

Management Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

General

The Board of Directors of the Qatar Insurance Company Q.S.P.C. ("the Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting ("ICOFR") as required by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority ("QFMA"). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards). ICOFR also includes our disclosure controls and procedures designed to prevent misstatements.

An exception was obtained from the QFMA on 14th January 2020 (document reference 2022010071) that the Company's ICOFR did not include the description of the processes and evaluation of internal controls and assessment of the suitability of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting of its subsidiaries. As a result, our assessments exclude subsidiaries of the Company as of 31 December 2023

Risks in Financial Reporting

The main risks in financial reporting are that either the financial statements are not presented fairly due to inadvertent or intentional errors, or the publication of financial statements is not done on a timely basis. A lack of fair presentation arises when one or more financial statement accounts or disclosures contain misstatements (or omissions) that are material. Misstatements are deemed material if they could, individually or collectively, influence economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements.

To confine those risks of financial reporting, the Company has established ICOFR with the aim of providing reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatements. We have also assessed the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of the Company's ICOFR based on the criteria established in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). COSO recommends the establishment of specific objectives to facilitate the design and evaluate the adequacy of a control system. As a result, in establishing ICOFR, management has adopted the following financial statement objectives:

- Existence / Occurrence - assets and liabilities exist and transactions have occurred;
- Completeness - all transactions are recorded, account balances are included in the financial statements;
- Valuation / Measurement - assets, liabilities and transactions are recorded in the financial reports at the appropriate amounts;
- Rights and Obligations and ownership - rights and obligations are appropriately recorded as assets and liabilities; and
- Presentation and disclosures - classification, disclosure and presentation of financial reporting is appropriate.

However, any internal control system, including ICOFR, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the objectives of that control system are met. As such, disclosure controls and procedures or systems for ICOFR may not prevent all errors and fraud. Furthermore, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

Organization of the Internal Control System

Functions Involved in the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Controls within the system of ICOFR are performed by all business and support functions with involvement in reviewing the reliability of the books and records that underlie the financial statements. As a result, the operation of ICOFR involves staff based in various functions across the organization.

Controls to Minimize the Risk of Financial Reporting Misstatement

The system of ICOFR consists of a large number of internal controls and procedures aimed at minimizing the risk of misstatement of financial statements. Such controls are integrated into the operating process and include those which:

- are ongoing or permanent in nature such as supervision within written policies and procedures or segregation of duties;
- operate on a periodic basis such as those which are performed as part of the annual financial statements preparation process;
- are preventative or detective in nature;
- have a direct or indirect impact on the financial statements themselves. Controls which have an indirect effect on the financial statements include Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Information and Communication (CERAMIC) controls and Information Technology general controls such as system access and deployment controls whereas a control with a direct impact could be, for example, a reconciliation which directly supports a balance sheet line item; and

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- feature automated and/or manual components. Automated controls are control functions embedded within system processes such as application-enforced segregation of duty controls and interface checks over the completeness and accuracy of inputs. Manual internal controls are those operated by an individual or group of individuals such as authorization of transactions.

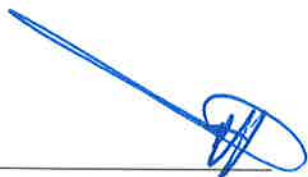
Measuring Design, Implementation, and Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control

For the financial year 2023, the Company has undertaken a formal evaluation of the adequacy of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of the system of ICOFR considering:

- The risk of misstatement of the financial statements line items, considering such factors as materiality and the susceptibility of the financial statements item to misstatement; and
- The susceptibility of identified controls to failure, considering such factors as the degree of automation, complexity, risk of management override, competence of personnel, and the level of judgment required.

These factors, in the aggregate, determine the nature, timing, and extent of evidence that management requires in order to assess whether the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the system of ICOFR is effective. The evidence itself is generated from procedures integrated within the daily responsibilities of staff or from procedures implemented specifically for purposes of the ICOFR evaluation. Information from other sources also forms an important component of the evaluation since such evidence may either bring additional control issues to the attention of management or may corroborate findings.

The evaluation has included an assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of controls within various processes including (Insurance revenues, Insurance expenses, Net income/expenses from reinsurance contract, Employee related costs, Cash and cash equivalents, Financial investments, General Ledger & Financial Reporting, Entity level control). As a result of the assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of ICOFR, management did not identify any material weaknesses and concluded that ICOFR is appropriately designed, implemented, and operated effectively as of 31 December 2023.



Salem Al-Mannai
Group CEO

