

**AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE  
COMPANY P.J.S.C.  
DOHA - QATAR**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND  
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**For the year ended 31 December 2019**

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the shareholder of Al Koot Insurance & Reinsurance Company P.J.S.C.  
Doha, State of Qatar

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Al Koot Insurance & Reinsurance Company P.J.S.C. (the 'Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the applicable provision of Qatar Central Bank regulations ('QCB Regulations').

#### *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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's financial statements in the State of Qatar, and 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.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

#### *Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements*

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### *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 ISA 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 ISA, we exercise professional judgment 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 the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors 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.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

#### *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)*

- 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 the Board of Directors 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.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit. The Company has maintained proper accounting records and its financial statements are in agreement therewith. We are not aware of any violations of the Qatar Central Bank rules, the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015, and the terms of the Company's Articles of Association and any amendments thereto having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the Company's financial position or performance as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019.

26 Jan 2020  
Doha  
State of Qatar



Yacoub Hobeika  
Qatar Auditor's Registry No. 289  
KPMG

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		QR	QR
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	30,455,151	61,738,738
Time deposits with maturities in excess of 3 months		181,782,150	244,521,468
Financial investments	6	610,838,195	489,392,490
Insurance and other receivables	7	447,509,849	185,669,916
Reinsurance contract assets	8	929,963,930	592,565,617
Due from related parties	9	30,236,427	35,465,650
Property and equipment	10	156,520,576	138,666,966
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,387,306,278</b>	<b>1,748,020,845</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	11	218,600,000	218,600,000
Legal reserve	12	123,206,812	121,609,786
General reserve	13	150,000,000	150,000,000
Fair value reserve	14	6,429,639	(3,409,837)
Retained earnings		136,155,767	121,782,536
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>634,392,218</b>	<b>608,582,485</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Insurance contract liabilities	8	1,317,242,492	944,262,229
Due to insurance and reinsurance companies	15	403,639,979	158,795,000
Other liabilities		25,816,622	29,597,682
Due to related parties	9	242,363	859,730
Employees' end of service benefits	16	5,972,604	5,923,719
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,752,914,060</b>	<b>1,139,438,360</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,387,306,278</b>	<b>1,748,020,845</b>

The Company initially implemented IFRS 16 at January 2019. The Company has no lease contracts as at 31 December 2019. Therefore, the management concluded that IFRS 16 has no effect on the financial statements for the period as at and for the year then ended.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf by the following on 26 January 2020.

Mr. Abdulrahman Ali Al-Abdulla  
Chairman

Mr. Ahmed Rafee Al-Emadi  
Chief Executive Officer

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ON PAGES 9 TO 44 FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.****STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	<b>2019</b> <b>QR</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>QR</b>
Gross premiums		894,122,134	412,374,167
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums		(486,680,299)	(226,663,679)
Net premiums		407,441,835	185,710,488
Change in unearned premium	8	(3,352,021)	45,359,496
Earned insurance premiums		404,089,814	231,069,984
Net commission (expense) / income		(2,290,924)	13,489,864
Brokerage cost		(12,105,040)	(7,701,795)
Total underwriting revenues		389,693,850	236,858,053
Claims paid	17	(609,831,897)	(275,668,977)
Reinsurers' share of claims paid	17	266,796,493	18,667,763
Change in outstanding claims	17	(32,229,929)	83,323,691
Net claims incurred	17	(375,265,333)	(173,677,523)
<b>NET UNDERWRITING RESULTS</b>		<b>14,428,517</b>	<b>63,180,530</b>
Interest income		17,719,721	16,375,532
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		33,309,297	12,387,206
Net gain on sale of financial investments		7,891,646	9,005,977
Dividend income		3,486,157	4,370,311
Profit distribution from managed investment funds		3,890,973	4,116,294
<b>INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME</b>		<b>66,297,794</b>	<b>46,255,320</b>
General and administrative expenses	18	(62,233,658)	(56,285,082)
Provision for impairment loss on financial assets	6	(2,522,396)	(258,178)
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>64,756,054</b>	<b>56,543,260</b>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>15,970,257</b>	<b>52,892,590</b>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ON PAGES 9 TO 44 FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.****STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>QR</b>	<b>QR</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>15,970,257</b>	<b>52,892,590</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Debt investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value	8,285,101	(4,126,968)
Debt investments at FVOCI – reclassified to profit or loss	1,554,375	(1,501,982)
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year</b>	<b>9,839,476</b>	<b>(5,628,950)</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>25,809,733</b>	<b>47,263,640</b>

The Company initially implemented IFRS 16 at January 2019. The Company has no lease contracts as at 31 December 2019. Therefore, the management concluded that IFRS 16 has no effect on the financial statements for the period as at and for the year then ended.



# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share Capital QR	Legal reserve QR	General reserve QR	Fair value reserve QR	Retained earnings QR	Total QR
Balance at January 1, 2018	218,600,000	116,320,527	150,000,000	(5,264,613)	141,287,492	620,943,406
Transition adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9 at January 1, 2018	-	-	-	7,483,726	(12,287,737)	(4,804,011)
Adjusted balance at January 1, 2018	218,600,000	116,320,527	150,000,000	2,219,113	128,999,755	616,139,395
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	52,892,590	52,892,590
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(5,628,950)	-	(5,628,950)
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	218,600,000	116,320,527	150,000,000	(3,409,837)	181,892,345	663,403,035
Transfer to legal reserve	-	5,289,259	-	-	(5,289,259)	-
Dividends paid (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	(54,820,550)	(54,820,550)
Balance at December 31, 2018	218,600,000	121,609,786	150,000,000	(3,409,837)	121,782,536	608,582,485
Balance at January 1, 2019	218,600,000	121,609,786	150,000,000	(3,409,837)	121,782,536	608,582,485
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	15,970,257	15,970,257
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	9,839,476	-	9,839,476
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	218,600,000	121,609,786	150,000,000	6,429,639	137,752,793	634,392,218
Transfer to legal reserve	-	1,597,026	-	-	(1,597,026)	-
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>218,600,000</b>	<b>123,206,812</b>	<b>150,000,000</b>	<b>6,429,639</b>	<b>136,155,767</b>	<b>634,392,218</b>

The Company initially implemented IFRS 16 at January 2019. The Company has no lease contracts as at 31 December 2019. Therefore, the management concluded that IFRS 16 has no effect on the financial statements for the period as at and for the year then ended.

