



Insurance Supervision Department

Financial Reporting Forms – Guidelines

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I. Introduction

Purpose of this Document

Insurance companies and intermediaries are required to submit a set of regulatory forms to SAMA, to report financial and non financial information to the Insurance Supervision Department on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis.

This document represents the guidelines to these regulatory reporting forms; it provides an explanation of the purpose of each form, its filling instructions as well as definitions of each caption the form contains.

General Definitions

- ▶ SAMA: Refers to the Insurance Supervision Department of the Saudi Central Bank which is the regulator of insurance operations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ Company: Refers to all insurers and/ or reinsurers, agents and/ or brokers submitting forms.
- ▶ Agent: A juristic entity that for compensation represents the Company to solicit, procure and negotiate insurance contracts.
- ▶ Broker: A juristic entity that for compensation represents the customers insured or prospective customers to solicit, procure, and negotiate insurance contracts.
- ▶ Third Party Administrator (TPA): Refers to an entity that serves as a liaison between the insured (person or company) and the insurance provider.
- ▶ GHI: Refers to General and Health Insurance.
- ▶ PSI: Refers to Protection and Savings Insurance.
- ▶ PH: Refers to Policyholders.
- ▶ SH: Refers to Shareholders.
- ▶ Forms: Refers to each regulatory reporting template.
- ▶ Schedule: Refers to tables within a form.
- ▶ Return: Refers to a set of forms (e.g., monthly return, quarterly return, and annual return).
- ▶ Current/Reporting Period: Refers to the current period (i.e., current year, quarter, or month) unless mentioned otherwise.
- ▶ Prior Period: Refers to the corresponding period from the prior calendar year.

Lines of Business Definitions

- ▶ **First: General Insurance**
 - **Accident and liability insurance** which includes the following:
 1. *Personal Accident Insurance* which may include but is not limited to personal accident motor, group personal accident "medical", personal accident group, personal accident individual, personal accident plan, or plastic card insurance.
 2. *Work Related Insurance*.
 3. *Employer's Liability Insurance*.
 4. *Third Party Liability Insurance*.
 5. *General Liability Insurance* which may include but is not limited to inherent structural defect, public liability, deterioration of stock, directors & officers liability, workmen's compensation, or blood stock insurance.
 6. *Product Liability Insurance* which may include but is not limited to comprehensive general liability.
 7. *Medical Liability Insurance* which may include but is not limited to medical malpractice insurance.
 8. *Professional Liability Insurance* which may include but is not limited to professional indemnity insurance.
 9. *Theft and Burglary Insurance*.
 10. *Fidelity Insurance* which may include but is not limited to fidelity guarantee.
 11. *Safe Burglary Insurance* inside the premises and in transit.
 12. Any other liability insurance which may include but is not limited to money and pecuniary insurance, insurance for travelers, or live stock insurance.
 - **Motor Insurance**: Provides coverage against losses and liability related to motor vehicles, excluding transport insurance. Motor insurance is divided into "Compulsory Motor Insurance" and "Compulsory + Others Motor Insurance".
 1. *Compulsory Motor Insurance* may include but is not limited to motor vehicle insurance, motor third party, or motor driving license.

2. *Compulsory + Others Motor Insurance* refers to any compulsory motor insurance policy that includes a non-compulsory part in addition to its compulsory part.
- **Property Insurance:** Provides coverage against fire, theft, explosion, natural phenomena, civil disturbance, and any other insurance included under this class of insurance. Property insurance may include but is not limited to all risk insurance, business interruption insurance, fire & lightning insurance, property fire allied perils insurance, or house holders comprehensive insurance.
 - **Marine Insurance:** Provides coverage for goods in transit and the vehicles of transportation on waterways, and any other insurance included under this class of insurance. Marine insurance is divided into Hull Marine Insurance and Cargo Marine Insurance.
 1. *Hull Marine Insurance* insures hull of a ship and its tackle, passenger fittings, equipment, stores, boats, and ordnance.
 2. *Cargo Marine Insurance* may include but is not limited to carrier's liability, marine insurance certificate, land transit insurance, land transit open cover, marine open cover, or marine cargo.
 - **Aviation Insurance:** Provides coverage for airline hulls and liability against passengers and third parties, freight transport by air, and any other insurance included under this class of insurance.
 - **Energy Insurance:** Provides coverage for oil, petrochemical, other energy installations, and any other insurance included under this class of insurance.
 - **Engineering Insurance:** Provides coverage for builder's risks, construction, mechanical, electrical, electronic, and machinery breakdown, and any other insurance included under this class of insurance. Engineering Insurance may include but is not limited to contractor's all risk insurance, deterioration of stock machinery breakdown insurance, erection all risk insurance, electronic equipment insurance, loss on profit insurance, or plant and equipment insurance.
 - **Other Classes:** Includes all recognized classes of general insurance not mentioned above. Other classes may include but are not limited to special acceptance insurance, special term life insurance, employees' dishonesty or fidelity insurance or internal travelers assistance insurance.
- **Second: Health Insurance**
- **Health Insurance:** Provides individual or group coverage for medical costs, medicines, medical and medications requirements as well as management of medical programs. Health Insurance is divided into "Compulsory Health Insurance" and "Compulsory + Others" Health Insurance. Compulsory + Others Health Insurance refers to any compulsory health insurance policy that includes a non-compulsory part in addition to its compulsory part.
- **Third: Protection and Savings Insurance**
- **Protection Insurance:** Provides individual or group coverage for death related consequences, and permanent and partial disability.
 - **Protection and Savings Insurance:** Provides individual or group coverage for death related consequences, and permanent and partial disability with a saving/ retirement plan for an additional premium paid by the insured.
 - **Other Protection and Savings Insurance:** This category includes other classes of insurance in the protection and savings insurance not mentioned above.

Submission Process

The regulatory reporting forms must be completed and submitted to SAMA as per the following instructions. The Electronic excel-based forms, which are available for download from SAMA's website (<http://www.sama.gov.sa>). The forms should be submitted to SAMA using the return Management System (RMS). The RMS is the official platform for receiving the reporting forms.

The annual forms must be audited, and according to the Implementing Regulations, accompanied by an actuarial report.

The company must assign the responsibility of completing and submitting the forms to the finance manager who will be the main point of contact with SAMA.

Submissions Schedule

All licensed insurance and reinsurance companies in Saudi Arabia are required to submit 3 sets of Regulatory Financial Reporting Forms whereas intermediaries are required to submit 1 set. The submissions are as follows:

Party Concerned	Forms	Submission Periods	No. of Annual Submissions	Submission Date (Date for receipt by SAMA)
Insurance and Reinsurance companies	Monthly	To be submitted on monthly basis	12	Within 15 working days of the end of each calendar month
Insurance and Reinsurance companies	Quarterly	To be submitted on quarterly basis, for 3-month periods ending March, June, September, and December	4	Within 25 working days of the end of each calendar quarter
Intermediaries	Semi-Annually	To be submitted on a semi-annual basis, for 6-month periods ending June and December	2	Within 21 working days of the end of each 6 months
Insurance and Reinsurance companies	Annual	To be submitted on annual basis for the 12-month period ending December of each calendar year	1	Within 60 working days of the end of each calendar year

Financial Amounts

- 1) Valuation: All the values (assets and liabilities) must be reported as book values.
- 2) Format: Financial amounts must be provided in **Saudi Riyals** rounded to the nearest **thousand (SR'000)**. Financial amounts in foreign currency must be converted to Saudi Riyals (SR'000) using the exchange rate as of the last day of the current period.

Supplementary Note Template: Attached with the financial forms is an excel file called "Supplementary Note Template.xls". This file includes one sheet used for detailing some captions in the forms. The company should complete this sheet whenever it is asked to fill a supplementary note in the guidelines. For every caption that needs detailing, the company should copy the blank sheet in the same excel file and complete it.

References to Forms: All references to captions in the Forms use the abbreviation format Form.Line.Column, e.g., 21.5.E = Form 21, Line 5, Column E)

Instructions for Completing the Company and Reporting Period on the Cover Sheet

- ▶ Company: insert name of the company in the indicated field
- ▶ Reporting Period: insert the name of the beginning and ending months of the reporting period, e.g., for month reporting insert the reporting month (e.g., "Jan" or "Feb"); for quarterly reporting insert (e.g., "Jan-Mar" or "Apr-Jun"); for semi-annual reporting insert (e.g., "Jan-Jun"), for annual reporting insert (e.g., "Jan-Dec").
- ▶ Financial Year: Insert the calendar year of the reporting period (e.g., "2008")
- ▶ Forms Submission Date: insert the day, month and year (DD/MM/YYYY) of the forms submission date (e.g., "05/04/2008"). The date for receiving the electronic copy cannot be more than 3 days from the date on which SAMA receives the hardcopy version of the reporting forms.

II. Monthly Financial Reporting Forms Guidelines

Form 11M

Summary Form

Purpose

The purpose of this form is to provide an overview of an insurer's underwriting activities and reserves.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Underwriting activities
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Reserves

In this form, columns A, B and C are computed automatically based on links to subsequent Forms 12M, 13M, 14M, 15M, and 16M. Columns D, E and F are to be filled manually with the corresponding figures from the prior month, grand totals over the past 12 months and the values from current month last year respectively.

For schedule 1, columns A, B and C are automatically calculated from the information in Forms 12M, 13M, and 14M. This schedule consists of three parts, leading to the calculation of the underwriting results for GHI and PSI for the current period:

- (a) Underwriting revenues (line 29), which consist of net premiums and commissions earned
- (b) Underwriting expenses (line 40), which consist of claims, policy acquisition costs, and commissions incurred
- (c) Operational and technical expenses (line 41)

The underwriting result (line 49) is calculated by subtracting lines 40 and 41 from line 29.

For schedule 2, columns A, B and C are automatically calculated from the information in Forms 15M and 16M. This schedule consists of reserves for GHI and PSI. The reserves for each type of insurance are subdivided into different categories.

Definitions

- ▶ Direct insurance gross written premiums: Refers to all premiums for insurance business accepted directly including premiums from brokers and agents.
- ▶ Reinsurance assumed gross written premiums: Refers to all premiums for insurance business assumed and accepted from insurers (i.e., reinsured inwards).
- ▶ Gross written premiums: Refers to all premiums for insurance business accepted directly and reinsurance assumed/ accepted (i.e., inward reinsurance).
- ▶ Reinsurance premium ceded: Refers to all premiums to the reinsurance company for outward reinsurance.
- ▶ Net written premiums: Refers to the result of subtracting premiums ceded (i.e., reinsurance ceded) from gross written premiums.
- ▶ Movement in unearned premium reserve (net): Refers to the difference between the balance of unearned premium reserve at the end of the period and the balance of the unearned premium reserve at the beginning of the period. This amount is net of the share of reinsurance.
- ▶ Net earned premiums: Refers to the result of subtracting the change in unearned premiums between two reporting periods from the net written premiums.
- ▶ Reinsurance commissions earned: Refers to all commissions earned on the reinsured portfolio (i.e., reinsured outwards) to reinsurance companies.
- ▶ Other underwriting income: Refers to all underwriting income that has not been accounted for in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of this income.
- ▶ Gross claims paid: Refers to all claims paid (i.e., released) directly or through reinsurance agreements, including lawyer fees, adjustment fees, and all expenses to settle a claim.

- ▶ Reinsurance share of claims: Refers to the portion of gross claims that are covered by reinsurers.
- ▶ Net claims paid: Refers to the result of subtracting reinsurance share of claims paid from gross claims paid.
- ▶ Changes in outstanding claims and IBNR reserves (net): Refers to the difference between the balance in outstanding claims reserves and IBNR reserves at the end of the period and consecutively, the balance of the outstanding claims reserves and IBNR reserves at the beginning of the period. These reserves are net of the share of reinsurance.
- ▶ Changes in mathematical reserves (net): Refers to the difference between the balance in the mathematical reserves at the end of the period and the balance of the mathematical reserves at the start of the period. These reserves are net of the share of reinsurance.
- ▶ Net claims incurred: Refers to the result of adding changes in net reserves to net claims paid.
- ▶ Policy acquisition costs incurred: Refers to all costs incurred (i.e., costs paid + movement in costs) related to the acquisition of business excluding commissions incurred.
- ▶ Commissions incurred: Refers to all commissions incurred (i.e., commissions paid + movement in commissions) for acquiring new customers
- ▶ Other direct underwriting expense: Refers to any other underwriting expense not accounted for in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these expenses.
- ▶ Operational and technical expenses: Refers to all operational costs such as salaries, office supplies, training, electricity, water, etc., related to insurance activities
- ▶ General and administrative expenses: Refers to any shareholders expenses (e.g., board meetings, events, supplies, services, public disclosures, and charitable donations). These expenses should not be intended to benefit policyholders or claimants.
- ▶ Unearned premium reserve (net): Refers to the portion of premiums which is matched to a future period in accordance with the related policy risk and is unearned as of the end of the reporting period. This reserve should be reported net of the share of reinsurers.
- ▶ Outstanding claims reserve (net): Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for claims that have been reported but not settled, net of the share of reinsurers.
- ▶ Claims IBNR reserve (net): Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for claims that have been incurred but not reported at the reporting date, net of the share of reinsurers.
- ▶ Adjustment expense reserve (net): Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for any projected adjustment expense associated with future claims. The reserve should be net of the share of reinsurers.
- ▶ Other reserves (net): Refers to any other form of reserves not accounted for in the above captions. The reserve should be net of the share of reinsurers.
- ▶ With-profit policy reserve: Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for policies under which the company may declare a reversionary bonus, a terminal bonus or a policyholder dividend based on the experience of the company for policies in the same class of insurance (provides policyholders to be eligible to participate in any surplus arising on the whole of, or any part of, the insurer's long term insurance business). The reserve should be net of the share of reinsurers.
- ▶ Without-profit policy reserves: Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for policies that are guaranteed during the policy's life and are not eligible to receive reversionary bonuses or other forms of participation features.
- ▶ Investment-linked policy reserve: Refers to the amount set aside by the company for policies whose investment performance is directly linked to the performance of a unit linked fund. All amounts available for investment under these policies are invested in this unit linked fund. The reserve should be net of the share of reinsurers.

