy for contracting with and nominating external auditors. It provides and submits reports on all matters requiring the committee's opinion to take appropriate actions and offers recommendations regarding necessary procedures or steps.

Supervision and Monitoring: The committee oversees and monitors the independence, objectivity, and scope of work of external auditors, ensuring compliance with International Standards on Auditing and Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI). External auditors must be independent from the Board of Directors, free from any conflicts of interest, and appointed based on the recommendation of the Audi Committee to the Board of Directors and pursuant to a decision by the General Assembly of Shareholders. External auditors are expected to act with utmost professionalism and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the relevant authorities.

Internal Controls: The committee supervises the Company's internal controls and coordinates the work of external auditors to ensure adherence to International Auditing Standards (ISA) and Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI). It verifies that external auditors' reports explicitly confirm that they obtained all necessary information and that the Company complies with AAOIFI standards. It also oversees the validity and accuracy of financial statements and periodic reports, with a particular focus on changes in auditing policies and practices, evaluative judgments by senior executive management, the ongoing existence and success of the Company, and significant audit amendments.

Financial Reporting and Disclosure: The committee reviews financial reporting disclosure procedures and ensures the accuracy of all disclosed data and financial statements presented to the General Assembly. It also coordinates with the Board of Directors, senior management, the financial director, and the Company's internal control units. It prepares and presents a proposed internal control system for the Company upon incorporation, presenting it to the Board of Directors, and conducts periodic audits as necessary.

Review and Coordination: The committee reviews the Company's financial and internal control and risk management systems, coordinating between the Company's internal audit unit and the external auditor. It discusses the Company's internal control system with management to ensure the development of an effective system and follows up on the results of major internal control investigations.

Policy and Procedure Reviews: The committee reviews the Company's financial and accounting policies and procedures, expressing opinions and recommendations to the Board of Directors. It reviews the Company's dealings with related parties, ensuring they are subject to appropriate controls, and reviews the Company's risks periodically& implements tasks related to the Company's internal controls, including discussions with the external auditor and senior executive management about audit risks.

Monitor the effectiveness of work policies approved by the company through reports and information received.

Reporting: In coordination with the Board of Directors' Risk and Compliance Committee, the committee submits periodic risk management reports to the Board, including its recommendations, and prepares reports on specific risks at the request of the Board or the Chairman. It also submits reports to the Board on any issues or matters it deems necessary and studies any other issues assigned by the Council.

2) Risk Management and Compliance Committee

a) Members and meetings:

Two meetings were held during the reporting year; the committee was composed of the following members at the reporting date:

Position	Committee member
Chairman of the Committee	Sheikh Abdulaziz Al Thani
Member	Mr. Ali Saleh Al Fadala
Member	Ms. Rana Ahmed Asaad

b) The Risk Management and Compliance Committee fulfilled the following duties during the reporting year:

Risk Management

The Committee exercised oversight and challenge over the Company's risk management framework and key risk exposures, including the following:

- Oversight of the enterprise risk management framework, including risk policies and methodologies, to ensure a structured, consistent, and forward-looking approach to identifying, assessing, monitoring, and reporting material risks.
- Review and endorsement of the Company's risk appetite and tolerance limits, ensuring alignment with Beema's business model, strategic objectives, capital position, and regulatory expectations, prior to submission to the Board for approval.
- Monitoring of breaches or near-breaches of risk appetite and tolerance limits, including review of root causes, management actions, and remediation plans.
- Oversight of key risk approval processes, including assessment of material underwriting, operational, investment, IT, outsourcing, and strategic risks, and the effectiveness of related control frameworks.
- Review and approval of the annual risk management plan, ensuring consistency with the Company's strategy, regulatory requirements, and evolving risk profile.
- Critical review of the Risk and Solvency Self-Assessment (ORSA), including stress and reverse stress testing results, management actions, capital adequacy considerations, and emerging risk assessments, prior to Board submission.

- Ongoing review and development of risk management policies, taking into account changes in the Company's operations, market conditions, investment environment, technological developments, and expansion plans.

- Oversight of risk management training and awareness programs, including approval of training frameworks and nominations, to promote a strong risk culture across the Company and at Board level.

- Monitoring of emerging and evolving risks, including cybersecurity, data protection, cloud and outsourcing risks, climate-related risks, geopolitical developments, and technological innovation, and ensuring appropriate mitigation and governance mechanisms are in place.

- Integration of sustainability and ESG considerations into risk governance, including oversight of sustainability-related risks and alignment with regulatory guidance and relevant international standards.

Compliance

- Review compliance and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) policies to ensure effective monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place and regulatory requirements are met.

- Examine compliance and Anti-Money Laundering monitoring reports, discuss observations, instances of non-compliance, and the remedial actions undertaken.

- Stay updated on regulatory changes and review recommended compliance actions in response to these changes. Approve the compliance monitoring plan.

- Assess the results of inspections conducted by regulators to verify adherence to applicable regulations and implement corrective measures if necessary.

3) <u>Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee</u>

a) Members and meetings:

One meeting was held during the reporting year; the committee is composed of the following members at the reporting date:

Position	Committee member
Chairman of the Committee	Mr. Ali Al-Fadala
Member	Mr. Nasser Al Humaidi
Member	Mr. Nasser Khalid Al Misnad

b) The Nominations, Remuneration, and Governance Committee fulfilled the following duties during the reporting year:

Nominations

- Establishing general criteria and standards for the General Assembly to use in electing the most suitable candidates for Board membership and nominating appropriate individuals for any vacancies that may arise.

- Developing a succession plan for the Company's management to ensure the rapid and effective appointment of suitable candidates to fill key positions.

- Nominating candidates deemed suitable for senior executive management positions, if any.

- Receiving applications for Board membership and submitting a list of candidates to the Board, including its recommendations, if any.

- Providing an annual performance analysis report of the Board to identify strengths and weaknesses and offering suggestions for improvement.

- Ensuring the nomination announcement is published on the Company's website, the market's website, and other approved channels, keeping the nomination window open for 15 days from the date of announcement, if applicable.

Remuneration

- Determining the general policy for granting remuneration to the Board of Directors and the Company's executive management annually, ensuring that the total annual remuneration does not exceed 5% of the net profit after legal reserves and distributions.

- Setting the basis for allowances and incentives within the Company, including the issuance of incentive shares to employees.

- Clarifying the link between the rewards granted and the remuneration policy and noting any significant deviations from this policy.

- Periodically reviewing the remuneration policy and assessing its effectiveness in achieving the intended objectives.

- Conducting annual evaluations of the performance of the Board of Directors and executive management, focusing on their adherence to the Company's strategy and objectives.

- Recommending to the Board the remuneration of the Board members, its committees, and senior executives in accordance with the approved policy.
-
- Ensuring that rewards encourage the long-term success and development of the Company, including linking variable rewards to long-term performance outcomes.
-

- Reviewing the financial remuneration packages for the CEO, including long-term and short-term incentives, and setting performance targets. Providing recommendations to the Board based on these reviews.

- Reviewing the CEO's proposals regarding the general guidelines and standards for financial rewards and benefits for senior executives.

Governance:

- Review, measure, and manage the general strategies of all the company's departments and approve them or recommend them to the Board within the framework of the powers and authorities delegated to it by the Board of Directors.

- Developing and reviewing the company's work plans and policies, supervising their implementation.

- Directing and overseeing the preparation, updating, and implementation of the governance policy and manual and propose necessary amendments to the Board.

8.6 SENIOR EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The senior executive management team at Beema is comprised of a diverse group of experienced professionals who oversee various key departments, ensuring operational excellence and strategic alignment across the organization. Senior executive management includes:

1. **Nasser Rashid Al-Misnad** - Chief Executive Officer
2. **Fahd Mohammed Al Mana** - Deputy CEO
3. **Harikrishnan Ganapathy** - Chief Operating Officer
4. **Abdulaziz Al Khater** - HR & Administration
5. **Dinesh Pahwa** - Finance
6. **Yousef Al Kuwari** - Claims
7. **Alaa Abdel Rahim** - Risk Management
8. **Mina Soliman** - Internal Audit
9. **Abdul Samad Kanaan** - Reinsurance
10. **Islam Ramadan** - Motor & Retail
11. **Subhash Rajasekaran** - Corporate
12. **Binu Thomas** - Information Technology
13. **Lina Bitar** –Life and Medical
14. **Parvez Siddiqui**- Strategy and Transformation
15. **Saad Khalid A Al Khalid**- Board secretary and Legal
16. **Reem Saad**- AML & Compliance

8.7 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

1) Risk Committee:

The committee identifies, monitors, and mitigates insurance, operations, credit, investments and other risks. It promotes a strong risk culture, ensures business continuity, and safeguards financial stability through strategic risk management practices.

2) Total Loss Committee:

The committee evaluates and approves claims involving total loss settlements by ensuring fair compensation for policyholders. Ensures adherence to company policies and regulatory guidelines while maintaining transparency in decision-making. The committee also seeks to minimize disputes and ensure consistent claim handling.

3) Salvage Committee:

The committee manages the recovery and disposal of salvaged assets resulting from insurance claims, ensuring financial optimization. Monitors salvage processes for efficiency and maximize returns from disposed assets. Additionally, it ensures adherence to environmental and legal requirements.

4) Documents Destruction Committee:

The committee oversees the secure destruction of outdated or sensitive company documents to ensure confidentiality. Implements proper procedures to comply with data retention policies and regulatory requirements. Monitors the process to prevent unauthorized access to or misuse of company information.

5) Reserving Committee

The committee reviews actuarial assumptions and methodologies to ensure accurate and adequate reserves. Verifies the efficiency and adequacy of technical reserves. Provides oversight to maintain financial stability and compliance with actuarial standards.

6) IT Steering Committee

The Committee guides the company's IT strategy, ensuring alignment with business objectives and regulatory compliance. Prioritizes technology initiatives and allocates resources effectively for IT-related projects. Monitors progress to ensure systems are secure, efficient, and support the company's long-term goals.

7) Executive Committee

The Committee executes strategy, manage enterprise performance, ensure effective risk and control oversight across the business in line with Board-approved policies, risk appetite, and regulatory obligations. And supports the CEO in translating Board strategy into executable plans and targets, making timely decisions, and ensuring compliance with Takaful principles

8) Sustainability Committee

The committee oversees the integration of sustainability principles into Beema's strategic, operational and reporting frameworks, ensuring alignments with national and regulatory sustainability expectations.

8.8 THE COMPANY'S INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

8.8.1.Internal Control Unit (Article 21)

The internal control unit at Beema is tasked with overseeing the Company's financial and operational audits, evaluating risk management methods and procedures, safeguarding assets, detecting any fraud or material errors, and ensuring adherence to the governance framework.

Responsibility for internal control falls within the Company policies, mandating all entities within Beema to maintain robust internal controls. These controls must address the key risks identified and comply with applicable laws. The Company's management is fully responsible for the implementation of these controls.

The Board of Directors sets goals for each entity that align with the entity's vision, mission, and strategies. In pursuit of these goals, the organization may face events that could threaten these objectives. An effective internal control system has been designed and implemented to mitigate such risks. This system also ensures compliance with relevant laws and regulations, and adherence to policies regarding anti-money laundering, terrorist financing, and conflict of interest. Reports on these activities are submitted to the Board through the Board Audit Committee.

The internal control functions include:

- Risk Management
- Compliance
- Actuarial
- Internal Audit

8.8.2. Risk Management

The Company's risk management department actively monitors potential risks and implements strategies and policies to ensure a robust risk structure for the Company's activities, along with suitable systems and procedures.

It collaborates with various departments to conduct both quantitative and qualitative assessments of risks in comparison to established tolerance levels, which are then reported to the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors.

The use of scenario analysis and stress testing helps in strategy formulation and business planning, identifying potential future events and economic changes that could negatively impact the Company's business plan and financial position. This proactive approach assists in analyzing emerging risks and managing capital effectively.

Each risk profiler maintains a register that identifies significant risks facing the Company and has internal controls in place to manage or mitigate these risks. The Risk Officer regularly reviews and updates the risk registers, which are annually reviewed by the Risk Committee and presented to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. Additionally, the Executive Management and Internal Audit Department review the methods used to identify and evaluate risks and internal controls in the risk register.

8.8.3. Risk Management Framework

The risk management framework is designed to assess, manage, and monitor risks from all sources, aiming to enhance both short- and long-term value for stakeholders. This includes:

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- **Insurance Risks:**
  The Company manages insurance risks through a carefully formulated underwriting strategy and guidelines, ensuring adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims management. The strategy aims to diversify risk across a wide range of insured benefits by type, level, industry, and geography, ensuring the risks are spread and subscription limits are maintained. To mitigate financial exposure from large claims, the Company enters into diverse reinsurance contracts, including contractual reinsurance, voluntary reinsurance, and surplus loss reinsurance. The funds owed by reinsurance companies are estimated in accordance with the reinsurance contracts and aligned with due claims.

- **Operational Risks:**
  Operational risks, if not controlled, could damage the Company's reputation, result in legal or regulatory consequences, or lead to financial loss. While it's not possible to eliminate all operational risks, the Company manages these risks through a strict control framework and active risk management. This includes detailed guidelines for effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorization procedures, employee training, and evaluations, supported by an internal compliance and audit framework.
- **Credit Risks:**
  The Company sets various credit risk limits, including counterparty risk limits, sectors, and countries, to manage risks within the Company's risk tolerance. The Risk Management and Compliance Committee of the Board of Directors regularly monitor these limits. The credit risks mainly arise from insurance and reinsurance receivables, cash and cash equivalents, reinsurance contract assets, and a portfolio of fixed-income securities ready for sale.

- **Investment Risks:**
  The Company manages investment risks by evaluating the size of risks associated with each investment and adhering to the Company's investment strategy and acceptable risk levels. Investments exceeding prescribed limits require approval from the Board of Directors. The Company minimizes investment risks by maintaining a diversified investment portfolio and continuously monitoring local and international market developments, including the operational and financial performance of investee companies.

8.8.4. Compliance

The Compliance function ensures adherence to applicable laws, regulations, and internal policies. This includes monitoring legal and regulatory requirements, conducting due diligence, and reporting activities to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The function plays a key role in supporting sound governance and maintaining the integrity of the Company's operations.
The Compliance function also reviews internal guidelines and standards to ensure that they are aligned with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. In addition, it executes continuous monitoring and reporting violations and observations, where applicable. The Compliance function operates independently and works closely with relevant internal and external stakeholders to support a strong control environment and promote a culture of compliance across the organization.

8.8.5. Actuarial

Since July 16, 2013, the Company has engaged an actuarial expert responsible for supporting various sectors that require actuarial support. This includes overseeing actuarial policies, procedures, controls, and preparing and submitting actuarial reports in compliance with laws, regulations, and guidelines.

These structured processes ensure that the external auditors can effectively fulfill their role in providing transparent and reliable assessments of Beema's financial activities, thereby upholding the integrity and accuracy of financial reporting.

8.9 DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY (Article 25)

8.9.1. Overview

Beema fully adheres to all disclosure requirements mandated by current legislation and the directives of various regulatory authorities, aligning these practices with the provisions of the QFMA Corporate Governance Code.

The Company's audited financial reports are publicly accessible, published in newspapers and on the Company's website as stipulated by the Companies Law, the Qatar Central Bank Law, the QFMA, and other regulatory and supervisory bodies.

The governance report for Beema discloses the number of shares owned by the Chairman, members of the Board of Directors, senior executive management, and major or controlling shareholders, if any. It also provides detailed information about the Board members and committees, including their academic and professional backgrounds, as noted in their resumes, and any affiliations they might have with other companies or board committees.

Beema addresses rumors in accordance with its clearly defined disclosure policy, ensuring that disclosures are made in writing and are in compliance with relevant regulatory legislation.

8.9.2. Conflicts of Interest (Article 26)

Beema is committed to conducting its business fairly and impartially, prioritizing the interests of its shareholders and stakeholders and upholding the highest levels of trust. The Company strives to operate with respect, integrity, and responsibility.

To safeguard the Company's interests and its stakeholders, the following measures are in place:

- Board members or senior executives are prohibited from engaging in any business activities that compete with or are similar to those of the Company. Additionally, no Board member or their immediate family members may have a direct or indirect interest in the contracts or projects undertaken by the Company.

- The Company actively monitors potential conflicts of interest at both transactional and corporate levels. It also educates its employees and stakeholders about avoiding conflicts of interest, with comprehensive procedures established across all departments and branches to manage these conflicts transparently and fairly.

- The Company follows the rules issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority and other relevant laws and regulations. It employs a conflict-of-interest policy that is regularly reviewed to address any potential issues effectively.

8.9.3. Transparency and Upholding the Company's Interest (Article 27)

No related party involved in a business transaction or who has a significant relationship with the Company is allowed to attend Board meetings where their related transaction or relationship is discussed. For all dealings with related parties, Beema applies its policy on 'related party transactions', established in accordance with

8.8.6. Internal Audit

The internal audit function, integral to Beema's control environment, operates under a charter approved by the Audit Committee and reports functionally to this committee and administratively to the CEO. This department conducts independent reviews of internal controls and governance systems, assessing their existence, effectiveness, and any weaknesses. These reviews cover areas such as risk management, asset preservation, and the accuracy of financial statements. The Audit Department also evaluates the effectiveness of compliance tools and functions as a management tool for internal control, providing reassurance to the Board of Directors.