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 QR	2018 QR
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit for the year		15,970,257	52,892,590
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Interest income		(17,719,721)	(16,375,532)
Depreciation	10	939,404	1,185,067
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(33,309,297)	(12,387,206)
Provision for expected credit loss	6	2,522,396	258,178
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	16	703,539	2,774,271
Net gain on disposal of financial investments		(7,891,646)	(9,005,977)
Profit distribution from managed investment funds		(3,890,973)	(4,116,294)
Dividend income		(3,486,157)	(4,370,311)
		<u>(46,162,198)</u>	<u>10,854,786</u>
<b>Changes in</b>			
Insurance and other receivables		(266,285,435)	9,166,140
Reinsurance contract assets		(337,398,313)	(200,956,663)
Due from related parties		5,229,276	30,416,379
Insurance contract liabilities		372,980,263	72,273,475
Due to insurance and reinsurance companies		244,844,979	4,541,582
Other liabilities		(3,781,060)	(12,766,755)
Due to related parties		(617,367)	(469,730)
<b>Cash used in operating activities</b>		<u>(31,189,855)</u>	<u>(86,940,786)</u>
Employees' end of service benefits paid		(654,654)	(2,183,975)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<u><b>(31,844,509)</b></u>	<u><b>(89,124,761)</b></u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Movement in fixed deposits with maturities of more than 3 months		63,646,570	16,911,909
Proceeds from disposal of financial investments		166,292,729	278,978,580
Purchase of financial investments		(236,771,123)	(187,582,373)
Interest received		18,895,318	13,293,895
Purchase of property and equipment		(18,793,014)	(7,042,521)
Profit distribution from managed investment funds		3,890,973	4,116,294
Dividends received		3,486,157	4,370,311
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<u><b>647,610</b></u>	<u><b>123,046,095</b></u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY</b>			
Dividends paid	11	-	(54,820,550)
<b>Net cash used in financing activity</b>		<u>-</u>	<u><b>(54,820,550)</b></u>
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		(31,196,899)	(20,899,216)
		<u>61,773,795</u>	<u>82,673,011</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER</b>	5	<u><b>30,576,896</b></u>	<u><b>61,773,795</b></u>

The Company initially implemented IFRS 16 at January 2019. The Company has no lease contracts as at 31 December 2019. Therefore, the management concluded that IFRS 16 has no effect on the financial statements for the period as at and for the year then ended.

**1. REPORTING ENTITY**

Al Koot Insurance & Reinsurance Company P.J.S.C. (the “Company”) is a Company, which was previously operating as a wholly owned subsidiary of Qatar Petroleum (“QP”) as per the Cabinet Resolution No. 27 of 2003 ratified by an Emiri Decree dated October 27, 2003. The Company commenced commercial operations on April 1, 2003. The registered office of the Company is located in Doha, State of Qatar.

The shares of QP were transferred to Gulf International Services Q.S.C. (“GIS”) on February 12, 2008. GIS is a public shareholding company owned 10% by QP and 90% by individual investors and selected institutions.

The Company is engaged in the business of general insurance and reinsurance, medical insurance except for vehicle insurance and insurance against the risk of death and accidents.

**2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)**

**2.1 New standards or amendments for 2019 and forthcoming requirements**

During the current year, the below new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS” or “Standards”) and an interpretation to a standard became effective for the first time for financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

- IFRS 16 “Leases”
- IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment
- Amendments to IFRS 9 “Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation”
- Amendments to IAS 19 “Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
- Amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS11, IAS 12, and IAS 23

The adoption of the above did not result in any changes to previously reported net profit or equity of the Company except as mentioned below.

**(a) IFRS 16 Leases**

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter recognises, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16’s approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17

The Company has assessed the impact of IFRS 16 and concluded that the standards has no material effect, on the financial statements of the Company at 1 January 2019.

**2.2 New standards, amendments and interpretation issued but not yet effective**

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted; However, the Company has not early adopted the new or emended standards in preparing these financial statements.

**2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) (CONTINUED)**

**2.2 New standards, amendments and interpretation issued but not yet effective (continued)**

**IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” (effective from 1 January 2022)**

- a) The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.
  - Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards.
  - Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3).
  - Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8).
- b) In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. For general insurance contracts, IFRS 17 introduces new accounting estimates such as mandatory discounting of loss reserves expected to be paid in more than one year, risk adjustment and related confidence level equivalent disclosure. IFRS 17 is expected to have material impact on the long-term policies written by the Company as well as revenue recognition under insurance contracts. The principal of IFRS 17 is the general model, appended by a) a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach) b) simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts. IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with comparative figures restatement required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. The Company has no plans to early adopt IFRS 17 prior to its mandatory application date.

**3. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

**a) Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These are the first set of the Company's annual financial statement to which IFRS 16 "Leases" has been applied.

**b) Basis of measurement**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain investments, which are measured at fair value.

- Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL');
- Other Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'); and
- Financial investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')

**c) Functional and presentation currency**

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

**3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

**a) Revenue recognition**

*(i) Premiums earned*

Premiums and reinsurance premiums are taken into income over the terms of the policies to which they relate. Gross insurance and reinsurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences.

Unearned premiums represent the portion of net premiums written relating to the unexpired period of coverage calculated at actual number of days method (daily pro-rata basis). The change in the provision for unearned premium is taken to the statement of income in order that revenue is recognised over the period of risk.