Form 12M**Underwriting Revenues****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to break down an insurer's underwriting revenue by line of business.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Protection and Savings Insurance

Vertically, each schedule is subdivided into specific lines of business (e.g., Accident and Liability, Motor, Health, etc...). Totals for GHI and PSI are calculated in lines 39 and 49, respectively.

Horizontally, the schedules are divided into the components of the underwriting revenues (columns A to I) leading to the calculation of the total underwriting revenues by line of business (column J).

The number of policies written and the number of policyholders for each line of business must be provided in columns K and L consecutively. The number of policies written indicate the number of new policies that are written in the current period which correspond to the amount of accepted premium in the same period.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Form 11M.

Form 13M**Underwriting Expenses****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to break down an insurer's underwriting expenses by line of business.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Protection and Savings Insurance

Vertically, each of these schedules is further subdivided into specific lines of business (e.g., Accident and Liability, Motor, Health, etc...). Totals for GHI and PSI are calculated in lines 39 and 49, respectively.

Horizontally, the schedules are divided into the components of the underwriting expenses (columns A to I) leading to the calculation of total underwriting expenses by line of business (column J).

The number of claims reported for each line of business must be provided column K. This caption indicates the number of claims that are paid in the current period which correspond to the amount of claims paid in the same period.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Form 11M.

Form 14M**Operational and Technical Expenses****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to break down an insurer's shareholders general and administrative expenses which are expenses that have no link whatsoever with insurance operations, as well as policyholders operational and technical expenses by type.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 - Policyholders Operational and Technical Expenses
- ▶ Schedule 2 - Shareholders General and Administrative Expenses

Schedule 1 provides a break down of the operational and technical expenses (lines 11 to 20), whereas schedule 2 provides a breakdown of the general and administrative expenses (lines 31 to 40) by type; the total operational and technical expenses are calculated in line 29, whereas general and administrative expenses are calculated in line 49. For each expense type, the expenses should be divided between General and Health Insurance (column A) and Protection and Savings Insurance (column B).

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 15M General and Health/ Protection and Savings Insurance Common Reserves**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to break down an insurer's General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance common reserves by line of business.

Instructions

Provide, for each line of business specified in this form the unearned premium reserve (column A), outstanding claims reserve (column B), claims IBNR reserve (column C), adjustment expense reserve (column D), and other reserves (column E).

All the above reserves are net of the share of reinsurance, and should be reported as aggregate reserves to date for all the in force business, as of the reporting period.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Form 11M.

Form 16M**Protection and Savings Insurance Reserves****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to break down an insurer's Protection and Savings Insurance reserves by line of business.

Instructions

Provide, for each line of business specified in this form, non-linked individual with-profit policy reserve (column A), non-linked individual without-profit policy reserve (column B), non-linked group with-profit policy reserve (column C), non-linked group without-profit policy reserve (column D), individual investment-linked policy reserve (column F), and group investment-linked policy reserve (column G).

All the above reserves are net of the share of reinsurance, and should be reported as aggregate reserves to date for all the in force business, as of the reporting period.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Form 11M.

Form 17M**Solvency Analysis – Calculation of Required Solvency – GHI****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to calculate the required solvency margin of a company's General and Health Insurance business operations.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules, each corresponding to one method of calculating the required solvency margin:

- ▶ **The First method** is based on a premium calculation. For each line of business, the gross written premium (column A) and the net written premium (column B) values must be provided. The required solvency for the current period is automatically computed (column E) using the class factor risks in Table 3 of the Implementing Regulations. The required solvency for the prior period must be entered manually (column F).
- ▶ **The Second method** is based on claim calculations (only for companies that have been operating for 3 years or more). For each line of business, the values of the past 3 years of gross claims incurred (columns M, N, O) and the net claims incurred (columns P, Q, R) must be entered manually. The required solvency for the current period is automatically computed (column K) using the class factor risks in Table 4 of the Implementing Regulations. The required solvency for the prior period must be entered manually (column L).

The maximum of the 2 methods above is selected as the solvency requirement for the company's General and Health Insurance business operations (line 59).

For this form to be of value on a monthly basis, the reporting date has to be taken into consideration:

(a) If the reporting is in 2009 (i.e., company has been reporting to SAMA for a year or longer), the current period would be the current month and the 11 months that precede the current month, whereas the prior period would be the prior month and the 11 months that precede the prior month.

(b) If the reporting is taking place in 2008, then the current period would be the current month and all the months preceding the current month reaching January 2008, whereas the prior period would be the prior month and all the months preceding the prior month reaching January 2008.

Definitions

- ▶ *Gross claims incurred*: Refers to all claims reported to the company during the current period, including claims applicable to insurance placed directly, reinsurance accepted (i.e., inward reinsurance), and reinsurance ceded (i.e., outward reinsurance).

NOTE: For additional definitions, refer to Form 21.

Form 18M**Solvency Analysis – Calculation of Required Solvency – PSI****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to calculate the required solvency margin of a company's Protection and Savings Insurance business operations.

Instructions

This form computes the required Protection and Savings Insurance solvency margin in three parts, as per Article 67 of the Implementing Regulations:

- ▶ Part 1: 4% of the mathematical reserves for protection and savings direct insurance (line 11, column A).
- ▶ Part 2: 3‰ (3 per thousand) of the capital at risk for individual policies, after the deduction of reinsurance cessions, provided that the reinsurance amount does not exceed 50% of the capital at risk.
- ▶ Part 3: 1‰ (1 per thousand) of the capital at risk for group policies, after the deduction of reinsurance cessions, provided that the reinsurance amount does not exceed 50% of the capital at risk.

The required solvency margin for protection and savings insurance is the sum of parts 1, 2, and 3 above. The captions that must be entered manually are all prior period amounts (columns D, J), the gross capital at risk (column E) and the corresponding reinsurance cessions (column F).

Definitions

- ▶ Mathematical reserves: For relevant definition, refer to Form 12
- ▶ Gross capital at risk: Refers to the benefit amounts payable as a consequence of the happening of the contingency covered by the policy contract, less the mathematical reserves in respect of the relevant contract; i.e., it is the sum of the difference between the benefit under each policy and the mathematical reserve of each policy (note: the difference between the benefit and reserves for each policy should not be negative).
- ▶ Reinsurance share of gross capital at risk: Refers to the portion of the gross capital at risk that is expected to be covered by reinsurers.
- ▶ Net capital at risk: Refers to the difference between the gross capital at risk less reinsurance share of gross capital at risk provided that the reinsurance does not exceed 50% of the gross capital at risk (i.e., for the purposes of calculating the solvency margin, the minimum allowed net capital at risk is 50% of the gross capital at risk).

Form 19M	Solvency Analysis - Calculation of Required Solvency Margin - Total Insurance
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to calculate the required solvency margin of a company's Total Insurance business operations.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules that calculate the minimum required solvency margin of a company using two different methods.

- ▶ **The first method** uses the minimum capital requirement stipulated by the Insurance Law (Article 3.3):
 - SR 100 million for a company engaged in insurance business.
 - SR 200 million for a company engaged in insurance and reinsurance business.
- ▶ **The second method** uses the sum of the required margin for General and Health, as well as Protection and Savings insurance calculated in forms 17M, and 18M respectively.

The maximum of the 2 methods above is selected as the minimum solvency requirement for the company (line 39).

Form 20M**Financial Flows of the Insurance Company****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to show the financial flows of the insurance companies into and out of Saudi Arabia.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Inward Cash Flow
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Outward Cash Flow

Vertically, each of these schedules is further subdivided into the different sources of cash flow which vary from insurance premiums and claims (lines 11 and 21), to reinsurance share of premiums (lines 12 and 22), to reinsurer share of claims (lines 13 and 23), and to other cash flows (lines 14 and 24).

Horizontally, the amount for each cash flow (inward and outward) must be reported for the current month.

Definitions

- ▶ Direct insurance premiums: Refers to all the inward cash flows as a result of direct insurance premiums (i.e., excluding any premiums from reinsurance).
- ▶ Reinsurance premiums assumed: Refers to all the inward cash flows as a result of undertaking reinsurance premiums from other insurance companies.
- ▶ Reinsurance recoverables: Refers to all the inward cash flows as a result of the reinsurer covering part of the claims paid.
- ▶ Other inward cash flows: Refers to all other inward cash flows that are not accounted for in the above captions. Companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these inward cash flows.
- ▶ Direct insurance claims paid: Refers to all the outward cash flows as a result of direct insurance claims excluding any claims from reinsurance.
- ▶ Reinsurance premiums ceded: Refers to all the outward cash outflows as a result of ceding premium to a reinsurer.
- ▶ Reinsurance claims paid: Refers to all outward cash flows dispensed to cover claims arising from the reinsurance that the company has assumed.
- ▶ Other outward cash flows: Refers to all other outward cash flows that are not accounted for in the above captions. Companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these outward cash flows.

Form 21M	Foreign Assets & Liabilities of Insurance Companies
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to break down an insurer's foreign assets and foreign liabilities.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Foreign Assets
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Foreign Liabilities

Vertically, each of these schedules is further subdivided into specific types of assets and liabilities.

Horizontally, the amount for each asset/ liability must be reported for the current month.

Definitions

- ▶ [Foreign assets] Subscription to capital of branches or financial institutions abroad: Refers to the subscription of domestic insurance companies to the capital of insurance companies abroad or to their branches abroad by 10 percent or over.
- ▶ [Foreign assets] Loans to branches abroad: Refers to loans on branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates abroad from domestic insurance companies.
- ▶ [Foreign assets] Investment income: Refers to the income of domestic insurance companies from their investments abroad.
- ▶ [Foreign assets] Shares and title deeds: Refers to the domestic insurance companies' investments in stock and title deeds abroad.
- ▶ [Foreign assets] Debentures: Refers to the domestic insurance companies' investments in debt securities, bills, deeds, and financial derivatives abroad.
- ▶ [Foreign assets] Currencies and deposits Abroad: Refers to the domestic insurance companies' holdings of bank notes and coins abroad and convertible deposits and other deposits denominated in domestic and foreign currencies which they own abroad.
- ▶ [Foreign liabilities] Subscription to capital of branches or financial institutions in the Kingdom: Refers to the subscription of foreign insurance companies to the capital of insurance companies or branches of the insurance companies in the Kingdom by 10 percent or over.
- ▶ [Foreign liabilities] Loans from branches abroad: Refers to the loans of domestic insurance companies from their branches, subsidiaries and affiliates abroad.
- ▶ [Foreign liabilities] Foreign loans: Refers to the loans extended by foreign entities (foreign banks, financial institutions and others) to insurance companies in the Kingdom, excluding loans from their branches, subsidiaries and affiliates abroad.
- ▶ [Foreign liabilities] Trade credit: Refers to the loans of trade credit for import purposes from abroad.

III. Quarterly/ Annual Financial Reporting Forms Guidelines

Form 11

Balance Sheet – Assets

Purpose

The purpose of this form is to provide a summary of all policyholders' and shareholders' assets for both General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance.

Instructions

This form contains three schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Policyholders assets
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Shareholders assets
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Total assets

Each schedule is broken down into General and Health Insurance, Protection and Savings Insurance non-Linked, Protection and Savings Insurance Linked, and Total Insurance. Asset amounts must be provided for each of these categories as of the end of the current period and prior period.

Many captions in this form are further broken down in other forms, so care must be taken to make sure that the corresponding amounts tally correctly. The validation sheet at the end of the workbook cross-references all captions to avoid inconsistencies and mistakes.

Definitions

- ▶ Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents are defined as amounts included in cash, ~~excluding~~ statutory deposits, and due from banks and other financial institutions with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.
- ▶ [Investments] Deposits at financial institutions: Refers to non-current deposits in banks (e.g., term deposits), other than those included within cash and cash equivalents above.
- ▶ [Investments] Loans: Refers to all loans made to third parties.
- ▶ [Investments] Investment funds: Refers to mutual investment vehicles/mutual funds and unit trusts.
- ▶ [Investments] Debt securities and fixed income: Refers to debt securities, such as bonds, notes, bills, ~~and~~ money-market securities.
- ▶ [Investments] Shares (common, preferred): Refers to equity investments in common or preferred stocks.
- ▶ [Investments] Real estate: Refers to all real estate used for investment purposes. In the case of policyholders assets only, this caption should not include real estate used for operations, which should instead be included in the tangible assets caption.
- ▶ [Investments] Investment in subsidiaries and affiliates: Refers to investments made by the company in related companies (e.g., subsidiaries and affiliates).
- ▶ [Investments] Other: Refers to any other form of investment not accounted for in the above captions; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these investments.
- ▶ Receivables: Refers to all receivables that are net of allowance for doubtful accounts.
- ▶ [Receivables] Agents, brokers, and TPAs: Refers to all receivables due to the company from agents, ~~brokers,~~ and TPAs.
- ▶ [Receivables] Policyholders: Refers to all receivables generated from the normal course of the insurance business; this caption includes unpaid premiums due from policyholders.