8.8.7. Internal Control Reports (Article 22)

Beema prepares quarterly internal control reports and an annual internal control report to evaluate the effectiveness of its internal control systems and processes. These reports include a detailed assessment of the Company's financial and operational controls, risk management mechanisms, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and adherence to internal policies. The reports also highlight any significant weaknesses or deficiencies in the internal control systems and outline the corrective actions taken to address them.

The quarterly internal control reports are submitted to the Audit Committee, which is fully authorized by the Board of Directors to review and approve them. This approach ensures continuous oversight and alignment with Beema's governance framework. The findings and conclusions of these reports are also disclosed in the Company's annual report, reflecting Beema's commitment to transparency and accountability in its internal control environment.

8.8.8. External Audit (Article 23)

The Audit Committee rigorously reviews and evaluates proposals from auditors listed on the Qatar Financial Markets Authority's register of external auditors. It then makes well-grounded recommendations to the Board for the selection of one or more auditors to serve as the Company's external auditor. These recommendations are included in the agenda of the Company's General Assembly meeting once approved by the Board.

The General Assembly is responsible for appointing one or more auditors for a term of one year, with the possibility of renewal for additional terms, up to a maximum of five consecutive years.

- The appointed external auditor must be registered with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority and adhere to the highest professional standards. They must maintain complete independence from the Company and its board members and be free from any conflicts of interest.

- During the General Assembly, the external auditor is required to present the audit report and address any shareholder inquiries. This auditor provides reasonable assurance that the financial statements accurately reflect the financial position and performance of the Company. Audits are conducted independently to ensure impartiality.

- Additionally, the external auditor informs the Board of any potential risks or specific violations encountered during their assessment. If any violations are detected, they promptly notify the relevant authorities, including the Qatar Financial Markets Authority.

8.8.9. Duties and Responsibilities of the Auditor (Article 24)

For the reporting year of 2025, following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors of Beema has approved the reappointment of Deloitte & Touche to perform external audit duties. This decision was ratified by the Company's Ordinary General Assembly and received the approval of the Qatar Central Bank.

the provisions of applicable laws and regulations to ensure maximum transparency, fairness, and disclosure. For information on the related party transactions, Disclosures are present in the audited financial statements under the "Related Party Disclosures".

8.9.4. Disclosure of Trading Operations (Article 28)

Members of the Board of Directors, senior executive management, and all insiders, along with their spouses and minor children, must disclose any trading in the Company's shares and other securities. The Board of Directors has established clear rules and procedures regulating insider trading.

In 2025, all Board members signed a Non-Disclosure, Trading, and Conflict of Interest Form, reinforcing their commitment to transparency and ethical governance.

8.9.5. Disclosure of Violations

In the fiscal year 2025, Beema is in full adherence to regulatory requirements, and remains dedicated to upholding the highest standards of regulatory compliance and corporate governance.

8.10 RIGHTS OF STAKEHOLDERS

8.10.1. Overview

The Company strives to be recognized as a trustworthy business partner, adhering strictly to its core values and complying with relevant laws and regulations. It is committed to conducting its business with responsibility and transparency, protecting the rights of all stakeholders, and fostering value and sustainability through the implementation of robust practices.

To safeguard stakeholders' rights, the Company ensures:

- Fair treatment of all stakeholders without discrimination.
- Timely and regular access for stakeholders to information and data relevant to their interests.
- Protection of stakeholders in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.
- Prompt resolution of any stakeholder concerns.
- Furthermore, the Company has established a whistleblowing policy to foster awareness and allow for the anonymous reporting of any incidents to executive management. This policy is designed to protect the Company, its shareholders, and stakeholders and covers the right of any employee to report misconduct such as misuse of Beema's funds and resources or any criminal activities without fear of retribution.

8.10.2. Shareholders Equality in Rights (Article 29)

Justice and equality among the Company's shareholders are foundational principles of effective corporate governance. The Company prioritizes these principles, committing to treating its shareholders with integrity, transparency, and equality. Increasing shareholder value through rational and sustainable strategies is a primary objective. Sound corporate governance enhances the Company's activities and relationships with stakeholders, maintaining their confidence, which is crucial for the Company's operations.

The Company prohibits any related party involved in a business transaction or who has a significant relationship with the Company from attending Board meetings where such relationships or transactions are discussed.

8.10.3. Access to Shareholders' Register (Article 30)

Beema maintains monthly records of shareholders through its annual subscription with the Qatar Central Securities Depository Company (Edaa), which provides the Company with an automatically updated shareholders' register each month.

8.10.4. Shareholder's Right to Access Information (Article 31)

In line with the Company's articles of association, shareholders have the right to access information, provided that it does not prejudice the rights of other shareholders or harm the Company's interests.

8.10.5. Investor Relations

Beema values its shareholders and acknowledges the importance of timely and accurate information disclosure. The Company's investor relations officer is tasked with maintaining investor confidence and fostering transparent communication between management, shareholders, and the investment community.

The Investor Relations Officer organizes shareholders' meetings, manages press releases, and coordinates with the Company's official spokesperson to handle external communications, especially in crises. They are also responsible for managing rumors, in coordination with the Board of Directors through the Board Secretary, following a specifically developed policy for this purpose.

Beema recognizes the diversity within its shareholders' base and understands that expectations may vary. It publishes both quantitative and qualitative information throughout the year, adhering to relevant regulations.

Quarterly investor relations conference calls with Company executives provide updates on Beema's performance and offer a platform for addressing shareholders' queries. The annual general assembly meeting serves as a valuable forum for shareholders to engage with the Board and management, review Company activities, learn about development plans, and pose any questions.

8.11 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

8.11.1. Ordinary General Assembly

At the Ordinary General Assembly held on February 18th 2025 , the assembly approved the following items:

1. Approval of the Board of Directors' report on the company's activities and financial position for the year 2024 and the company's future plans.
2. Approval of the auditors' report on the company's financial statements for the year 2024.
3. Approval of the Shariah Supervisory Board's report for the company for the year 2024.
4. Approval of the company's financial position and Income statement for the year 2024.
5. Approval of the distribution of profits for the year 2024 to shareholders and surplus from insurance operations to policyholders.
6. Discharging of the board responsibilities and approval of their bonuses for the year 2024.
7. Approval of the governance report for the year 2024.

8. Approval of the major transactions and related party transactions entered by the company during the fiscal year 2024.
9. Continued appointment of Deloitte & Touche as auditors for the fiscal year 2025 with a fee of QAR 987,000.

8.11.2. Shareholders' Rights Related to the General Assembly (Article 32)

According to Article No. 38 of the Companies Law and Articles No. 32 and 57 of the Corporate Governance code and the Articles of Association respectively, shareholders representing at least 25% of the Company's capital may call for an extraordinary general assembly. Shareholders owning at least 10% of the Company's capital may also request a general assembly meeting if the matters justify such a gathering.

The Company ensures that shareholders' rights are observed in relation to General Assembly meetings, which include:

- Notification of the date and location of the General Assembly meetings and distribution of the meeting agenda at least 21 days in advance.
- Publication of the Company's financial reports and Board of Directors reports in two local daily newspapers (one in Arabic) prior to the meeting.
- Rights for shareholders to propose agenda items, attend meetings, actively participate, and ask questions to the Board, with all necessary information about the meeting and governance rules provided.
- The option for any shareholder to appoint a proxy (who is not a Board member and does not own more than 5% of the Company's capital) to attend the General Assembly on their behalf.
- Rights of minors and legally restricted shareholders to be represented by their legal guardians.
- The ability for shareholders to question the Board of Directors and appeal within the General Assembly if they find responses insufficient.
- Voting rights on decisions during the General Assembly and access to full voting procedures and governance.
- The right to object to decisions perceived as biased or detrimental to the Company or favoring certain shareholders or Board members, with the ability to record such objections in the meeting minutes.
- Access to the minutes of the General Assembly meeting.

8.11.3. Facilitating Effective Participation in the General Assembly (Article 33)

The Company selects optimal times and locations for General Assembly meetings and utilizes modern communication technologies to maximize shareholder participation. Information about the agenda and relevant topics is provided sufficiently in advance to allow shareholders to make informed decisions and maintain records of the General Assembly meetings. Results of the meetings are disclosed immediately afterward, and copies of the minutes are sent to the regulatory authority following approval.

8.11.4. Shareholders' Rights Related to Voting (Article 34)

Voting is a fundamental right of shareholders, exercisable in person or through a legal representative, and cannot be waived or denied.

8.11.5. Shareholders' Rights Related to the Election of Board Members (Article 35)

The General Assembly elects Board members through a secret ballot using a cumulative voting method, ensuring full disclosure concerning the candidates.

8.11.6. Shareholders' Rights Relating to Dividends (Article 36)

Article 78 of the Bylaws specifies the minimum percentage of net profits to be distributed to shareholders. The annual report includes a clear policy on the distribution of surpluses from insurance operations and profits, with the distribution schedule announced following General Assembly approval.

8.11.7. Shareholders' Rights Related to Major Transactions (Article 37)

Article 42.2 of the bylaws contains mechanisms to safeguard shareholders' interests during significant Company transactions. Details on key transactions are available in Beema's 2025 Financial Statements and on the official website: www.beema.com.qa

8.11.8. Rights of Stakeholders (Non-Shareholders) (Article 38)

Beema respects the rights of all stakeholders as protected by law, including the right to compensation if necessary and access to relevant information. The Company's policies include mechanisms for receiving and evaluating complaints against Company decisions, ensuring confidentiality.

8.11.9. Corporate Social Responsibility "CSR" (Article 39)

The Board of Directors upholds the highest standards of business integrity, ethical values, and governance, recognizing Beema's responsibility to manage its affairs transparently, accountably, and fairly, thereby ensuring sustainability.

The Company discharges its social responsibilities by contributing towards charitable causes in the years profits are reported. The Company has created provisions for Social and Sports Fund during the year 2025 of QR. 2,388,962 (2024: QR. 2,115,718) which represents 2.5% of the net profit as per law No. 13 of year 2008 and explanatory notes issued in 2010.

8.12 Legal Disputes

The Company operates in the insurance sector and is exposed to lawsuits filed by or against it in the ordinary course of its business. It is impractical to predict the final results of all lawsuits filed, and the Board of Directors does not believe that these lawsuits will have a material impact on its operations.

CONCLUSION

Beema is committed to all the requirements and principles included in the principles of governance, and that it is on its way to achieving compatibility with the relevant legislation and regulations to ensure greater confidence in its performance.

For Damaan Islamic Insurance Company" Beema" Q.P.S.C

Nasser Rashid Al-Misnad
Chief Executive Officer

Sheikh Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jasim J Al-Thani
Chairman of the Board

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External Auditor Report on Corporate Governance Code

Deloitte.

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QR. 83053

RN: 672/JK/FY2026

Independent Assurance Report to the Shareholders of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company ("Beema") Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") on the Board of Directors' Statements on Compliance with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority Relevant Regulations including the Corporate Governance Code ("Code") for Companies and Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market as at 31 December 2025

In accordance with Article 24 of the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market Issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority ("QFMA") Board pursuant to Decision No. (5) of 2016 (the "Code"), we have carried out a limited assurance engagement over the Board of Directors' Statements on Compliance (the "Directors' Statements on Compliance") of the Company with the QFMA relevant regulations including the Corporate Governance Code for Companies and Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market (the "Code") included in Chapter 8.2.2 of the Annual Corporate Governance Report as at 31 December 2025, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 27 March 2025.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors are required to provide a corporate governance report as part of the Company's annual report including the Company's disclosure on its compliance with the relevant QFMA regulations including the provisions of the Code in accordance with the requirements of Article 4 included in these regulations.

Responsibility for compliance with the Code, including adequate disclosure and the preparation of the corporate governance report and that of the Directors' Statement on Compliance, is that of the Board of Directors, and where appropriate, those charged with governance. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the Directors' Statement on Compliance that are free from misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Board of Directors, and where appropriate, those charged with governance, are solely responsible for providing accurate and complete information requested by us. Deloitte & Touche - Qatar Branch has no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by or on behalf of the Company.

The responsibilities of the Board of Directors include, inter alia, the following:

(a) acceptance of responsibility for internal control procedures;
(b) evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's control procedures using suitable criteria and supporting their evaluation with sufficient documentary evidence; and
(c) providing a written report of the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls for the relevant periods.

The Board of Directors has provided its Report on compliance with QFMA's relevant regulations including the Code ("Directors' Statement on Compliance") in Chapter 8.2.2 of the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

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Independent Assurance Report to the Shareholders of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company ("Beema") Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") on the Board of Directors' Statements on Compliance with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority Relevant Regulations including the Corporate Governance Code ("Code") for Companies and Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market as at 31 December 2025 (continued)

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information to be included in the Company's Annual Corporate Governance Report for 2025 which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this report. The Directors' Statement on Compliance and our limited assurance report thereon will be included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

Our conclusion on the Directors' Statement on compliance with the QFMA's Relevant Requirements does not cover the other information and we do not, and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our engagement to provide limited assurance on the Directors' Statement of Compliance, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Directors' Statement of Compliance or our knowledge obtained in the engagement, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Our Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Directors' Statements on Compliance does not present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's compliance with the QFMA relevant regulations including the Code.

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ('IAASB').

This standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain limited assurance about whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Directors' Statements on Compliance, taken as a whole, does not present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's compliance with the applicable QFMA regulations including the Code. The applicable QFMA regulations including the Code comprises the criteria by which the Company's compliance is to be evaluated for purposes of our limited assurance conclusion.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our limited assurance procedures comprise mainly of inquiries of management and inspection of supporting policies, procedures, and other documents to obtain an understanding of the processes followed to identify the requirements of the applicable QFMA regulations including the Code (the 'requirements'), the procedures adopted by management to comply with these requirements and the methodology adopted by management to assess compliance with these requirements. We also inspected supporting documentation compiled by management, on a sample basis to assess compliance with the requirements, which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient appropriate evidence to express our conclusion.

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Independent Assurance Report to the Shareholders of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company ("Beema") Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") on the Board of Directors' Statements on Compliance with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority Relevant Regulations including the Corporate Governance Code ("Code") for Companies and Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market as at 31 December 2025 (continued)

Inherent limitations

Non-financial performance information is subject to more inherent limitations than financial information, given the characteristics of the subject matter and the methods used for determining such information.

Due to the inherent limitations of a system of internal control, errors or fraud may not be prevented or deterred, and a properly designed and performed assurance engagement may not detect all irregularities.

Control procedures designed to address specified control objectives are subject to inherent limitations and, accordingly, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Such control procedures cannot guarantee protection against (among other things) fraudulent collusion especially on the part of those holding positions of authority or trust. Furthermore, our conclusion is based on historical information and the projection of any information or conclusions in our report to any further periods would be inappropriate.

Our Independence and Quality Control

In carrying out our work, we have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited assurance procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Directors' Statements of Compliance does not present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's compliance with the applicable QFMA regulations, including the Code, as at 31 December 2025.

Use of Our Report

This limited assurance report is made solely to the Company in accordance with the terms of the engagement letter between us. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company those matters we are required to state to them in an independent limited assurance report and for no other purpose. Without assuming or accepting any responsibility or liability in respect of this report to any party other than the Company, we acknowledge that in connection with the Company's compliance with the Code, the Company is required to publish this report, which will not affect or extend our responsibilities for any purpose or on any basis. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and QFMA for our limited assurance work, for this limited assurance report or for the conclusion we have formed

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Independent Assurance Report to the Shareholders of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company ("Beema") Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") on the Board of Directors' Statements on Compliance with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority Relevant Regulations including the Corporate Governance Code ("Code") for Companies and Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market as at 31 December 2025 (continued)

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to the Director's Statements on Compliance, which states that on 17 August 2025, QFMA issued a new Code of Governance pursuant to Board of Directors Resolution No. (5) of 2025 (the new Code"), replacing the previous framework from 2016. QFMA has provided a one-year transition period, ending on 16 August 2026, for full compliance with the provisions of New Code. In this regard, the Company is currently in the process of undertaking the necessary changes to fully align its corporate governance framework, policies and practices with the requirements of the New Code. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Doha – Qatar
27 January 2026

For **Deloitte & Touche**
Qatar Branch

Joseph Khalife
Partner
License No. 433
QFMA Auditor License No. 120156

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External Auditor's Report on ICOFR 2025

Deloitte.

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QR. 83053

RN: 670/JK/FY2026

The Shareholders of
Damaan Islamic Insurance Company – Beema Q.P.S.C.
Lusail, Qatar

Independent Assurance Report, to the Shareholders of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company – Beema Q.P.S.C. (the "Company"), on the Board of Directors' Report on the Design, Implementation and Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

In accordance with Article 24 of the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market Issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority ("QFMA") Board pursuant to Decision No. (5) of 2016, we have carried out a reasonable assurance engagement over The Board of Directors' Report on the evaluation of Design, Implementation and Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (the 'Directors' ICFR Report') as of 31 December 2025.