*(ii) Commission income and expenses*

Commission income is earned from the reinsurer for the premium ceded during the year. Similarly, the commission expense is incurred for the insurance companies for the reinsurance premium written.

*(iii) Interest income*

Interest income is recognized in the statement of income as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method. Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset or liability are recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the instrument.

*(iv) Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognized when the dividend is received or when the right to receive the payment is established.

*(v) Realised gains and losses*

Realised gains and losses recorded in the statement of income include gains and losses on financial investments. Gains and losses on the sale of financial investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the fair value at the last reporting period and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

**b) Claims and expense recognition**

**Claims**

Claims incurred consist of amounts payable to policyholders and third parties and related loss adjustment expenses, net of salvage and other recoveries and are charged to the statement of income as incurred.

Gross outstanding claims comprise the gross estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period, whether reported or not. Provisions for reported claims, but not settled as at the end of the reporting period, are made on the individual case estimates. In addition, a provision based on a range of historical trends, empirical data and current assumptions is maintained for the cost of settling claims incurred but not reported at the end of the reporting period.

### 3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### **b) Claims and expense recognition (continued)**

##### *Reinsurers' share of claims*

Reinsurers' share of claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contract.

#### **c) Liability adequacy test**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether its recognized insurance liabilities are adequate using current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of its insurance liabilities is inadequate in the light of estimated future claims flows, the entire deficiency is immediately recognized in the statement of income.

#### **d) Reinsurance**

The Company enters into agreements with other parties for reinsurance purposes, in order to minimize insurance risk exposure from large claims and to ensure the risk management policy of the Company, in the normal course of business for all of its business classes. Reinsurance contract assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contract.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders.

Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognised as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsurance business.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Company may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measureable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurance companies. The impairment loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Reinsurance contract liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated reinsurance contract.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

#### **e) Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)**

DAC are amortised over the period in which the related revenues are earned. The reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs is amortised in the same manner as the underlying asset amortisation is recorded in the statement of income, the deferred portion of the acquisition costs is included in the statement of financial position.

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income. DAC are included as a part of the liability adequacy test for each reporting period.

DAC are derecognised when the related contracts are either settled or disposed of.

**3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**f) Insurance receivables**

Insurance contract receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Insurance receivables are derecognised when the derecognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

**g) Insurance payables**

Insurance payables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost.

**h) Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency of Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- an investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

**i) Financial instruments**

**i. Recognition and initial measurement**

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

**ii. Classification and subsequent measurement**

**Financial assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

### 3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### i) Financial instruments (continued)

#### ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

#### Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.



**3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****i) Financial instruments (continued)****ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)****Financial assets – Business model assessment (continued)**

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

**Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest**

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

**Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

<b>Financial assets at FVTPL</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
<b>Debt investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
<b>Equity investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

**3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**i) Financial instruments (continued)**

**ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)**

**Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

**iii. Derecognition**

**Financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

**Financial liabilities**

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

**iv. Offsetting**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### j) Impairment

##### i. Non-derivative financial assets

###### Financial instruments and contract assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets.

The Company also recognises loss allowances for ECLs on lease receivables, which are disclosed as part of trade and other receivables.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables (including lease receivables) and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 180 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 300 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company considers this to be Baa3 or higher per Moody's or BBB- or higher per standards and poors.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

### 3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### j) Impairment (continued)

##### i. Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

##### Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

##### Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

##### Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

##### Write-off

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

**3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**j) Impairment (continued)**

**ii. Non-financial assets**

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**k) Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand, bank balances and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

**l) Property and equipment**

**i. Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

**ii. Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

**3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****l) Property and equipment (continued)****iii. Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Leasehold improvement	-	4 years
Furniture and fixture	-	4 years
Office equipment	-	4 years
Computers	-	4 years
Vehicles	-	4 years
Building		25 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

**m) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

**n) Employees' end of service benefits****End of service gratuity plans**

The Company provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees in accordance with employment contracts and the Qatar Labour Law No. 14 of 2004. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period, and are payable to the employees on termination of their employment with the Company. The expected cost of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. The Company does not perform the actuarial valuation as required by International accounting standard 19 'Employee Benefits' as it estimated that such valuation does not result to a significantly different level of provision. The calculation of the provision is performed by the management at the end of each year, and any change to the projected benefit obligation at the year-end is adjusted in the provision for employees' end of service benefits in profit or loss.

The Company has no expectation of settling its employees' end of service benefits obligation within 12 months from the reporting date and, therefore, it has classified the obligation within non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position. The provision is not discounted to present value as the effect of the time value of money is not expected to be significant.

**Pension plan**

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

**3.1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**o) Fair value measurement**

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Company’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as ‘active’ if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

**4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

**Estimation uncertainty**

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

*Provision for outstanding claims*

Considerable judgement by management is required in the estimation of amounts due to policyholders and third parties arising from claims made under insurance contracts. Such estimates are necessarily based on significant assumptions about several factors involving varying, and possible significant, degrees of judgement and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management’s estimates resulting in future changes in estimated liabilities.

**4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)**

**Estimation uncertainty (continued)**

In particular, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the end of the reporting period and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) at the end of the reporting period. The primary technique adopted by management in estimating the cost of notified and IBNR claims, is that of using past claim settlement trends and loss ratios to predict future claims settlement trends with the support of external activities for certain line of business.

Claims requiring court or arbitration decisions are estimated individually. Independent loss adjusters normally estimate property claims. Management reviews its provisions for claims incurred, and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) on a half yearly basis.

*Going concern*

Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The Company has been profitable and it has positive net asset and working capital positions. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

*Unearned premiums*

The provision for unearned premiums represents that portion of premiums received or receivable that relates to risks that have not yet expired at the reporting date. The provision is recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged, and is brought to account as premium income over the term of the contract in accordance with the pattern of insurance service provided under the contract. Unearned premiums are calculated on a daily pro rata basis.