- ▶ [Receivables] Reinsurers: Refers to the amounts receivable from reinsurers excluding reserves ~~from~~ Reinsurance Recoverables.
- ▶ [Receivables] Other insurers: Refers to all receivables expected from other insurers and reinsurers; ~~this~~ caption includes receivables for salvage or subrogation due from other insurers and reinsurers.
- ▶ [Receivables] Subsidiaries and affiliates: Refers to all receivables by the company from subsidiaries ~~and~~ affiliates.
- ▶ [Receivables] Other: Refers to all other receivables not accounted for in the above captions; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these receivables.
- ▶ [Reinsurance recoverables] Unearned premium and PSI mathematical reserves: Refers to the reinsurers' ~~share~~ of unearned premium for general and health insurance and the mathematical reserves for PSI insurance.
- ▶ Other Reinsurance recoverables: Refers to receivables expected from reinsurers to cover the reinsurance portion of claims reported but not settled, claims incurred but not reported, adjustment expenses, unexpired risk, catastrophe risk, general expenses, and other reserves.
- ▶ Accrued interest, rent, income: Refers to any interest, rent, or other income that has been earned ~~or~~ accumulated over the current period.
- ▶ Deferred acquisition cost: Refers to the deferred portion of payments (commissions, advertising, etc...) ~~for~~ acquiring new customers and renewals; these payments are amortized over time.
- ▶ Policyholders (Operations) distribution declared: Refers to the portion of net surplus from insurance operations that is allocated to policyholders account for the relevant period.
- ▶ Distribution due from policyholders accounts: Refers to the declared income distributions from insurance operations to the company's shareholders account.
- ▶ Prepaid expenses: Refers to payments of items made in advance of receiving their benefits; these expenses are amortized over the period as the corresponding benefits are received.
- ▶ Tangible assets: Refers to physical and material assets such as property, plant, and equipment; ~~tangible~~ assets include real estate used for operations.
- ▶ Intangible assets: Refers to non-physical assets such as goodwill, patents, trademarks, and copyrights.
- ▶ Other assets: Refers to any other assets that have not been accounted for in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain these assets.

Form 12**Balance Sheet – Liabilities****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide a summary of all policyholders' and shareholders' liabilities for both General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance.

Instructions

This form contains three schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Policyholders liabilities and equity
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Shareholders liabilities and equity
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Total liabilities and equity

Each schedule is broken down into General and Health Insurance, Protection and Savings Insurance non-Linked, Protection and Savings Insurance Linked, and total insurance. Liability amounts must be supplied for each of these categories as of the end of the current period and prior period.

Many captions in this form are further broken down in other forms, so care must be taken to make sure that the corresponding amounts tally correctly. The validation sheet at the end of the workbook cross-references all captions to avoid inconsistencies and mistakes. In this form caption 12.20.G (Distribution to shareholders accounts) must match caption 11.62.G (Distribution due from policyholders accounts).

Definitions

- ▶ Overdrafts: Refers to withdrawals from bank accounts that exceed the available balance and are due to be paid within 12 months from the reporting period.
- ▶ Borrowings and accrued interest: Refers to all short-term loans (due in less than 12 months) and the accumulated interest payment incurred as of the end of the reporting period.
- ▶ [Payables] Agents, brokers, and TPAs: Refers to all amounts owed by the company to agents, brokers, and TPAs.
- ▶ [Payables] Policyholders: Refers to all amounts owed to policyholders; this caption includes unpaid policyholders claims.
- ▶ [Payables] Other insurers: Refers to all amounts owed to other insurers or reinsurers; this caption may include payables for salvage or subrogation.
- ▶ [Payables] Subsidiaries and affiliates: Refers to all amounts owed by the company to its subsidiaries and affiliates.
- ▶ [Payables] Other: Refers to all other payables not accounted for in the above captions; companies must file a supplementary note to explain the nature of these payables.
- ▶ Reinsurance payables: Refers to all amounts owed to reinsurance companies.
- ▶ Distribution to shareholders accounts: Refers to all amounts owed by policyholders (through insurance operations) to shareholders.
- ▶ Mathematical reserves: Refers to all provisions made by an insurer to cover liabilities (excluding liabilities which have fallen due and liabilities arising from deposit back arrangements) arising under or in connection with long-term insurance contracts (Protection and Savings Insurance), net of the share of reinsurers.
- ▶ [Technical reserves] Unearned premium: Refers to the portion of premiums which is matched to a future period and is unearned as of the end of the reporting period. These reserves should be reported at gross value.
- ▶ [Technical reserves] Outstanding claims, IBNR, and adjustment expenses: Refers to the amount set aside by the company for claims that have been reported but not settled and claims approved but not yet paid,

claims that have been incurred as of the reporting date but not reported, and any projected adjustment expenses associated with those claims, at gross value.

- ▶ Other reserves: Refers to any other provisions made by the company that have not been accounted for in the above categories, at gross value.
- ▶ [Zakat and taxes] Zakat: Refers all Zakat payments due by the company to the government with respect to Saudi and GCC shareholders' income law.
- ▶ [Zakat and taxes] Taxes on foreign shareholders' income: Refers to all tax payments due by the company to the government with respect to foreign shareholders' income law.
- ▶ Employee terminal benefits: Refers to employees' end of service benefits payable by the company at the end of the current period.
- ▶ Unearned reinsurance commissions: Refers to reinsurance commissions which have been received from the portfolio but have not yet been earned at the end of the period.
- ▶ Declared dividend payable: Refers to all declared dividend payments due to the company's shareholders at the end of the period.
- ▶ Expenses accrued and deferred income: Refers to all expenses which have been incurred but not paid, as well as income that has been received but not yet earned.
- ▶ Other liabilities: Refers to any other liability that has not been accounted for in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these liabilities.
- ▶ Share capital: Refers to the shareholders' paid-in capital of the company.
- ▶ Statutory reserves: Refers to amounts set aside from the shareholders net income to meet the statutory reserve regulations under Article 70 of the Implementing Regulations.
- ▶ Accumulated surplus: Refers to accumulated retained earnings from insurance operations, which have not been distributed to shareholders.
- ▶ Retained earnings: Refers to the earnings that are not paid out as dividends but instead reinvested in the core insurance business or used to pay off debt.
- ▶ Other equity: Refers to all other forms of equity not covered in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of this equity.

Form 21**Income Statement – Policyholders (Operations)****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide a summary of all policyholders' revenues and expenses for both General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance.

Instructions

This form contains three schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Underwriting activities
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Investing and other activities
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Distributions

Each schedule is broken down into General and Health Insurance, Protection and Savings Insurance, and total insurance. All amounts must be supplied for each of these categories for both the current period and the prior period.

Many captions in this form are further broken down in other forms, so care must be taken to make sure that the corresponding amounts tally correctly. The validation sheet at the end of the workbook cross-references all captions to avoid inconsistencies and mistakes.

Definitions

- ▶ Direct insurance gross written premiums: Refers to all premiums from insurance accepted directly including premiums from brokers and agents.
- ▶ Reinsurance assumed gross written premiums: Refers to all premiums assumed or accepted from insurers (i.e., reinsured inwards).
- ▶ Gross written premiums: Refers to all premiums for insurance accepted directly and reinsurance assumed/ accepted (inward reinsurance).
- ▶ Reinsurance ceded: Refers to all premiums ceded to reinsurers (i.e., reinsured outwards).
- ▶ Net written premiums: Refers to the result of subtracting premiums ceded (reinsurance ceded) from gross written premiums.
- ▶ Change in unearned premiums: Refers to the difference between the balance of unearned premium (technical reserve) at the start and at the end of the period; unearned premium is the portion of the premium which is matched with a future period and has not yet been earned.
- ▶ Net earned premiums: Refers to the result of subtracting the change in unearned premiums from net written premiums.
- ▶ Reinsurance commissions earned: Refers to all commissions earned on the reinsured portfolio (i.e., reinsured outwards) to reinsurance companies.
- ▶ Other underwriting income: Refers to all underwriting income that has not been accounted for in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of this income.
- ▶ Gross claims paid: Refers to all claims paid directly or through reinsurance agreements, including lawyer fees, adjustment fees, and all expenses to settle a claim, and in the case of protection and savings these claims include surrenders.
- ▶ Reinsurance share of claims: Refers to the portion of gross claims that are covered by reinsurers.
- ▶ Net claims paid: Refers to the result of subtracting reinsurance share of claims from gross claims paid.
- ▶ Change in outstanding claims reserve: Refers to the difference between the balance of claims outstanding reserve at the start and at the end of the reporting period. Outstanding claims reserve refers to provisions set aside for claims that have been reported but not settled, including any claims settlement expenses.

- ▶ Change in claims IBNR reserve: Refers to the difference between the balance of claims IBNR reserve at the start and at the end of the reporting period; claims IBNR reserve refers to provisions set aside for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.
- ▶ Change in mathematical reserve: Refers to the difference between the balance of mathematical reserve at the start and at the end of the reporting period; mathematical reserves refer to provisions set aside for protection and savings insurance.
- ▶ Net claims incurred: Refers to the result of adding changes in reserves to net claims paid.
- ▶ Commissions incurred: Refers to commissions incurred to agents, brokers or other insurers (in respect of reinsurance assumed).
- ▶ Policy acquisition costs excluding commissions incurred: Refers to all costs related to the acquisition of business, excluding commissions, such as marketing and advertising costs.
- ▶ Other direct underwriting expense: Refers to any other underwriting expense not accounted for in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these expenses.
- ▶ Doubtful debt expense: Refers to the amount of receivables that will not be collected.
- ▶ Operational and technical expenses: Refers to all insurance operational costs such as salaries, office supplies, training, electricity, water, etc., incurred for the purpose of insurance activities.
- ▶ Investment income: Refers to investment income from dividends and interest generated from policyholders' investments; this caption should not include investment income or losses generated from sales of policyholders' investments.
- ▶ Interest income: Refers to income on investment from loans and deposits.
- ▶ Dividend income: Refers to dividend earned on equity investments.
- ▶ Unrealized Gain/Loss on investment: Refers to the difference between the opening and the closing balance of unrealized gain (loss) on investment at the end of the current period including changes in the fair value of financial assets which are either: (i) designated on initial recognition as one to be measured at fair value with fair value changes in profit or loss, or (ii) held-for-trading assets, which are acquired or held for the purpose of selling in the short term.
- ▶ Realized Gain/Loss on investment: Refers to all policyholders' investment income or losses made from disposal or sale of policyholders' investments.
- ▶ Investment expenses: Refers to any expenses that are tied to policyholders' investment activities, including the asset management fees, brokerage fees, transaction fees, consulting fees, and custodian fees.
- ▶ Other income: Refers to any income earned by the shareholders and not accounted for in the above categories; the insurer must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of this income.
- ▶ Other expenses: Refers to any other shareholders expenses not accounted for in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these expenses.
- ▶ Policyholders (Operations) distribution declared: Refers to the portion of net surplus from insurance operations that is allocated to policyholders account for the relevant period.
- ▶ Shareholders share of net surplus: Refers to the portion of net surplus from insurance operations that is allocated to shareholders account.

Form 22**Income Statement – Shareholders****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide a summary of all shareholders revenues and expenses.

Instructions

All amounts in this form must be supplied for the current period and the prior period.

Some captions in this form are broken down in other forms, so care must be taken to make sure that the corresponding amounts tally correctly. The validation sheet at the end of the workbook cross-references all captions to avoid inconsistencies and mistakes.

Definitions

- ▶ Shareholders share of net surplus (deficit): Refers to the portion of net surplus from insurance operations that are allocated to shareholders account.
- ▶ Investment income: Refers to investment income from dividends and interest generated from shareholders' investments; this caption should not include investment income or losses generated from sales of shareholders' investments.
- ▶ Interest income: For relevant definition, refer to Form 21
- ▶ Dividend income: For relevant definition, refer to Form 21
- ▶ Movement in unrealized gain/loss on investment: For relevant definition, refer to Form 21
- ▶ Gain (loss) on investment: For relevant definition, refer to Form 21
- ▶ Investment expenses: For relevant definition, refer to Form 21.
- ▶ Other income: Refers to any income earned by the shareholders and not accounted for in the above categories; the insurer must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of this income.
- ▶ General and administrative expenses: Refers to any shareholders expenses (e.g., board meetings, events, supplies, services, public disclosures, and charitable donations). These expenses should not be intended to benefit policyholders or claimants.
- ▶ Directors' remuneration: Refers to the compensation of board of directors members.
- ▶ Other expenses: Refers to any other shareholders expenses not accounted for in the above categories; companies must fill a supplementary note to explain the nature of these expenses.
- ▶ Zakat: Refers to all Zakat payments due by the company to the government with respect to Saudi and GCC shareholders' income law.
- ▶ Taxes: Refers to all tax payments done by the company to the government with respect to foreign shareholder's income law.
- ▶ Transfer to statutory reserves: Refers to amounts set aside from the shareholders net income to meet the statutory reserve condition under Article 70 of the Implementing Regulations.

Form 31**Solvency Analysis - Statement of Solvency****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to compare a company's actual solvency against its required solvency.

Instructions

This form contains four schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Admissible assets
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Liabilities
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Net admissible assets
- ▶ Schedule 4 – Required minimum margin

Many cells in the above schedules are linked to output calculations in Forms 12, 32, 33, and 42. As such, companies must complete these forms prior to filling the blank cells in this form. All amounts must be supplied for both the current period and the prior period.

The required minimum margin is obtained by selecting the maximum value between the minimum capital requirement, and the sum of the required margins imposed by the General and Health, as well as Protection and Savings Business lines.