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance

The Board of Directors of **Damaan Islamic Insurance Company – Beema Q.P.S.C.** (the "Company") is responsible for design, implementing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. This responsibility includes the following: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Company has assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of its internal control system as at 31 December 2025, based on the criteria established in the Internal Control — Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO Framework").

The Company's assessment of its internal control system is presented by the Board of Directors in the form of the Directors' ICFR Report, which includes:

- A description of the scope covering material business processes and entities in the assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting;
- Identification of the risks that threaten the achievement of the control objectives;
- An assessment of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting; and
- A statement on of the severity of design, implementation and operating effectiveness of control deficiencies, if any noted, and not remediated at 31 December 2025.

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Independent Assurance Report, to the Shareholders of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company – Beema Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") on the Board of Director's Report on the Design, Implementation and Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Continued)

Our Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a reasonable assurance opinion on the fairness of the presentation of the "Board of Directors' ICFR Report" presented in Sections (2) of the Annual Corporate Governance Report, based on the criteria established in the COSO Framework, including its conclusion on the effectiveness of design, implementation and operating effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as at 31 December 2025.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ('IAASB'). This standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Directors' ICFR Report is fairly presented. The COSO Framework comprises the criteria by which the Company's Internal Control over Financial Reporting is to be evaluated for purposes of our reasonable assurance opinion.

An assurance engagement to issue a reasonable assurance opinion on the Directors' ICFR Report involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the fairness of the presentation of the Report. Our procedures on the Directors' ICFR Report included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's components of internal control as defined by the COSO Framework and comparing this to the assessment performed by the management;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Company's scoping of significant processes and material entities, and comparing this to the assessment performed by the management;
- Performing a risk assessment for all material Account Balances, Classes of Transactions and Disclosures within the Company for significant processes and material entities and comparing this to the assessment performed by the management;
- Obtaining Management's testing of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, and evaluating the sufficiency of the test procedures performed by management and the accuracy of management's conclusions reached for each internal control tested;
- Independently testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls that address significant risks of material misstatement and reperforming a proportion of management's testing for normal risks of material misstatement.
- Assessing of the severity of deficiencies in internal control which are not remediated at 31 December 2025 and comparing this to the assessment performed by the management, as applicable.

As part of this engagement, we have obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls of material entities or business activities within the Company to express a conclusion on the Board of Directors' ICFR Report. We remain solely responsible for our evaluation and conclusion.

A process is considered significant if a misstatement due to fraud or error in the stream of transactions or financial statement amount would reasonably be expected to affect the decisions of the users of financial statements. For the purpose of this engagement, various processes were determined as significant risks. This also included Entity Level Controls, Information Technology General Controls and Information Technology Application Controls, and Disclosure Controls.

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Independent Assurance Report, to the Shareholders of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company – Beema Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") , on the Board of Director's Report on the Design, Implementation and Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Continued)

Our Responsibilities (Continued)

The procedures to test the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control depend on our judgement including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement identified and involve a combination of inquiry, observation, reperformance and inspection of evidence.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion on the fairness of the presentation of the Directors' ICFR Report.

Meaning of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI"). An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity;
2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with FAS, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management of the entity; and
3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements, which would reasonably be expected to impact the decisions of the users of financial statements.

Inherent limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Therefore, Internal Control over Financial Reporting may not prevent or detect all errors or omissions in processing or reporting transactions and consequently cannot provide absolute assurance that the control objectives will be met.

In addition, projections of any evaluation of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our Independence and Quality Control

In carrying out our work, we have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour and the ethical requirements that are relevant in Qatar. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Deloitte.

Independent Assurance Report, to the Shareholders of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company – Beema Q.P.S.C. (the "Company"), on the Board of Director's Report on the Design, Implementation and Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Continued)

Our Independence and Quality Control (continued)

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements. Accordingly, we maintained a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Opinion

In our opinion the Directors' ICFR Report in Section (2) of the Annual Corporate Governance Report, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in the COSO Framework, including its conclusion on the effectiveness of design, implementation and operating effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2025.

Doha – Qatar
27 January 2026

For **Deloitte & Touche**
Qatar Branch

Joseph Khalife
Partner
License No. 433
QFMA Auditor License No. 120156

11

Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

for the year ended 31 december 2025

Deloitte.

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QR. 83053

RN: 671/JK/FY2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders
Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)
Lusail – Qatar

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements
Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.) (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of policyholders' revenues and expenses, statement of changes in policyholders' surplus, shareholders' income statement, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the State of Qatar. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Adoption of FAS 42 "Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Takaful Institutions" and FAS 43 "Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement During the year the Company adopted FAS 42 and FAS 43. These standards establish principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of takaful arrangements and retakaful arrangements. The Company issues a wide range of takaful arrangements and consequently a large number of judgements and estimates need to be applied and made respectively. The Company has applied the full retrospective approach, including accounting policy elections made (refer to note 2.1.7), to each group of takaful arrangements which results in comparative information presented in the financial statements being restated. The adoption of these standards resulted in total policyholders' surplus decreasing by QR. 32.6 million on 31 December 2024 (1 January 2024: QR. 24.3 million). In addition, the adoption of these standards has resulted in significant changes to the presentation and disclosure of the financial statements. The application of FAS 42 and FAS 43 required management to apply the following significant judgements and make the following estimates: • Application criteria for the contribution allocation approach • Level of aggregation of arrangements and assessment for onerous or potentially (in future) onerous arrangements • Estimate of fair value of cash flows • Treatment of takaful acquisition cash flows as an expense The adoption of FAS 42 and FAS 43 is considered as a key audit matter due to the significant judgements and estimates applied by management, the consequential level of fundamental presentation and disclosure changes made to the financial statements and the level of audit effort required. Refer to note 2 for impact of transition, accounting policy, significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.	We performed the following audit procedures, inter alia, to address the key audit matter: • We obtained an understanding of the process adopted by management to adopt FAS 42 and FAS 43, including the key controls in this process. • We assessed the abovementioned controls to determine if they have been appropriately designed and implemented. • We utilized our specialists and subject matter experts to challenge management's interpretation of these standards and its application to the Company's takaful arrangements. • We assessed the key technical accounting decisions, judgments, assumptions and accounting policy elections made to determine if they were in compliance with the requirements of these standards; • We assessed management's process to identify takaful arrangements, to determine the appropriate grouping for such arrangements and to determine whether the use of the contribution allocation approach under FAS 43 was appropriate. In addition, on a sample basis, we tested management's allocation of expenses and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk under FAS 43. • We reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the supporting calculations and adjustments used to determine the impact on the Company's equity position as at 1 January 2024, 31 December 2024 and the impact on the reported financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 and agreed the results of those calculations to the amounts reported in the financial statements; and • We tested the completeness of takaful arrangement data by testing the reconciliations of the Company's takaful arrangement assets and liabilities to takaful arrangements disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. • We assessed the disclosure in the financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards issued by AAOIFI.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
2. Valuation of estimates of expected and fair value of future cashflows under takaful arrangement liabilities and related retakaful arrangement assets As at 31 December 2025, the liability for incurred claims (LIC) for takaful arrangements and related reinsurance arrangement assets amounted to QR 300.8 million and QR 136.6 million (2024: QR 225.9 million and QR 134.3 million) respectively. This includes an estimate of the fair value of future cash flows of the takaful and retakaful liability of QR 286.4 million and QR 132 million (2024: QR 215.1 million and QR 131.3 million) respectively, as detailed in note 6 of the financial statements. The valuation of the expected and fair value of the incurred claims takes the Company's expectations regarding future payments for known and unknown claims, including associated expenses, takes into account and utilises models and assumptions made by management. These are key elements of Contribution Allocation Approach (CAA). Its accuracy is dependent, inter alia, on the input data being correct. The valuation requires management to apply significant judgements, make significant estimates and use specialist models. The risk of error arises as a result of inappropriate choice of specialist methodologies, techniques and assumptions. Management used an external specialist to assist them in the aforementioned determination. We considered the abovementioned valuation to be a key audit matter as a result of the following: • The quantitative significance of takaful arrangement liabilities and assets to the financial statements; • The level of judgements applied and estimates made by management; and • The level of audit effort required.	We performed the following audit procedures, inter alia, to address the key audit matter: • Obtained an understanding of the Company's process by reviewing how data flows from source systems into the actuarial and finance teams, the controls in place to ensure data completeness, accuracy, and timeliness, and how data is validated and reconciled during the valuation process; • Assessed the key controls related to the integrity of the data used in the process of valuation of the expected and fair value of cash flows related to the determination of the liability for incurred claims to determine if they had been appropriately designed and implemented; • Assessed the integrity of data used as inputs into the actuarial valuations, and tested on sample basis, the accuracy of underlying claims data utilised by the management's expert in estimating the fair value of the future cash flows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk by comparing it to the accounting and other records; • Tested samples of claims case reserves by comparing the estimated amount of the case reserve to appropriate documentation, such as reports from loss adjusters, confirmations obtained from lawyers, etc. • Evaluated the objectivity, skills, qualifications and competence of the Company's external specialist and read their terms of engagement with the Company to determine if the scope of their work was sufficient for audit purposes. In addition, with the assistance of our internal specialist, we: • Determined if the calculation methods and the model used were appropriate; • Assessed the following key assumptions: - claims ratios; - frequency of claims; and - severity of claims; • Determined if the estimates applied in the current and prior year were consistent;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	• Developed a point estimate or range of liability for incurred claims (LIC) for takaful arrangements and related reinsurance arrangement assets based on our understanding of the Company's business, and evaluated the differences between management's point estimate and our point estimate or range We also assessed the disclosures in the financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards issued by AAOIFI.

Other Information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors' Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with FAS issued by AAOIFI, the Islamic Shari'a rules and principles as determined by the Shari'a Supervisory Board of the Company, the Articles of Association of the Company, applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Law No. 11 of 2015, including subsequent amendments through Law No. 8 of 2021 and the applicable provisions of the Qatar Central Bank's rules and regulations, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's. report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Beema | Annual Report 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the Qatar Commercial Companies Law, 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 applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association were committed during the year which would materially affect the Company's financial position or its performance.

Doha – Qatar
27 January 2026

For **Deloitte & Touche**
Qatar Branch

Joseph Khalife
Partner
License No. 433
QFMA Audit Registration 120156

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	*31 December 2025 QR*	*31 December 2024 QR (Restated)*	*1 January 2024 QR (Restated)*
Policyholders' assets				
Cash and bank balances	3	**229,079,245**	182,050,916	76,890,544
Investments at fair value through equity	4 (a)	**597,155,015**	452,306,628	427,481,383
Investments at fair value through income statement	4 (b)	**6,418,117**	6,254,312	11,475,535
Re-takaful arrangement assets	6 (b)	**92,010,715**	97,755,863	78,931,884
Takaful arrangement assets	6 (a)	**19,768**	315,637	1,004,936
Property and equipment	7	**1,875,947**	4,147,513	6,214,446
Other receivables	8	**9,938,772**	11,673,827	6,412,912
Total policyholders' assets		**936,497,579**	754,504,696	608,411,640
Shareholders' assets				
Cash and bank balances	3	**94,363,204**	61,638,159	50,685,709
Investments at fair value through equity	4 (a)	**413,682,993**	369,813,340	335,822,659
Investments at fair value through income statement	4 (b)	**9,134,785**	8,928,697	19,497,979
Prepayments and other receivables	8	**4,851,275**	6,309,666	4,885,837
Due from policyholders		**120,153,859**	87,576,000	51,591,014
Right-of-use assets	9	**2,597,641**	2,721,339	2,845,037
Property and equipment	7	**106,495,139**	111,987,297	114,979,955
Total shareholders' assets		**751,278,896**	648,974,498	580,308,190
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,687,776,475**	1,403,479,194	1,188,719,830
Policyholders' liabilities				
Takaful arrangement liabilities	6 (a)	**578,398,196**	437,189,209	353,404,518
Re-takaful arrangement liabilities	6 (b)	**1,001,388**	482,336	2,461,245
Other payables	10	**12,384,013**	24,451,474	13,655,301
Murabaha finance		**–**	–	1,006,116
Due to shareholders		**120,153,859**	87,576,000	51,591,014
Distributable surplus payable	11	**66,864,527**	63,033,706	61,115,196
Total policyholders' liabilities		**778,801,983**	612,732,725	483,233,390
Policyholders' surplus				
Fair value reserve		**(123,031)**	(13,847,169)	(19,934,682)
Equalization reserve	12	**90,000,000**	90,000,000	90,000,000
Retained surplus		**67,818,627**	65,619,140	55,112,932
Total policyholders' surplus		**157,695,596**	141,771,971	125,178,250
Total policyholders' liabilities and surplus		**936,497,579**	754,504,696	608,411,640
Shareholders' liabilities				
Provisions and other payables	10	**117,556,823**	77,642,367	61,897,092
Due to related parties	5 (b)	**6,093,342**	5,998,418	6,174,565
Net Ijarah liability	9	**2,865,558**	2,932,037	2,973,442
Employees' end of service benefits	13	**5,562,457**	4,808,023	4,291,220
Total shareholders' liabilities		**132,078,180**	91,380,845	75,336,319
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	14	**200,000,000**	200,000,000	200,000,000
Legal reserve	15	**200,000,000**	200,000,000	200,000,000
Fair value reserve		**2,988,954**	(5,448,602)	(11,557,398)
Retained earnings		**216,211,762**	163,042,255	116,529,269
Total shareholders' equity		**619,200,716**	557,593,653	504,971,871
Total shareholders' liabilities and equity		**751,278,896**	648,974,498	580,308,190
TOTAL LIABILITIES, POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,687,776,475**	1,403,479,194	1,188,719,830

Sheikh. Jassim Bin Hamad Bin Jassim J. Al Thani
Chairman

Nasser Rashid Al Misnad
Chief Executive Officer

DELOITTE & TOUCHE
Doha-Qatar
27 JAN 2026
Signed for Identification
Purposes Only

This statement has been prepared by the Company and stamped by the Auditors for identification purposes only.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

STATEMENT OF POLICYHOLDERS' REVENUES AND EXPENSES

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	*2025 QR*	*2024 QR Restated*
Recognised takaful contributions	16	**605,153,659**	471,814,460
Recognised takaful costs	16	**(496,894,147)**	(373,352,656)
Re-takaful net results	16	**(69,792,504)**	(52,772,277)
Takaful gross margin		**38,467,008**	45,689,527
Amortisation of deferred cost (related to provision of takaful arrangements)	16	**(36,103,351)**	(28,836,601)
Amortisation of deferred income (related to retakaful arrangements held)	16	**4,300,291**	4,411,895
Net amortisation of deferred cost		**(31,803,060)**	(24,424,706)
Net takaful result		**6,663,948**	21,264,821
Depreciation of property and equipment	7	**(2,271,566)**	(2,231,260)
Fair value gain on investment at fair value through income statement	17 (a)	**163,805**	316,412
Reversal for impairment of investment at fair value through equity	17 (a)	**83,767**	(134,953)
Investment income	17 (a)	**31,694,770**	23,235,542
Investment expenses	17 (a)	**(1,705,933)**	(1,490,282)
Mudarib share	17 (a)	**(20,003,924)**	(15,162,704)
Other income		**4,350,655**	4,951,307
Other expenses	18	**(7,213,217)**	(11,419,185)
Net surplus for the year		**11,762,305**	19,329,698
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Total surplus for the year		**11,762,305**	19,329,698
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to statement of policyholders' revenues and expenses			
Net change in fair value of debt-type instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		**13,724,138**	6,087,513
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**25,486,443**	25,417,211

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Doha-Qatar
27 JAN 2026
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Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Retained surplus QR	*Fair value reserve QR*	*Equalization reserve QR*	*Total QR*
Balance at 1 January 2024	79,424,085	(19,934,682)	90,000,000	149,489,403
Effect of FAS 43 adoption – Note 2.1	(24,311,153)	--	--	(24,311,153)
Balance at 1 January 2024 (Restated)	55,112,932	(19,934,682)	90,000,000	125,178,250
Net surplus for the year (as restated)	19,329,698	--	--	19,329,698
Net change in fair value of investment at fair value through equity	--	6,087,513	--	6,087,513
Total comprehensive income for the year (as restated)	19,329,698	6,087,513	--	25,417,211
Surplus distribution to policyholders during the year	(8,823,490)	--	--	(8,823,490)
Balance at 31 December 2024 (Restated)	65,619,140	(13,847,169)	90,000,000	141,771,971
Balance at 1 January 2025 (Restated)	**65,619,140**	**(13,847,169)**	**90,000,000**	**141,771,971**
Net surplus for the year	**11,762,305**	--	--	**11,762,305**
Net change in fair value of investment at fair value through equity	--	**13,724,138**	--	**13,724,138**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**11,762,305**	**13,724,138**	--	**25,486,443**
Surplus distribution to policyholders during the year	**(9,562,818)**	--	--	**(9,562,818)**
Balance at 31 December 2025	**67,818,627**	**(123,031)**	**90,000,000**	**157,695,596**

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27 JAN 2026
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Beema | Annual Report 2025