*Impairment of receivable*

The Company assess loss allowance for the insurance receivable using the lifetime ECL model. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the Company's insurance receivables are credit-impaired. While assessing whether the receivables are 'credit-impaired' the Company assesses whether one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the receivable balances have occurred.

As at the reporting date, the management's assessment has concluded that amounted to QR 7,225,615 as of 31 December 2019 of the receivable balances were credit impaired.

*Useful life of asset*

The Company's estimate of useful economic lives of its property and equipment takes into account the renovation frequency of the asset and the future plans of the Company.

*Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. All non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cashflows from the asset and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present values of those cash flows.



# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 5 CASH AND CASH EQUILEVENTS

	2019 QR	2018 QR
Cash in hand	15,000	15,000
Cash at bank- current accounts (i)	27,627,781	12,458,175
- call account	2,934,115	49,300,620
Cash and bank balances as presented in the cash flow statement	30,576,896	61,773,795
Less: ECL provision in respect of cash at bank	(121,745)	(35,057)
Cash and cash equivalent	<b>30,455,151</b>	<b>61,738,738</b>

(i) Cash held in bank current accounts earn no interest.

### 6. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial investments as at year end were as follows:

	2019 QR	2018 QR
<b><i>Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss</i></b>		
- Held for trading (i)	245,952,806	208,170,729
- Quoted shares in Qatari public shareholding companies	96,264,606	81,242,614
	<b>342,217,412</b>	<b>289,413,343</b>
<b><i>Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</i></b>		
- Quoted debt securities (iii)	209,020,160	133,769,938
- Managed investment funds	59,598,128	62,542,930
- Unquoted shares	2,495	2,495
	<b>268,620,783</b>	<b>196,315,363</b>
<b><i>Investments measured at amortised cost</i></b>		
Quoted debt securities (ii)	-	3,664,556
Total Financial investments	<b>610,838,195</b>	<b>489,393,262</b>
ECL provision in respect of debt securities measured at amortised cost	-	(772)
	<b>610,838,195</b>	<b>489,392,490</b>

(i) These represent financial assets held with banks. These are acquired and incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or to take advantage of short term market movements.

(ii) The market value of held to maturity investments amounted to nil as of December 31, 2019 (December 31, 2018: QR 3,792,152).

(iii) Debt securities at FVTOCI have stated interest rate of 2.63% to 10.5% (2018: 2.63% to 10.5%) and matured in one to nine years.

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 6. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### (i) MOVEMENT OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

	2019				2018			
	Stage 1:		Stage 2:		Stage 1:		Stage 2:	
	12-month	ECL	12-month	ECL	12-month	ECL	12-month	ECL
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
<i>Balance at January 1</i>								
Debt securities – FVTOCI	181,232	598,757	779,989	52,401	792,801	845,202		
Debt securities – Amortised cost	772	-	772	5,073	-	5,073		
Bank balances and deposits	1,169,979	-	1,169,979	1,166,132	-	1,166,132		
Due from related parties	4,980	-	4,980	9,038	-	9,038		
Insurance contract receivables	3,951,673	-	3,951,673	3,623,770	-	3,623,770		
	<b>5,308,636</b>	<b>598,757</b>	<b>5,907,393</b>	<b>4,856,414</b>	<b>792,801</b>	<b>5,649,215</b>		
<i>Net re-measurement of loss allowance</i>								
Debt securities – FVTOCI	64,209	5,634	69,843	128,831	(194,044)	(65,213)		
Debt securities – Amortised cost	(772)	-	(772)	(4,301)	-	(4,301)		
Bank balances and deposits	(820,564)	-	(820,564)	3,847	-	3,847		
Due from related parties	(53)	-	(53)	(4,058)	-	(4,058)		
Insurance contract receivables	3,273,942	-	3,273,942	327,903	-	327,903		
	<b>2,516,762</b>	<b>5,634</b>	<b>2,522,396</b>	<b>452,222</b>	<b>(194,044)</b>	<b>258,178</b>		
<i>Balance at 31 December</i>								
Debt securities – FVTOCI	245,441	604,391	849,832	181,232	598,757	779,989		
Debt securities – amortised cost	-	-	-	772	-	772		
Bank balances and deposits	349,415	-	349,415	1,169,979	-	1,169,979		
Due from related parties	4,927	-	4,927	4,980	-	4,980		
Insurance contract receivables	7,225,615	-	7,225,615	3,951,673	-	3,951,673		
	<b>7,825,398</b>	<b>604,391</b>	<b>8,429,789</b>	<b>5,308,636</b>	<b>598,757</b>	<b>5,907,393</b>		

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 7. INSURANCE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019	2018
	QR	QR
Insurance contract receivables	444,274,880	178,705,480
Less: ECL on premium receivables	(7,225,615)	(3,951,673)
	437,049,265	174,753,807
Accrued interest income	5,080,298	6,251,858
Staff advances	1,270,690	988,641
Others	4,109,596	3,675,610
	<b>447,509,849</b>	<b>185,669,916</b>

### 8. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

	2019		2018	
	Gross	Reinsurers' share	Gross	Reinsurers' share
	QR	QR	QR	QR
At January 1,				
Reported claims	545,742,096	(406,915,307)	462,636,612	(257,386,132)
Unearned premiums	155,836,625	(74,615,481)	173,238,145	(46,657,505)
IBNR and other technical reserves	242,683,508	(111,034,829)	236,113,997	(87,565,318)
Total	944,262,229	(592,565,617)	871,988,754	(391,608,955)
Movements during the year				
Reported claims	302,130,478	(280,800,548)	83,105,484	(149,529,175)
Unearned premiums	58,552,920	(55,200,899)	(17,401,520)	(27,957,976)
IBNR and other technical reserves	12,296,865	(1,396,866)	6,569,511	(23,469,511)
Total	372,980,263	(337,398,313)	72,273,475	(200,956,662)
At December 31,				
Reported claims	847,872,574	(687,715,855)	545,742,096	(406,915,307)
Unearned premiums	214,389,545	(129,816,380)	155,836,625	(74,615,481)
IBNR and other technical reserves	254,980,373	(112,431,695)	242,683,508	(111,034,829)
Total	<b>1,317,242,492</b>	<b>(929,963,930)</b>	<b>944,262,229</b>	<b>(592,565,617)</b>