Definitions

- ▶ Admissible assets – policyholders (General and Health Insurance): Refers to policyholders admissible assets for General and Health Insurance as calculated in Form 42, line 79, column H.
- ▶ Admissible assets – policyholders (Protection and Savings Insurance): Refers to policyholders admissible assets for Protection and Savings Insurance as calculated in Form 42, line 79, column I.
- ▶ Admissible assets – shareholders: Refers to shareholders admissible assets as calculated in Form 42, line 79, column J.
- ▶ Adjustments: Refers to manual adjustments in admissible assets resulting from asset limits exceeding:
 - (a) asset concentration regulatory limits highlighted in Form 42 (as per Implementing Regulations Article 61.1 and Table 1), or
 - (b) exceeding the maximum asset category limit of 20% as shown in column G of this form (as per Implementing Regulations Article 65.2)

Any other adjustment entries in this caption require the prior written approval of SAMA.
- ▶ Other assets allowed to cover the required minimum margin: Refers to any other assets that have been approved by SAMA as being admissible for the calculation of the solvency margin.
- ▶ Policyholders liabilities (General and Health Insurance): Refers to policyholders liabilities for General and Health Insurance as calculated in Form 12, line 39, column A.
- ▶ Policyholders liabilities (Protection and Savings Insurance): Refers to policyholders liabilities for Protection and Savings Insurance as calculated in Form 12, line 39, column C.
- ▶ Shareholders liabilities: Refers to shareholders liabilities as calculated in Form 12, line 89, column G.
- ▶ Liabilities allowed to be left out in covering the minimum margin: Refers to any liabilities that have been approved by SAMA to be removed from the calculation of the solvency margin.
- ▶ Net assets – policyholders (General and Health Insurance): Refers to policyholders admissible assets (General and Health Insurance) net of policyholders liabilities (General and Health Insurance).
- ▶ Net assets – policyholders (Protection and Savings Insurance): Refers to policyholders admissible assets (protection and savings insurance) net of policyholders liabilities (protection and savings insurance).
- ▶ Net assets – shareholders: Refers to shareholders admissible assets net of shareholders liabilities.

- ▶ Adjustments, allowed additions and exclusions: Refers to the net adjustments for admissible assets (i.e., ~~the~~ assets allowed to cover the required minimum margin net of liabilities allowed to be left out in covering the minimum margin).
- ▶ Required margin (General and Health Insurance): Refers to the required General and Health Insurance solvency margin as computed in Form 32, line 59, column S.
- ▶ Required margin (Protection and Savings Insurance): Refers to the required long-term solvency margin as computed in Form 33, line 29, column I.
- ▶ Required capital requirement: As stipulated by the Insurance Law (Article 3.3):
 - SR 100 million for a company engaged in insurance business.
 - SR 200 million for a company engaged in insurance and reinsurance business.

Form 32 Solvency Analysis – Calculation of Required Solvency – GHI**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to calculate the required solvency margin of a company's General and Health Insurance business operations.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules, each corresponding to one method of calculating the required solvency margin:

- ▶ **The first method** is based on a premium calculation. For each line of business, the gross written premium (column A) and the net written premium (column B) values must be supplied. The required solvency for the current period is automatically computed (column E) using the class factor risks in Table 3 of the Implementing Regulations. The required solvency for the prior period must be entered manually (column F).
- ▶ **The second method** is based on claim calculations (only for companies that have been operating for 3 years or more). For each line of business, the values of the past 3 years of gross claims incurred (columns M, N, O) and the net claims incurred (columns P, Q, R) must be entered manually. The required solvency for the current period is automatically computed (column K) using the class factor risks in Table 4 of the Implementing Regulations. The required solvency for the prior period must be entered manually (column L).

The maximum of the 2 methods above is selected as the solvency requirement for the company's General and Health Insurance business operations (line 59).

For this form to be of value on a quarterly basis, the reporting date has to be taken into consideration:

(a) For the reporting to be valid (i.e., company has been reporting to SAMA for a year or longer), the current period would be the current quarter and the 3 quarters that precede the current quarter, whereas the prior period would be the prior quarter and the 3 quarters that precede the prior quarter.

Definitions

- ▶ Gross claims incurred: Refers to all claims reported to the company during the current period, including claims applicable to insurance placed directly, reinsurance accepted (i.e., inward reinsurance), and reinsurance ceded (i.e., outward reinsurance).

NOTE: For additional definitions, refer to Form 21.

Form 33	Solvency Analysis – Calculation of Required Solvency – PSI
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to calculate the required solvency margin of a company's Protection and Savings Insurance business operations.

Instructions

This form computes the required Protection and Savings Insurance solvency margin in three parts, as per Article 67 of the Implementing Regulations:

- ▶ Part 1: 4% of the mathematical reserves for protection and savings direct insurance (line 11, column A).
- ▶ Part 2: 3‰ (3 per thousand) of the capital at risk for individual policies, after the deduction of reinsurance cessions, provided that the reinsurance amount does not exceed 50% of the capital at risk.
- ▶ Part 3: 1‰ (1 per thousand) of the capital at risk for group policies, after the deduction of reinsurance cessions, provided that the reinsurance amount does not exceed 50% of the capital at risk.

The required solvency margin for protection and savings insurance is the sum of parts 1, 2, and 3 above. The captions that must be entered manually are all prior period amounts (columns D, J), the gross capital at risk (column E) and the corresponding reinsurance cessions (column F).

To ensure consistency across the forms, the mathematical reserves in caption 33.11.A must equal to the sum of reported amounts in captions 12.21.C and 12.21.E.

Definitions

- ▶ Mathematical reserves: For relevant definition, refer to Form 12
- ▶ Gross capital at risk: Refers to the benefit amounts payable as a consequence of the happening of the contingency covered by the policy contract, less the mathematical reserves in respect of the relevant contract; i.e., it is the sum of the difference between the benefit under each policy and the mathematical reserve of each policy (note: the difference between the benefit and reserves for each policy should not be negative).
- ▶ Reinsurance share of gross capital at risk: Refers to the portion of the gross capital at risk that is expected to be covered by reinsurers.
- ▶ Net capital at risk: Refers to the difference between the gross capital at risk less reinsurance share of gross capital at risk provided that the reinsurance does not exceed 50% of the gross capital at risk (i.e., for the purposes of calculating the solvency margin, the minimum allowed net capital at risk is 50% of the gross capital at risk).

Form 41	Asset Analysis – Policyholder Investments Breakdown
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to provide a breakdown of policyholders investments by location, type and currency, for both General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance.

Instructions

This form contains six schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Investments inside Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Investments outside KSA
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Total investments inside and outside KSA
- ▶ Schedule 4 – Linked investments inside KSA
- ▶ Schedule 5 – Linked investments outside KSA
- ▶ Schedule 6 – Total linked investments inside and outside KSA

Investments inside KSA refer to the location where the underlying asset generates the majority of its cash flows.

Vertically, this form distinguishes between investments inside and outside of KSA and divides investments by type according to the Implementing Regulations. Horizontally, the investments are divided between General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance, and further subdivided by currency.

Schedules 1, 2, and 3 for Protection and Savings Insurance correspond to the Non-Linked investments only, whereas schedules 4, 5, and 6 for Protection and Savings correspond to Linked investments.

All amounts, including those of investments held in foreign currencies, must be entered in Saudi Riyals rounded to nearest thousand (SR '000).

All investments that do not fit in the stated categories must be entered in lines 23, 43, 63, and 83.

This form also contains regulatory compliance checks for certain investment amounts. These checks compare the values in the form with the values required by the Implementing Regulations (Article 61.1 and Table 1) and highlight any captions that are not in compliance. The relevant regulatory compliance criteria are:

- ▶ Investments outside KSA should not exceed 20% of total investments in accordance with Article 61.1
- ▶ For General and Health Insurance, Saudi Riyal investment funds should constitute a maximum of 10% of total General and Health Insurance investments; similarly, foreign currency investment funds should constitute a maximum of 10% of General and Health Insurance investments
- ▶ For Protection and Savings Insurance, Saudi Riyal investment funds should constitute a maximum of 15% of total Protection and Savings Insurance investments; similarly, foreign currency investment funds should constitute a maximum of 10% of Protection and Savings Insurance investments
- ▶ Investments in Saudi Riyals should constitute at least 50% of total investments
- ▶ The Company shall take in consideration the investment concentration risks. Concentration in an investment instrument shall not exceed 50% in one investment instrument mentioned in table (1).

To ensure consistency across the forms, captions 41.69.D (total GHI Investments), the sum of captions 41.69.H and 41.129.H (total PSI Investments), and the sum of captions 41.69.L and 41.129.L (total investments) must match the captions 11.12.A, sum of 11.12.C and 11.12.E, and 11.12.G respectively.

Definitions

- ▶ Deposits in Saudi authorized banks: Refers to deposits in banks that are licensed to operate in Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ Deposits in banks: Refers to deposits in banks operating outside Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ Saudi government bonds: Refers to bonds issued by the Saudi government.

- ▶ Foreign government bonds (Zone A): Refers to bonds issued by non-Saudi governments with a country rating of A.
- ▶ Bonds issued by domestic companies: Refers to bonds issued by Saudi-registered companies. These bonds include Sukook.
- ▶ Bonds issued by foreign companies: Refers to bonds issued by companies registered outside Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ Loans secured by real estate mortgages: Refers to loans where a real estate mortgage is used as collateral.
- ▶ Loans secured by policies issued by the insurer: Refers to loans where insurer policies are used as collateral.
- ▶ Investment funds: Refers to mutual investment vehicles/mutual funds and unit trusts.
- ▶ Equities: Refers to investment instruments that represent ownership in an entity.
- ▶ Real estate: Refers to investments in land and buildings.
- ▶ Other investments: Refers to all other investment instruments not captured in the above categories.

Form 42**Asset Analysis – Calculation of Admissible Assets****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to calculate the total admissible assets of a company by using the admissibility factors detailed in Article 65 of the Implementing Regulations.

Instructions

This form provides a breakdown of all asset categories by type and across policyholders (both general and Protection and Savings Insurance) and shareholders. These assets are then multiplied by the relevant admissibility factors (column A) described in Table 2 of the Implementing Regulations if their percentage from the total assets exceeds these factors. The values obtained are the unadjusted admissible assets (columns H, I, J).

The admissible assets should comply with regulatory criteria, including:

- (a) asset concentration in one asset category must have a 20% limit (Article 65.2)
- (b) the maximum asset category limits, which are highlighted in Form 42 must comply with Article 61.1 of the Implementing Regulations.
- (c) The asset valuation should not exceed the market value for the purpose of calculating the solvency margin (Article 65.1)
- (d) Assets linked to the Investment part of the Protection and Savings insurance should be excluded for the purposes of calculating the solvency margin (Article 65.1).

The adjustments column (column K) provides a way for SAMA to modify the admissible assets to comply with regulatory criteria. Note that this column should be filled by SAMA only.

To ensure consistency across the forms, values in Form 42 must match the corresponding values in Form 11.

Definitions

- ▶ Cash in hand: Refers to cash held within the premises of the company and/ or including cash imprest.
- ▶ Cash in bank: Refers to cash in a current/ checking account held at a financial institution.
- ▶ [Deposits at financial institutions] Statutory deposit: Refers to the deposit held at SAMA and required by Implementing Regulations Article 58.
- ▶ [Reinsurance recoverables] Unearned premium: Refers to the reinsurance share of unearned premium.
- ▶ [Other reinsurance recoverables]: Refers to receivables expected from reinsurers to cover the reinsurance portion of claims reported but not settled, claims incurred but not reported, adjustment expenses, unexpired risk, catastrophe risk, general expenses, and other reserves.

NOTE: For additional definitions, refer to Form 11.

Form 43 Asset Analysis – Significant Investment Breakdown by Counterparty**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to list counterparties in which a significant portion of investments are held.

Instructions

The company should list all counterparties (defined as either a single entity or a group of related entities) in which it holds investments representing more than 5% of its total assets. Asset amounts must be identified as of the end of the current reporting period and the corresponding prior period.

The company should disclose the full counterparty name (column A), a description of the counterparty (column B), a description of the investment (column C), investment amounts for the current reporting period (columns D and E), and the corresponding prior period (columns F and G).

Definitions

- ▶ Description of counterparty: Refers to key information about the counterparty, including the type of business, place of registration, countries in which it is operational, and credit rating (if available).
- ▶ Description of investment: Refers to the type of investment(s) made in the counterparty (e.g., government bonds, term deposits, preferred equity shares).

Form 44**Asset Analysis – Breakdown of Receivables****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an age analysis of receivables segmented by types of counterparty.

Instructions

This form contains four schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Policyholders Receivables for General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Policyholders Receivables for Protection and Savings Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Shareholders Receivables
- ▶ Schedule 4 – Total Receivables

This form covers all types of receivables, including reinsurance receivables (recoverables), for both policyholders and shareholders. Each of these receivables is classified as not yet due (column A) or overdue (columns B to E). Overdue receivables are further subdivided by age.

To ensure consistency across the forms, captions 44.71.F to 44.80.F (Total Receivables) must match captions 11.82.G to 11.89.G.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Form 11.

Form 45 Asset Analysis – Breakdown of Receivables and Doubtful Debt Reserve**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an analysis of the Doubtful Debt reserves in accordance with Article 69.2(d) of the Implementing Regulations.

Instructions

This form contains four schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Policyholders Gross Receivables (Total Insurance)
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Shareholders Gross Receivables
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Doubtful Debt Reserves
- ▶ Schedule 4 – Net Receivables

This form covers all types of receivables, and the amount of doubtful debt reserves for these receivables according to the Implementing Regulations. The receivables reported in columns A to D should exclude disputed and uncollectible receivables which are reported in column E. Column F is the sum of the values from A to E and shows the ending balance. Beginning balance should be reported in column G and the movement during the period for the corresponding balances will be computed automatically by subtracting the values in column G from those in column F. Doubtful debt reserves are calculated as follows:

- (a) Ten percent (10%) of the total amounts due from reinsurers exceeding 180 days.
- (b) Fifteen percent (15%) of the total amounts due from the insured exceeding 90 days.
- (c) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the total amounts due from the insured exceeding 180 days.
- (d) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the total amounts of uncollected receivables exceeding 360 days.
- (e) One hundred percent (100%) of any disputed and uncollected receivables.