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

SHAREHOLDERS' INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	***2025 QR***	*2024 QR*
Income			
Income from shareholders' investments	17 (b)	**20,039,993**	16,305,989
Wakala fee	19	**147,717,491**	110,802,551
Mudarib share	17 (a)	**20,003,924**	15,162,704
Other income		**3,149,346**	1,753,048
Total income		**190,910,754**	144,024,292
Staff cost		**(42,012,945)**	(36,768,545)
Depreciation of property and equipment	7	**(7,082,384)**	(6,896,214)
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through income statement	17 (b)	**206,088**	505,987
Reversal/(provision) for impairment of investments at fair value through equity	17 (b)	**20,027**	(161,390)
General and administrative expenses	20	**(44,756,350)**	(14,614,852)
Finance cost		**(373,109)**	(232,290)
Investment expenses	17 (b)	**(1,353,612)**	(1,228,284)
Total expenses		**(95,352,285)**	(59,395,588)
Profit before tax for the year		**95,558,469**	84,628,704
Income tax expense	23	**--**	--
Net profit for the year		**95,558,469**	84,628,704
Basic/Diluted earnings per share in Qatari Riyal	25	**0.478**	0.423
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Net profit for the year		**95,558,469**	84,628,704
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to shareholders' income statement			
Net change in fair value of debt-type instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		**8,437,556**	6,108,796
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**103,996,025**	90,737,500

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27 JAN 2026
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Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 QR	2024 QR (Restated)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Shareholders' profit for the year		**95,558,469**	84,628,704
Policyholders' surplus for the year		**11,762,305**	19,329,698
		107,320,774	103,958,402
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation for property and equipment	7	**9,353,950**	9,127,474
Amortization of right-of-use assets	9	**123,698**	123,698
Net (reversal)/provision for impairment of financial investments		**(103,794)**	296,343
Realized gain from investments		**(51,734,763)**	(39,541,531)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		**108**	4,834
Amortization of deferred cost	9	**149,510**	151,607
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through income statement		**(369,893)**	(822,399)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	13	**821,558**	1,017,140
Operating profit before changes in working capital		**65,561,148**	74,315,568
Change in takaful and re-takaful arrangements		**147,769,056**	63,671,102
Change in prepayments and other receivables		**3,193,446**	(6,684,744)
Change in provisions and other payables		**25,552,957**	24,249,583
Net cash generated from operations		**242,076,607**	155,551,509
Employees' end of service benefits paid	13	**(67,124)**	(500,337)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**242,009,483**	155,051,172
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment	7	**(3,442,712)**	(2,539,217)
Acquisition of capital work in progress		**--**	(1,574,297)
Investment in fixed deposits		**(63,290,200)**	(127,051,600)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		**1,852,378**	40,797
Net movement in investments		**(166,452,552)**	(30,303,056)
Realized gain from investments		**51,734,763**	39,541,531
Net cash used in investing activities		**(179,598,323)**	(121,885,842)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Policyholders' surplus paid during the year	11	**(5,731,997)**	(6,904,980)
Dividends paid	21	**(40,000,000)**	(36,000,000)
Repayment of gross Ijarah liability		**(215,989)**	(193,012)
Net movement in Murabaha finance		**--**	(1,006,116)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(45,947,986)**	(44,104,108)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**16,463,174**	(10,938,778)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**29,737,475**	40,676,253
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	3	**46,200,649**	29,737,475

Non-cash transactions:

1. Social and sports fund appropriation amounting to QR. 2,388,962 (2024: QR. 2,115,718).
2. The changes in due from policyholders and due to shareholders were netted off and not included in the above statement.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE
Doha-Qatar
27 JAN 2026
Signed for Identification
Purposes Only

This statement has been prepared by the Company and stamped by the Auditors for identification purposes only.

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital QR	Legal reserve QR	Fair value reserve QR	Retained earnings QR	Total QR
Balance at January 1 2024	200,000,000	200,000,000	(11,557,398)	116,529,269	504,971,871
Net profit for the year	--	--	--	84,628,704	84,628,704
Net change in fair value of investments at fair value through equity	--	--	6,108,796	--	6,108,796
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	6,108,796	84,628,704	90,737,500
Dividends paid (Note 21)	--	--	--	(36,000,000)	(36,000,000)
Social and sports fund appropriation (Note 24)	--	--	--	(2,115,718)	(2,115,718)
Balance at 31 December 2024	200,000,000	200,000,000	(5,448,602)	163,042,255	557,593,653
Net profit for the year	--	--	--	95,558,469	95,558,469
Net change in fair value of investments at fair value through equity	--	--	8,437,556	--	8,437,556
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	8,437,556	95,558,469	103,996,025
Dividends paid (Note 21)	--	--	--	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)
Social and sports fund appropriation (Note 24)	--	--	--	(2,388,962)	(2,388,962)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**2,988,954**	**216,211,762**	**619,200,716**

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Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" ("the Company") was incorporated in the State of Qatar on October 18, 2009, as a closed Qatari Private Shareholding Company under Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 5 of 2002 with Registration No: 43652. The Head Office of the Company is located in Lusail, in the State of Qatar.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of underwriting Marine, Aviation, Motor, Fire, General Accident, Takaful and Medical in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Shari'a. The Company commenced international underwriting business on a facultative basis during the third quarter of 2023. The Company also invests its capital, and other available resources in all related activities on non-interest (Riba free) basis.

On 30 November 2022, an extraordinary general assembly resolution led to the conversion of the Company from a private shareholding company to a public shareholding company, with 25% of shares offered through an Initial Public Offering (IPO). The nominal value of shares was changed from QR 10 to QR 1 per share. The Company's shares were listed on the Qatar Stock Exchange on 16 January 2023. Consequently, the interests of Qatar Islamic Bank Q.S.P.C., Qatar Insurance Company Q.S.P.C., Masraf Al Rayan Q.S.P.C., Barwa Real Estate Company Q.S.P.C., and Q-Invest LLC were reduced by 25% of the issued and paid-up share capital.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 January 2026.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI"), the Islamic Shari'a Rules and Principles as determined by the Shari'a Supervisory Board of the Company and the applicable provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the "investments at fair value through equity" and "investments at fair value through income statement" that are measured at fair value.

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

(b) Estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements is in conformity with FAS which requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect 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 ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below:

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimates of future cash flows

In estimating future cash flows, the Company will incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. The assumptions will be based on internal historical claims experience as well as external data (benchmarks) to reflect the current claims and economic environment.

These assumptions will also reflect expected future developments such as inflation trends or changes in legislation when these have a material chance of materializing.

Cash flows within the boundary of a takaful arrangement are those that relate directly to the fulfilment of the arrangement, including those for which the Company has discretion over the amount or timing. These include payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, takaful acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling arrangements.

Fair values of takaful liabilities

The FAS 43 requirement to measure liabilities for takaful arrangements using fair values will be a significant change from the Company's current practice.

Takaful arrangement liabilities are calculated using yield curves internally derived reflecting a fair value and market-consistent rates that two willing parties would accept in a liability transfer transaction.

The company has used a bottom-up approach for deriving yield curves. The starting point for constructing these yield curves are risk-free rates. These are subsequently adjusted with illiquidity contributions to derive fair value rates.

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of takaful arrangements. The risk adjustment reflects a margin that a takaful institution is willing to load its reserves with to reduce the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount.

Although the risk adjustment is calculated separately for the takaful liabilities and the Re-takaful assets, it is actually on a net of re-takaful basis that the Company reviews it.

Critical judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Combination of takaful arrangements: Determining whether it is necessary to treat a set or series of takaful arrangements as a single arrangement involves significant judgement and careful consideration. In assessing whether a set or series of takaful arrangements achieve, or are designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect, the Company determines whether the rights and obligations are different when looked at together compared to when looked at individually and whether the Company is unable to measure one arrangement without considering the other.

Identification of portfolios: The Company defines a portfolio as takaful arrangements subject to similar risks and managed together. Takaful arrangements within the same product line are expected to be in the same portfolio as they have similar risks and are managed together. The assessment of which risks are similar and how takaful arrangements are managed requires the exercise of judgement. Where similar products are issued by different entities within a group, they are considered to be separate portfolios.

Level of aggregation: The Company applies judgement when distinguishing between arrangements that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous and other profitable arrangements.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Estimates and judgements (continued)

Critical judgements (continued)

Assessment of directly attributable cash flows: The Company uses judgement in assessing whether cash flows are directly attributable to a specific portfolio of takaful arrangements. Takaful acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of a group of takaful arrangements only if they are directly attributable to the individual takaful arrangements in a group, or to the group itself, or the portfolio of takaful arrangements to which the group belongs. When estimating fulfilment cash flows, the Company also allocates fixed and variable overheads fulfilment cash flows directly attributable to the fulfilment of takaful arrangements.

Assessment of eligibility for CAA: For takaful insurance and reinsurance arrangements with a coverage period extending beyond one year, the Company elects to apply the CAA if at the inception of the group, the Company reasonably expects that it will provide a liability for remaining coverage that would not differ materially from the General Model. The Company exercises judgement (and eligibility test if needed) in determining whether the CAA eligibility criteria are met at initial recognition.

(c) Significant accounting policies

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement

This standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and reporting of Takaful arrangements and ancillary transactions for the Takaful institutions. It aims to ensure that the Takaful institutions faithfully present the information related to these arrangements to the relevant stakeholders as per the contractual relationship between the parties and the business model of the Takaful business in line with the Shari'ah principles and rules. The requirements of this standard are duly aligned with the international best practices of financial reporting for the takaful business.

FAS 43 replaces FAS 13 "Disclosure of Bases for Determining and Allocation Surplus or Deficit in Islamic Takaful Companies", FAS 15 "Provisions and Reserves in Islamic Takaful Companies", FAS 19 "Contributions in Islamic Takaful Companies" for annual periods on or after 1 January 2025. The Company has restated comparative information for 2024. The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised, as follows:

Impact of initial application of FAS 43:

The following table analyses the impact of transition to FAS 43 as of stated accounting periods on total assets, liabilities and equity.

Statement of financial position impact as at 1 January 2024:

Particulars	(As previously reported)	Impact	(Restated under FAS 43)
	QR	QR	QR
Policyholders' assets			
Re-takaful arrangement assets	137,010,835	(58,078,951)	78,931,884
Takaful and other receivables	165,993,427	(159,580,515)	6,412,912
Due from related parties	16,251,744	(16,251,744)	--
Takaful arrangement assets	--	1,004,936	1,004,936
Policyholders' liabilities			
Takaful arrangement liabilities	524,123,490	(170,718,972)	353,404,518
Retakaful arrangement liabilities	--	2,461,245	2,461,245
Due to related parties	3,889,802	(3,889,802)	--
Takaful and other payable	50,102,893	(36,447,592)	13,655,301
Policyholders' surplus			
Retained surplus	79,424,085	(24,311,153)	55,112,932

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies (continued)

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Impact of initial application of FAS 43: (continued)

Statement of financial position impact as at 31 December 2024:

Particulars	(As previously reported)	Impact	(Restated under FAS 43)
	QR	QR	QR
Policyholders' assets			
Re-takaful arrangement assets	109,661,629	(11,905,766)	97,755,863
Takaful and other receivables	214,705,095	(203,031,268)	11,673,827
Due from related parties	14,046,372	(14,046,372)	--
Takaful arrangement assets	--	315,637	315,637
Policyholders' liabilities			
Takaful arrangement liabilities	588,177,745	(150,988,537)	437,189,208
Re-takaful arrangement liabilities	--	482,336	482,336
Due to related parties	21,366	(21,366)	--
Takaful and other payable	69,994,468	(45,542,993)	24,451,475
Policyholders' surplus			
Retained surplus	98,216,348	(32,597,208)	65,619,140

Statement of Policyholders' Revenues and Expenses impact for the year ended 31 December 2024:

Particulars	(As previously reported)	Impact	(Restated under FAS 43)
	QR	QR	QR
Revenue & Expenses			
Gross contributions	510,499,250	(510,499,250)	--
Re-takaful share	(86,947,030)	86,947,030	--
Movement in unearned contribution-net	(50,092,634)	50,092,634	--
Gross claims paid	(179,781,094)	179,781,094	--
Re-Takaful and other recoveries	69,722,069	(69,722,069)	--
Movement in outstanding claims and IBNR-net	(41,310,827)	41,310,827	--
Commission income	4,358,730	(4,358,730)	--
Commission expense	(86,095,036)	86,095,036	--
Wakala fees	(110,802,552)	110,802,552	--
Recognised takaful contributions	--	471,814,460	471,814,460
Recognised takaful costs	--	(373,352,656)	(373,352,656)
Re-takaful net result	--	(52,772,277)	(52,772,277)
Amortisation of deferred cost (related to provision of takaful arrangements)	--	(28,836,601)	(28,836,601)
Amortisation of deferred income (related to re-takaful arrangements held)	--	4,411,895	4,411,895
Net surplus/(deficit) for the period	**29,550,876**	**(8,286,055)**	**21,264,821**

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies (continued)

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Impact of initial application of FAS 43 (continued)

Statement of cash flow impact for the year ended 31 December 2024:

Particulars	(As previously reported)	Impact	(Restated under FAS 43)
	QR	QR	QR
Operating activities			
Policyholders' surplus for the period	27,615,753	(8,286,055)	19,329,698
Change in due from related parties	205,372	205,372)	--
Change in prepayments, takaful, and other receivables	(50,135,497)	50,135,497	--
Change in due to related parties	(4,044,583)	4,044,583	--
Change in net takaful arrangement liabilities	91,403,461	(91,403,461)	--
Change in provisions, takaful and other payables	33,521,132	(33,521,132)	--
Change in takaful and re-takaful arrangements	--	63,671,102	63,671,102
Change in prepayments and other receivables	--	(6,684,744)	(6,684,744)
Change in provisions and other payables	--	24,249,583	24,249,583

2.1.1 Changes to recognition and measurement

The adoption of FAS 43 did not change the classification of the Company's takaful arrangements. However, FAS 43 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of takaful arrangements issued and re-takaful arrangements held by the Company.

Under FAS 43, the Company's takaful arrangements issued and re-takaful arrangements held are all eligible to be measured by applying the Contribution Allocation Approach (CAA). The CAA simplifies the measurement of takaful arrangements in comparison with the general model in FAS 43.

2.1.2 Takaful and re-takaful arrangements classification

The Company issues takaful arrangements in the normal course of business, the takaful products include Marine, Aviation, Motor, Fire, General Accident, Takaful and Medical. The Company also issues re-takaful arrangements in the normal course of business to compensate other entities for claims arising from one or more takaful arrangements issued by those entities. The Company does not issue any arrangements with direct participating features.

The Company, whose main offerings are short-term business products, has opted to utilise the Contribution Allocation Approach (CAA). Additionally, the Company has also elected to apply the CAA to its takaful portfolio, despite its longer-term nature based on the fact that the portfolio meets the CAA eligibility criteria.

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Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies (continued)

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

2.1.3 Separating components from takaful and re-takaful arrangements

The Company assesses its takaful and re-takaful products to determine whether they contain distinct components (one or more non takaful components) which must be accounted for under another FAS. The Company unbundled such components when they are distinct and measurable. Such unbundling of non takaful component is performed before takaful component is recognized in the books of Participants' Takaful Fund (PTF). After separating any such distinct components, the Company applies FAS 43 to all remaining components of the (host) takaful arrangement. Currently, the Company's products currently do not include any distinct components that require separation.

2.1.4 Level of aggregation

FAS 43 requires the Company to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The level of aggregation for the Company is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of arrangements with similar risks which are managed together. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous arrangements, arrangements with no significant possibility of becoming onerous, and the remaining arrangements. This means that, to determine the level of aggregation, the Company identifies an arrangement as the smallest 'unit', i.e., the lowest common denominator.

However, the Company makes an evaluation of whether a series of arrangements needs to be treated together as one unit based on reasonable and supportable information, or whether a single arrangement contains components that need to be separated and treated as if they were standalone arrangements. FAS 43 also requires that no group for level of aggregation purposes may contain arrangements issued more than one year apart.

The company makes assessment of based on reasonable and supportable information whether set of arrangements shall be determined to be onerous or have no significant possibility of subsequently turning into / becoming onerous.

The Company applied a full retrospective approach for transition to FAS 43. The portfolios are further divided by the year of issue and profitability for recognition and measurement purposes.

Hence, within each year of issue, portfolios of arrangements are divided into three groups, as follows:
• A group of arrangements that are onerous at initial recognition (if any)
• A group of arrangements that, at initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently (if any)
• A group of the remaining arrangements in the portfolio (if any)

The profitability of groups of takaful arrangements is assessed by actuarial valuation models that take into consideration existing and new business. The Company assumes that no arrangements in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless the facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. For arrangements that are not onerous, the Company assesses, at initial recognition, that there is no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently by assessing the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances. The Company considers facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of arrangements are onerous based on:
• Pricing information
• Results of similar arrangements it has recognised
• Environmental factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulations

The Company divides portfolios of re-takaful arrangements held applying the same principles set out above, except that the references to onerous arrangements refer to arrangements on which there is a net gain on initial recognition.

