

Dubai Insurance Company
and its subsidiary
(Public Shareholding Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUBAI INSURANCE COMPANY (PSC)

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012 and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the applicable provisions of the articles of association of Dubai Insurance Company (PSC), the UAE Commercial Companies Law of 1984 (as amended) and the UAE Federal Law No. (6) of 2007, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
DUBAI INSURANCE COMPANY (PSC) (continued)**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We also confirm that, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements include, in all material respects, the applicable requirements of the UAE Commercial Companies Law of 1984 (as amended), the UAE Federal Law No. (6) of 2007 and the articles of association of Dubai Insurance Company (PSC); proper books of account have been kept by the Company; and the contents of the report of the Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements are consistent with the books of account. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we required for the purpose of our audit and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the UAE Commercial Companies Law of 1984 (as amended), of the UAE Federal Law No. (6) of 2007, or of the articles of association of Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) have occurred during the year which would have had a material effect on the business of Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) or on its financial position.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Ernst & Young' in a cursive script.

Signed by:
Ashraf Abu-Sharkh
Partner
Registration No. 690

4 February 2013

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2012 AED'000</i>	<i>2011 AED'000</i>
UNDERWRITING INCOME			
Gross premium		329,137	271,131
Movement in provision for unearned premium		5,974	(22,654)
Insurance premium revenue	3	335,111	248,477
Reinsurance share of premium		(254,109)	(195,604)
Movement in provision for reinsurance share of unearned premium		(5,168)	21,874
	3	(259,277)	(173,730)
Net insurance premium revenue		75,834	74,747
Reinsurance commission income		15,827	23,982
Other income		2,611	2,035
Total underwriting income		94,272	100,764
UNDERWRITING EXPENSES			
Claims incurred	4	134,120	129,571
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	4	(101,365)	(80,597)
Net claims incurred		32,755	48,974
Commission expenses		27,802	20,834
Excess of loss reinsurance premium		999	1,070
General and administration expenses relating to underwriting activities		11,690	11,995
Total underwriting expenses		73,246	82,873
NET UNDERWRITING INCOME		21,026	17,891
INVESTMENT INCOME			
Realised gain (loss) on disposal of investment		35	(36)
Fair value gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		249	(251)
Other investment income	6	12,500	11,574
Other investment costs		(273)	(114)
		12,511	11,173
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES			
General and administration expenses not allocated		(4,549)	(4,538)
Other income		118	707
		(4,431)	(3,831)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	7	29,106	25,233
Basic and diluted earnings per share (AED)	8	0.28	0.24

The attached explanatory notes 1 to 27 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	<i>Notes</i>	2012 AED'000	2011 AED'000
Profit for the year		29,106	25,233
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Net unrealised gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11 (b)	8,339	(12,407)
Other comprehensive income for the year		8,339	(12,407)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		37,445	12,826

The attached explanatory notes 1 to 27 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

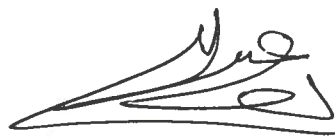
Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2012

	Notes	2012 AED'000	2011 AED'000
ASSETS			
Property and equipment	9	44,226	44,112
Investment property	10	1,670	1,670
Financial instruments	11	229,568	215,862
Reinsurance assets	22	114,482	107,851
Insurance receivables	13	100,290	119,231
Prepayments and other receivables	14	5,361	5,162
Statutory deposits	15	10,000	10,000
Cash and cash equivalents	16	49,445	31,584
TOTAL ASSETS		555,042	535,472
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	17	100,000	100,000
Statutory reserve	18	50,000	50,000
General reserve	18	10,000	3,500
Retained earnings		82,227	83,021
Cumulative changes in fair value of investments	18	18,240	9,901
Proposed dividends – cash	19	20,000	18,000
Total equity		280,467	264,422
Liabilities			
Bank loan	20	18,416	18,479
Employees' end of service benefits	21	1,864	1,547
Insurance contract liabilities	22	157,086	148,614
Amounts held under reinsurance treaties		12,014	10,330
Reinsurance balances payable		56,885	64,056
Insurance and other payables	23	28,310	28,024
Total liabilities		274,575	271,050
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		555,042	535,472

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 4 February 2013.



Buti Obaid Almulla
Chairman



Marwan Abdulla Al Rostamani
Vice Chairman

The attached explanatory notes 1 to 27 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	Share capital AED '000	Statutory reserve AED '000	General reserve AED '000	Retained earnings AED '000	Proposed dividends AED '000	Cumulative changes in fair value of investments AED '000	Total AED '000
Balance at 1 January 2012	100,000	50,000	3,500	83,021	18,000	9,901	264,422
Profit for the year	-	-	-	29,106	-	-	29,106
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	8,339	8,339
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	29,106	-	8,339	37,445
Transfer (note 18)	-	-	6,500	(6,500)	-	-	-
Directors' fees	-	-	-	(1,400)	-	-	(1,400)
Cash dividend paid (note 19)	-	-	-	(2,000)	(18,000)	-	(20,000)
Proposed dividend-cash (note 19)	-	-	-	(20,000)	20,000	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	100,000	50,000	10,000	82,227	20,000	18,240	280,467
Balance at 1 January 2011	100,000	49,296	3,500	77,710	25,000	22,308	277,814
Profit for the year	-	-	-	25,233	-	-	25,233
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(12,407)	(12,407)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	25,233	-	(12,407)	12,826
Transfer	-	704	-	(704)	-	-	-
Directors' fees	-	-	-	(1,218)	-	-	(1,218)
Cash dividend paid (note 19)	-	-	-	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Proposed dividend-cash (note 19)	-	-	-	(18,000)	18,000	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2011	100,000	50,000	3,500	83,021	18,000	9,901	264,422
	(Note 17)	(Note 18)	(Note 18)		(Note 19)		

The attached explanatory notes 1 to 27 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2012 AED'000</i>	<i>2011 AED'000</i>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		29,106	25,233
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	9	583	872
Depreciation on investment properties	10	-	16
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	21	377	318
Loss on sale of investments in debt instruments at amortised cost		35	36
		30,101	26,475
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Reinsurance assets		(6,631)	(24,586)
Insurance receivables		18,941	(19,581)
Prepayments and other assets		(199)	(775)
Insurance contract liabilities		8,472	23,656
Amounts held under reinsurance treaties		1,684	(164)
Reinsurance balances payable		(7,171)	29,478
Insurance and other payables		286	(1,227)
Cash generated from operations		45,483	33,276
Employees' end of service paid	21	(60)	(142)
Net cash generated from operating activities		45,423	33,134
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investments held at amortised cost		1,534	(39,475)
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(6,936)	19,538
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(697)	(472)
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,099)	(20,409)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid		(20,000)	(25,000)
Bank loan		(63)	18,479
Directors' fees		(1,400)	(1,218)
Net cash used in financing activities		(21,463)	(7,739)
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		17,861	4,986
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		31,584	26,598
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	16	49,445	31,584

The attached explanatory notes 1 to 27 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2012

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) (the "Company") is a public shareholding Company registered under the Federal Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended) and the UAE Federal Law No. (6) of 2007 relating to commercial companies in the UAE. The Company mainly issues short term insurance contracts in connection with motor, marine, fire, engineering, general accident and medical risks (collectively known as general insurance) and group life and individual life risk (collectively referred to as life assurance). The Company also invests its funds in investment securities and properties. The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 3027, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The Company operates in United Arab Emirates and most of the insurance policies are issued in the United Arab Emirates. The shares of the Company are listed on the Dubai Financial Market.