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 8. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS (CONTINUED)

#### Claims development 2019

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:

	Accident year					Total
	2015 and before	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
Estimate of cumulative claims						
At end of the accident year	2,217,835,685	91,475,511	181,676,425	313,347,045	775,495,201	-
One year later	2,679,994,557	180,138,957	220,263,609	499,174,155	-	-
Two years later	2,708,029,159	181,986,862	206,543,422	-	-	-
Three years later	2,708,029,159	170,020,494	-	-	-	-
Four years later	2,402,303,318	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	2,402,303,318	170,020,494	206,543,422	499,174,155	775,495,201	4,053,536,590
Cumulative payments to date	(2,256,886,615)	(148,843,183)	(191,347,735)	(274,853,174)	(333,733,308)	(3,205,664,015)
<b>Total cumulative claims recognized in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019</b>	<b>145,416,703</b>	<b>21,177,311</b>	<b>15,195,687</b>	<b>224,320,981</b>	<b>441,761,893</b>	<b>847,872,575</b>

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 8. MOVEMENTS IN INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS (CONTINUED)

#### Claims development 2018

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:

	Accident year						Total
	2014 and before	2015	2016	2017	2018		
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	
Estimate of cumulative claims							
At end of the accident year	1,774,448,732	222,726,710	111,700,593	81,971,450	401,303,034	-	-
One year later	2,173,860,000	506,134,557	180,138,957	220,263,609	-	-	-
Two years later	2,203,242,070	504,787,088	181,986,862	-	-	-	-
Three years later	2,078,001,566	499,988,157	-	-	-	-	-
Four years later	1,998,371,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	1,998,371,980	499,988,157	181,986,862	220,263,609	401,303,034	3,301,913,642	
Cumulative payments to date	(1,923,658,706)	(333,227,909)	(148,843,183)	(180,455,043)	(169,986,705)	(2,756,171,546)	
Total cumulative claims recognized in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018	74,713,274	166,760,248	33,143,679	39,808,566	231,316,329	545,742,096	

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

**9. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

Related parties represent associated companies, shareholder, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. The significant related party transactions during the year were mainly in respect of insurance arrangements.

**Related party transactions**

Transactions with related parties included in the statement of income are as follows:

	2019	2018
	QR	QR
<i><b>Qatar Petroleum and its affiliates:</b></i>		
Direct premium	349,137,065	119,160,725
Direct claims paid	59,409,631	857,482
Expenses incurred by Qatar Petroleum on behalf of the Company	7,078,393	8,008,227

**Related party balances**

Balances with related parties included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
	QR	QR	QR	QR
Qatar Petroleum and its affiliates	30,241,354	242,363	35,470,630	859,730
Less: ECL on related party balances	(4,927)	-	(4,980)	-
	<b>30,236,427</b>	<b>242,363</b>	35,465,650	859,730

**Compensation of key management personnel**

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
	QR	QR
Short-term benefits	15,393,610	15,431,269
Board member sitting fees (Note 18)	850,000	910,000
End of service and other benefits	345,165	437,936
	16,588,775	16,779,205

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Building under development	Building	Lease hold improvement	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total
	QR	QR		QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
<b>Cost</b>									
At January 1, 2018	88,529,983	41,795,032	-	3,588,230	1,041,804	472,379	12,511,947	427,000	148,366,375
Additions	-	6,332,343	-	-	24,285	3,842	682,051	-	7,042,521
At December 31, 2018	88,529,983	48,127,375	-	3,588,230	1,066,089	476,221	13,193,998	427,000	155,408,896
Additions	-	10,954,981	1,731,106	-	20,125	203,257	5,725,345	158,200	18,793,014
Transfers*	-	(59,082,356)	58,954,223	-	128,133	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,588,230)	(992,267)	(363,782)	-	-	(4,944,279)
<b>At December 31, 2019</b>	<b>88,529,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,685,329</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>222,080</b>	<b>315,696</b>	<b>18,919,343</b>	<b>585,200</b>	<b>169,257,631</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
At January 1, 2018	-	-	-	3,571,720	1,007,990	408,506	10,209,938	358,709	15,556,863
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	16,510	36,542	33,966	1,029,758	68,291	1,185,067
At December 31, 2018	-	-	-	3,588,230	1,044,532	442,472	11,239,696	427,000	16,741,930
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	404,569	-	11,139	19,459	481,166	23,071	939,404
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,588,230)	(992,267)	(363,782)	-	-	(4,944,279)
<b>At December 31, 2019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>404,569</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,404</b>	<b>98,149</b>	<b>11,720,862</b>	<b>450,071</b>	<b>12,737,055</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>									
<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>88,529,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,280,760</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158,676</b>	<b>217,547</b>	<b>7,198,481</b>	<b>135,129</b>	<b>156,520,576</b>
December 31, 2018	88,529,983	48,127,375	-	-	21,557	33,749	1,954,302	-	138,666,966

\*In November 2019, the building was completed and was capitalized from building in progress account which amounted to QR 58,954,223.

**AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

**11. SHARE CAPITAL**

	<b>Authorised capital</b>	<b>Issued and fully paid up 2019</b>	<b>Issued and fully paid up 2018</b>
Share capital (QR)	<b>500,000,000</b>	<b>218,600,000</b>	218,600,000
Number of shares of QR 10 each	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>21,860,000</b>	21,860,000

During the year, no dividends were declared or paid relating to 2018 profits (2018: QR 14,820,550 relating to 2017 profits).