2.1.5 Recognition

The Company recognises groups of takaful arrangements it issues from the earliest of the following:

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies (continued)

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

2.1.5 Recognition (continued)

- the date when policyholder becomes a member of the PTF, which may be evidenced through either the payment of contribution or issuance of takaful arrangement documents or
- the date when the Takaful arrangement, being part of a group or an unavoidable commitment to the Takaful arrangement, becomes onerous.

The Company recognises a group of re-takaful arrangements held it has entered from the earlier of the following:

- The beginning of the entitlement period of the group of re-takaful arrangements held. (However, the Company delays the recognition of a group of re-takaful arrangements held that provide proportionate entitlement period until the date any underlying Takaful arrangement is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the entitlement period of the group of re-takaful arrangements held); and
- The date the Company recognises an onerous group of underlying takaful arrangements if the Company entered the related re-takaful arrangement held in the group of re-takaful arrangements held at or before that date.

The Company adds new arrangements to the group in the reporting period in which that arrangement meets one of the criteria set out above.

2.1.6 Takaful arrangement boundary

The Company includes in the measurement of a group of takaful arrangements all the future cash flows within the boundary of each arrangement in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of a takaful arrangement if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay the contributions, or in which the PTF has a substantive obligation to provide benefits to the policyholder. A substantive obligation to provide benefits ends when:

The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, can set or reset the price or level of benefits according to reassessment that fully reflects those risks.

The pricing of the contributions up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date. A liability or asset relating to expected contributions or claims outside the boundary of the takaful arrangement is not recognised. Such amounts relate to future takaful arrangements.

2.1.7 Measurement - Contribution Allocation Approach

The Company applies the Contribution Allocation Approach (CAA) to all the takaful arrangements that it issues and re-takaful arrangements that it holds, as:

- The entitlement period of each Takaful arrangement in the group is one year or less, including the entitlement for benefits arising from all contributions within the arrangement boundary; or
- For arrangements longer than one year, the Company has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the provision of the remaining entitlement period for the takaful arrangements under the CAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Company has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and types of its lines of business.

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Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

2.1.7 Measurement - Contribution Allocation Approach (continued)

	FAS 43 Options	**Adopted approach**
Contribution Allocation Approach (CAA) Eligibility	Subject to specified criteria, the CAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the FAS 43 general model	Entitlement period for significant portion of arrangement for all lines of business except takaful business is assumed one year or less and so qualifies automatically for CAA. For takaful business, the entitlement period is greater than one year. However, there is no material difference in the measurement of the provision for remaining entitlement period between CAA and the general model, therefore, these qualify for CAA.
Takaful acquisition cash flows for takaful arrangements issued	Where the entitlement period of all arrangements within a group is no more than one year, takaful acquisition cash flows can either be expensed as incurred, or allocated, using a systematic and rational method, to groups of takaful arrangements (including future groups containing takaful arrangements that are expected to arise from renewals) and then amortised over the entitlement period of the related group. For groups containing arrangements longer than one year, takaful acquisition cash flows must be allocated to related groups of takaful arrangements and amortised over the entitlement period of the related group.	For takaful business, takaful acquisition cash flows are allocated to related groups of takaful arrangements and amortized over the entitlement period of the related group. For other lines of business, it is expensed when these costs are incurred.
Provision for remaining entitlement period	Where the time between providing each part of the services and the related contribution due date is no more than a year, the Takaful Institution is not required to adjust carrying amount of provision for remaining entitlement period to its fair value.	For all lines of business other than takaful business, there is no allowance as the contributions are received within one year of the entitlement period. Where the contribution due date and the related period of services are more than 12 months the Company has assessed the amount as immaterial, as such no adjustment made to bring carrying value of provision for remaining entitlement to fair value except for takaful business.
Liability for Incurred Claims, (LFIC) adjusted for time value of money	Where claims are expected to be paid within a year of the date that the claim is incurred, it is not required to adjust the carrying amounts to fair value.	For all lines of business, the LFIC is adjusted to fair value.
Amortisation of deferred cost or deferred income	Amortisation of deferred cost and deferred income is recognized as income or expense in the statement of financial activities.	For all lines of business, the Company amortises deferred cost or deferred income in statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses.

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

2.1.8. Takaful arrangements – initial measurement

Where the contribution allocation approach is applied, the Takaful institution shall generally consider the whole portfolio at the time of initial recognition as not being onerous. However, if it is apparent (or there exists a significant risk) based on the facts and circumstances, then the Takaful institution shall perform an assessment in respect of:

a. such arrangement(s) in the portfolio that are onerous in nature; and / or

b. such arrangement(s) in the portfolio has a significant possibility of subsequently turning onerous.

For a group of arrangements that is not onerous at initial recognition, the Company measures the provision for the remaining entitlement period as:
- add: the contributions, if any, received (or receivable) at initial recognition
- less: wakala fee;
- less: any Takaful acquisition cash flows at that date, unless the entity chooses to recognize the payment as an expense
- add or less: any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of the asset or liability recognised for takaful acquisition cash flows

In case of takaful business, where the cash outflows are spread over a period of more than one year, and the difference between the total expected cash outflows and their fair value is considered material, the company shall adjust the carrying amount of the provision for remaining entitlement period to its fair value and shall record such difference initially as deferred cost.

Onerous arrangements
Where facts and circumstances indicate that arrangements are onerous at initial recognition, the Company performs additional analysis to determine if a net outflow is expected from the arrangement. Such onerous arrangements are separately grouped from other arrangements and the Company recognises a loss in the statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the group for the provision for the remaining entitlement period for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised.

2.1.9. Re-takaful arrangements held – initial measurement

The Company measures its re-takaful assets for a group of re-takaful arrangements that it holds on the same basis as takaful arrangements that it issues. However, they are adapted to reflect the features of re-takaful arrangements held that differ from takaful arrangements issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.

Where the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying takaful arrangements or when further onerous underlying takaful arrangements are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for the remaining entitlement period for a group of re-takaful arrangements held depicting the recovery of losses.

The Company calculates the loss-recovery component by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying takaful arrangements and the percentage of claims on the underlying takaful arrangements the Company expects to recover from the group of re-takaful arrangements held. The Company uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the group to takaful arrangements covered by the group of re-takaful arrangements held where some arrangements in the underlying group are not covered by the group of re-takaful arrangements held. The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for the remaining entitlement period.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

2.1.10. Takaful arrangements – subsequent measurement

The Company measures the carrying amount of the provision for the remaining entitlement period at the end of each reporting period as the provision for the remaining entitlement period at the beginning of the period:
- add: contributions received in the period
- less: any Takaful acquisition cash flows at that date, unless the entity chooses to recognize the payment as an expense
- add: any amounts relating to the amortisation of the takaful acquisition cash flows recognised as an expense in the reporting period
- less: the amount recognised as takaful revenue for the services provided in the period
- less: any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims if any

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims as the takaful fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the Company and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment).

The Company adjusts the future cash flows for the fair value and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims that are expected.

Where, during the entitlement period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of takaful arrangements is onerous, the Company recognises a loss in statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the provision for the remaining entitlement period or such onerous group depicting the losses recognised.

If at any time during the entitlement period, facts and circumstances indicate that a Takaful arrangement is onerous, a Takaful institution shall perform a computation of excess / shortfall of the following:

a. the carrying amount of the provision for remaining entitlement period; and

b. the Takaful fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining entitlement period of the Takaful arrangement.

In case of a shortfall of the carrying amount of the provision for the remaining entitlement period against Takaful fulfilment cash flows relating to the remaining entitlement period of the Takaful arrangement, the Takaful institution shall recognise a loss in the statement of financial activities of the managed PTF and increase the provision for remaining entitlement period by such amount of shortfall.

2.1.11. Re-takaful arrangements held – subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of re-takaful arrangements held follows the same principles as those for takaful arrangements issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of re-takaful held.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

2.1.11. Re-takaful arrangements held – subsequent measurement (continued)

Where the Company has established a loss-recovery component, the Company subsequently reduces the loss- recovery component to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying takaful arrangements in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying takaful arrangements that the entity expects to recover from the group of re-takaful arrangements held.

2.1.12. Takaful acquisition cash flows

Takaful acquisition cash flows arise from the cost of selling, underwriting and starting a group of takaful arrangements (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of takaful arrangements to which the group belongs.

The Company uses a systematic and rational method to allocate takaful acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of takaful arrangements:

i. to that group; and
ii. to groups that include takaful arrangements that are expected to arise from the renewals of the takaful arrangements in that group.

Where takaful acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of takaful arrangements is recognised in the statement of financial position, a separate asset for takaful acquisition cash flows is recognised for each related group.

The asset for takaful acquisition cash flow is derecognised from the statement of financial position when the takaful acquisition cash flows are included in the initial measurement of the related group of takaful arrangements.

2.1.13. Takaful arrangements – modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises takaful arrangements when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the arrangements are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired); or
- The arrangement is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the arrangement, substantially changes the takaful arrangement boundary, or requires the modified arrangement to be included in a different group. In such cases, the Company derecognises the initial arrangement and recognises the modified arrangement as a new arrangement.

When a modification is not treated as derecognition, the Company recognises amounts paid or received for the modification with the arrangement as an adjustment to the relevant provision for remaining entitlement period.

2.1.14 Presentation

For presentation in the statement of financial position, the Company will aggregate Takaful and re-takaful arrangements issued and re-takaful arrangements held, respectively and present separately:

- Portfolios of takaful and re-takaful arrangements issued that are assets.
- Portfolios of takaful and re-takaful arrangements issued that are liabilities.
- Portfolios of re-takaful arrangements held that are assets.
- Portfolios of re-takaful arrangements held that are liabilities.

The portfolios referred to above are those established at initial recognition in accordance with the FAS 43 requirements.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

2.1.14 Presentation (continued)

Portfolios of takaful arrangements issued include any assets for takaful acquisition cash flows.

The line-item descriptions in the statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses have changed significantly compared with last year. Previously, the Company reported the following line items:

- Gross contributions
- Re-takaful share
- Net contributions
- Movement in unearned contribution – net
- Net earned contributions
- Gross claims paid
- Re-Takaful and other recoveries
- Movement in outstanding claims and IBNR - net
- Commission income
- Commission expense
- Net underwriting results
- Surplus from takaful operation
- Wakala fees

Instead, FAS 43 and FAS 42 requires separate presentation of:

- Recognised takaful contributions
- Recognised takaful costs
- Re-takaful net result (gain or loss)
- Takaful gross margin
- Amortisation of deferred cost (related to provision of takaful arrangements)
- Amortisation of deferred income (related to retakaful arrangements held)
- Net takaful result

On transition date, the Company:

- Has identified, recognized and measured each group of takaful arrangements as if FAS 43 had always applied.
- Has identified, recognized and measured assets for takaful acquisition cash flows as if FAS 43 has always applied.
- Derecognized any existing balances that would not exist had FAS 43 always applied.
- Recognized any resulting net difference in policy holder surplus.

2.1.15. Recognized Takaful contribution

The Recognized Takaful contribution for the period is the amount of expected contribution receipts (excluding any investment component if any) allocated to the period. The Company allocates the expected contribution receipts to each period of takaful arrangement services on the basis of the passage of time. But if the expected pattern of release of risk during the entitlement period differs significantly from the passage of time, then the allocation is made based on the expected timing of incurred takaful benefits.

The Company changes the basis of allocation between the two methods above as necessary, if facts and circumstances change. The change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

2.1.16. Loss components

The Company assumes that no arrangements are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. Where this is not the case, and if at any time during the entitlement period, the facts and circumstances

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are issued and effective from 1 January 2025 (continued)

2.1 FAS 43 - Accounting for Takaful: Recognition and Measurement (continued)

2.1.16. Loss components (continued)

indicate that a group of takaful arrangements is onerous, the Company establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining entitlement period of the group over the carrying amount of the provision for remaining entitlement period of the group. Accordingly, by the end of the entitlement period of the group of arrangements the loss component will be zero.

2.1.17. Loss-recovery components

The Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying takaful arrangements, or when further onerous underlying takaful arrangements are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for the remaining entitlement period for a group of re-takaful arrangements held depicting the expected recovery of the losses.

A loss-recovery component is subsequently reduced to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying takaful arrangements in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying takaful arrangements that the entity expects to recover from the group of re-takaful arrangements held.

2.1.18. Amortization of deferred cost / income

Amortization of deferred cost / income comprises the change in the carrying amount of the group of takaful arrangements arising from:

• The effect of the fair value and changes in the fair value; and
• The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

The Company amortizes deferred cost or deferred income in statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses.

2.1.19. Re-takaful net result

The Company presents the net amount expected to be recovered from reinsures, and allocation of re-takaful contribution paid together as Re-takaful net result on the face of the statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses. The Company treats re-takaful cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying arrangements as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the re-takaful arrangement held and excludes investment components and commissions from an allocation of re-takaful contributions presented on the face of the statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses.

2.1.20. Wakala fee

Wakala fee charged by takaful operator to participant's takaful fund will be amortised based on the service provided pattern for takaful business, however, for other lines of business this will be recognised at the inception.

2.2 FAS 42 - Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Takaful Institutions

This standard aims to prescribe and improve the presentation and disclosure requirements for the financial statements of Takaful institutions, in line with the global best practices and to reflect the business model of the Takaful institutions in a fair and more understandable manner. This standard will supersede FAS 12 "General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Islamic Insurance Companies".

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

- **FAS 45 - Quasi-Equity (Including Investment Accounts)**

This standard prescribes the principles of financial reporting related to the participatory investment instruments (including investment accounts) in which an Islamic financial institution controls the underlying assets (mostly, as a working partner), on behalf of the stakeholders other than the owners' equity. Such instruments (including, in particular, the unrestricted investment accounts) normally qualify for on-balance-sheet accounting and are reported as quasi-equity. This standard also provides the overall criteria for on-balance-sheet accounting for participatory investment instruments and quasi-equity, as well as, pooling, recognition, derecognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure for quasi-equity. It further addresses financial reporting related to other quasi-equity instruments and certain specific issues. This standard shall be effective for the financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

The concept of quasi-equity has been introduced in FAS 1 "General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements (Revised 2021)". The Company shall address the requirements of FAS 45 "Quasi-Equity (Including Investment Accounts)" on the effective date of the standard.

- **FAS 46 - Off-Balance sheet Assets Under Management**

This standard prescribes the criteria for characterisation of off-balance sheet assets under management, and the related principles of financial reporting in line with the "AAOIFI Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting". The standard encompasses the aspects of recognition, derecognition, measurement, selection and adoption of accounting policies, related to off-balance-sheet assets under management, as well as certain specific aspects of financial reporting such as impairment and onerous commitments by the institution. The standard also includes the presentation and disclosure requirements particularly aligning the same with the requirements of the revised FAS 1" General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements" in respect of the statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets under management. This standard, along with, FAS 45 "Quasi-Equity (Including Investment Accounts)" supersedes the earlier FAS 27 "Investment Accounts". This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and shall be adopted at the same time of adoption of FAS 45 "Quasi-Equity (Including Investment Accounts)".

- **FAS 47 - Transfer of Assets Between Investment Pools**

This standard prescribes the financial reporting principles and disclosure requirements applicable to all transfers between investment pools related to (and where material, between significant categories of) owners' equity, quasi-equity and off-balance sheet assets under management of an institution. It requires adoption and consistent application of accounting policies for such transfers in line with Shari'ah principles and rules and describes general disclosure requirements in this respect. This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning or after 1 January 2026 and supersedes the earlier FAS 21 "Disclosure on Transfer of Assets".

- **FAS 48 – Promotional Gifts and Prizes**

This standard prescribes accounting and financial reporting principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures applicable to promotional gifts and prizes awarded by the Islamic financial institution to their customers, including quasi-equity and other investment account holders. This standard shall not apply to Hiba provided by the institution on behalf of the owners as a profit smoothening technique, during the computation of periodic profits and losses of an investment pool at the time of constructive liquidation, that falls within the scope of respective AAOIFI FAS.

The standard, in addition to the presentation and disclosure requirements of the revised FAS 1" General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements", requires disclosure on brief description of significant scheme(s), accounting policies, provision and movement of provision, as well as corresponding expenses in respect of promotional gifts, promotional prizes and loyalty programs, and non-vested provisions not yet expensed out.

This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption of the standard is encouraged.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Significant accounting policies

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

- **FAS 49 – Financial Reporting for Institutions Operating in Hyperinflationary Economies**

This standard outlines the principles governing financial reporting, including accounting treatments, presentation of financial statements and necessary disclosures for institutions applying AAOIFI FAS, operating within hyperinflationary economies.

This standard also prescribes a definition of a hyperinflationary economy and provides guidance on as to how to determine whether an economy qualifies as hyperinflationary.

This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption of the standard is encouraged.

- **FAS 50 - Financial Reporting for Islamic Investment Institutions (Including Investment Funds)**

The standard outlines financial reporting principles applicable to the Islamic investment institutions (IIIs). In particular, it emphasises on bringing harmony and standardisation with regard to the form and contents of the financial statements of IIIs.