During the previous year, the Company established a new subsidiary for investment purposes. These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the "Group").

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

Accounting convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the measurement at fair value of financial assets carried at fair value. The consolidated financial statements have been presented in UAE Dirhams and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (AED'000) except when otherwise indicated.

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

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and applicable requirements of United Arab Emirates Laws.

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The Group comprises the Company and the under-mentioned subsidiary Company.

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Ownership</u>
Vattaun Limited	Investment	British Virgin Island	100%

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2012.

The subsidiary is consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statement of the subsidiary is prepared for the same reporting period as the parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Total comprehensive income within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if it results in a deficit balance.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2012

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (continued)

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

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9, as issued, reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in IAS 39. The standard was initially effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, but Amendments to IFRS 9 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures, issued in December 2011, moved the mandatory effective date to 1 January 2015. In subsequent phases, the IASB will address hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets.

Phase 1 of IFRS 9 is applicable to all financial assets within the scope of IAS 39. All financial assets that are equity investments are measured at fair value either through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or profit or loss. This is an irrevocable choice the entity makes by instrument unless the equity investments are held for trading, in which case they must be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company has applied the new standard from 1 January 2010 and reclassified, with effect from 1 January 2010, all available for sale securities that were still held as at fair value through OCI.

Restatement of comparative figures were not made following the adoption of this standard as it is not required for early adoption of IFRS 9. If IFRS 9 had not been adopted in 2010, the impact of impairment losses on available for sale investments held as of 31 December 2012 would have been to reduce the profit for the year by AED 14.68 million (2011: AED 15.04 million) and to decrease the other comprehensive income for the year by the same amount. Earnings per share would have been AED 0.13 per share (2011: AED 0.09 per share). There is no impact on total comprehensive income or equity following the adoption of IFRS 9.

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following amendments to IFRS effective as of 1 January 2012:

- IAS 12 *Income Taxes* (Amendment) – Deferred Taxes: Recovery of Underlying Assets
- IFRS 1 *First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* (Amendment) – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-Time Adopters IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (Amendments)
- IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* – Enhanced Derecognition Disclosure Requirements

The adoption of the above standards or interpretations is described below:

IAS 12 *Income Taxes* (Amendment) – Deferred Taxes: Recovery of Underlying Assets

The amendment clarified the determination of deferred tax on investment property measured at fair value and introduces a rebuttable presumption that deferred tax on investment property measured using the fair value model in IAS 40 should be determined on the basis that its carrying amount will be recovered through sale. It includes the requirement that deferred tax on non-depreciable assets that are measured using the revaluation model in IAS 16 should always be measured on a sale basis. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012 and has no effect on the Group's financial position, performance or its disclosures.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (Amendment) – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-Time Adopters

The IASB provided guidance on how an entity should resume presenting IFRS financial statements when its functional currency ceases to be subject to hyperinflation. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011. The amendment had no impact on the Group as the Group is not subject to hyperinflation.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures — Enhanced Derecognition Disclosure Requirements

The amendment requires additional disclosure about financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognised to enable the user of the Group's financial statements to understand the relationship with those assets that have not been derecognised and their associated liabilities. In addition, the amendment requires disclosures about the entity's continuing involvement in derecognised assets to enable the users to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, such involvement. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011. The Group does not have any assets with these characteristics so there has been no effect on the presentation of its financial statements.

IASB Standards and Interpretations issued at 31 December 2012 but not effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). Items that could be reclassified (or 'recycled') to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans and revaluation of land and buildings) would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified (for example, net gain on hedge of net investment, exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net movement on cash flow hedges and net loss or gain on available-for-sale financial assets). The amendment affects presentation only and has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012, and will therefore be applied in the Group's first annual report after becoming effective.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (Revised)

The IASB has issued numerous amendments to IAS 19. These range from fundamental changes such as removing the corridor mechanism and the concept of expected returns on plan assets to simple clarifications and re-wording. The amended standard will impact the net benefit expense as the expected return on plan assets will be calculated using the same interest rate as applied for the purpose of discounting the benefit obligation. The revised standard has no impact on Group and becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (as revised in 2011)

As a consequence of the new IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, and IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, IAS 28 *Investments in Associates*, has been renamed IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, and describes the application of the equity method to investments in joint ventures in addition to associates. The revised standard has no impact on the Group and becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off". The amendments also clarify the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. These amendments are not expected to impact the Group's financial position or performance and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

IASB Standards and Interpretations issued at 31 December 2012 but not effective (continued)

IFRS 1 Government Loans – Amendments to IFRS 1

These amendments require first-time adopters to apply the requirements of IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, prospectively to government loans existing at the date of transition to IFRS. Entities may choose to apply the requirements of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39, as applicable) and IAS 20 to government loans retrospectively if the information needed to do so had been obtained at the time of initially accounting for that loan. The exception would give first-time adopters relief from retrospective measurement of government loans with a below-market rate of interest. The amendment is effective for annual periods on or after 1 January 2013. The amendment has no impact on the Group.

IFRS 7 Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Amendments to IFRS 7

These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights to set-off and related arrangements (e.g., collateral agreements). The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The disclosures also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32. These amendments will not impact the Group's financial position or performance and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

IFRS 10 replaces the portion of IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements. It also addresses the issues raised in SIC-12 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*.

IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgement to determine which entities are controlled and therefore are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in IAS 27. Based on the preliminary analyses performed, IFRS 10 is not expected to have any impact on the currently held investment of the Group. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and SIC-13 *Jointly-controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers*. IFRS 11 removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Instead, JCEs that meet the definition of a joint venture must be accounted for using the equity method. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 includes all of the disclosures that were previously in IAS 27 related to consolidated financial statements, as well as all of the disclosures that were previously included in IAS 31 and IAS 28. These disclosures relate to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are also required, but has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on the financial position and performance, but based on the preliminary analyses, no material impact is expected. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

IASB Standards and Interpretations issued at 31 December 2012 but not effective (continued)

IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

This interpretation applies to waste removal (stripping) costs incurred in surface mining activity, during the production phase of the mine. The interpretation addresses the accounting for the benefit from the stripping activity. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The new interpretation will not have an impact on the Group.

Annual Improvements May 2012

These improvements will not have an impact on the Group, but include:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

This improvement clarifies that an entity that stopped applying IFRS in the past and chooses, or is required, to apply IFRS, has the option to re-apply IFRS 1. If IFRS 1 is not re-applied, an entity must retrospectively restate its financial statements as if it had never stopped applying IFRS.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

This improvement clarifies the difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. Generally, the minimum required comparative information is the previous period.

IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment

This improvement clarifies that major spare parts and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are not inventory.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments, Presentation

This improvement clarifies that income taxes arising from distributions to equity holders are accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*.

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

The amendment aligns the disclosure requirements for total segment assets with total segment liabilities in interim financial statements. This clarification also ensures that interim disclosures are aligned with annual disclosures.

These improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Revenue recognition

Gross premiums

Gross insurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period and are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Gross premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior accounting periods. Premiums collected by intermediaries, but not yet received, are assessed based on estimates from underwriting or past experience and are included in premiums written. Premiums on general insurance policies are accounted for on the date of writing of policies except premium income on marine cargo policies which is accounted for on the expected date of voyage. Premiums are adjusted for unearned premium.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Reinsurance premiums

Gross general reinsurance premiums written comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into during the period and are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses occurring contracts.

Gross reinsurance premiums on life are recognised as an expense on the earlier of the date when premiums are payable or when the policy becomes effective.

Commissions earned

Commissions earned are recognised at the time policies are written.

Other investment income

- (i) Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis.
- (ii) Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive payment is established.
- (iii) Rental income is recognised as income over the period to which it relates.

Claims and expenses recognition

Claims, comprising amounts payable to contract holders and third parties and related loss adjustment expenses, net of salvage and other recoveries, are charged to income as incurred. Provision for incurred but not reported claims is included within additional reserve.

The Group generally estimates its claims based on previous experience. Independent loss adjusters normally estimate property claims. Any difference between the provisions at the reporting date and settlements and provisions for the following year is included in the underwriting account for that year.

Reinsurance claims

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

Finance cost

Interest paid is recognised in the consolidated statement of income as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method. Accrued interest is included within the carrying value of the interest bearing financial liability.

Policy acquisition costs

Commissions and other costs directly related to the acquisition and renewal of insurance contracts are charged to the consolidated statement of income when incurred.

General and administration expenses

Direct expenses of general insurance business are charged to respective departmental revenue accounts. Indirect expenses of the general insurance business are allocated to departmental revenue accounts on the basis of gross retained premiums of each department. Other administration expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of income.

Leases

The Group has no finance leases. Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Liability adequacy test

At each consolidated statement of financial position date the Group assesses whether its recognised 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 light of estimated future cash flows, the entire deficiency is immediately recognised in income and an unexpired risk provision is created.

The Group does not discount its liability for unpaid claims as substantially all claims are expected to be paid within one year of the consolidated statement of financial position date.

Foreign currency translation

The presentation currency is UAE Dirhams (AED). Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. This is also the functional currency of the Group. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the consolidated statement of income, except when it relates to items when gains or losses are recognised directly in equity, the gain or loss is then recognised net of the exchange component in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has three reportable operating segments as follows:

- a. The life insurance segment offers short term group life insurance. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from insurance premium, fees and commission income, investment income and fair value gains and losses on investments.
- b. The non-life insurance segment comprises both general insurance and health insurance to individuals and businesses. General insurance products offered include motor, marine, fire, engineering, general accident and medical. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of policyholder's accident, e.g., employee liability claims and asbestos. Non-life healthcare contracts provide medical cover to policyholders. Revenue in this segment is derived primarily from insurance premiums, investment income and fair value gains and losses on investments.
- c. The investment segment includes investment in equity, fixed income securities such as bonds and fixed deposits and net rental income from investment properties.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss which, in certain respects, is measured differently from profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Unallocated administrative expenses are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to individual operating segments.

There are no inter-segment transactions occurred in 2012 and 2011. If any transaction were to occur, transfer prices between operating segments would be set on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Segment income, expenses and results will include those transfers between business segments which will then be eliminated on consolidation.

Product classification

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

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Product classification (continued)

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer significant financial risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, a credit rating or credit index or other variable.

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

The Group does not have any investment contracts or any insurance contracts with Discretionary Participation Features (DPF).

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of property and equipment as follows:

Furniture and equipment	4 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

No depreciation charged on freehold land.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their value less costs to sell and their value in use.

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

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as the expense is incurred.

Investment properties

The Group has elected to adopt the cost model for investment properties. Accordingly, investment properties are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Building	25 years
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No depreciation is charged on freehold land.

Trade and settlement date accounting

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the "trade date", i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices for assets and offer prices for liabilities, at the close of business on the reporting date. If quoted market prices are not available, reference can also be made to broker or dealer price quotations.

The fair values of floating rate and overnight deposits with credit institutions are their carrying values. The carrying value is the cost of the deposit and accrued interest. The fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates for similar instruments at the reporting date.

Financial assets

At initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value.

Equity investments

For subsequent measurements, all financial assets that are equity investments are measured at fair value either through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or through profit or loss. This is an irrevocable choice that the Group has made on early adoption of IFRS 9 or will make on subsequent acquisition of equity investments unless the equity investments are held for trading, in which case, they must be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Gain or loss on disposal of equity investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are not recycled.

Dividend income for all equity investments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are recorded through profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are also measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are classified at amortised cost. They are classified at amortised cost only if:

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset (or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- The Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
 - has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets (excluding goodwill)

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Reinsurance contracts held

The Group cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its businesses. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, 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 Group may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Group will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

Gains or losses on buying reinsurance are recognised in the income statement immediately at the date of purchase and are not amortised.

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

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

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance. Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire or when the contract is transferred to another party.

Reinsurance contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are accounted for directly through the consolidated statement of financial position. These are deposit assets or financial liabilities that are recognised based on the consideration paid or received less any explicit identified premiums or fees to be retained by the reinsured.

Reinsurance 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.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

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

Insurance receivables

Insurance 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, using the effective interest rate method. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Insurance contract liabilities

(i) Unearned premium reserve

At the end of each year a proportion of net retained premiums of the general insurance, medical and group life business is provided to cover portions of risks which have not expired at the reporting date. The reserves are calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Law relating to insurance companies at 40% of annual premiums earned net of reinsurance for all classes of insurance, except marine which is calculated at 25%. Unearned premium reserves for medical and group life business are calculated on a time proportion basis.

(ii) Additional reserve

A provision is made for the estimated excess of potential claims over unearned premiums and for claims incurred but not reported at the financial position date.

The reserves represent the management's best estimates on the basis of:

- a) claims reported during the year
- b) delay in reporting these claims

(iii) Outstanding claims

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

With respect to its UAE national employees, the Group makes contributions to a pension fund established by the General Pension and Social Security Authority calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expense will not be offset in the consolidated income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future. These factors could include:

Judgments

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

Classification of properties

Management decides whether a property under construction will be used upon completion as owner-occupied property or for renting out to third parties. If used as owner-occupied property, the value in use of the property is determined as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs. Otherwise, the asset is classified as investment property and its fair value is determined on an individual asset basis.

Classification of investments

Management decides on acquisition of an investment whether it should be classified as of fair value through profit or loss, at fair value through OCI or at amortised cost.

Operating lease commitments

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property. The Group, as a lessor, has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and so accounts for them as operating leases.

Additional reserve

A provision is made for the estimated excess of potential claims over unearned premiums and for claims incurred but not reported at the financial position date.

The reserves represent the management's best estimates on the basis of:

- a) claims reported during the year
- b) delay in reporting these claims
- c) claim handling provision

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, 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:

Valuation of unquoted equity investments

Valuation of unquoted equity investments is normally based on one of the following:

- recent arm's length market transactions;
- current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same ;
- the expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics; or other valuation models.

Provision for outstanding claims, whether reported or not

Considerable judgement by management is required in the estimation of amounts due to contract holders 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.

In particular, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) at the reporting date. The primary technique adopted by management in estimating the cost of notified and IBNR claims, is that of using past claim settlement trends to predict future claim settlement trends.