In addition, no interim dividends relating to 2019 profits were paid during the year (2018: QR 40,000,000 relating to 2018 interim profits).

**12. LEGAL RESERVE**

As required by Qatar Commercial Companies' Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year should be transferred to legal reserve. The Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve totals 50% of the issued share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances stipulated in the law. However, according to Qatar Central Bank (QCB) regulations, the reserve should be equal to 100% of the issued share capital.

**13. GENERAL RESERVE**

The amended Articles of Association of the Company requires that the balance of profit to be available, after the above mentioned transfer to the legal reserve, can be appropriated to a general reserve. Distributions to shareholders can only be made once the balance in the legal and the general reserve equals QR 150,000,000. The balance under this reserve is not available for distribution, except in circumstances specified in the Articles of Association of the Company.

**14. FAIR VALUE RESERVE**

The fair value reserve comprises:

- the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity securities designated at FVOCI; and
- the cumulative net change in fair value of debt securities at FVOCI until the assets are derecognised or reclassified. This amount is adjusted by the amount of loss allowance.



**AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

**15. DUE TO INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE COMPANIES**

	2019	2018
	QR	QR
Payable to reinsurers	389,698,828	141,715,093
Deferred reinsurance commissions	13,941,151	17,079,907
	<b>403,639,979</b>	<b>158,795,000</b>

**16. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS**

Movements in the provision for Employees' end of service benefits are as follows:

	2019	2018
	QR	QR
As at January 1	5,923,719	5,333,423
Provided during the year	703,539	2,774,271
Paid during the year	(654,654)	(2,183,975)
As at December 31	<b>5,972,604</b>	<b>5,923,719</b>

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 17. NET CLAIMS INCURRED

	2019		2018	
	Gross QR	Reinsurers' share QR	Gross QR	Reinsurers' share QR
Claims paid	609,831,897	(266,796,493)	275,668,977	(18,667,763)
Change in outstanding claims (Note 8)	302,130,478	(280,800,548)	83,105,484	(149,529,175)
Change in IBNR and other technical reserve (Note 8)	12,296,865	(1,396,866)	6,569,511	(23,469,511)
Net claims incurred	<b>924,259,240</b>	<b>(548,993,907)</b>	<b>365,343,972</b>	<b>(191,666,449)</b>
				<b>173,677,523</b>

**AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

**18. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>QR</b>	<b>QR</b>
Salaries and other benefits	42,582,830	40,300,396
Rent	2,160,950	4,408,886
Professional and other fees	4,268,271	2,925,215
Office expenses	3,051,015	2,582,635
Depreciation (Note 10)	939,404	1,185,068
Board member sitting fees (Note 9)	850,000	910,000
Travel expenses	928,326	502,831
Advertisement and public relations	214,744	284,360
Investment management fees	3,857,621	700,000
Other expenses	3,380,497	2,485,691
	<b>62,233,658</b>	<b>56,285,082</b>

**19. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

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 financial investments 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

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 19. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Following table shows analyses of the fair values of the financial instruments by level of the fair value hierarchy

During the year ending 31 December 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in fair value measurements, and no transfers in and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

	FVOCI – debt instruments	FVPL – equity instruments	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>								
Financial assets at FVOCI								
Debt instruments	209,020,160	-	-	-	209,020,160	209,020,160	-	-
Managed investment funds	59,598,128	-	-	-	59,598,128	59,598,128	-	-
Unquoted shares	2,495	-	-	-	2,495	-	-	2,495
Financial assets at FVTPL								
Equity instruments	-	245,952,806	-	-	245,952,806	245,952,806	-	-
Held for trading	-	96,264,606	-	-	96,264,606	96,264,606	-	-
Quoted shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	30,455,151	-	30,455,151	-	-	-
Term deposits with maturities in excess of 3 months	-	-	181,782,150	-	181,782,150	-	-	-
Insurance and other receivables	-	-	447,509,849	-	447,509,849	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	929,963,931	-	929,963,931	-	-	-
Due from related parties	-	-	30,236,427	-	30,236,427	-	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>								
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	(1,317,242,494)	-	(1,317,242,494)	-	-	-
Due to insurance and reinsurance companies	-	-	(403,639,979)	-	(403,639,979)	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	(25,816,621)	(25,816,621)	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	-	(242,363)	-	(242,363)	-	-	-
	268,620,783	342,217,412	(101,177,328)	(25,816,621)	483,844,246			

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 19. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### As at 31 December 2018

	FVOCI – debt instruments	FVPL – equity instruments	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>								
Financial assets at FVOCI								
Debt instruments	133,769,938	-	-	-	133,769,938	133,769,938	-	-
Managed investment funds	62,542,930	-	-	-	62,542,930	62,542,930	-	-
Unquoted shares	2,495	-	-	-	2,495	-	-	2,495
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Held for trading	-	208,170,729	-	-	208,170,729	208,170,729	-	-
Quoted shares	-	81,242,614	-	-	81,242,614	81,242,614	-	-
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>								
Debt instruments (Net of ECL)	-	-	3,663,784	-	3,663,784	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	61,738,738	-	61,738,738	-	-	-
Term deposits with maturities in excess of 3 months	-	-	244,521,468	-	244,521,468	-	-	-
Insurance and other receivables	-	-	185,669,916	-	185,669,916	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	592,565,617	-	592,565,617	-	-	-
Due from related parties	-	-	35,465,650	-	35,465,650	-	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>								
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	(944,262,230)	-	(944,262,230)	-	-	-
Due to insurance and reinsurance companies	-	-	(158,795,000)	-	(158,795,000)	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	(29,597,682)	(29,597,682)	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	-	(859,730)	-	(859,730)	-	-	-
	196,315,363	289,413,343	19,708,213	(29,597,682)	475,839,237			

During the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2019, there are no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3.