To ensure consistency across the forms, captions 45.71.F to 45.80.F (Total Receivables) must match captions 11.82.G to 11.89.G and caption 45.69.F (Doubtful debt expense) must match caption 21.41.E.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Form 11.

Form 51 Counterparty Analysis – Receivables/ Payables for Major Agents, Brokers, Policyholders, Reinsurers, and TPAs**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an analysis of receivables and payables pertaining to major agents, brokers, policyholders, and TPAs.

Instructions

This form contains five schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Agent
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Brokers
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Policyholders
- ▶ Schedule 4 – Reinsurers
- ▶ Schedule 5 – TPAs

In each schedule, the company should disclose the name of the relevant entity whose receivables or payables represent either:

- (a) counterparties where accounts represent 10% or more of the total category (Agents, Brokers, Policyholders, Reinsurers, TPAs) receivables/ payables, or
- (b) counterparties whose annual premium represents 10% or more of the total category (Agents, Brokers, Policyholders, Reinsurers, TPAs) direct written premium.

All remaining counterparties should be grouped and reported under one caption on line 20 for agents, line 40 for brokers, line 60 for policyholders, line 80 for Reinsurers, and line 100 for TPAs.

General and Health Insurance: The sum of captions 51.29.B (Agents Receivables), 51.49.B (Brokers Receivables), and 51.109.B (TPAs Receivables) must equal caption 11.22.A (Agents, Brokers, and TPAs Receivables); caption 51.69.B (Policyholders Receivables) must equal caption 11.23.A (Policyholders Receivables); caption 51.89B (Reinsurers Receivables) must equal caption 11.24.A (Reinsurers Receivables). Similarly, the sum of captions 51.29.C (Agents Payables), 51.49.C (Brokers Payables), and 51.109.C (TPAs Receivables) must equal caption 12.14.A (Agents, Brokers, and TPAs Payables); caption 51.69.C (Policyholders Payables) must equal caption 12.15.A (Policyholders Payables); caption 51.89.C (Reinsurers Payables) must equal caption 12.19.A (Reinsurers Payables).

Protection and Savings Insurance: The sum of captions 51.29.D (Agents Receivables), 51.49.D (Brokers Receivables), and 51.109.D (TPAs Receivables) must equal sum of captions 11.22.C and 11.22.E (Agents, Brokers, and TPAs Receivables); caption 51.69.D (Policyholders receivables) must equal sum of captions 11.23.C and 11.23.E (Policyholders Receivables) ; caption 51.89D (Reinsurers Receivables) must equal caption 11.24.C and 11.24.E (Reinsurers Receivables). Similarly, the sum of captions 51.29.E (Agents payables), 51.49.E (Brokers Payables), and 51.109.E (TPAs payable) must equal caption 12.14.C (Agents, Brokers, and TPAs Payables); caption 51.69.E (Policyholders Payables) must equal caption sum of captions 12.15.C and 12.15.E (Policyholders Payables) ; caption 51.89.E (Reinsurers Payables) must equal caption 12.19.C and 12.19.E (Reinsurers Payables).

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Forms 11, 12 and 21.

Form 52 Counterparty Analysis – Receivables/ Payables for Other Insurers**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an analysis of receivables and payables pertaining to other insurers.

Instructions

The company should list the names of insurers with whom it has receivables or payables exceeding 5% of the corresponding totals. The list should include insurers with whom the company has reinsurance assumed (i.e., inward reinsurance).

The company should disclose the name of insurers (column A) whose receivables or payables represent either:

- (a) counterparties where accounts represent 5% or more of the total receivables/ payables, or
- (b) counterparties whose annual premium value is 5% or more of the total direct written premium.

All remaining insurers should be grouped and reported under one caption on line 30.

The company should also disclose reinsurance assumed for the current period (column B) and prior period (column C), as well as receivables and payables for General and Health Insurance (columns D and E) and protection and savings insurance (columns F and G).

Captions 52.39.D (GHI Accounts Receivable) and 52.39.F (PSI Accounts Receivable) must match captions 11.25.A and sum of 11.25.C and 11.25.E respectively. Also, captions 52.39.E (GHI Accounts Payable) and 52.39.G (PSI Accounts Payable) must match captions 12.16.A and the sum of captions 12.16.C and 12.16.E.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Forms 11, 12 and 21.

Form 53	Counterparty Analysis – Analysis of Major Reinsurers (Receivables/ Recoverables)
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to provide an analysis of receivables/ recoverables from all major reinsurers.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Reinsurers for General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Reinsurers for Protection and Savings Insurance

The names of all reinsurers to whom reinsurance ceded exceeds 10% of total reinsurance premium ceded must be specified in column A. All remaining reinsurers should be grouped and reported under one caption on line 20 for General and Health Insurance and line 40 for Protection and Savings Insurance.

For each reinsurer identified, the company should fill a supplementary note to explain the nature and types of risks that have been placed with the reinsurer.

Caption 53.59.C (Total Reinsurance Ceded) must match caption 21.14.E (Income Statement – Total Reinsurance Ceded). Also, caption 53.59.H (Reinsurance Receivables/ Recoverables) must match the sum of captions 11.24.G, 11.28.G and 11.29.G (Balance Sheet – Reinsurance Recoverable).

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Forms 11, 12 and 21.

Form 54 Counterparty Analysis – Analysis of Major Reinsurers (Payables)**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an analysis of payables to all major reinsurers.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Reinsurers for General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Reinsurers for Protection and Savings Insurance

The names of all reinsurers to whom reinsurance ceded exceeds 10% of total reinsurance premium ceded must be specified in column A. All remaining reinsurers should be grouped and reported under one caption on line 20 for General and Health Insurance and line 40 for Protection and Savings Insurance.

For each reinsurer identified, the company should fill a supplementary note to explain the nature and types of risks that have been placed with the reinsurer.

Caption 54.59.C (Total Reinsurance Ceded) must match caption 21.14.E (Income Statement – Total Reinsurance Ceded). Also, caption 54.59.H (Reinsurance Payables) must match caption 12.19.G.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Forms 11, 12 and 21.

Form 55 Counterparty Analysis – Reinsurance Contributions and Recoveries by Line of Business
Purpose

The purpose of this form is to provide an analysis of reinsured premiums and recovered claims (received or accepted but not yet paid) by line of business.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 - General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 - Protection and Savings Insurance

For each schedule, a breakdown of both reinsurance premiums and recovered claims must be provided for each line of business.

To ensure consistency across the forms, captions 55.39.D (GHI Reinsurance Premiums Ceded) and 55.39.H (GHI Reinsurance Claims Recovered) must match captions 21.14.A and 21.32.A, respectively. Similarly, captions 55.69.L (PSI Reinsurance Premiums Ceded) and 55.69.P (PSI Reinsurance Claims Recovered) must match captions 21.14.C and 21.32.C, respectively.

Definitions

- ▶ Facultative: Refers to premiums and claims where the ceding insurer has the right (faculty) to choose whether or not to offer an individual policy to a reinsurer for reinsurance and the reinsurer is free to choose whether or not to accept the risk (i.e., reinsurance occurs on a per-policy basis).
- ▶ Proportional: Refers to premiums and claims where the insurer and reinsurer share the risk in accordance with a formula that is defined prior to the contingency occurring. Proportional reinsurance includes quota share and surplus share:
 - Quota share: Refers to reinsurance where each risk is split between the insurer and reinsurer in a fixed proportion (the quota) of the gross written premiums and pays the same proportion of the losses arising from the business protected. Quota share normally includes specified maximum risk which the reinsurers are prepared to accept so that the insurers needs to obtain additional protection where the sum assured exceeds the maximum specified in the contract.
 - Surplus share: Refers to reinsurance where the risk in excess of a specified level, or surplus retention limit, of risks underwritten is taken up by the reinsurer (in full).
- ▶ Non-proportional: Refers to premiums and claims where reinsurance depends on the claim amounts on a block of policies rather than on a specific predetermined amount of claims on individual policies. The reinsurer is obligated only after the ceding insurer's loss payments exceed a predetermined amount, after which the reinsurer's share of subsequent losses is substantial or even total. The term non-proportional is used because the reinsurer's share of loss is not proportional. Non-proportional reinsurance includes excess-of-loss, catastrophe and stop-loss reinsurance:
 - Excess-of-loss: This type of reinsurance covers claims arising from a single event, treating separately each policy affected (Total loss incurred in a single underwriting year).
 - Catastrophe: This type of reinsurance that protects the ceding insurer against a loss or losses in excess of a specified retention, from accumulation of losses resulting from a single catastrophic event or a series of events, subject to the reinsurance contract limit.
- ▶ Stop-loss: This type of reinsurance provides coverage against an aggregate amount of claims over a defined period from a group of policies, in excess of a specified percentage of the earned premium income.

Form 56 Counterparty Analysis – Business Volume for Major Agents, Brokers and TPAs**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an analysis of premium and claim volume by major agent, broker, or TPA.

Instructions

This form contains 4 schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Agents
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Brokers
- ▶ Schedule 3 – TPAs
- ▶ Schedule 4 – Direct Sales

In column A of this form for schedules 1 and 2, companies should disclose the names of:

- (a) counterparties for whom value of gross written premiums and claims represent 10% or more of the total gross written premiums and claims or
- (b) counterparties for whom the number of policies written represents 10% or more of the total number of policies written.

For each schedule, companies should fill in the gross written premiums (column B), number of policies written (column C), gross claims paid (column D) and number of claims paid (column E). All quantities should be supplied for both General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance.

To ensure consistency across the forms, captions 56.79.B (GHI Gross Written Premiums) and 56.79.D (GHI Gross Claims Paid) must match captions 21.13.A and 21.31.A, respectively. Similarly, captions 56.79.F (PSI Gross Written Premiums) and 56.79.H (PSI Gross Claims Paid) must match captions 21.13.C and 21.31.C, respectively.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 57**Related Party Analysis****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to identify amounts of related party transactions.

Instructions

This form applies to related party transactions conducted during the period. In column A of this form, the full names of individual related party should be disclosed. In columns B and C, the opening balance and the closing balance of the related party should be disclosed respectively. In column D, the aggregate value of the transactions done with the related party during the end of the current period should be disclosed.

Definitions

Related party: Refers to a party related to the company if:

- (a) Directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
 - i. Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the company (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - ii. Has an interest in the company that makes it influential; or
 - iii. Has joint control over the company.
- (b) The party is an associate (as defined in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 28 Investments in Associates) of the company;
- (c) The party is a joint venture in which the company is a venturer (see IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures);
- (d) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the company or its parent;
- (e) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
- (f) The party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or
- (g) The party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the company, or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Related party transactions: Refers to a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged (e.g., a business transaction between a major shareholder and the insurer, such as a contract for the shareholder's company to perform renovations to the insurer's offices, would be deemed a related-party transaction).

Form 58**Captive Business Analysis****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to identify information about the captive business of the insurers or reinsurers

Instructions

This form applies to the captive business of insurers and reinsurers. Captive business is the day-to-day basic insurance business between the insurer and his shareholders. An example of such a business would be when a certain shareholder of the insurer pays a certain amount of gross written premium for a certain insurance policy. It is important that this kind of business relationship between the insurance company and its shareholders be the same as the one with the policyholders i.e., no discrimination should exist between shareholders and policyholders when it comes to selling policies, collecting premiums, and paying claims.

In column A of this form, the full names of individual captives should be disclosed. In columns B and C, the captive gross written premium and the number of policies for each captive should be disclosed. In columns D through H the aging analysis of receivables is performed. In columns I through M, the aging analysis of payables is performed.

Definitions

Captive GWP: Refers to the gross written premium that is accepted by the company from the shareholders of the company.

No. of policies: Refers to the number of policies sold to the shareholders of the company.

Form 61**Liability Analysis – Breakdown of Payables****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an age analysis of payables by counterparty.

Instructions

This form contains four schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 - Policyholders Payables for General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 - Policyholders Payables Protection and Savings Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 3 - Shareholders Payables
- ▶ Schedule 4 - Total Payables

The form covers all types of payables for both policyholders and shareholders. Each of these payables is classified as not yet due (column A) or overdue (columns B to E). Overdue payables are further subdivided by age.

To ensure consistency across the forms, captions 61.41.F to 61.48.F (Total Payables) must match captions 12.114.G to 12.119.G.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 62	Liability Analysis – Breakdown of Reserves – GHI/ PSI
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to break down a company's technical reserves by type for General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance.

Instructions

This form contains six schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 - General and Health Insurance Technical Reserves (Gross)
- ▶ Schedule 2 - Protection and Savings Insurance Technical Reserves (Gross)
- ▶ Schedule 3 - General and Health Insurance Technical Reserves (Reinsurance Share)
- ▶ Schedule 4 - Protection and Savings Insurance Technical Reserves (Reinsurance Share)
- ▶ Schedule 5 - General and Health Insurance Technical Reserves (Net)
- ▶ Schedule 6 - Protection and Savings Insurance Technical Reserves (Net)

The form breaks down the technical reserves by line of business into eight components:

- ▶ Unearned premium reserve
- ▶ Outstanding claims reserve
- ▶ Claims IBNR reserve
- ▶ Adjustment expense reserve
- ▶ Unexpired risk reserve
- ▶ Catastrophe risk reserve
- ▶ General expense reserve
- ▶ Other reserves
- ▶ Mathematical reserves (non-linked)
- ▶ Mathematical reserves (linked)

The gross reserves are reported in schedules 1 and 2, the reinsurance share of reserves are reported in schedules 3 and 4, the net reserves are reported in schedules 5 and 6, all of the reserves are reported as aggregate reserves to date for all the in force business, as of the reporting period.