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, on a quarterly basis.

Impairment losses on insurance receivables

The Group reviews its insurance receivables on a regular basis to assess whether a provision for impairment should be recorded in the consolidated statement of income. In particular, judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about the probability of default and probable losses in the event of default, the value of the underlying security, and realisation costs.

In addition to specific provisions against individually significant insurance receivables, the Group also makes a collective impairment provision against insurance receivables which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific provision, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. The amount of the provision is based on the historical loss pattern for insurance receivables within each grade and is adjusted to reflect current economic changes.

Reinsurance

The Group is exposed to disputes with, and possibility of defaults by, its reinsurers. The Group monitors on a regular basis the evolution of disputes with and the strength of its reinsurers.

Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2012

3 INSURANCE PREMIUM REVENUE

Year 2012	General Insurance			Life Assurance			Total
	Gross AED '000	Reinsurers' share AED '000	Net AED '000	Gross AED '000	Reinsurers' share AED '000	Net AED '000	
Gross premium	305,687	(234,955)	70,732	23,450	(19,154)	4,296	329,137
Movement in provision for unearned premium	5,469	(4,638)	831	505	(530)	(25)	5,974
Insurance premium revenue	311,156	(239,593)	71,563	23,955	(19,684)	4,271	335,111
Unearned premium as of 31 December (Note 22)	76,323	(57,813)	18,510	4,501	(4,359)	142	80,824
							18,652
Year 2011	General Insurance			Life Assurance			Total
	Gross AED '000	Reinsurers' share AED '000	Net AED '000	Gross AED '000	Reinsurers' share AED '000	Net AED '000	
Gross premium	231,463	(160,307)	71,156	39,668	(35,297)	4,371	271,131
Movement in provision for unearned premium	(21,608)	20,891	(717)	(1,046)	983	(63)	(22,654)
Insurance premium revenue	209,855	(139,416)	70,439	38,622	(34,314)	4,308	248,477
Unearned premium as of 31 December (Note 22)	81,792	(62,451)	19,341	5,006	(4,889)	117	86,798
							19,458

Insurance contracts premium includes AED 7,312 thousand (2011: AED 3,140 thousand) of reinsurance premium accepted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 CLAIMS INCURRED

Year 2011	General Insurance			Life Assurance			Total		
	Gross AED'000	Reinsurers' share AED'000	Net AED'000	Gross AED'000	Reinsurers' share AED'000	Net AED'000	Gross AED'000	Reinsurers' share AED'000	Net AED'000
Claims paid	122,605	(72,154)	50,451	5,964	(5,731)	233	128,569	(77,885)	50,684
Changes in provision for outstanding claim (note 22(b))	(2,244)	(2,156)	(4,400)	856	(556)	300	(1,388)	(2,712)	(4,100)
Movement in additional reserves (note 22(a))	2,390	-	2,390	-	-	-	2,390	-	2,390
	122,751	(74,310)	48,441	6,820	(6,287)	533	129,571	(80,597)	48,974

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Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2012

5 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Identification of reportable segments

Primary segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable operating segments as follows:

- The general insurance segment, comprises motor, marine, fire, engineering, general accident and medical.
- The life assurance segment, includes individual and group life insurance.
- Investment comprises investment and cash management for the Group's own account.

Transactions between operating segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Operating segment information is presented below:

	<i>General Insurance</i>		<i>Life Assurance</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
UNDERWRITING INCOME						
Insurance premium revenue	311,156	209,855	23,955	38,622	335,111	248,477
Reinsurers' share of premium	(239,593)	(139,416)	(19,684)	(34,314)	(259,277)	(173,730)
Net insurance premium revenue	71,563	70,439	4,271	4,308	75,834	74,747
Reinsurance commission income	14,387	17,011	1,440	6,971	15,827	23,982
Other income	2,314	1,487	297	548	2,611	2,035
	88,264	88,937	6,008	11,827	94,272	100,764
UNDERWRITING EXPENSES						
Claims incurred	130,527	122,751	3,593	6,820	134,120	129,571
Reinsurers' share of claims incurred	(98,090)	(74,310)	(3,275)	(6,287)	(101,365)	(80,597)
Net claims incurred	32,437	48,441	318	533	32,755	48,974
Commission expenses	25,946	15,768	1,856	5,066	27,802	20,834
Excess of loss reinsurance premium	999	1,070	-	-	999	1,070
General and administration expenses relating to underwriting activities	10,449	10,270	1,241	1,725	11,690	11,995
	69,831	75,549	3,415	7,324	73,246	82,873
NET UNDERWRITING INCOME	18,433	13,388	2,593	4,503	21,026	17,891
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME					12,511	11,173
Unallocated other expenses					(4,431)	(3,831)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR					29,106	25,233

For operational and management reporting purposes, the Group is organised as one geographical segment.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at 31 December 2012

5 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

OTHER INFORMATION

	<i>General insurance</i>		<i>Life assurance</i>		<i>Investment</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Segment assets	311,823	306,588	11,981	11,352	231,238	217,532	555,042	535,472
Segment liabilities	243,558	241,259	12,601	11,312	18,416	18,479	274,575	271,050
Capital expenditure	697	472	-	-	-	-	697	472
Depreciation	583	872	-	-	-	16	583	888

The Group's operations are primarily conducted in the United Arab Emirates. General Insurance figures reported above include certain assets and liabilities that are common for all three reportable segments. These amounts are not significant and are not reported separately to the chief decision maker.

6 OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME

	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Rental income from investment properties	1,422	1,829
Investment property expenses	(802)	(887)
	620	942
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading purposes)</i>		
Dividend income	86	76
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>		
Dividend income	8,641	7,768
Interest income from bonds	1,307	596
Cash and cash equivalents and statutory deposits interest income	1,846	2,192
	12,500	11,574

7 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year is stated after charging:

	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Staff costs	10,899	10,627
Rental costs – operating leases	148	148

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2012

8 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year, net of directors' fees, by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year as follows:

	2012	2011
Profit for the year (AED'000)	29,106	25,233
Directors' fees (AED'000)	(1,400)	(1,218)
Net (AED'000)	27,706	24,015
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year ('000)	100,000	100,000
Earnings per share (AED)	0.28	0.24

No figures for diluted earnings per share are presented as the Group has not issued any instruments which would have an impact on earnings per share when exercised.

9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land AED'000	Furniture and equipment AED'000	Motor vehicles AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2012	43,307	4,319	640	48,266
Additions	-	671	26	697
At 31 December 2012	43,307	4,990	666	48,963
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 2012	-	3,536	618	4,154
Charge for the year	-	557	26	583
At 31 December 2012	-	4,093	644	4,737
Net carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2012	43,307	897	22	44,226
	Land AED'000	Furniture and equipment AED'000	Motor vehicles AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2011	-	3,847	640	4,487
Transfer	43,307	-	-	43,307
Additions	-	472	-	472
At 31 December 2011	43,307	4,319	640	48,266
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 2011	-	2,768	514	3,282
Charge for the year	-	768	104	872
At 31 December 2011	-	3,536	618	4,154
Net carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2011	43,307	783	22	44,112

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9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The depreciation charge for the year of AED 583 thousand (2011: AED 872 thousand) has been allocated as follows:

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Underwriting expenses	437	654
Other expenses	146	218
	<u>583</u>	<u>872</u>

Included in property and equipment is a land situated in the Emirate of Dubai, United Arab Emirates with a carrying value of AED 43,307 thousand. The Group's Board of Directors has resolved to construct the Group's head office on the land in the foreseeable future. The Group's management is in the process of formalising the transfer of legal title in respect of the land.