This standard prescribes the overall requirements for the presentation, minimum contents and recommended structure of their financial statements in a manner that facilities truthful and fair presentation in line with Shari'ah principles and rules. This standard shall be effective for the annual financial statements of an III beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

- **FAS 51 - Participatory Ventures**

The standard prescribes accounting and financial reporting principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures to apply in relation to participatory ventures (including most of the common structures/products based on Mudaraba and Musharaka). This standard shall be effective on the annual financial statements of the institutions beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

- **FAS 52 - Deferred Delivery Sales - Salam and Istisna**

The standard prescribes accounting and financial reporting principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures related to deferred delivery sales transactions, applicable to the buyers and sellers. This standard shall be effective on the annual financial statements of the institutions beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will be adopted in the financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations, and amendments, except as highlighted in previous paragraphs, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

For the purposes of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash 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:

	2025 ***QR***	*2024* *QR*
Shareholders:		
Investment deposits (Islamic banks)	**91,300,000**	60,700,000
Saving accounts (Islamic banks)	**2,045,396**	380,259
Current accounts	**1,017,808**	557,900
Total	**94,363,204**	61,638,159
Policyholders:		
Investment deposits (Islamic banks)	**216,655,806**	170,404,806
Saving accounts (Islamic banks)	**9,789,433**	9,449,092
Current accounts	**2,634,006**	2,197,018
Total	**229,079,245**	182,050,916
Total cash and bank balances	**323,442,449**	243,689,075
Less: deposits with original maturity over ninety days	**(277,241,800)**	(213,951,600)
Total cash and cash equivalents of the year	**46,200,649**	29,737,475

- Investment deposits earn profit at annual rates ranging from 3.70% to 4.55% (2024: 4.00% to 6.10%) and maturing during first quarter of 2026.
- Saving accounts earn profit at annual rates ranging from 0.85% to 0.90% (2024: 0.60% to 0.70%) and maturing during first quarter of 2026.
- Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the Central Bank of Qatar. Accordingly, management of the Company 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 Company has assessed loss allowance as at reporting date and have adjusted the loss allowance accordingly.

4 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

a. Investments at fair value through equity

	Policyholders *QR*	*Shareholders* *QR*	*Total* *QR*
Sukuks through Managed funds	597,278,045	410,694,039	1,007,972,084
Fair value reserve	(123,030)	2,988,954	2,865,924
Investments at fair value through equity at 31 December 2025	**597,155,015**	**413,682,993**	**1,010,838,008**
Investments at fair value through equity at 31 December 2024	452,306,628	369,813,340	822,119,968

Note:
During the year, the Company has recorded provision of impairment amounting to QR 83,767 (2024: reversal of impairment amounting to QR 134,953) for policyholders and provision of impairment amounting to QR 20,027 (2024: reversal of impairment amounting to QR 161,390) for shareholders respectively.

Provision for expected credit loss as of reporting date amounted to QR 846,988 (2024: QR 930,755) and QR 620,528 (2024: QR 640,554) respectively for policyholders and shareholders, which is netted off against the investment value.

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONITNUED)

b. Investments at fair value through income statement

Investments classified as fair value through income statement are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	31 December 2025		*31 December 2024*	
	Policyholders QR	***Shareholders QR***	*Policyholders QR*	*Shareholders QR*
Sukuks through Managed funds	**6,418,117**	**9,134,785**	6,254,312	8,928,697

Note:

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

5 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Transactions with related parties

These represent transactions with related parties, i.e., major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. 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:

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Takaful contribution written		
Qatar Islamic Bank Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**248,236,472**	218,461,729
Masraf Al Rayyan Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**16,518,422**	13,549,410
Barwa Real Estate Company Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**6,363,754**	6,275,881
Q-Invest L.L.C. "shareholder"	**2,335,620**	3,951,247
Qatar Insurance Company Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**4,778,286**	3,691,575
	278,232,554	245,929,842
Claims paid		
Qatar Islamic Bank Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**30,355,810**	32,359,211
Qatar Insurance Company Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**1,713,821**	1,539,280
Masraf Al Rayyan Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**3,655,091**	3,407,761
Barwa Real Estate Company Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**1,481,905**	201,489
Q-Invest L.L.C. "shareholder"	**397,227**	12,089
	37,603,854	37,519,830

(b) Due to related parties

Shareholders

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Qatar Insurance Company Q.P.S.C. "shareholder"	**6,093,342**	5,998,418
	6,093,342	5,998,418

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)
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5 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(c) Compensation of key management personnel

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Short term benefits	**4,675,584**	4,675,584
Board of directors' remuneration	**4,370,000**	2,169,970
Shari'a board remuneration	**365,000**	365,000
	9,410,584	7,210,554

6 TAKAFUL & RETAKAFUL ARRANGEMENT

	31 December 2025 QR	*31 December 2024 QR (Restated)*
Takaful arrangement		
Takaful arrangement assets	**(19,768)**	(315,637)
Takaful arrangement liabilities	**578,398,196**	437,189,209
Net takaful arrangement liabilities	**578,378,428**	436,873,572
Retakaful arrangement		
Retakaful arrangement assets	**92,010,715**	97,755,863
Retakaful arrangement liabilities	**(1,001,388)**	(482,336)
Net retakaful arrangement assets	**91,009,327**	97,273,527

6 TAKAFUL AND RETAKAFUL ARRANGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Takaful arrangements (continued)

	Provision for remaining entitlement period		Liability for incurred claims		Total Liability
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Takaful arrangement assets as at 1 January 2024	(1,133,527)	-	66,949	61,642	(1,004,936)
Takaful arrangement liabilities as at 1 January 2024	167,217,024	-	178,596,524	7,590,970	353,404,518
Net takaful arrangement liabilities as at 1 January 2024	166,083,497	-	178,663,473	7,652,612	352,399,582
Recognised takaful contributions					
Recognised takaful contributions - Non-Financing Component	(449,510,411)	-	-	-	(449,510,411)
Recognised takaful contributions - Financing Component	(22,304,050)	-	-	-	(22,304,050)
Recognised takaful costs					
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	231,592,339	7,472,461	239,064,800
Amortisation of takaful acquisition cash flows	132,972,893	-	-	-	132,972,893
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	5,769,506	(4,454,543)	1,314,963
Takaful gross margin	(338,841,568)	-	237,361,845	3,017,918	(98,461,805)
Fair value accreted	22,726,995	-	5,552,957	240,011	28,519,963
Effect of changes in fair value and other financial assumptions	-	-	305,843	10,796	316,639
Amortisation of deferred cost (related to provision of takaful arrangements)	22,726,995	-	5,858,800	250,807	28,836,602
Total changes in the statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses	(316,114,573)	-	243,220,645	3,268,725	(69,625,203)
Cash flows					
Contributions received	517,989,762	-	-	-	517,989,762
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(206,429,918)	-	(206,429,918)
Takaful acquisition cash flows paid	(157,460,651)	-	-	-	(157,460,651)
Total cash flows	360,529,111	-	(206,429,918)	-	154,099,193
Net takaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2024	210,498,035	-	215,454,200	10,921,337	436,873,572
Takaful arrangement assets as at 31 December 2024	(794,522)	-	392,102	86,783	(315,637)
Takaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2024	211,292,557	-	215,062,098	10,834,554	437,189,209
Net takaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2024	210,498,035	-	215,454,200	10,921,337	436,873,572

6 TAKAFUL & RETAKAFUL ARRANGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Takaful arrangements

	Provision for remaining entitlement period		Liability for incurred claims		Total Liability
	Excluding loss component QR	Loss component QR	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows QR	Risk adjustment QR	QR
Takaful arrangement assets as at 1 January 2025	**(794,522)**	-	**392,102**	**86,783**	**(315,637)**
Takaful arrangement liabilities as at 1 January 2025	**211,292,557**	-	**215,062,098**	**10,834,554**	**437,189,209**
Net takaful arrangement liabilities as at 1 January 2025	**210,498,035**	-	**215,454,200**	**10,921,337**	**436,873,572**
Recognised takaful contributions					
Recognised takaful contributions - Non-Financing Component	**(575,877,935)**	-	-	-	**(575,877,935)**
Recognised takaful contributions - Financing Component	**(29,275,724)**	-	-	-	**(29,275,724)**
Recognised takaful costs					
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	**316,661,901**	**11,593,218**	**328,255,119**
Amortisation of takaful acquisition cash flows	**161,237,044**	-	-	-	**161,237,044**
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	**15,889,218**	**(8,487,234)**	**7,401,984**
Takaful gross margin	**(443,916,615)**	-	**332,551,119**	**3,105,984**	**(108,259,512)**
Fair value accreted	**28,710,046**	-	**6,363,906**	**334,307**	**35,408,259**
Effect of changes in fair value and other financial assumptions	-	-	**676,264**	**18,828**	**695,092**
Amortisation of deferred cost (related to provision of takaful arrangements)	**28,710,046**	-	**7,040,170**	**353,135**	**36,103,351**
Total changes in the statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses	**(415,206,569)**	-	**339,591,289**	**3,459,119**	**(72,156,161)**
Cash flows					
Contributions received	**668,476,153**	-	-	-	**668,476,153**
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	**(268,568,309)**	-	**(268,568,309)**
Takaful acquisition cash flows paid	**(186,246,827)**	-	-	-	**(186,246,827)**
Total cash flows	**482,229,326**	-	**(268,568,309)**	-	**213,661,017**
Net takaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2025	**277,520,792**	-	**286,477,180**	**14,380,456**	**578,378,428**
Takaful arrangement assets as at 31 December 2025	**(88,053)**	-	**64,470**	**3,815**	**(19,768)**
Takaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2025	**277,608,845**	-	**286,412,710**	**14,376,641**	**578,398,196**
Net takaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2025	**277,520,792**	-	**286,477,180**	**14,380,456**	**578,378,428**

6 TAKAFUL AND RETAKAFUL ARRANGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Retakaful arrangements (continued)

	31 December 2024				
	Asset for remaining entitlement period		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total Asset
	Non-loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Retakaful arrangement assets as at 1 January 2024	(50,889,168)	-	125,894,552	3,926,500	78,931,884
Retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 1 January 2024	(3,228,564)	-	751,563	15,756	(2,461,245)
Net retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 1 January 2024	(54,117,732)	-	126,646,115	3,942,256	76,470,639
Allocation of retakaful contributions					
Allocation of retakaful contribution - Non-Financing Component	(82,837,851)	-	-	-	(82,837,851)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers					
Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses incurred in the year	-	-	55,631,357	1,658,750	57,290,107
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	-	-	(24,585,282)	(2,642,046)	(27,227,328)
Re-takaful net result	(82,837,851)	-	31,046,075	(983,296)	(52,775,072)
Fair value accreted	-	-	4,048,412	138,562	4,186,974
Effect of changes in fair value and other financial assumptions	-	-	225,803	5,012	230,815
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance by reinsurers	-	-	(2,988)	(111)	(3,099)
Amortisation of deferred income (related to retakaful arrangements held)	-	-	4,271,227	143,463	4,414,690
Total changes in the statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses	(82,837,851)	-	35,317,302	(839,833)	(48,360,382)
Cash flows:					
Contributions paid	99,544,278	-	-	-	99,544,278
Amounts received	-	-	(30,381,008)	-	(30,381,008)
Total cash flows	99,544,278	-	(30,381,008)	-	69,163,270
Net retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2024	(37,411,305)	-	131,582,409	3,102,423	97,273,527
Retakaful arrangement assets as at 31 December 2024	(36,598,059)	-	131,252,094	3,101,828	97,755,863
Retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2024	(813,246)	-	330,315	595	(482,336)
Net retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2024	(37,411,305)	-	131,582,409	3,102,423	97,273,527

6 TAKAFUL AND RETAKAFUL ARRANGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Retakaful arrangements

Analysis by remaining entitlement period and incurred claims:

	Asset for remaining entitlement period		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total Asset
	Non-loss-recovery component QR	Loss-recovery component QR	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows QR	Risk adjustment QR	QR
Retakaful arrangement assets as at 1 January 2025	**(36,598,059)**	-	**131,252,094**	**3,101,828**	**97,755,863**
Retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 1 January 2025	**(813,246)**	-	**330,315**	**595**	**(482,336)**
Net retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 1 January 2025	**(37,411,305)**	-	**131,582,409**	**3,102,423**	**97,273,527**
Allocation of retakaful contributions					
Allocation of retakaful contribution - Non-Financing Component	**(107,702,687)**	-	-	-	**(107,702,687)**
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers					
Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses incurred in the year	-	-	**70,124,694**	**3,031,427**	**73,156,121**
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	-	-	**(33,571,090)**	**(1,674,848)**	**(35,245,938)**
Re-takaful net result	**(107,702,687)**	-	**36,553,604**	**1,356,579**	**(69,792,504)**
Fair value accreted	-	-	**3,974,846**	**98,687**	**4,073,533**
Effect of changes in fair value and other financial assumptions	-	-	**224,731**	**7,541**	**232,272**
Effect of changes in the risk of non-performance by reinsurers	-	-	**(5,255)**	**(269)**	**(5,524)**
Amortisation of deferred income (related to retakaful arrangements held)	-	-	**4,194,322**	**105,969**	**4,300,291**
Total changes in the statement of policyholders' revenue and expenses	**(107,702,687)**	-	**40,747,926**	**1,462,548**	**(65,492,213)**
Cash flows					
Contributions paid	**98,512,195**	-	-	-	**98,512,195**
Amounts received	-	-	**(39,284,182)**	-	**(39,284,182)**
Total cash flows	**98,512,195**	-	**(39,284,182)**	-	**59,228,013**
Net retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2025	**(46,601,797)**	-	**133,046,153**	**4,564,971**	**91,009,327**
Retakaful arrangement assets as at 31 December 2025	**(44,539,559)**	-	**132,029,934**	**4,520,340**	**92,010,715**
Retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2025	**(2,062,238)**	-	**1,016,219**	**44,631**	**(1,001,388)**
Net retakaful arrangement liabilities as at 31 December 2025	**(46,601,797)**	-	**133,046,153**	**4,564,971**	**91,009,327**

7 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Shareholders (continued)

	Freehold Land QR	*Capital work-in-progress QR*	*Building QR*	*General installation and machinery QR*	*Furniture, fittings and office equipment QR*	*Computer equipment QR*	*Motor vehicle QR*	*Total QR*
Cost:								
At 1 January 2024	39,746,218	--	77,447,766	4,502,251	7,895,982	3,606,437	3,495,900	136,694,554
Additions during the year	--	1,574,297	--	--	61,880	1,291,190	1,021,820	3,949,187
Disposals / write offs during the year	--	--	--	--	(23,170)	--	(125,500)	(148,670)
At 31 December 2024	39,746,218	1,574,297	77,447,766	4,502,251	7,934,692	4,897,627	4,392,220	140,495,071
Accumulated Depreciation:								
At 1 January 2024	--	--	11,629,294	2,688,049	3,247,088	3,226,032	924,136	21,714,599
Charge for the year	--	--	3,873,576	950,900	1,114,208	204,792	752,738	6,896,214
Disposals / write offs during the year	--	--	--	--	(19,749)	--	(83,290)	(103,039)
As at 31 December 2024	--	--	15,502,870	3,638,949	4,341,547	3,430,824	1,593,584	28,507,774
Net carrying value:								
As at 31 December 2024	39,746,218	1,574,297	61,944,896	863,302	3,593,145	1,466,803	2,798,636	111,987,297

7 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Shareholders

	Freehold Land QR	*Capital work-in-progress QR*	*Building QR*	*General installation and machinery QR*	*Furniture, fittings and office equipment QR*	*Computer equipment QR*	*Motor vehicle QR*	*Total QR*
Cost:								
At 1 January 2025	39,746,218	1,574,297	77,447,766	4,502,251	7,934,692	4,897,627	4,392,220	140,495,071
Additions during the year	--	243,543	451,640	175,090	1,414,941	270,994	886,504	3,442,712
Disposals / write offs during the year	--	(1,817,840)	--	--	(11,372)	--	(63,000)	(1,892,212)
At 31 December 2025	**39,746,218**	**--**	**77,899,406**	**4,677,341**	**9,338,261**	**5,168,621**	**5,215,724**	**142,045,571**
Accumulated Depreciation:								
At 1 January 2025	--	--	15,502,870	3,638,949	4,341,547	3,430,824	1,593,584	28,507,774
Charge for the year	--	--	3,880,616	382,360	1,197,382	657,558	964,468	7,082,384
Disposals / write offs during the year	--	--	--	--	(3,169)	--	(36,557)	(39,726)
As at 31 December 2025	**--**	**--**	**19,383,486**	**4,021,309**	**5,535,760**	**4,088,382**	**2,521,495**	**35,550,432**
Net carrying value:								
As at 31 December 2025	**39,746,218**	**--**	**58,515,920**	**656,032**	**3,802,501**	**1,080,239**	**2,694,229**	**106,495,139**

7 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Policyholders

	Computer equipment QR	*Total QR*
Cost:		
At 1 January 2024	6,651,051	6,651,051
Additions during the year	164,327	164,327
At 31 December 2024	6,815,378	6,815,378
Additions during the year	--	--
At 31 December 2025	6,815,378	6,815,378
Accumulated Depreciation:		
At 1 January 2024	436,605	436,605
Charge for the year	2,231,260	2,231,260
At 31 December 2024	2,667,865	2,667,865
Charge for the year	2,271,566	2,271,566
At 31 December 2025	4,939,431	4,939,431
Net carrying value:		
Net carrying value at 31 December 2025	**1,875,947**	**1,875,947**
Net carrying value at 31 December 2024	4,147,513	4,147,513

8 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Other receivables	**9,938,772**	11,673,827
Prepayments	**4,851,275**	6,309,666
	14,790,047	17,983,493

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9 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND IJARAH LIABILITIES

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Right-of-use assets		
At 1 January	**2,721,339**	2,845,037
Amortisation charge for the year	**(123,698)**	(123,698)
At 31 December	**2,597,641**	2,721,339
Ijarah liabilities		
Gross Ijarah liabilities:		
At 1 January	**5,074,259**	5,267,271
Payment during the year	**(215,989)**	(193,012)
At 31 December	**4,858,270**	5,074,259
Deferred Ijarah cost:		
At 1 January	**2,142,222**	2,293,829
Amortization charge for the year	**(149,510)**	(151,607)
At 31 December	**1,992,712**	2,142,222
Net Ijarah liabilities at 1 January	**2,932,037**	2,973,442
Net Ijarah liabilities at 31 December	**2,865,558**	2,932,037

The future gross and net Ijarah liabilities are as follows:

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Gross Ijarah liability		
Not later than 1 year	**202,660**	193,010
Later than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	**830,904**	820,772
More than 5 years	**3,824,706**	4,060,477
	4,858,270	5,074,259
Net Ijarah liability		
Not later than 1 year	**55,472**	43,499
Later than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	**272,466**	249,572
More than 5 years	**2,537,620**	2,638,966
	2,865,558	2,932,037

10 PROVISIONS AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Provisions	**12,384,013**	24,451,474
Other payables	**117,556,823**	77,642,367
	129,940,836	102,093,841

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11 DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS PAYABLE

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Balance at 1 January	**63,033,706**	61,115,196
Surplus declared during the year	**9,562,818**	8,823,490
Payments made during the year	**(5,731,997)**	(6,904,980)
Balance at 31 December	**66,864,527**	63,033,706

The Board of Directors have approved a distribution of QR 9,562,818 as surplus for policyholders for the year out of the results of the Takaful operations relating to the year ended 31 December 2024 (relating to 31 December 2023: QR 8,823,490). 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 Board of Directors have proposed a distribution of 7% for the year ended 31 December 2025. The proposal to distribute surplus will be subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the Annual General Assembly meeting.