To ensure consistency across the forms, for the gross values: caption 62.39.A (GHI Unearned Premium Reserve) must match caption 12.23.A. Also, the sum of captions 62.39.B (GHI Outstanding Claims Reserve), 62.39.C (GHI Claims IBNR Reserve), and 62.39.D (GHI Adjustment Expense Reserve) must match caption 12.24.A. Also, the sum of captions 62.39.E (GHI Unexpired Risk Reserve), 62.39.F (GHI Catastrophe Risk Reserve), 62.39.G (GHI General Expense Reserve), and 62.39.H (GHI Other Reserves) must match caption 12.25.A. Finally, captions 11.69.I (PSI mathematical reserves (linked)) and 11.69.J (PSI mathematical reserves non-linked) must match captions 12.121.C and 12.121.E respectively.

For the Reinsurance share of reserves: caption 62.109.J (GHI Unearned Premium Reserve) must match caption 11.28.A. Also, the sum of captions 62.109.K (GHI Outstanding Claims Reserve), 62.109.L (GHI Claims IBNR Reserve), 62.109.M (GHI Adjustment Expense Reserve), 62.109.N (GHI Unexpired Risk Reserve), 62.109.O (GHI Catastrophe Risk Reserve), 62.109.P (GHI General Expense Reserve), and 62.109.Q (GHI Other Reserves) must match caption 11.29.A.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Form 11 and 12.

Form 63 **Liability Analysis – Breakdown of Borrowings by Lender****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze the borrowings from major lenders.

Instructions

In this form, all major lenders whose borrowings payable at the end of the current reporting period exceed 10% of total borrowings payable at the current period should be listed in column A lines 11 to 19. For each major lender, the company should provide the balance at the start of the reporting period (column B), borrowings made during the reporting period (column C), accrued interest during the reporting period (column D), payments made during the reporting period (column E), the balance at the end of the reporting period (column F), the effective interest rate (column G) and a description of the nature of the borrowings (column H).

All remaining lenders should be grouped and reported under one caption on line 20.

To ensure consistency across the forms, caption 63.29.B (Borrowings Payable at Start of Period) must match caption 12.62.H. Also, caption 63.29.F (Borrowings Payable at End of Period) must match caption 12.62.G.

Definitions

Effective interest rate: Refers to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see IAS 18), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

Form 64 Liability Analysis - Mathematical Reserves - PSI (Valuation Summary of Non-linked Policies)

Purpose

The purpose of this form is to disclose the key assumptions made in calculating the mathematical reserves and to set out a summary of the results of these calculations at key steps for all non-linked policies and riders.

Instructions

This form contains 10 schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 & 2 - Valuation Summary of Individual With-Profit Policies.
- ▶ Schedule 3 & 4 - Valuation Summary of Individual Without-Profit Policies.
- ▶ Schedule 5 - Valuation Summary of Non linked rider benefits attached to Individual Investment ~~Linked~~ Policies.
- ▶ Schedule 6 & 7 - Valuation Summary of Group With-Profit Policies.
- ▶ Schedule 8 & 9 - Valuation Summary of Group Without-Profit Policies.
- ▶ Schedule 10 - Valuation Summary of Non linked rider benefits attached to Group Investment ~~Linked~~ Policies.

Schedules 1, 2, 6, and 7 relate to with-profit policies, under which the insurer may declare a reversionary bonus, a terminal bonus or a policyholders dividend based on the experience of the insurer for the policies in the same class of insurance.

Schedule 3, 4, 8, and 9 relate to without-profit policies that are guaranteed during the policy's life and are not eligible to receive reversionary bonuses or other forms of participation features.

Schedule 5 and 10 relate to Non linked rider benefits attached to Investment ~~Linked~~ policies.

A separate line is to be completed for:

- (a) each separate product and rider for which policy information has been filed with SAMA.
- (b) each category within a product type where different valuation basis have been used.

Definitions

- ▶ [Valuation basis] Discount rate: Refers to the rate of return that has been assumed for the future periods in order to discount the value of future benefits and premiums.
- ▶ [Valuation basis] Mortality and morbidity table: Refers to the title of the mortality and morbidity table ~~that~~ has been assumed in order to forecast the amount of future benefits. These tables should be annexed to this return form. Where the named table has been modified or an internal table has been used, a separate note should be appended to this form setting out the reasons for selecting a non-standard table and the justification for making any modification.
- ▶ No. of contracts: Refers to the count of the contracts included in the block for which results and statistics are reported on the line.
- ▶ No. of lives: Refers to the number of lives covered in the block for which results and statistics are ~~reported~~ on the line.
- ▶ Date of valuation: Refers to the number of lives covered in the block for which results and statistics is reported on the line (the date at which the mathematical reserves are calculated).
- ▶ Amount of sums assured or annuities per annum including vested reversionary bonus: Refers to the total ~~cash~~ benefit payable, including any investment element covered under the basic policy. For deferred annuities under which the annuity has not yet commenced, this is the amount that would be paid if

death occurred as of the date of the valuation. For annuities in course of payment, this is the annual income payable to the annuitant in the year (if these amounts can vary from year to year, the reported amount would be the annual income paid in the year prior to the date of the valuation).

- ▶ [Amount of annual premiums] Office premiums: Refers to the total office premiums for all policies for which calculations are reported on this line, excluding the premium for any riders that might be attached to the policy. For single premium or limited premium, contracts the reported figure is nil except for the year in which premiums are paid.
- ▶ [Amount of annual premiums] Net premiums: Refers to the total net premiums for the basic policy calculated on the basis of the assumptions used for this block of business. For single premium or limited premium, contracts the reported figure is nil except for the year in which premiums are paid.
- ▶ Present value of sums assured or annuities per annum, including vested reversionary bonuses: Refers to the present value of future benefits under the basic portion of all the policies in this block, using the assumptions listed on the line. These include the value of any reversionary bonuses that have been declared prior to the date of the valuation.
- ▶ [Present value of annual premiums] Office premiums: Refers to the present value of future office premiums for all the policies in this block.
- ▶ [Present value of annual premiums] Net premiums: Refers to the present value of the total of net premiums for all the policies in this block calculated on the valuation basis.
- ▶ Amount of mathematical reserves: Refers to the difference between (i) the Present value of sums assured or annuities per annum including vested reversionary bonuses, and (ii) the Present value of Net premiums.
- ▶ [Alteration to Reserves for] Reinsurance accepted: Refers to the addition in reserves for the reinsurance business assumed for all of the policies in this block.
- ▶ [Alteration to Reserves for] Reinsurance ceded: Refers to the reduction in reserves for the reinsurance business ceded for all of the policies in this block.
- ▶ Amount of net mathematical reserves: Refers to the mathematical reserves after adjusting for the reinsurance assumed and ceded for all of the policies in this block.
- ▶ Other alterations to reserves: Refers to any additions/reductions to the net mathematical reserves for all of the policies in this block. The insurer must fill a supplementary note, setting out the reasons for the alterations to reserves and the basis assumed for determining the alteration amount.
- ▶ Other reserves: Refers to reserve amounts kept for factors other than the benefit reserves, including but not limited to expense overrun reserve, bonus stabilization reserve etc., for all of the policies in this block. The insurer must fill a supplementary note, explaining the reasons for the additional reserves and the basis assumed for determining the reserve amount.
- ▶ Total amount of mathematical reserves: This is the sum of (i) net mathematical reserves and (ii) other reserves adjusted for (iii) the alterations to reserves.
- ▶ Current cash surrender value: Refers to surrender value applicable as of the valuation date in case of the following:
 - (a) Where the contract is a contract of life assurance or a contract for an annuity, the amount (including a nil amount) payable by the company or other body issuing the contract on surrender of the policy;
 - (b) Where the contract is a pension contract, the amount payable on the transfer of the investor's accrued rights under that contract to another pension contract;
 - (c) Where the contract is for any other matter, the amount payable by the company on the surrender of the policy.

Form 65 Liability Analysis - Mathematical Reserves - PSI (Valuation Summary of Investment Linked Policies)
Purpose

The purpose of this form is to disclose the key assumptions used in calculating the mathematical reserves and to set out a summary of the results of these calculations at key steps for all the investment linked policies.

Instructions

This form contains four schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 & 2 - Valuation Summary of Individual Investment Linked Policies
- ▶ Schedule 3 & 4 - Valuation Summary of Group Investment Linked Policies

Investment Linked policies: these include policies under which the investment performance of the policy is directly linked to the performance of a linked fund in which all amounts available for investment under the policy are invested.

A separate line is to be completed for:

- (a) each separate product and rider for which policy information has been filed with SAMA.
- (b) each category within a product type where different valuation basis have been used.

Definitions

- ▶ [Amount of sums assured or annuities per annum] Guaranteed on death: Refers to the guaranteed death benefit payable, including any investment element covered under the basic policy. For deferred annuities under which the annuity has not yet commenced, this is the amount that would be paid if death occurred as of the date of the valuation. For annuities in course of payment, this is the annual income payable to the annuitant in the year (if these amounts can vary from year to year, the reported amount would be the annual income paid in the year prior to the date of the valuation).
- ▶ [Amount of sums assured or annuities per annum] Current on death: Refers to the death benefit that would be payable as of the valuation date if death of the insured was to occur at that date.
- ▶ [Amount of sums assured or annuities per annum] Guaranteed on maturity: Refers to the amount of the minimum benefit that is guaranteed would be paid at the date on which policy matures.
- ▶ [Amount of annual premiums] Office premiums: Refers to the total of the office premiums for all the policies for which the calculations are reported on this line, excluding the premium for any riders that might be attached to the policy. For single premium, or limited premium contracts the reported figure is nil except for the year in which premiums are paid.
- ▶ Investment Reserves for direct business: Refers to the linked portion of liability for the directly written business for all the policies in this block.
- ▶ [Non - Investment Reserves] Direct business: Refers to the non-linked portion of liability (covering guarantees and options such as minimum investment return guarantee, guaranteed minimum death benefit, etc.) for the directly written business for all the policies in this block using the assumptions listed on the line.
- ▶ [Non - Investment Reserves] Reinsurance accepted: Refers to the non-linked portion of liability for the reinsurance business accepted for all the policies in this block.
- ▶ [Non - Investment Reserves] Reinsurance ceded: Refers to the non-linked portion of liability for the reinsurance business ceded for all the policies in this block.

- ▶ Amount of Net Non - Investment reserves: Refers to the non-investment reserves from direct business after adjusting for the reinsurance assumed and ceded for all of the policies in this block.
- ▶ Other reserves: Refers to reserve amounts kept for factors other than the benefit reserves, including but not limited to expense overrun reserve etc, for all of the policies in this block. The insurer must fill a supplementary note, explaining the reasons for the additional reserves and the basis assumed for determining the reserve amount.
- ▶ Total amount of mathematical reserves: Refers to the sum of (i) investment reserves, (ii) net non-investment reserves and (iii) other reserves.
- ▶ Current account balance: Refers to the investment value of the policies as of the valuation date for all of the policies in this block.

For other definitions, refer to Form 64.

Form 66	Asset/ Liability Analysis - PSI - Summarized Balance Sheet for Internal Linked Funds
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is analyze assets and liabilities related to internal linked funds.

Instructions

This form captures summary information about the fund(s) that the company has. For each fund listed in column A, the company must provide the value of assets held in the fund (column C), the number of units (column B), and the value of units in other funds that the fund may hold as investments (column D). Additionally, the company must provide relevant liability items such as provisions for tax on the above investments (column F) and loans (column G).

The difference between the asset items (column E) and the liability items (column I) results in the net asset value corresponding to each fund (column J).

Definitions

- ▶ *Internal linked funds*: Refers to unit-linked funds where the fund is managed by the insurance company and the funds are part of the assets of the company.

Form 67 Asset/ Liability Analysis – PSI – Analysis of Units in Internal Linked Funds Matching the Liabilities in respect of Linked Benefits
Purpose

The purpose of this form is to reconcile the value of units in the internal linked funds with the liabilities related to linked benefits.

Instructions

This form captures summary information about the fund(s) that the company has. Each column relates to each of the fund that the Company has, thus the number of columns should correspond to the number of internal funds that the Company is offering its customers.

The form tracks the different sources of income and expenditure to determine the net change in the funds during the financial year. Income/ Expense items that cannot be allocated to the income/ expense heads in the form should be entered in Other Income/ Expenditure respectively.

Definitions

- ▶ Name of internal linked fund: Refers to the name given to each of the internal linked funds.
- ▶ Valuation price per unit: Refers to the unit price at the valuation date for the fund reported on the line.
- ▶ Total actual number of units in force: Refers to the total number of units in force as at the valuation date for the fund reported on the line.
- ▶ Value of total actual units in force: Refers the value of units, arrived at by multiplying the unit price with the number of units in force at the valuation date for the fund reported on the line.
- ▶ Value of actual units held by other internal linked funds: Refers to the units held by other internal linked funds as at the valuation date for the fund reported on the line. This is to avoid double counting of the units in multiple funds.
- ▶ Value of actual units in force excluding those held by other internal linked funds: Refers to the in forced units corresponding purely to the liabilities linked to the fund reported on the line.
- ▶ [Value of units deemed allocated to contracts] Gross: Refers to the total unit reserve for the contracts linked to the fund reported on the line.
- ▶ [Value of units deemed allocated to contracts] Reinsurance ceded: Refers to the unit reserve on reinsurance ceded business for the contracts linked to the fund reported on the line.
- ▶ Value of surplus units: Refers to the excess of (i) value of actual units in force excluding those held by other internal linked funds over (ii) the value of units deemed allocated to contracts after adjusting for the reinsurance ceded.