10 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<i>Freehold land AED'000</i>	<i>Building AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2012	1,670	18,392	20,062
At 31 December 2012	<u>1,670</u>	<u>18,392</u>	<u>20,062</u>
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2012	-	18,392	18,392
At 31 December 2012	<u>-</u>	<u>18,392</u>	<u>18,392</u>
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2012	<u>1,670</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,670</u>

Land and Building at Deira, Dubai

Investment property is carried at cost and the fair value of the investment property as of 31 December 2012, based on a valuation undertaken by an independent qualified valuer, amounted to AED 60,000 thousand (2011: AED 56,000 thousand).

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10 INVESTMENT PROPERTY (continued)

	<i>Freehold land AED'000</i>	<i>Building AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2011	1,670	18,392	20,062
At 31 December 2011	1,670	18,392	20,062
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2011	-	18,376	18,376
Charge for the year	-	16	16
At 31 December 2011	-	18,392	18,392
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2011	1,670	-	1,670

11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	<i>Carrying value</i>		<i>Fair value</i>	
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
<i>Financial instruments</i>				
At fair value through profit or loss (Note 11(a))	47,116	40,180	47,116	40,180
At fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 11(b))	144,582	136,243	144,582	136,243
Investments held at amortised cost (Note 11 (c))	37,870	39,439	39,802	39,397
	<u>229,568</u>	<u>215,862</u>	<u>231,500</u>	<u>215,820</u>

11(a) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<i>2012 AED'000</i>	<i>2011 AED'000</i>
<i>a) Shares - quoted</i>	3,755	3,506
<i>b) Designated upon initial recognition</i>		
Bank deposits with maturity over three months - unquoted	43,361	36,674
	<u>47,116</u>	<u>40,180</u>

The entire shares and bank deposits are within United Arab Emirates.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

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11 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

11(b) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Shares – quoted (within UAE)	134,382	126,043
Shares – unquoted (within UAE)	10,200	10,200
	<u>144,582</u>	<u>136,243</u>

The fair value changes amounting to AED 8,339 thousand (2011: (AED 12,407 thousand)) has been recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

11(c) DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
<i>Amortised cost</i>		
Debt securities (within UAE)	3,675	3,675
Debt securities (outside UAE)	34,195	35,764
	<u>37,870</u>	<u>39,439</u>

Debt securities amounting to AED 34,195 (2011: AED 35,764 thousand) are pledged against bank loan (Note 20). The investments carry interest at an effective rate of 3.9% per annum (2011: 2.5% per annum). The maturity profile of these debt instruments is shown below:

	<i>31 December 2012</i>		
	<i>Less than 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>More than 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Debt securities (within UAE)	3,675	-	3,675
Debt securities (outside UAE)	18,073	16,122	34,195
	<u>21,748</u>	<u>16,122</u>	<u>37,870</u>
	<i>31 December 2011</i>		
	<i>Less than 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>More than 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Debt securities (within UAE)	3,675	-	3,675
Debt securities (outside UAE)	16,409	19,355	35,764
	<u>20,084</u>	<u>19,355</u>	<u>39,439</u>

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12 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

The Group 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 that use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

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

	<i>Level 1 AED'000</i>	<i>Level 2 AED'000</i>	<i>Level 3 AED'000</i>	<i>Total Fair value AED'000</i>
At 31 December 2012				
Financial instruments				
<i>At fair value through profit or loss:</i>				
Bank deposits	-	43,361	-	43,361
Quoted equity securities	3,755	-	-	3,755
	<u>3,755</u>	<u>43,361</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,116</u>
<i>At fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>				
Quoted equity investments	134,382	-	-	134,382
Unquoted equity investments	-	-	10,200	10,200
	<u>134,382</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,200</u>	<u>144,582</u>
	<u><u>138,137</u></u>	<u><u>43,361</u></u>	<u><u>10,200</u></u>	<u><u>191,698</u></u>

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12 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

A. Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy (continued)

	<i>Level 1</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Level 2</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Level 3</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Fair value</i> <i>AED'000</i>
At 31 December 2011				
Financial instruments				
<i>At fair value through profit or loss:</i>				
Bank deposits	-	36,674	-	36,674
Equity securities	3,506	-	-	3,506
	<u>3,506</u>	<u>36,674</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,180</u>
<i>At fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>				
Quoted equity investments	126,043	-	-	126,043
Unquoted equity investments	-	-	10,200	10,200
	<u>126,043</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,200</u>	<u>136,243</u>
	<u>129,549</u>	<u>36,674</u>	<u>10,200</u>	<u>176,423</u>

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Financial assets measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions are assets for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market, financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Group's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

Non market observable inputs means that fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. The main asset classes in this category are unlisted equity investments limited partnerships. Valuation techniques are used to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same, that is, an exit price from the perspective of the Group. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the Group's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). These inputs are developed based on the best information available, which might include the Group's own data.

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12 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Movements in level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

31 December 2012

	<i>At 1 January 2012 AED'000</i>	<i>Total gain or loss recorded in profit and loss AED'000</i>	<i>Purchases AED'000</i>	<i>Sales AED'000</i>	<i>Total gain or loss recorded in OCI AED'000</i>	<i>Transfers AED'000</i>	<i>At 31 December 2012 AED'000</i>
Financial instruments							
At fair value through other comprehensive income:							
Unquoted investments	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	10,200
Total level 3 financial assets	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	10,200

31 December 2011

	<i>At 1 January 2011 AED'000</i>	<i>Total gain or loss recorded in profit and loss AED'000</i>	<i>Purchases AED'000</i>	<i>Sales AED'000</i>	<i>Total gain or loss recorded in OCI AED'000</i>	<i>Transfers AED'000</i>	<i>At 31 December 2011 AED'000</i>
Financial assets							
At fair value through other comprehensive income:							
Unquoted investments	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	10,200
Total level 3 financial assets	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	10,200

Gains or losses on level 3 financial instruments included in the profit or loss for the year:

No gains or losses on level 3 financial instruments were included in the profit or loss for the year.

Impact on fair value of level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value of changes to key assumptions

For equity securities, the Group does not have a material exposure as at 31 December 2012 and, accordingly no sensitivity analysis has been done.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements:

Asset for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have short term maturities (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate their fair values. This assumption is also applied to insurance receivable, reinsurance payable, demand deposits and savings accounts without specific maturity. Fair value of quoted bonds is based on price quotations at the reporting date. Long term bank loan is evaluated by Group based on parameters such as interest rates.

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13 INSURANCE RECEIVABLES

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Due from policyholders (note 24)	20,869	40,608
Due from insurance companies	20,907	16,364
Due from insurance brokers	37,917	38,313
Other premium receivable	20,738	22,336
Due from re-insurance companies in respect of settled claims	2,769	4,020
Less : Provision for doubtful accounts	(2,910)	(2,410)
	100,290	119,231

All of the above amounts are due within twelve month of the reporting date. The reinsurers' shares of claims not paid by the Group at the reporting date are disclosed in note 22. The amounts due from reinsurers are normally settled on a quarterly basis.