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

12 EQUALIZATION RESERVE

On October 30, 2018, the Shari'a Supervisory Board and Board of Directors approved to create equalization reserve to cover any unexpected policyholder expenses. During the year, the management has made Nil (2024: Nil) additional provision for any unexpected policyholder expenses based on the above approval.

13 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
As at 1 January	**4,808,023**	4,291,220
Charge for the year	**821,558**	1,017,140
Paid during the year	**(67,124)**	(500,337)
As at 31 December	**5,562,457**	4,808,023

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14 SHARE CAPITAL

	Authorized, issued and fully paid up 2025	*Authorized, issued and fully paid up 2024*
Share capital (QR)	**200,000,000**	200,000,000
Number of shares of QR 1 each (2024: QR. 1 each)	**200,000,000**	200,000,000

The share capital is allocated between the shareholders as follows:

	Country	***2025 %***	*2024 %*	***2025 QR***	*2024 QR*
Qatar Islamic Bank Q.P.S.C.	Qatar	**18.75%**	18.75%	**37,500,000**	37,500,000
Qatar Insurance Company Q.P.S.C.	Qatar	**18.75%**	18.75%	**37,500,000**	37,500,000
Masraf Al Rayyan Q.P.S.C.	Qatar	**15%**	15%	**30,000,000**	30,000,000
Barwa Real Estate Company Q.P.S.C.	Qatar	**15%**	15%	**30,000,000**	30,000,000
Q-Invest L.L.C.	Qatar	**7.5%**	7.5%	**15,000,000**	15,000,000
Other shareholders	--	**25%**	25%	**50,000,000**	50,000,000
		100%	100%	**200,000,000**	200,000,000

15 LEGAL RESERVE

Legal reserve is computed in accordance with the provisions of the Qatar Central Bank (QCB), Qatar Commercial Companies' Law and the company's Articles of Association a minimum of 10% of the net profit of shareholders for the year. On November 23, 2015, the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting approved the amendment of paragraph (1) Article (66) of the Articles of Association of the Company. This reserve is to be maintained until it equates 100% of the paid-up capital and is not available for distribution except in circumstances specified in the Qatar Central Bank (QCB) regulations and Qatar Commercial Companies Law. As the requirement of appropriation of legal reserve is met, therefore, no further transfers have been made.

16 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

a) Segment information for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Marine & Aviation	*Motor*	*Fire & General Accident*	*Takaful and Medical*	*Investments/ other income*	*Unallocated income / (expenses)*	*Total*
	QR	*QR*	*QR*	*QR*	*QR*	*QR*	*QR*
Recognised takaful contributions	8,847,351	119,974,570	104,349,312	238,643,227	--	--	471,814,460
Recognised takaful costs	(7,340,073)	(122,103,553)	(56,717,288)	(187,191,742)	--	--	(373,352,656)
Re-takaful net result	(1,211,093)	(1,755,884)	(40,915,777)	(8,889,523)	--	--	(52,772,277)
Takaful gross margin	296,185	(3,884,867)	6,716,247	42,561,962	--	--	45,689,527
Amortisation of deferred cost (related to provision of takaful arrangements)	(74,948)	(875,275)	(3,705,254)	(24,181,124)	--	--	(28,836,601)
Amortisation of deferred income (related to retakaful arrangements held)	45,804	667,716	2,509,699	1,188,676	--	--	4,411,895
Net amortisation of deferred cost	(29,144)	(207,559)	(1,195,555)	(22,992,448)	--	--	(24,424,706)
Net takaful result	267,041	(4,092,426)	5,520,692	19,569,514	--	--	21,264,821
Net investment income	--	--	--	--	37,349,021	--	37,349,021
Wakala fees	--	--	--	--	--	110,802,551	110,802,551
Other income	--	--	--	--	--	6,704,355	6,704,355
Finance costs	--	--	--	--	--	(232,290)	(232,290)
Total income	267,041	(4,092,426)	5,520,692	19,569,514	37,349,021	117,274,616	175,888,458
Operating and administrative expenses	--	--	--	--	--	(62,802,582)	(62,802,582)
Depreciation	--	--	--	--	--	(9,127,474)	(9,127,474)
Profit before tax	267,041	(4,092,426)	5,520,692	19,569,514	37,349,021	45,344,560	103,958,402
Note:							
***Wakala fees included in recognised takaful costs**	619,209	36,423,133	6,774,065	66,986,144	--	--	110,802,551

16 SEGMENT INFORMATION

a) Segment information for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Marine & Aviation	*Motor*	*Fire & General Accident*	*Takaful and Medical*	*Investments/ other income*	*Unallocated income / (expenses)*	*Total*
	QR	*QR*	*QR*	*QR*	*QR*	*QR*	*QR*
Recognised takaful contributions	**17,534,289**	**151,184,226**	**140,270,530**	**296,164,614**	--	--	**605,153,659**
Recognised takaful costs*	**(10,384,182)**	**(158,964,316)**	**(99,601,324)**	**(227,944,325)**	--	--	**(496,894,147)**
Re-takaful net result	**(4,688,011)**	**(18,195,429)**	**(41,333,588)**	**(5,575,476)**	--	--	**(69,792,504)**
Takaful gross margin	**2,462,096**	**(25,975,519)**	**(664,382)**	**62,644,813**	--	--	**38,467,008**
Amortisation of deferred cost (related to provision of takaful arrangements)	**(222,435)**	**(916,085)**	**(5,033,235)**	**(29,931,596)**	--	--	**(36,103,351)**
Amortisation of deferred income (related to retakaful arrangements held)	**47,478**	**608,460**	**2,409,979**	**1,234,374**	--	--	**4,300,291**
Net amortisation of deferred cost	**(174,957)**	**(307,625)**	**(2,623,256)**	**(28,697,222)**	--	--	**(31,803,060)**
Net takaful result	**2,287,139**	**(26,283,144)**	**(3,287,638)**	**33,947,591**	--	--	**6,663,948**
Net investment income	--	--	--	--	**49,148,905**	--	**49,148,905**
Wakala fees	--	--	--	--	--	**147,717,491**	**147,717,491**
Other income	--	--	--	--	--	**7,500,001**	**7,500,001**
Finance costs	--	--	--	--	--	**(373,109)**	**(373,109)**
Total income	**2,287,139**	**(26,283,144)**	**(3,287,638)**	**33,947,591**	**49,148,905**	**154,844,383**	**210,657,236**
Operating and administrative expenses	--	--	--	--	--	**(93,982,512)**	**(93,982,512)**
Depreciation	--	--	--	--	--	**(9,353,950)**	**(9,353,950)**
Profit before tax	**2,287,139**	**(26,283,144)**	**(3,287,638)**	**33,947,591**	**49,148,905**	**51,507,921**	**107,320,774**
Note:							
***Wakala fees included in recognised takaful costs**	**910,649**	**61,547,884**	**7,767,786**	**77,491,172**	--	--	**147,717,491**

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17 INVESTMENT INCOME

(a) Investment Income – Policyholders

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Investment profit	**21,877,651**	16,455,272
Call account and fixed deposit profit	**9,817,119**	6,780,270
Total investment income	**31,694,770**	23,235,542
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through income statement	**163,805**	316,412
Reversal / (provision) of impairment for investments at fair value through equity	**83,767**	(134,953)
Investment expenses of policyholders	**(1,705,933)**	(1,490,282)
Net investment income (i)	**30,236,409**	21,926,719
Mudarib share (ii)	**20,003,924**	15,162,704

(i) Net investment income includes QR. 1,659,374 (2024: QR. 265,712) pertaining to income generated from international business.

(ii) This represents management fee payable to the shareholders by the policyholders for managing the investments. The fee is calculated at a rate of 70% effective from 1 July 2023, prior to which it was calculated at the rate of 60% of the net investment income received on the investments of the policyholders pertaining to domestic business. The actual rate for each year is determined by the Shari'a Supervisory Board with co-ordination with the Company's Board of Directors. This is captioned in the income statement as "Mudarib share".

(b) Investment Income – Shareholders

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Investment profit	**17,697,686**	14,146,778
Call account and fixed deposit profit	**2,342,307**	2,159,211
Total investment income	**20,039,993**	16,305,989
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through income statement	**206,088**	505,987
Reversal/(provision) of impairment for investments at fair value through equity	**20,027**	(161,390)
Investment expenses of shareholders	**(1,353,612)**	(1,228,284)
Net investment income	**18,912,496**	15,422,302

18 OTHER EXPENSES

	2025 QR	*2024 QR*
Bank charges	**2,393,304**	1,544,965
Discounts and incentives	**597,719**	1,623,240
IT, postage and telephone charges	**1,008,136**	3,403,947
Legal and professional fees	**1,470,029**	1,217,527
Allocated expenses to policyholders	**3,200**	2,492,365
Others	**1,740,829**	1,137,141
	7,213,217	11,419,185

Damaan Islamic Insurance Company "BEEMA" (Q.P.S.C.)

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16 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

b) Segment reporting by geographical location

	31 December 2025			*31 December 2024*		
	Qatar QR	*International QR*	*Total QR*	*Qatar QR*	*International QR*	*Total QR*
Recognised takaful contributions	**509,754,611**	**95,399,048**	**605,153,659**	413,382,715	58,431,745	471,814,460
Recognised takaful costs	**(407,129,659)**	**(89,764,488)**	**(496,894,147)**	(307,961,162)	(65,391,494)	(373,352,656)
Re-takaful net result	**(57,824,073)**	**(11,968,431)**	**(69,792,504)**	(58,890,775)	6,118,498	(52,772,277)
Takaful gross margin	**44,800,879**	**(6,333,871)**	**38,467,008**	46,530,778	(841,251)	45,689,527
Amortisation of deferred cost (related to provision of takaful arrangements)	**(33,722,041)**	**(2,381,310)**	**(36,103,351)**	(28,821,780)	(14,821)	(28,836,601)
Amortisation of deferred income (related to retakaful arrangements held)	**3,909,739**	**390,552**	**4,300,291**	4,411,796	99	4,411,895
Net amortisation of deferred cost	**(29,812,302)**	**(1,990,758)**	**(31,803,060)**	(24,409,984)	(14,722)	(24,424,706)

Segment assets, liabilities and equity as at year end	*31 December 2025*			*31 December 2024*		
	Qatar QR	*International QR*	*Total QR*	*Qatar QR*	*International QR*	*Total QR*
Policyholder's assets						
Takaful arrangement assets	**75,207,160**	**15,802,167**	**91,009,327**	87,162,605	10,110,922	97,273,527
Assets (other than takaful funds)	**768,453,542**	**77,034,710**	**845,488,252**	632,201,988	25,029,181	657,231,169
Total Policyholders assets	**843,660,702**	**92,836,877**	**936,497,579**	719,364,593	35,140,103	754,504,696
Policyholder's liabilities						
Takaful arrangement liabilities	**472,836,590**	**105,541,838**	**578,378,428**	397,184,129	39,689,443	436,873,572
Liabilities (other than takaful funds)	**200,423,555**	**--**	**200,423,555**	175,859,153	--	175,859,153
Total Policyholders liabilities	**673,260,145**	**105,541,838**	**778,801,983**	573,043,282	39,689,443	612,732,725
Total Policyholders surplus	**170,400,557**	**(12,704,961)**	**157,695,596**	146,321,311	(4,549,340)	141,771,971

19 WAKALA FEE PERTAINING TO CONTRIBUTION

The Wakala fee is provided to shareholders at the rate of 30% (2024: 30%) of gross contribution for the year as approved by the Board and Shari'a supervisory board.

Wakala fees on the international underwriting on a facultative basis, payable by policyholders to the shareholders fund is ninety percent (90%) of net segregated surplus.

20 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 ***QR***	*2024* *QR*
Technical fee	**1,115,033**	932,663
Insurance expenses	**2,517,393**	2,486,290
Board of directors' remuneration	**4,370,000**	2,169,970
IT, postage and telephone charges	**5,984,487**	836,416
Legal and professional fees	**2,872,097**	1,227,252
Auditor's remuneration (i)	**1,140,000**	1,474,000
Repair and maintenance expenses	**1,718,951**	2,398,052
Printing and stationery	**323,234**	250,560
Shari'a board remuneration	**365,000**	365,000
Amortization of right of use asset	**123,698**	123,698
Business promotion expenses	**2,491,510**	667,789
Other operating expenses (ii)	**21,734,947**	1,683,162
	44,756,350	14,614,852

(i) Auditor's remuneration includes audit and assurance services fee of QR 1,140,000 (2024: QR 1,474,000).
(ii) Other operating expenses include a provision amounting to QR. 20 million pertaining to the strategic activities in line with Qatar National Vision 2030. It further includes charges related to water, electricity and other expenses.

21 DIVIDENDS

i) Paid cash dividends
During the year, the cash dividend paid to Shareholders in respect of the profits related to year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to QR 0.20 per share totalling QR 40,000,000 (2024: amounted to QR 0.18 per share totalling QR 36,000,000 in respect of the profits related to year ended 31 December 2023), was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Assembly meeting on 18 February 2025.

ii) Proposed cash dividends
The Board of Directors held a meeting on January 27, 2026, and proposed distribution of a cash dividend of 25% of the share capital amounting to QR 0.25 per share totalling to QR 50,000,000 for the year ended 31 December 2025, which is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Assembly meeting.

22 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

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

	2025 ***QR***	*2024* *QR*
Bank guarantee	**19,600**	19,600
Performance bond	**1,777,723**	3,179,803
Tender bond	**3,992,939**	5,228,250
	5,790,262	8,427,653

Legal claims
The Company is subject to claims from policyholders and brokers in the normal course of business. The management has assessed these claims and does not believe that the outcome of these cases will have a material impact on the Company's income or financial position.

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23 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company became exempt from income tax starting from its listing date on Qatar stock exchange in January 2023 in accordance with local regulations. However, the Company remains liable for income tax on its taxable profits to the extent of the foreign shareholding percentage of its shareholders according to local tax laws and regulations.

24 SOCIAL AND SPORTS FUND APPROPRIATION

The Company discharges its social responsibilities by contributing towards charitable causes in the years profits are reported. The Company has created provisions for Social and Sports Fund during the year 2025 of QR. 2,388,962 (2024: QR. 2,115,718) which represents 2.5% of the net profit as per law No. 13 of year 2008 and explanatory notes issued in 2010.

25 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	2025 ***QR***	*2024* *QR*
Earnings (QR.)		
Earnings for the purposes of basic/diluted earnings per share being net profit attributable to owners of the Company	**95,558,469**	84,628,704
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic/diluted earnings per share	**200,000,000**	200,000,000
Earnings per share (QR.)		
Basic/diluted earnings per share	**0.478**	0.423

26 BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and the provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law No.11 of 2015, the Board of Directors' remuneration for the year 2025 has been proposed at QR 4,370,000 (2024: QR 2,169,970), by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on January 27, 2026 which is in compliance with the ceiling specified in QFMA and Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI) guidelines, which is subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Assembly meeting.