Form 68 Asset/ Liability Analysis – PSI – Summarized Revenue Account for Internal Linked Funds
Purpose

The purpose of this form is to analyze the revenue and expenditure related to internal linked funds and the movement of the fund during the financial year.

Instructions

A separate line has to be completed for each of the internal linked fund.

Definitions

- ▶ Value of total creation of units: Refers to the amount of new monies that flow in to create new units in ~~the~~ internal linked fund.
- ▶ Investment income attributable to the funds before deduction of tax: Refers to the investment income ~~relating~~ to the internal linked fund before deduction of any tax on investment income.
- ▶ Increase (decrease) in the value of investments in the financial year: Refers to gains or (losses) in the value ~~of~~ underlying investments of the linked fund.
- ▶ Other income: Refers to any income other the investment income and capital gains for ~~investments~~ relating to the internal linked fund.
- ▶ Value of total cancellation of units: Refers to the value of units that are cancelled from the internal ~~linked~~ fund.
- ▶ Charges for managements: Refers to the charges for management of investments relating to the ~~internal~~ linked fund.
- ▶ Charges in respect of tax on investment income: Refers to the tax levied on the investment income relating ~~to~~ the investments of the internal linked fund.
- ▶ Taxation on realized capital gains: Refers to tax levied on the increase in the value of investments ~~relating~~ to the internal linked fund.
- ▶ Increase (decrease) in amount set aside for tax on capital gains not yet realized: Refers to the change in ~~the~~ provision of the tax on unrealized capital gains.
- ▶ Internal linked fund brought forward: Refers to the value of internal linked fund at the beginning of ~~the~~ reporting period.

Form 71 Revenue Analysis – Premiums Breakdown by Line of Business**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze written and earned premiums by line of business.

Instructions

This form contains 2 schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Protection and Savings Insurance

The premium amounts related to each line of business should be broken down by direct premiums (column A), premiums assumed from reinsurance (column B), reinsurance ceded in KSA (column D), and outside KSA (column E), as well as the amount of unearned premium at the beginning (column H) and end (column I) of the period.

The calculation of the retention and reinsurance ceded in KSA is calculated and shown as an output in lines 101 and 102. The output is used to verify insurers compliance with Article 40 of the Implementing Regulations, which requires insurers to retain 30% of their premiums and reinsure 30% of their premiums in KSA. Insurers that do not meet the above ratios must provide an explanation by way of a supplementary note.

To ensure consistency across the forms, caption 71.99.C (Total Gross Written Premiums) must match caption 21.13.E. In addition, caption 71.99.G (Total Net Written Premiums) must match caption 21.15.E and caption 71.99.K (Total Net Earned Premiums) must match caption 21.17.E.

Definitions

- ▶ Single premium: Refers to protection and savings insurance premiums that are paid once (i.e., lump sum).
- ▶ Regular premium: Refers to protection and savings insurance premiums that must be paid every period.

NOTE: For other definitions, refer to Form 21.

Form 72**Revenue Analysis – Analysis of Changes in PSI****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze, by line of Protection and Savings Insurance, any changes in contracts, number of insurers, and premiums.

Instructions

This form contains 3 schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Individual Business
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Group Business
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Total Business

For each line of Protection and Savings Insurance, the company should provide a breakdown of all new business sold or transferred in from one type of Protection and Savings Insurance to another. This breakdown should be specified in terms of number of contracts, number of insureds, annual premiums, single premiums, and sums assured. Similarly, all business terminated or transferred out shall be specified in the listed categories.

The net change in Protection and Savings Insurance is automatically calculated from the above. The company shall additionally provide the amounts in force at the start of the period. The amounts in force at the end of the period are automatically calculated.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 73	Revenue Analysis – Reinsurance Commissions Breakdown by Line of Business
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to analyze changes in the unearned commissions balance.

Instructions

This form contains 2 schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Protection and Savings Insurance

For each line of business detailed in the leftmost column, the company shall provide the corresponding commission entries in columns A to D.

To ensure consistency across the forms, caption 73.39.D (GHI Commissions Earned) must match caption 21.18.A. Also, caption 73.69.D (PSI Commissions Earned) must match caption 21.18.C.

Definitions

- ▶ Unearned commissions: Refers to commissions which have been received but have not yet been earned at the end of the current period.
- ▶ Commissions received during current period: Refers to all commissions received during the current period.
- ▶ Commissions earned during current period: Refers to the portion of commissions that corresponds to insurance coverage for the current period.

Form 74 Revenue Analysis – Investment Income Breakdown by Type**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze investment income for each investment type.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Policyholders Investment Income
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Shareholders Investment Income

Each schedule breaks down the relevant investments by type. For each of these investments, the company shall provide the book value (columns A, F), interest income (columns B, G), dividend income (columns C, H), unrealized (gains/losses) (columns D, I) and realized gains/losses on investment (columns E,J) for both General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance.

To ensure consistency across the forms, caption 74.40.K (Book Value of Total PH Investments) must match caption 11.12.G; caption 74.40.L (Total Interest Income on PH Investments) must match caption 21.62.E, Caption 74.40.M (Total Dividend Income on PH Investments) must match caption 21.63.E, and caption 74.40.N (Unrealized Gains/ Losses on PH Investments) and 74.40.O (Realized Gains/Losses on PH investment) must match caption 21.64.E.. Similarly, caption 74.70.K (Book Value of Total SH Investments) must match caption 11.42.G, caption 74.70.L (Total Interest Income on SH Investments) must match caption 22.13.A, caption 74.70.M (Total Dividend Income on SH Investments) must match caption 22.14.A, and caption 74.70.N (Unrealized Gains/Losses on SH Investments) must match caption 22.15.A and 74.70.O (Realized Gains/Losses on SH investments) must match caption 22.16.A.

Definitions

NOTE: For other definitions, refer to Form 21.

Form 75 Revenue/ Expense Analysis – Number of Policies and Claims**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze premiums and policies written in terms of new business and renewals, as well as the number of claims paid.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Protection and Savings Insurance

For each line of business in both schedules, the company must provide the gross written premiums from new business (columns A and B) and renewals (columns C and D), as well as the number of policies written from new business (columns G and H) and renewals (columns I and J). The values must be provided for both the current period and the prior period.

Additionally, companies shall provide the number of claims paid for the current period (column M) and prior period (column N) for each line of business.

To ensure consistency across the forms, caption 75.79.E (Total Gross Written Premiums, Current Period) must match caption 21.13.E and caption 75.79.F (Total Gross Written Premiums, Prior Period) must match caption 21.13.F.

Definitions

- ▶ New business: Refers to premiums or policies written for new clients acquired during the current period.
- ▶ Renewals: Refers to premiums or policies written for clients acquired in a prior period.

Form 76 Revenue/ Expense Analysis - Breakdown of Gross Premiums and Claims by Region and Line of Business**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide a breakdown of premium and claim volumes by geographic region and line of business. The region refers to the place where the policy was issued.

Instructions

This form contains seven schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Western Region
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Eastern Region
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Central Region
- ▶ Schedule 4 – Other Regions Inside KSA
- ▶ Schedule 5 – GCC Regions Outside KSA
- ▶ Schedule 6 – Rest of the World
- ▶ Schedule 7 – Total Insurance

For each schedule, companies should fill in the gross written premiums (columns A to D), number of policies written (columns F to I), gross claims paid (columns K to N) and number of claims paid (columns P to S). All quantities should be broken down to reflect the source of the policy in question, namely as coming from direct sales, agents, brokers, or TPAs.

To ensure consistency across the forms, the sum of captions 76.79.E, 76.149.E, 76.219.E, 76.289.E, 76.359.E, and 76.429.E (Total Gross Written Premiums) must match caption 21.13.E. Similarly, the sum of captions 76.79.O, 76.149.O, 76.219.O, 76.289.O, 76.359.O, and 76.429.O (Total Gross Claims Paid) must match caption 21.31.E.

Also, the sum of captions 76.79.J, 76.149.J, 76.219.J, 76.289.J, 76.359.J, and 76.429.J (Total Number of Policies Written) must match caption 56.79.K. Similarly, the sum of captions 76.79.T, 76.149.T, 76.219.T, 76.289.T, 76.359.T, and 76.429.T (Total Number of Claims paid) must match caption 56.79.M.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 81	Expense Analysis - Claims Breakdown by Line of Business (Gross) - GHI
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to analyze gross claims paid and incurred by line of business.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 - General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 - Protection and Savings Insurance

The leftmost column of this form contains all the lines of business for General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance. For each line of business, the relevant claims information must be entered in columns A to J. In order to obtain the gross claims paid for the current period, all claims paid directly (column A) and paid outwards to reinsurers (column B) must be filled out. Column C uses the above information to compute the gross claims paid for the current period.

Subsequently, gross claims reported but not yet settled at the start and end of the current period must be entered in columns D and E. Similar information must be entered for gross claims incurred but not reported in columns G and H. This information is used to calculate the gross claims incurred (column J).

To ensure consistency across the forms, captions 81.39.C (GHI Gross Claims Paid), and 81.39.J must match captions 21.31.A and 32.49.M respectively.

Definitions

- ▶ [Claims Paid] Direct: Refers to claims paid (released) for insurance placed directly by receiving premiums from customers.
- ▶ [Claims Paid] Reinsurance assumed: Refers to claims paid (released) for business generated through inward reinsurance.
- ▶ [Claims Paid] Reinsurance ceded: Refers to the share of claims paid (released) by reinsurers of outward reinsurance business.
- ▶ Claims outstanding reserve: Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for claims that have been reported but not settled, including any projected adjustment expenses associated with those claims.
- ▶ Claims IBNR reserve: Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported, including any projected adjustment expenses associated with those claims.
- ▶ Gross claims incurred: Refers to all claims reported to the insurer during the current period, including changes in claims outstanding reserve and Claims IBNR reserve.

Form 82	Expense Analysis – General and Health Insurance Claims Breakdown
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Purpose

The purpose of this form is to analyze the net claims paid and incurred by line of business.

Instructions

The leftmost column of this form contains all the lines of business for General and Health Insurance. For each line of business, the relevant claims information must be entered in columns A to K. In order to obtain the net claims paid for the current period, all claims paid directly (column A), paid outwards to reinsurers (column B), and received from reinsurers (column C) must be filled out. Column D uses the above information to compute the net claims paid for the current period.

Subsequently, net claims reported but not yet settled at the start and end of the current period must be entered in columns E and F. Similar information must be entered for net claims incurred but not reported in columns H and I. This information is used to calculate the net claims incurred (column K).

To ensure consistency across the forms, captions 82.39.D (GHI Net Claims Paid), 82.39.G (GHI Change in Claims Outstanding Reserve), 82.39.J (GHI Change in Claims IBNR Reserve), and 82.39.K (GHI Net Claims Incurred) must match captions 21.33.A, 21.34.A, 21.35.A and 21.37.A, respectively.

Definitions

- ▶ [Claims Paid] Direct: Refers to claims paid (released) for insurance placed directly by receiving premiums from customers.
- ▶ [Claims Paid] Reinsurance assumed: Refers to claims paid (released) for business generated through inward reinsurance.
- ▶ [Claims Paid] Reinsurance ceded: Refers to the share of claims paid (released) by reinsurers of outward reinsurance business.
- ▶ Claims outstanding reserve (net): Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for claims that have been reported but not settled, including any projected adjustment expenses associated with those claims; Reserve amounts must be net of reinsurers share for this form.
- ▶ Claims IBNR reserve (net): Refers to the amount set aside by the insurer for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported, including any projected adjustment expenses associated with those claims; Reserve amounts must be net of reinsurers share.
- ▶ Net claims incurred: Refers to the result of adding changes in net outstanding claims reserves and net IBNR reserves to net claims paid.

Form 83 Expense Analysis – Claims Breakdown by Line of Business – PSI**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze claims by type for Protection and Savings Insurance.

Instructions

This form is divided into three schedules, each corresponding to a type of Protection and Savings Insurance, and containing subcategories for claims by type. Each subcategory should be broken down by gross claims paid (column A) and Reinsurance Recoverables Received (column B). Net claims paid are calculated in column D. Claims outstanding reserves, IBNR reserves and Mathematical reserves should be broken down by beginning of period balance and end of period balance. The changes in claims outstanding reserves, IBNR reserves and mathematical reserves are calculated in columns F, I, L respectively.

To ensure consistency across the forms, caption 83.129.A (PSI Gross claims paid) must match 21..31.C, caption 83.129.B (PSI Reinsurance recoverables) must match caption 21.32.C, caption 83.1, caption 83.129.C (PSI net claims paid) must match caption 21.33.C, caption 83.129.F (PSI change in outstanding reserves) must match caption 21.34.C, caption 83.129.J (PSI change in IBNR reserves) must match caption 21.35.C, caption 83.129.L (PSI change in mathematical reserves) must match caption 21.36.C and caption 83.129.M (PSI net claims incurred) must match caption 21.37.C.

Definitions

NOTE: For relevant definitions, refer to Form 82.

Form 84**Expense Analysis – General Expenses Breakdown****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze a company's operational as well as general and administrative expenses.

Instructions

This form is composed of three schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Policyholders Expenses
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Shareholders Expenses
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Total Expenses

Each schedule lists expenses by type on the leftmost column. For policyholders expenses, relevant amounts shall be provided for both General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance. Shareholders expenses are not segmented by line of business. Expenses must be reported for the current and prior periods.