As at 31 December 2012, premiums and insurance companies' balances receivable at nominal value of AED 2,910 thousand (2011: AED 2,410 thousand) were impaired. Movements in the allowance for impairment of receivables were as follows:

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
At 1 January	2,410	1,910
Charge for the year	500	500
At 31 December	2,910	2,410

14 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Accrued income	1,814	1,853
Prepayments	758	694
Staff debtors and advances	350	494
Other receivables	2,439	2,121
	5,361	5,162

15 STATUTORY DEPOSITS

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Bank deposits:		
Amounts that cannot be withdrawn without the prior approval of the Ministry of Economy in accordance with Article 42 of Federal Law No. 6 of 2007	10,000	10,000

The bank deposit expires after one year and is renewable every year and earns an interest of 3.25% per annum.

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16 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise the following consolidated statement of financial position amounts:

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Bank balances and cash	39,445	31,584
Bank deposits maturing within three months	10,000	-
	<u>49,445</u>	<u>31,584</u>

The entire cash and cash equivalents are within United Arab Emirates.

17 SHARE CAPITAL

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Issued and fully paid 100,000,000 shares of AED 1 each (2011: 100,000,000 shares of AED 1 each)	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

18 RESERVES

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES

• **STATUTORY RESERVE**

In accordance with UAE Commercial Companies Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended) and the Group's Articles of Association, the Group has resolved to discontinue the annual transfer of 10% of the profit for the year since the statutory reserve exceeds 50% of the paid up share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution, except in the circumstances stipulated by the UAE Commercial Companies Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended).

• **GENERAL RESERVE**

Transfers to the general reserve are made on the recommendation of the Board of Directors. During the year, the Board of Directors has recommended to transfer AED 6,500 thousand to the general reserve. This reserve may be used for such purposes as deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors.

• **CUMULATIVE CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS**

This reserve records fair value changes on financial instrument held at fair value through other comprehensive income.

19 PROPOSED DIVIDENDS

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Declared and paid:		
Cash dividend for 2011 of AED 0.20 per share	20,000	-
Cash dividend for 2010 of AED 0.25 per share	-	25,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

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19 PROPOSED DIVIDENDS (continued)

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Proposed for approval at Annual General Meeting:		
Cash dividend for 2012 of AED 0.20 per share	20,000	-
(2011: Cash dividend of AED 0.18 per share)	-	18,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>

20 BANK LOAN

The Group entered into a credit facility agreement with an international bank for USD 5 million (equivalent AED 18,416 thousand). The loan facility is secured against investments in debt instruments held at amortised cost amounting to AED 34,195 thousand (31 December 2011: AED 35,764 thousand) (Note 11(c)) used for the Group's investment operation. The loan carries interest at 3 months LIBOR plus 0.85% per annum and the tenure of the loan is directly linked to the maturity period of the debt instruments which are financed by the loan. The debt instruments have maturity periods of 2 to 10 years.

21 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Movements in the provision recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Provision as at 1 January	1,547	1,371
Provided during the year	377	318
End of service benefits paid	(60)	(142)
Provision as at 31 December	<u>1,864</u>	<u>1,547</u>

22 INSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	<i>Gross</i>		<i>Reinsurers' share</i>		<i>Net</i>	
	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Unearned premium reserve (Note 3)	80,824	86,798	(62,172)	(67,340)	18,652	19,458
Additional reserve (Note 22(a))	11,000	5,890	-	-	11,000	5,890
Outstanding claims (Note 22(b))	65,262	55,926	(52,310)	(40,511)	12,952	15,415
	<u>157,086</u>	<u>148,614</u>	<u>(114,482)</u>	<u>(107,851)</u>	<u>42,604</u>	<u>40,763</u>

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22 INSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

22 (a) Additional Reserve

	<i>General Insurance AED'000</i>	<i>Life Assurance AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
1 January 2011	3,500	-	3,500
Increase (Note 4)	2,390	-	2,390
31 December 2011	5,890	-	5,890
Increase (Note 4)	5,110	-	5,110
31 December 2012	11,000	-	11,000

22 (b) Outstanding claims

	<i>General Insurance AED'000</i>	<i>Life Assurance AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
At 1 January 2011:			
Outstanding claims	54,363	2,951	57,314
Due from reinsurers	(34,929)	(2,870)	(37,799)
	19,434	81	19,515
Net (decrease) increase (Note 4)	(4,400)	300	(4,100)
At 31 December 2011:			
Outstanding claims	52,119	3,807	55,926
Due from reinsurers	(37,085)	(3,426)	(40,511)
	15,034	381	15,415
Net (decrease) (Note 4)	(2,311)	(152)	(2,463)
At 31 December 2012:			
Outstanding claims	62,562	2,700	65,262
Due from reinsurers	(49,839)	(2,471)	(52,310)
	12,723	229	12,952

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22 INSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Claims development table for gross general insurance claims:

The following table reflects the cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) for each successive accident year at each statement of financial position date, together with cumulative payments to date:

Year 2012

<i>Accident year</i>	<i>Before 2009 AED' 000</i>	<i>2009 AED' 000</i>	<i>2010 AED' 000</i>	<i>2011 AED' 000</i>	<i>2012 AED' 000</i>	<i>Total AED' 000</i>
At the end of accident year	-	95,370	112,391	132,852	87,627	
One year later	-	92,355	106,264	138,301	-	
Two years later	-	64,311	105,980	-	-	
Three years later	-	63,545	-	-	-	
Four years later	116,361	-	-	-	-	
Current estimate of cumulative claims	116,361	63,545	105,980	138,301	87,627	
At the end of accident year	-	(47,768)	(79,984)	(100,778)	(50,270)	
One year later	-	(58,823)	(98,873)	(127,535)	-	
Two years later	-	(60,130)	(101,470)	-	-	
Three years later	-	(61,737)	-	-	-	
Four years later	(108,240)	-	-	-	-	
Cumulative payments to date	(108,240)	(61,737)	(101,470)	(127,535)	(50,270)	
Total gross outstanding claims	8,121	1,808	4,510	10,766	37,357	62,562

(Note 22b)

23 INSURANCE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<i>2012 AED'000</i>	<i>2011 AED'000</i>
Premiums collected in advance	3,554	4,689
Provision for staff costs	2,071	1,543
Amounts due to related parties (note 24)	-	3,979
Other creditors and accruals	22,685	17,682
Dividends payable	-	131
	28,310	28,024

24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. The pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

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24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The significant balances outstanding at 31 December in respect of related parties included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
<i>Affiliates of major shareholders:</i>		
Due from policyholders	13,544	8,887
Amounts due to related parties	-	3,979
Outstanding claims	41,345	30,763

The income and expenses in respect of related parties included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
<i>Affiliates of major shareholders:</i>		
Premiums	86,680	94,396
Claims	19,224	20,439
Rent received	60	70
Rent paid	96	96

Compensation of the key management personnel is as follows:

	<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Short term employee benefits	3,088	2,914
End of service benefits	117	98
	<u>3,205</u>	<u>3,012</u>

Outstanding balances at the year-end arise in the normal course of business. For the years ended 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011, the Group has not recorded any impairment of amounts owed by related parties.