**20. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The risks faced by the Company and the way these risks are mitigated by management are summarised below.

**Insurance risk**

The principal risk the Company faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit 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 above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

*Frequency and amounts of claims*

The frequency and amounts of claims can be affected by several factors. The Company underwrites mainly energy, fire and general accident, marine and medical risks. These are regarded as short-term insurance contracts as claims are normally advised and settled within one year of the insured event taking place. This helps to mitigate insurance risk.

*Fire and general accident - Property*

Property insurance is designed to compensate contract holders for damage suffered to properties or for the value of property lost. Contract holders could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties.

For property insurance contracts the main risks are fire and business interruption.

These contracts are underwritten by reference to the replacement value of the properties and contents insured. The cost of rebuilding properties and obtaining replacement contents and the time taken to restart operations which leads to business interruptions are the main factors that influence the level of claims.

*Marine*

Marine insurance is designed to compensate contract holders for damage and liability arising through loss or damage to marine craft and accidents at sea resulting in total or partial loss of cargoes. For marine insurance the main risks are loss or damage to marine craft and accidents resulting in the total or partial loss of cargoes.

The underwriting strategy for the marine class of business is to ensure that policies are well diversified in terms of vessels and shipping routes covered.

*Health*

Health insurances is insurance against the risk of incurring medical expenses among individuals or the employees of corporate bodies. The strategy for the health class of business is to ensure that policies are written within the group and by proper cession.

*Reinsurance risk*

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

**20. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Insurance risk (continued)**

*Reinsurance risk (continued)*

To minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurance insolvencies, the Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurance companies and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities or economic characteristics of the reinsurance companies.

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

*Concentration of risks*

The Company's insurance risk relates to policies written in the State of Qatar only.

*Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments*

Claims on general insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Company is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, a larger element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) which are settled over a short to medium term period.

There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts, these mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual policyholders and the risk management procedures adopted. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for the loss suffered by the policy holders or third parties (for third party liability covers).

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation values and other recoveries. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprise of provision for IBNR, provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unexpired risks as at the reporting date. In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and not), the Company's estimation techniques are a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates (where the loss ratio is defined as the ratio between the ultimate cost of insurance claims and insurance premiums earned in a particular financial year in relation to such claims) and an estimate based upon actual claims experience using predetermined formula where greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes.

*Sensitivity of changes in assumption*

The Company does not have any single insurance contract or a small number of related contracts that cover low frequency, high-severity risks such as earthquakes, or insurance contracts covering risks for single incidents that expose the Company to multiple insurance risks. The Company has adequately reinsured for insurance risks that may involve significant litigation. A +/- 10% change in the net claims incurred will have an increase/decrease of QR 37,526,533 on the statement of income (2018: QR 17,367,752).

**20. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Insurance risk (continued)**

*Claims development*

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

**Financial risk**

The Company's principal instruments are investments at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, amortised cost investments, receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts and cash and cash equivalents.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, market price risk and liquidity risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below:

*Regulatory framework risk*

Regulators are primarily interested in protecting the rights of the policyholders and monitor these rights 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 Company maintains an appropriate solvency position to meet unforeseen liabilities arising from economic disasters.

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

*Foreign currency risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Management believes that there is minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuations and consequently the Company does not hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Other than balances in United States Dollars, to which the Qatari Riyal is pegged, there is no significant foreign currency assets or liabilities due in foreign currencies included in the financial statement.

*Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the Company to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Company to fair value interest risk.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on certain of its financial investment and deposits. The Company limits interest rate risk by monitoring changes in interest rates in the currencies in which its cash and interest bearing investments are denominated.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the statement of income to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of the statement of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Company's profit for the year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at December 31, 2019.



**AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

**20. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)****Financial risk (continued)***Interest rate risk (continued)*

	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit for the year QR
<b>2019</b>	<u><b>+ 25</b></u>	<u><b>984,910</b></u>
2018	<u><b>+ 25</b></u>	<u>1,080,979</u>

*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.

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by monitoring outstanding receivables. On the other hand, three reinsurance companies account for 57% of the reinsurance balances receivable as of December 31, 2018 (2018: 45%).

The Company manages credit risk on its investments by ensuring that investments are only made with counter-parties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not have an internal credit rating of counter-parties and considers all counter-parties to be of the same credit quality.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit for the components of the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting.

	<b>2019</b>	2018
	<b>QR</b>	QR
Cash at banks	30,561,896	61,758,795
Time deposits with maturities in excess of 3 months	181,782,150	244,521,468
Financial investments	610,838,195	489,392,490
Due from related parties	30,236,427	35,465,650
Reinsurance contract assets	687,715,856	406,915,368
Insurance contract receivables (Note 7)	444,274,880	178,705,480
	<u><b>1,985,409,404</b></u>	<u>1,416,759,251</u>

*Credit Quality*

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Company using external credit risk ratings. The Company follows external credit mechanism of Moody's and Fitch Group rating agencies for grading relationships across its investment portfolio and other financial instruments.

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 20. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### Financial risk (continued)

#### Credit risk (continued)

#### Credit Quality (continued)

All investments are assigned a rating in accordance with the defined criteria.