27 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS 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 investments at fair value are carried at cost and 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.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

27 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

The following table shows fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments carried at fair value. It does not include fair value hierarchy information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value as the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company held the following classes of financial instruments measured at fair value:

31 December 2025	***Level 1 QR***	***Level 2 QR***	***Level 3 QR***	***Total QR***
Investments at fair value through equity	**1,010,838,008**	--	--	**1,010,838,008**
Investments at fair value through income statement	**15,552,902**	--	--	**15,552,902**
	1,026,390,910	--	--	**1,026,390,910**

31 December 2024	*Level 1 QR*	*Level 2 QR*	*Level 3 QR*	*Total QR*
Investments at fair value through equity	822,119,968	--	--	822,119,968
Investments at fair value through income statement	15,183,009	--	--	15,183,009
	837,302,977	--	--	837,302,977

During the year ended 31 December 2025, 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.

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28 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities:

	FVTPL QR.	***FVOCI – equity instruments QR.***	***Amortised cost QR.***	***Total carrying amount***	***Fair value****
December 31, 2025					
Cash and bank balances	--	--	323,442,449	323,442,449	--
Financial investments	15,552,902	1,010,838,008	--	1,026,390,910	1,026,390,910
Re-takaful arrangement assets	--	--	92,010,715	92,010,715	--
Takaful arrangement assets	--	--	19,768	19,768	--
Other receivables	--	--	9,938,772	9,938,772	--
Due from policyholders	--	--	120,153,859	120,153,859	--
	15,552,902	**1,010,838,008**	**545,565,563**	**1,571,956,473**	
Takaful arrangement liabilities	--	--	578,398,196	578,398,196	--
Re-Takaful arrangement liabilities	--	--	1,001,388	1,001,388	--
Other payables	--	--	12,384,013	12,384,013	--
Due to related parties	--	--	6,093,342	6,093,342	--
Distributable surplus payable	--	--	66,864,527	66,864,527	--
Net ijarah liability	--	--	2,865,558	2,865,558	--
Due to shareholders	--	--	120,153,859	120,153,859	--
	--	--	787,760,883	787,760,883	

* Carrying amount of remaining financial instrument approximates their fair value.

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28 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities:

December 31, 2024	*FVTPL* *QR.*	*FVOCI – equity instruments* *QR.*	*Amortised cost* *QR.*	*Total carrying amount* *QR.*	*Fair value** *QR.*
Cash and bank balances	-	-	243,689,075	243,689,075	-
Financial investments	-	822,119,968	-	837,302,977	837,302,977
Re-takaful arrangement assets	15,183,009	-	97,755,863	97,755,863	-
Takaful arrangement assets	-	-	315,637	315,637	-
Other receivables	-	-	11,673,827	11,673,827	-
Due from policyholders	-	-	87,576,000	87,576,000	-
	15,183,009	822,119,968	441,010,402	1,278,313,379	
Takaful arrangement liabilities	-	-	437,189,208	437,189,208	-
Re-takaful arrangement liabilities	-	-	482,336	482,336	-
Other payables	-	-	24,451,475	24,451,475	-
Due to related parties	-	-	5,998,418	5,998,418	-
Distributable surplus payable	-	-	63,033,706	63,033,706	-
Net Ijarah Liability	-	-	2,932,037	2,932,037	-
Due to shareholders	-	-	87,576,000	87,576,000	-
	-	-	621,663,180	621,663,180	

* Carrying amount of remaining financial instrument approximates their fair value.

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29 RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The below table details change in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes.

	At January 1, 2025	**Financing cash flows**	**Other changes**	**At December 31, 2025**
	QR.	**QR.**	**QR.**	**QR.**
Payment of distributable surplus to policyholders' during the year	**63,033,706**	**(5,731,997)**	**9,562,818**	**66,864,527**
Dividends paid	**--**	**(40,000,000)**	**40,000,000**	**--**
Repayment of ijarah liability	**2,932,037**	**(215,989)**	**149,510**	**2,865,558**
	65,965,743	**(45,947,986)**	**49,712,328**	**69,730,085**

	At January 1, 2024	Financing cash flows	Other changes	At December 31, 2024
	QR.	QR.	QR.	QR.
Payment of distributable surplus to policyholders' during the year	61,115,196	(6,904,980)	8,823,490	63,033,706
Dividends paid	-	(36,000,000)	36,000,000	--
Repayment of ijarah liability	2,973,442	(193,012)	151,607	2,932,037
Murabaha finance	1,006,116	(1,006,116)	--	--
	65,094,754	(44,104,108)	44,975,097	65,965,743

30 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 prior year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (cash and bank balances) and equity of the Company (comprising of issued capital, reserves and retained earnings).

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 gearing ratio at 31 December 2025 of Nil (2024: Nil) (see below) was in line with the target range.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at year end was as follows:

	2025 ***QR***	*2024* *QR*
Cash and bank balances	**(323,442,449)**	(243,689,075)
Net debt	**(323,442,449)**	(243,689,075)
Equity (i)	**776,896,312**	699,365,624
Net debt to equity ratio	**--**	--

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the policyholders and shareholders of the Company that are managed as capital.

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31 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 Re-takaful 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.

Asset liability management (ALM) framework
Financial risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The main risk that the Company faces, due to the nature of its investments and liabilities, is profit rate risk. The Company manages these positions within an ALM framework that has been developed to achieve long–term investment returns in excess of its obligations under takaful and investment contracts.

Regulatory framework
The Qatar Central Bank Executive Insurance Instructions provide the regulatory framework for the insurance / takaful companies in Qatar.

Regulators are primarily interested in protecting the rights of the policyholders and monitor them closely to ensure that the Company is satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit. At the same time, the regulators are also interested in ensuring that the Company maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic shocks or natural disasters.

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

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 Takaful and investment contracts commensurately with the level of risk.

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

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31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT

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

- Takaful risk
- Re-takaful risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risks
- Equity risk

Takaful risk
The principal risk the Company faces under takaful arrangements 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 takaful risk through the careful selection and implementation of its underwriting strategy guidelines together with the adequate re-takaful arrangements and proactive claims handling.

The Company principally issues general takaful arrangements which constitute mainly Marine and aviation, Motor, Fire and general, and Takaful and Medical. The concentration of takaful 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 arrangements with other parties for re-takaful purposes. Such re-takaful 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 re-takaful is affected under treaty, facultative and excess-of-loss re-takaful arrangements.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the re-takaful arrangements.

Although the Company has re-takaful 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 Re-takaful is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such re-takaful agreements. The Company's placement of re-takaful is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Company substantially dependent upon any single re-takaful arrangement.

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.

In accordance with Takaful framework, the Company's shareholders do not bear the risks associated with takaful operations where it uses takaful fund, retained surplus and reinsurance agreements to mitigate such risks. In case of insufficient funds in the takaful fund to meet its obligations, the Company grants it an interest free loan and repayable in a number of years that to be determined by the Company's Board of directors after consultation with Shari'a Supervisory Board.

31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Takaful risk (continued)

Key assumptions-Takaful 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 Takaful claims provisions are sensitive to the key assumptions shown above. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The risks associated with these takaful arrangements are complex and subject to a number of variables that complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The exposure of the Company to claims associated with general takaful is material. This exposure is concentrated in Qatar where significant transactions take place.

The Company uses assumptions based on a mixture of internal and actuarial report to measure its general takaful related claims liabilities. Internal data is derived mostly from the Company's monthly claims reports and screening of the actual takaful arrangements carried out at year-end to derive data for the arrangements held. The Company has reviewed the individual arrangements and their actual exposure to claims. This information is used to develop scenarios related to the latency of claims that are used for the projections of the ultimate number of claims.

The table below sets out the concentration of liability for incurred claims and amounts recoverable on incurred claims by type of arrangement:

	2025			*2024*		
	Gross reserves QR	***Re-takaful reserves QR***	***Net reserves QR***	*Gross reserves QR*	*Re-takaful reserves QR*	*Net Reserves QR*
Motor	**41,154,912**	**(4,271,630)**	**36,883,282**	47,462,565	(21,366,807)	26,095,758
Marine and aviation	**10,533,729**	**(2,194,658)**	**8,339,071**	5,503,182	(1,611,030)	3,892,152
Fire and General ccident	**183,556,425**	**(86,582,245)**	**96,974,180**	125,326,772	(68,246,174)	57,080,598
Takaful and Medical	**65,612,570**	**(44,562,591)**	**21,049,979**	48,083,018	(43,460,821)	4,622,197
	300,857,636	**(137,611,124)**	**163,246,512**	226,375,537	(134,684,832)	91,690,705

Sensitivity analysis
The general takaful claims provisions are sensitive to the key assumptions mentioned above. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process. The following table presents the impact on profit and equity due to changes in ultimate claims on net basis:

		2025		*2024*	
	Change in assumptions	***Impact on profit QR***	***Impact on equity QR***	*Impact on profit QR*	*Impact on equity QR*
Ultimate claims	**+1%**	**(2,505,284)**	**(2,505,284)**	(1,817,871)	(1,817,871)
	-1%	**2,505,284**	**2,505,284**	1,817,871	1,817,871

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31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Claims development

The Company maintains strong reserves in respect of its Takaful 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. The following table shows the estimated cumulative incurred claims, including claims notified for each successive accident year at the end of each reporting period, together with cumulative payments to date.

Claim Development Table – 2025

	2022 QR	***2023 QR***	***2024 QR***	***2025 QR***	***Total QR***
At end of the accident year	126,766,694	121,488,271	171,956,012	229,236,105	649,447,082
One year later	127,697,595	117,162,192	181,003,765		--
Two years later	114,562,466	111,721,425	--	--	--
Three years later	108,520,452	--	--	--	--
Net estimates of undiscounted claims	**108,520,452**	**111,721,425**	**181,003,765**	**229,236,105**	**630,481,747**
Cumulative payments to date	(106,253,694)	(105,386,238)	(127,733,247)	(121,819,077)	(461,192,256)
Net undiscounted liability of incurred claims	**2,266,758**	**6,335,187**	**53,270,518**	**107,417,028**	**169,289,491**
Reserve in respect of prior years (Before 2021)	--	--	--	--	3,790,945
Effect of discounting	--	--	--	--	(6,323,356)
Effect of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	--	--	--	--	9,815,483
Others	--	--	--	--	(13,326,051)
Total Net Liability of Incurred claims	--	--	--	--	**163,246,512**

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31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Claims development (continued)

Claim Development Table – 2024

	2021 QR	*2022 QR*	*2023 QR*	*2024 QR*	*Total QR*
At end of the accident year	114,985,435	126,766,694	121,488,271	171,956,012	535,196,412
One year later	102,492,028	127,697,595	117,162,192	--	--
Two years later	100,916,661	114,562,466	--	--	--
Three years later	98,445,490	--	--	--	--
Net estimates of undiscounted claims	**98,445,490**	**114,562,466**	**117,162,192**	**171,956,012**	**502,126,160**
Cumulative payments to date	**(91,798,070)**	**(105,676,071)**	**(102,537,204)**	**(92,757,327)**	**(392,768,672)**
Net undiscounted liability of incurred claims	6,647,420	8,886,395	14,624,988	79,198,685	109,357,488
Reserve in respect of prior years (Before 2021)	--	--	--	--	**7,682,841**
Effect of discounting	--	--	--	--	**(3,460,775)**
Effect of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	--	--	--	--	**7,818,911**
Others	--	--	--	--	**(29,707,762)**
Total Net Liability of Incurred claims	--	--	--	--	**91,690,703**

Re-takaful risk
The Company, in the normal course of business, in order to minimise financial exposure arising from large claims, enters into arrangements with other parties for re-takaful purposes. Such re-takaful 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 re-takaful arrangements.

To minimise its exposure to significant losses from re-takaful 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 agencies.

Re-takaful ceded arrangements do not relieve the company from its obligations to policyholders and as a result the company remains liable for the portion of outstanding claims re-takaful to the extent that the reinsurer fails to meet the obligations under the re-takaful agreements.

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 also policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to credit risk:

Reinsurance arrangements are affected with reinsurers whose creditworthiness is assessed on the basis of satisfying minimum rating and financial strength criteria. Reinsurance is made with different reinsurance companies in order to reduce the risk of concentration.

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31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk (continued)

The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the statement of financial position date.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. The Company's management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality.

Age analysis of financial assets at amortised cost

31 December 2025	*< 30 days QR*	*31 to 60 days QR*	*61 to 90 days QR*	*91 days and above QR*	*Total QR*
Cash and bank balances	**323,442,449**	--	--	--	**323,442,449**
Prepayments and other receivables	--	--	**14,790,047**	--	**14,790,047**
Takaful arrangement assets	--	--	--	**19,768**	**19,768**
Re-takaful arrangement assets	--	--	--	**92,010,715**	**92,010,715**
Total	**323,442,449**	--	**14,790,047**	**92,030,483**	**430,262,979**

31 December 2024	*< 30 days QR*	*31 to 60 days QR*	*61 to 90 days QR*	*91 days and above QR*	*Total QR*
Cash and bank balances	243,689,075	--	--	--	243,689,075
Prepayments and other receivables	--	--	17,983,493	--	17,983,493
Takaful arrangement assets	--	--	--	315,637	315,637
Re-takaful arrangement assets	--	--	--	97,755,863	97,755,863
Total	243,689,075	--	17,983,493	98,071,500	359,744,068

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

Maturity profiles
The table below summarizes 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 takaful arrangements 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 Re-takaful share of unearned premiums have been excluded from the analysis as they are not contractual obligations.

31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity profiles (continued)

31 December 2025	*Up to a year QR*	*1 to 5 years QR*	*Total QR*
Financial assets			
Investments at fair value through equity	**--**	**1,010,838,008**	**1,010,838,008**
Investments at fair value through income statement	**15,552,902**	**--**	**15,552,902**
Re-takaful arrangement assets	**92,010,715**	**--**	**92,010,715**
Takaful arrangement assets	**19,768**	**--**	**19,768**
Other receivables	**9,938,772**	**--**	**9,938,772**
Prepayments and other receivables	**4,851,275**	**--**	**4,851,275**
Due from policyholders	**120,153,859**	**--**	**120,153,859**
Cash and bank balances	**323,442,449**	**--**	**323,442,449**
Total	**565,969,740**	**1,010,838,008**	**1,576,807,748**
Financial liabilities			
Due to related parties	**6,093,342**	**--**	**6,093,342**
Takaful arrangement liabilities	**578,398,196**	**--**	**578,398,196**
Re-takaful arrangement liabilities	**1,001,388**	**--**	**1,001,388**
Distributable surplus payable	**66,864,527**	**--**	**66,864,527**
Due to shareholders	**120,153,859**	**--**	**120,153,859**
Provisions and other payables	**117,556,823**	**--**	**117,556,823**
Other payables	**12,384,013**	**--**	**12,384,013**
Total	**902,452,148**	**--**	**902,452,148**

31 December 2024	*Up to a year QR*	*1 to 5 years QR*	*Total QR*
Financial assets			
Investments at fair value through equity	--	822,119,968	822,119,968
Investments at fair value through income statement	15,183,009	--	15,183,009
Re-takaful arrangement assets	97,755,863	--	97,755,863
Takaful arrangement assets	315,637	--	315,637
Other receivables	11,673,827	--	11,673,827
Prepayments and other receivables	6,309,666	--	6,309,666
Due from policyholders	87,576,000	--	87,576,000
Cash and bank balances	243,689,075	--	243,689,075
Total	462,503,077	822,119,968	1,284,623,045
Financial liabilities			
Due to related parties	5,998,418	--	5,998,418
Takaful arrangement liabilities	437,189,209	--	437,189,209
Re-takaful arrangement liabilities	482,336	--	482,336
Distributable surplus payable	63,033,706	--	63,033,706
Due to shareholders	87,576,000	--	87,576,000
Provisions and other payables	77,642,367	--	77,642,367
Other payables	24,451,475	--	24,451,475
Total	696,373,510	--	696,373,510

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31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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.

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.

Profit rate risk
Profit rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates.

The Company invests in securities and has deposits that are subject to profit rate risk. Profit rate risk to the Company is the risk of changes in market profit rates reducing overall return on its profit bearing securities. The Company limits profit rate risk by monitoring changes in profit rates.

	Change in assumption	*2025 QR*	*2024 QR*
Income from bank deposit and investments carried at amortized cost	+5%	**136,479**	81,015

Operational risks
Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage the risks. The Company has detailed systems and procedures manuals with effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff training and assessment processes etc. with an effective compliance and internal audit framework. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Company's strategic planning and budgeting process.

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.

32 ZAKAT

The Articles of Association of the Company do not authorize management to pay Zakat on behalf of the shareholders. The responsibility of paying Zakat rests with the shareholders.

33 SHARI'A SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Company's business activities are subject to the supervision of a Shari'a Committee appointed by the Shareholders. The Shari'a Supervisory Board performs a supervisory role in order to determine whether the operations of the Company are conducted in accordance with Shari'a rules and principles.

بيمه
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