25 DIRECTORS' FEES

Directors' fees have been included as an appropriation of net profit for the year in accordance with the interpretation of the Commercial Companies Law of 1984 (as amended) by the Ministry of Economy.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Governance framework

The primary objective of the Group's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Group's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Key management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Group's risk management function is carried out by the board of directors, with its associated committees. This is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the board of directors to the Chief Executive Officer and senior managers.

The board of directors meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational decisions. The Chief Executive Officer under the authority delegated from the board of directors defines the Group's risk and its interpretation, limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Capital management framework

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to comply with the regulatory requirements in the UAE and to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group fully complied with the externally imposed capital requirements and no changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011.

(c) Regulatory framework

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

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

(d) Asset liability management (ALM) framework

Financial risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The Group manages these positions to achieve long-term investment returns in excess of its obligations under insurance contracts. The principal technique of the Group's ALM is to match assets to the liabilities arising from insurance contracts by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders.

The Chief Executive Officer actively monitors the ALM to ensure in each period sufficient cash flow is available to meet liabilities arising from insurance contracts.

The Chief Executive Officer regularly monitors the financial risks associated with the Group's other financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance liabilities.

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

26A Insurance risk

The principal risk the Group 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 Group 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. The Group has a small portfolio of life assurance contracts.

Frequency and amounts of claims

The frequency and amounts of claims can be affected by several factors. The Group underwrites mainly property, motor, marine, medical, group life and personal accident 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.

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. In recent years the Group has only underwritten policies for properties containing fire detection equipment.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26A Insurance risk (continued)

Property (continued)

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. The Group has reinsurance cover for such damage to limit losses for any individual claim to AED 750 thousand (2011: AED 750 thousand).

Motor

Motor insurance is designed to compensate contract holders for damage suffered to their vehicles or liability to third parties arising through accidents. Contract holders could also receive compensation for the fire or theft of their vehicles.

For motor contracts the main risks are claims for death and bodily injury and the replacement or repair of vehicles. The Group has reinsurance cover for such claims to limit losses for any individual claim to AED 200 thousand (2011: AED 200 thousand).

The level of court awards for deaths and to injured parties and the replacement costs of motor vehicles are the key 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 the 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. The Group has reinsurance to limit losses for any individual claim to AED 125 thousand (2011: AED 125 thousand).

Medical, group life and personal accident

Medical insurance is designed to compensate the contract holders for medical costs. Group life and personal accident insurance entitles the contract holders or their beneficiaries to specified amounts in case of death or permanent or partial disability.

For medical insurance, the main risks are illness and related healthcare costs. For group life and personal accident the main risks are claims from death and permanent or partial disability. The Group generally does not offer medical insurance to walk-in customers. Medical, group life and personal accident insurance are generally offered to corporate customers with large population to be covered under the policy.

Reinsurance risk

In common with other insurance companies, in order to minimise financial exposure arising from large insurance claims, the Group, in the normal course of business, enters into arrangements 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 effected under treaty, facultative and excess of loss reinsurance contracts.

To minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the Group evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers. The Group deals with reinsurers approved by the Board of Directors.

The five largest reinsurers account for 81% of amounts due from reinsurance companies at 31 December 2012 (2011: 81%). The maximum theoretical credit risk exposure in this connection is mainly in Europe.

26B Financial risk

The Group's principal financial instruments include financial assets and financial liabilities which comprise financial investments (at fair value through profit or loss and or other comprehensive income), receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts, statutory deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, and re-insurance balance payables.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26B Financial risk (continued)

The Group does not enter into derivative transactions.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, geographical risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:

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 Group, the maximum exposure to credit risk to the Group is the carrying value as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Group's exposure to credit risk:

- The Group only enters into insurance and reinsurance contracts with recognised, credit worthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivables from insurance and reinsurance contracts are monitored on an ongoing basis in order to reduce the Group's exposure to bad debts.
- The Group seeks to limit credit risk with respect to agents and brokers by setting credit limits for individual agents and brokers and monitoring outstanding receivables.
- The Group's investments at fair value through profit or loss or OCI are managed by the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the guidance of the Chairman and the supervision of the Board of Directors.
- The Group's bank balances are maintained with a range of international and local banks in accordance with limits set by the management.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position:

	<i>Notes</i>	2012 AED'000	2011 AED'000
Financial instruments		81,231	76,113
Reinsurance assets	22	114,482	107,851
Insurance receivables	13	100,290	119,231
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)		4,603	4,468
Statutory deposits	15	10,000	10,000
Cash and cash equivalents		49,433	31,579
Total credit risk exposure		<u>360,039</u>	<u>349,242</u>

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in value.

For more detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument, references have been made to the specific notes.

Insurance receivables comprise a large number of customers and insurance companies mainly within the United Arab Emirates. Reinsurance assets are from reinsurance companies based mainly in Europe and the Middle East.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary
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As at 31 December 2012

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26B Financial risk (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Group's financial position can be analysed by the following geographical regions:

	2012			2011		
	<i>Assets</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Liabilities and equity</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Contingent liabilities and commitments</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Assets</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Liabilities and equity</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Contingent liabilities and commitments</i> <i>AED'000</i>
United Arab Emirates	400,326	459,843	10,204	370,171	440,049	10,186
Europe	119,207	82,347	-	124,392	66,185	-
Rest of the world	35,509	12,852	-	40,909	29,238	-
Total	555,042	555,042	10,204	535,472	535,472	10,186

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Group by classifying assets according to the Group's credit rating of counterparties.

31 December 2012

	<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>				
	<i>High grade</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Standard grade</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Sub-standard grade</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Past due and impaired</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Financial instruments	81,231	-	-	-	81,231
Reinsurance assets	-	114,482	-	-	114,482
Insurance receivables	-	100,290	-	2,910	103,200
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,603	-	-	-	4,603
Statutory deposits	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Cash and cash equivalents	49,433	-	-	-	49,433
	145,267	214,772		2,910	362,949
Less: Impairment provision					(2,910)
					360,039

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at 31 December 2012

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26B Financial risk (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

31 December 2011

	<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>				
	<i>High grade</i>	<i>Standard grade</i>	<i>Sub-standard grade</i>	<i>Past due and impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Financial instruments	76,113	-	-	-	76,113
Reinsurance assets	-	107,851	-	-	107,851
Insurance receivables	-	119,231	-	2,410	121,641
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,468	-	-	-	4,468
Statutory deposits	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Cash and cash equivalents	31,579	-	-	-	31,579
	<u>122,160</u>	<u>227,082</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,410</u>	<u>351,652</u>
Less: Impairment provision					(2,410)
					<u>349,242</u>

The following table provides an age analysis of receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts past due but not impaired:

	<i>Past due but not impaired</i>						
	<i>90 days</i>	<i>91 to 180 days</i>	<i>181 to 270 days</i>	<i>271 to 365 days</i>	<i>> 365 days</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Past due and impaired</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
2012	55,498	16,121	8,710	4,630	18,241	103,200	(2,910)
2011	79,236	30,808	7,578	1,313	2,706	121,641	(2,410)

For assets to be classified as 'past due and impaired' the contractual payments in arrears are more than 180 days and an impairment adjustment is recorded in the consolidated statement of income for this. When the credit exposure is adequately secured or when management is confident of settlement, arrears more than 180 days might still be classified as 'past due but not impaired', with no impairment adjustment recorded.