#### Investment Securities

Investment securities at FVOCI – Debt

Not impaired (AAA to B- and NR)

Loss allowance

Carrying amount

	2019					2018				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
183,792,012	25,228,148	-	209,020,160	111,142,769	22,627,169	-	133,769,938			
(245,441)	(604,391)	-	(849,832)	(181,232)	(598,757)	-	(779,989)			
<b>183,546,571</b>	<b>24,623,757</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>208,170,328</b>	<b>110,961,537</b>	<b>22,028,412</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>132,989,949</b>			

Investment securities at amortized cost – Debt

Not impaired (AAA to B- and NR)

Loss allowance

Carrying amount

	2019					2018				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
-	-	-	-	-	3,664,556	-	3,664,556			
-	-	-	-	-	(772)	-	(772)			
<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,663,784</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,663,784</b>			

#### Insurance receivables and related parties balances

Net Insurance receivables and related parties at amortised cost

Not impaired (AAA to B- and NR)

Loss allowance

Carrying amount

	2019					2018				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
190,129,226	22,565,045	-	212,694,271	109,270,798	20,351,303	-	129,622,101			
(1,101,134)	(6,129,408)	-	(7,230,542)	(1,439,448)	(2,517,205)	-	(3,956,653)			
<b>189,028,092</b>	<b>16,435,637</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>205,463,729</b>	<b>107,831,350</b>	<b>17,834,098</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125,665,448</b>			

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 20. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### Financial risk (continued)

##### Credit risk (continued)

##### Credit Quality (continued)

The following table provides an age analysis of unimpaired insurance receivables as at year end:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>	<i>Past due but not impaired</i>		
			<i>&lt; 4 months</i>	<i>5 –8 months</i>	<i>&gt;9 months</i>
	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
<b>2019</b>	<b>444,274,880</b>	<b>53,892,348</b>	<b>189,516,398</b>	<b>132,035,230</b>	<b>68,830,904</b>
2018	178,705,480	54,666,568	29,926,617	32,479,311	61,632,984

Unimpaired financial assets are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable. It is not the practice of the Company to obtain collateral over financial assets and all are, therefore, unsecured.

At 31 December 2019, the exposure to credit risk for insurance receivables by geographic region was as follows.

	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>QR</b>	<b>QR</b>
Qatar	391,688,099	130,101,752
Other GCC	5,329,111	6,157,059
Europe	28,392,608	27,939,187
Asia	18,693,101	14,388,102
Rest of world	171,961	119,380
	<b>444,274,880</b>	<b>178,705,480</b>

The exposure to credit risk for debt securities at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL at the reporting date by geographic region was as follows.

	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>QR</b>	<b>QR</b>
Qatar	158,975,353	154,935,811
Other GCC	151,733,435	91,887,957
Europe	45,666,985	46,596,471
Asia	22,971,456	5,748,456
North America	2,818,725	-
	<b>382,165,954</b>	<b>299,168,695</b>

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 20. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its commitments associated with financial liabilities when they fall due.

Liquidity requirements are monitored on regular basis and management ensures that sufficient liquid funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise. A significant amount of funds are invested in local quoted securities.

The majority of time deposits held by the Company at the end of the reporting period had original maturity periods not exceeding one year.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

	2019					2018				
	Less than one year	More than one year	No term	Total	QR	Less than one year	More than one year	No term	Total	QR
	QR	QR	QR	QR		QR	QR	QR	QR	
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	1,317,242,492	1,317,242,492	-	-	-	944,262,229	944,262,229	-
Reinsurance balances payable	403,639,979	-	-	403,639,979	158,795,000	-	-	-	158,795,000	-
Other liabilities	25,816,622	-	-	25,816,622	29,597,682	-	-	-	29,597,682	-
Due to related parties	242,363	-	-	242,363	859,730	-	-	-	859,730	-
	<b>429,698,964</b>	-	<b>1,317,242,492</b>	<b>1,746,941,456</b>	<b>189,252,412</b>	-	-	<b>944,262,229</b>	<b>1,133,514,641</b>	-

**20. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)****Equity price risk**

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, or its issuer, or factors affecting all securities traded in the market.

The Company's equity price risk exposure relates to financial assets whose value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Company limits equity price risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of its investments. The majority of the Company's equity investments comprise securities quoted on the Qatar Exchange.

A 10% change in the prices of equities, with all other variables held constant, would impact equity and statement of income by QR 11.44 million (2018: QR8.12 million).

**Capital management**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' interest. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. Capital comprises share capital, legal reserve, general reserve, investment revaluation reserve and retained earnings, and is measured at QR 634,392,218 (2018: QR 608,582,485).

**21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

The Company leases office under non-cancellable operating lease agreements.

The lease expenditure charged to profit or loss during the year is disclosed in Note 18 as "Rent expense".

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

<b>a) Operating lease commitments</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>QR</b>	<b>QR</b>
No later than 1 year	-	4,408,886
Later than 1 year but no later than 5 years	-	1,296,570
	-	5,705,456
<b>b) Guarantees</b>		

The Company had contingent liabilities in respect of tender guarantees and other guarantees from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise, amounting to QR 10,506,260 (2018: QR 12,075,707). As at the end of reporting period, time deposits amounting to QR 23,509,593 (2018: QR 23,268,895) have been provided as security for the guarantees.

**c) Legal Claims**

The Company, in common with the significant majority of insurers, is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business. As of the end of the reporting period, the result of the pending or threatened legal proceeding is unpredictable. No further disclosures are made to avoid prejudicing the position of the parties involved in the dispute.

# AL KOOT INSURANCE & REINSURANCE COMPANY P.J.S.C.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 22. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain items have been reclassified as of December 31, 2018, which are not material and have no impact on the previously reported financial results or equity of the Company in order to be consistent with current year presentation. In previous years, management disclosed the amount of technical reserves which includes unearned premium reserves and incurred but not reported claims, premium deficiency reserve and unallocated loss expenses net of their reinsurance balances. The management has reclassified all these balances on gross basis.

The impact of the reclassification as at 31 December 2018 is as follows

	As previously reported as at 31 December 2018	Reclassification	Reclassified as at 31 December 2018	Reclassified as at 1 January 2018
Reinsurance contract assets	406,915,308	185,650,309	592,565,617	389,608,994
Insurance contract liabilities	677,390,776	266,871,453	944,262,229	871,988,754
Unearned premiums	81,221,144	(81,221,144)	-	-

### 23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant events after the reporting date, which have bearing on the understanding of these financial statements.

**Independent Auditor's Report on page 1,2 and 3.**