Geographical risk

The Group's investments and cash and cash equivalents are primarily with local companies and financial institutions.

In accordance with the requirement of the Securities and Commodities Authority (Circular dated 12-10-2011) following are the details of the geographical concentration of assets in the Group's consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2012:

The insurance risk arising from insurance contracts is concentrated mainly in the United Arab Emirates. The geographical concentration of risks is similar to previous year.

(a) Investment property

Investment property represents the Group's investment in a freehold land and building situated in the Emirate of Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2012

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26B Financial risk (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

(b) Financial instruments – investments

Investments in financial assets represent investments in quoted and unquoted shares of companies incorporated in the United Arab Emirates and investments in bonds issued locally and outside United Arab Emirates (note 11 (c)).

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents of the Group are with Banks registered and operate in the United Arab Emirates and in Europe.

Currency risk

The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from investments in securities and reinsurance transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency.

At 31 December, the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

		<i>2012</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>2011</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Debt instruments at amortised cost	- <i>US Dollars</i>	37,870	39,439
Insurance receivables	- <i>US Dollars</i>	7,089	18,882
	- <i>Euro</i>	2,199	439
	- <i>GBP</i>	109	172
	- <i>Others</i>	275	351
Other receivables	- <i>US Dollars</i>	1,419	1,356
Cash and cash equivalents	- <i>US Dollars</i>	12,005	7,323
	- <i>Euro</i>	3,092	2,662
	- <i>GBP</i>	43	179
Reinsurance balances payable	- <i>US Dollars</i>	8,457	19,198
	- <i>Euro</i>	2,007	631
	- <i>GBP</i>	80	186
	- <i>Others</i>	252	153
Other creditors and accruals	- <i>US Dollars</i>	4,655	1,840
	- <i>Euro</i>	2,032	1,521
	- <i>GBP</i>	43	179
	- <i>Others</i>	39	60

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary

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As at 31 December 2012

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26B Financial risk (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit. The effect of decreases in exchange rates is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown. There is no effect on equity.

	<i>Increase in exchange rate</i>	<i>Effect on profit AED'000</i>
31 December 2012		
<i>Assets</i>		
US Dollars	+5%	2,919
Euro	+5%	265
GBP	+5%	8
Others	+5%	14
<i>Liabilities</i>		
US Dollars	+5%	(656)
Euro	+5%	(202)
GBP	+5%	(6)
Others	+5%	(15)
	<i>Increase in exchange rate</i>	<i>Effect on profit AED'000</i>
31 December 2011		
<i>Assets</i>		
US Dollars	+5%	3,350
Euro	+5%	155
GBP	+5%	18
Others	+5%	18
<i>Liabilities</i>		
US Dollars	+5%	(1,052)
Euro	+5%	(108)
GBP	+5%	(18)
Others	+5%	(11)

Liquidity risk

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31 December 2012

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**26B Financial risk (continued)****Liquidity risk**

The table below summarises the maturity of the assets and liabilities of the Group based on remaining contractual settlement dates.

	31 December 2012				31 December 2011			
	Less than one year AED '000	More than one year AED '000	No Term AED '000	Total AED '000	Less than one year AED '000	More than one year AED '000	No Term AED '000	Total AED '000
ASSETS								
Property and equipment	-	-	44,226	44,226	-	-	44,112	44,112
Investment property	-	-	1,670	1,670	-	-	1,670	1,670
Financial instruments	43,361	37,870	148,337	229,568	36,674	39,439	139,749	215,862
Reinsurance assets	114,482	-	-	114,482	107,851	-	-	107,851
Insurance receivables	100,290	-	-	100,290	119,231	-	-	119,231
Prepayments and other assets	5,361	-	-	5,361	5,162	-	-	5,162
Statutory deposits	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
Cash and cash equivalents	49,445	-	-	49,445	31,584	-	-	31,584
TOTAL ASSETS	312,939	47,870	194,233	555,042	300,502	49,439	185,531	535,472

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26B Financial risk (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	31 December 2012				31 December 2011			
	Less than one year AED '000	More than one year AED '000	No Term AED '000	Total AED '000	Less than one year AED '000	More than one year AED '000	No Term AED '000	Total AED '000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES								
Equity								
Share capital	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000	100,000
Statutory reserve	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	50,000	50,000
General reserve	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	3,500	3,500
Retained earnings	-	-	82,227	82,227	-	-	83,021	83,021
Proposed dividends	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	18,000	18,000
Cumulative change in fair value reserve	-	-	18,240	18,240	-	-	9,901	9,901
Total equity	-	-	280,467	280,467	-	-	264,422	264,422
Liabilities								
Bank loan	-	18,416	-	18,416	-	18,479	-	18,479
Employees' end of service benefits	-	1,864	-	1,864	-	1,547	-	1,547
Insurance contract liabilities	157,086	-	-	157,086	148,614	-	-	148,614
Amounts held under reinsurance treaties	12,014	-	-	12,014	10,330	-	-	10,330
Reinsurance balances payable	56,885	-	-	56,885	64,056	-	-	64,056
Trade and other payables	28,310	-	-	28,310	28,024	-	-	28,024
Total liabilities	254,295	20,280	-	274,575	251,024	20,026	-	271,050
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	254,295	20,280	280,467	555,042	251,024	20,026	264,422	535,472

Dubai Insurance Company (PSC) and its subsidiary
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26B Financial risk (continued)

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 Group does not hedge its foreign currency exposure.

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 Group to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest risk.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on certain of its investment in financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, designated upon initial recognition, statutory deposits and bank loan. The Group limits interest rate risk by monitoring changes in interest rates in the currencies in which its cash and interest bearing investments and borrowings are denominated.

Interest rate sensitivity

The effective interest rates for all major classes of interest bearing financial instruments, that fall due within less than 1 year as at 31 December, are as follows:

31 December 2012

	<i>Total AED'000</i>	<i>Effective interest rate %</i>
Time deposits	63,361	1.75 to 3.75
Bank loan	(18,416)	3 months Libor plus 0.85
	<u>44,945</u>	

31 December 2011

	<i>Total AED'000</i>	<i>Effective interest rate %</i>
Time deposits	46,674	1.75 to 4.75
Bank loan	(18,479)	3 months Libor plus 0.85
	<u>28,195</u>	

There is no significant difference between contractual repricing or maturity dates.

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

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Group's profit for the year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2012.

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26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

26B Financial risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

	<i>Increase/ decrease in basis points</i>	<i>Effect on profit for the year AED'000</i>
2012	5	22
	-10	(45)
2011	+5	9
	-10	(18)

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.

The effect on equity (as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments held as financial assets at fair value through others comprehensive income at 31 December 2012) and on consolidated statement of income (as a result of changes in value of financial assets through profit or loss) due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	2012			2011		
	<i>Change in equity price %</i>	<i>Effect on equity AED'000</i>	<i>Effect on income statement AED'000</i>	<i>Change in equity price %</i>	<i>Effect on equity AED'000</i>	<i>Effect on income statement AED'000</i>
All investments – (Mainly Dubai Financial Market and Abu Dhabi Stock Market)	10	13,438	376	10	12,604	351

26C Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Group is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes.

27 CONTINGENCIES

Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2012 the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise, amounting to AED 10,204 thousand (2011: AED 10,186 thousand).

Legal claims

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