To ensure consistency across the forms, caption 84.29.E (Total PH operational Expenses) must match caption 21.51.E. Also, caption 84.49.E (Total SH General and Administrative Expenses) must match caption 22.31.A.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 85 Expense Analysis – Breakdown of Commissions Paid by Line of Business**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide a breakdown of commissions paid by line of business.

Instructions

This form is composed of two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Protection and Savings Insurance

For each line of business detailed in the leftmost column, the company shall provide the corresponding commission entries in columns A to D.

To ensure consistency across the forms, caption 85.39.E (GHI Commissions Incurred during Current Period) must match caption 21.38.A. Also, caption 85.69.E (PSI Commissions Incurred during Current Period) must match caption 21.38.C.

Definitions

- ▶ Deferred commissions: Refers to commissions which have been paid but have not yet been incurred at the end of the period.
- ▶ Commissions paid during current period: Refers to all commissions paid out by the company during the current period.
- ▶ Commissions incurred during current period: Refers to the portion of commissions paid that corresponds to insurance coverage for the current period.

Form 91 Non-financial Information – Significant Shareholders**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide information on major shareholders in the company.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Where shareholding represents more than 5% but less than 20% of voting shares
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Where shareholding represents more than 20% of voting shares

For the purposes of completing this form, a shareholder refers to any individual entity or groups of related entities.

For each schedule, the company should provide the full name of shareholders (column A), the percentage of voting rights (column B), a description of the shareholders (column C), the shareholders' nationality (column D), and the ultimate controller (column E). If the shareholder is a financial company i.e., bank or insurance company, then the company should provide the regulation jurisdiction (column F), the name of regulator (column G), the stock exchange where it is listed (column H), and the website address (column I).

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 92 Non-Financial Information – Directors and Senior Management**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide information on directors and senior managers of the company.

Instructions

For each director/manager, provide the full name (column A), e-mail (column B) and telephone number (column C).

A description of any special roles or other designations that the director or manager has in the company or outside the company shall be disclosed in column D.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 93 Non-Financial Information - Breakdown of Employees by Gender, Nationality, and Level**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide information on the nationality and gender of a company's employees.

Instructions

This form is divided into two schedules, one for operations within Saudi Arabia, and one for operations outside of Saudi Arabia. For each of these schedules, the leftmost column classifies employees as nationals (i.e., citizenship holders) of Saudi Arabia, GCC, or other countries. For each of these divisions, employees are sub-divided into male or female.

For each row, the number of managerial and non-managerial employees should be provided for both the current period and the prior period. Managerial positions include CEO, Vice Presidents/ Directors of business units, Managers and Assistant Managers.

The percentage of Saudi employees for operations inside Saudi Arabia is automatically calculated in line 39. This percentage will be used to determine whether the company is in compliance with Article 79 of the Implementing Regulations, which requires that the percentage of Saudi Employees not be less than 30% at the end of the first year, and this percentage shall increase annually according to a Saudization plan submitted to SAMA.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 94**Non-Financial Information – Company Information****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide some information about the company and, in case it is registered outside Saudi Arabia, its branches.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Companies operating in Saudi Arabia
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Companies operating in Saudi Arabia but registered outside Saudi Arabia

Schedule 1 is for all the companies operating in Saudi Arabia whether registered in the country or outside, whereas schedule 2 is for branches of companies operating in Saudi Arabia but are registered outside the country. For schedule 1, the establishment date (column A), head office (column B), number of branches in Saudi Arabia and abroad (columns C and D), and the share of foreign partner (column E) must be provided. For schedule 2, the branches' names (column F), their establishment date (column G), and their national wide head office (column H) must be provided.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 95 Non-Financial Information – Surrender and Lapse Report**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze the surrender and lapse experience of the business.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – General and Health Insurance
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Protection and Savings Insurance

For the General and Health Insurance, the company only needs to provide the lapse information as surrender is not an option in these lines of business. While for the Protection and Savings Insurance the details for both surrenders (where applicable) and lapses must be provided.

The information details for lapses and surrenders include:

- ▶ Number of Policies
- ▶ Annual Premium
- ▶ Duration (in months) since inception of the policy before the policy lapsed

Definitions

- ▶ Lapse: Refers to termination of a policy because of (i) failure to pay a renewal premium and (ii) ~~or~~ in case of Protection & Savings Insurance, due to lack of sufficient cash value to continue the policy. In the case of group policies (e.g., 1 policy covering 400 employees), if policy was cancelled for a fraction of the employees, then this fraction must be reported in column A (Number of Policies column) and the corresponding fraction of annual premium must be reported in column B (Annual Premium column).
- ▶ Surrender: Refers to cancellation of in forced policies that have a cash surrender value available at the time of cancellation.

Form 96**Non-Financial Information – Complaints Breakdown****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to analyze the breakdown of complaints that the company handles, by category and by line of business, per period.

Instructions

For each type of complaint, provide the number of complaints the company has handled throughout the period by line of business (columns A to J). The percentage of each type of complaint from the total complaints is automatically calculated in column L. For the above complaints, indicate how many were closed by the end of the current period (column M), still open by the end of the current period (column N), and escalated by the end of the current period (column O).

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 101 **Supervision Fees – Calculation of quarterly supervision Fees****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to present the calculation methodology of the Supervision fees on a quarterly basis for the first three quarters of the financial year.

Instructions

This form applies to all insurance and reinsurance companies operating inside the Kingdom. It includes the applicable fees rate of 5 per thousand (0.5%) to be paid to SAMA. In column A, the value of the gross written premium for the respective quarters is to be entered. When reporting subsequent quarters the values previously entered for any quarter should not be changed. In column B, the value of the reinsured premiums within the Kingdom is to be entered.

Definitions

- ▶ Premium reinsured within KSA: Refers to the total value of premiums that was ceded to reinsurance companies operational within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- ▶ Base premiums for fees: Refers to the amount of the gross written premium that is accounted for when calculating the supervision fees. It is the total gross written premium for the period, with only the amount of premiums reinsured to reinsurance companies within the Kingdom deducted.
- ▶ Supervisory fees: Refers to the amount that is to be paid to SAMA as supervision fees for the quarter. It is equal to the base premiums for fees multiplied by the applicable fees rate (0.5 %).

Form 102 Supervision Fees – Calculation of Year-End Fees and Deductions**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide the calculation methodology of the supervision fees for the last quarter of the financial year.

Instructions

This form contains 3 schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Base Supervision Fees for the Financial Year
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Credit for Canceled Business
- ▶ Schedule 3 – Remaining/ (Excess) Fees to be paid by Year-End

In schedule 1, the values of the total gross written premium for the entire year, and the total amount of premiums reinsured within the Kingdom, must be filled in their respective fields.

In schedule 2, in line 21, the total amount of the gross written premiums that was canceled during the financial year must be disclosed. In line 22, the amount of the canceled gross written premiums that is reinsured within the Kingdom must be entered.

Schedule 3 summarizes the form and gives the value of the supervision fees that is to be paid for the fourth quarter of the financial year. This value can be negative, meaning that if the cancelations during the year were higher than the amount of gross written premium in the fourth quarter, then an amount of the supervision fees can be claimed from SAMA.

Definitions

- ▶ Gross written premium canceled during the financial year: Refers to the total value of the gross written premiums that was canceled during the entire financial year.
- ▶ Premium reinsured within KSA from the canceled business during the financial year: Refers to the total value of the reinsured gross written premiums that was canceled during the entire financial year.

Form 103**Validation****Purpose**

The purpose of this sheet is to ensure consistency of input data across the forms through validation rules.

Instructions

The validation sheet lists crosschecks across the forms to ensure the consistency of input data. Starting with Form 32, a number of equalities was detailed to ensure that equivalent amounts are consistent with the balance sheet and income statement (Forms 11, 12, 21, and 22).

The "Formula" column displays the validation rule with a form number, line number, and column number corresponding to the amounts on each side of the equation.

The "Discrepancy" column shows any difference between the amounts (under normal circumstances, all discrepancies would be zero).

The "Pass/Fail" column displays "Fail" (in bright red) when inconsistencies are encountered. Otherwise, it displays "Pass."

The last two columns provide a description of the amounts under question as well as reference number for the specific amounts. In the upper right-hand corner of the sheet, a counter keeps track of the fail rate in the validation rules. Companies should ensure that the fail rate is zero prior to submitting the forms.

Definitions

Not Applicable

IV. Intermediaries Semi-Annual Financial Reporting Forms Guidelines

Form 111

Balance Sheet

Purpose

The purpose of this form is to provide a summarized balance sheet of intermediaries.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Assets
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Each schedule is broken down into General and Health Insurance, Protection Insurance, Protection and Savings Insurance, Other Protection and Savings Insurance and Total Insurance. All amounts must be supplied for each of these categories as of the end of the current period and prior period.

Definitions

- ▶ Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents: All assets that meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents as set out in Form 11 (provided that it is not restricted cash) (see below).
- ▶ Restricted cash: Refers to cash in hand or in a bank account that is held by the intermediary but belongs to insurers or reinsurers. For Protection and Savings Insurance, money is transferred directly from the intermediary to the insurer or reinsurer, and so the corresponding restricted cash must always be zero.
- ▶ [Accounts receivable] Premiums receivable from policyholders: Refers to premium amounts due to the agent or broker from policyholders/ clients. This caption does not apply to Protection and Savings Insurance.
- ▶ [Accounts receivable] Fees receivable from policyholders: Refers to any fees due to the agent or broker from policyholders.
- ▶ [Accounts receivable] Commissions receivable from insurers and reinsurers: Refers to any commissions due to the agent or broker from insurance or reinsurance companies.
- ▶ [Accounts receivable] Other receivables: Refers to all other receivables that are not accounted for in the above categories; intermediaries must fill a supplementary note to explain these items.
- ▶ Deferred costs and prepaid expenses: Refers to costs that are paid but not yet incurred (i.e., costs that are to be amortized over time) or expenses paid in advance of receiving their benefits.
- ▶ Accrued income: Refers to any income that has been accrued over the current period.
- ▶ Investments: Refers to any invested assets, such as shares or real estate that are held by the agent or broker.
- ▶ Tangible assets: Refers to net value of the physical and material assets such as property, plant, and equipment; tangible assets include real estate used for operations.
- ▶ Intangible assets: Refers to non-physical assets such as goodwill, patents, trademarks, and copyrights.
- ▶ Other assets: Refers to any other assets that have not been accounted for in the above categories; intermediaries must fill a supplementary note to describe these assets.
- ▶ [Borrowings] Short term: Refers to all loans and the accumulated interest payment accrued as of the end of the reporting period with an original maturity of one year or less.
- ▶ [Borrowings] Long term: Refers to all loans and the accumulated interest payment accrued as of the end of the reporting period with an original maturity of more than one year.
- ▶ [Accounts payable] Premiums payable to insurers and reinsurers: Refers to all premium payments due to be transferred from agents and brokers to insurers and reinsurers. This caption does not apply to Protection and Savings Insurance.

- ▶ [Accounts payable] Other payables: Refers to all other payables that are not accounted for in the ~~above~~ category; intermediaries must fill a supplementary note to explain these items.
- ▶ Deferred income and accrued expenses: Refers to all income received but not yet earned (with the ~~exception~~ of commissions or fees) or expenses accrued over the current period.
- ▶ Unearned fees: Refers to fees that have been received by the agent or broker but have not yet been ~~earned~~ as of the end of the current period.
- ▶ Zakat and taxation: Refers to all Zakat and tax payments due by the company to the government ~~with~~ respect to Saudi and foreign shareholders' income law.
- ▶ Employee terminal benefits: Refers to employees end of service benefits payable by the company at the ~~end~~ of the current period.
- ▶ Other liabilities: Refers to any other liability that was not accounted for in the above categories; intermediaries must fill a supplementary note to describe these liabilities.
- ▶ Share capital: Refers to the shareholders' paid-in capital.
- ▶ Statutory reserves: Refers to amounts set aside from the shareholders net income to meet the statutory reserve regulations under Article 58 of the Implementing Regulations.
- ▶ Retained earnings: Refers to all accumulated profits that are not paid out to shareholders but ~~rather~~ retained in the company.
- ▶ Other equity: Refers to all other forms of equity not covered in the above categories; intermediaries ~~must~~ fill a supplementary note to describe these equity items.

Form 112**Income Statement****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide a summarized income statement for intermediaries.

Instructions

This form contains two schedules:

- ▶ Schedule 1 – Revenue
- ▶ Schedule 2 – Expenses

Each schedule is broken down into General and Health Insurance, Protection and Savings Insurance, and Total Insurance. All amounts must be supplied for each of these categories as of the end of the current period and prior period.

As per Article 26 of the Implementing Regulations, “commissions and fees of insurance and reinsurance business” shall be separated.

Definitions

- ▶ Commissions earned from insurance: Refers to all non-contingent commissions earned from the sale of insurance over the current period.
- ▶ Commissions earned from reinsurance: Refers to all non-contingent commissions earned from the sale of reinsurance over the current period.
- ▶ Fees earned from insurance: Refers to all fees earned in compensation for insurance services over the current period.
- ▶ Fees earned from reinsurance: Refers to all fees earned in compensation for reinsurance services over the current period.
- ▶ Investment income: Refers to investment income from dividends and interest generated from intermediaries' investments; this caption should not include investment income or losses generated from sales of investments.
- ▶ Other income: Refers to any other income not accounted for in the above categories; intermediaries must fill a supplementary note to describe these income items.
- ▶ Salaries and benefits: Refers to expenses related to the compensation of employees, including and benefit or bonus payments.
- ▶ Training and education: Refers to all expenses for training and educational purposes, such as seminars, workshops, courses, or educational media.
- ▶ Marketing, advertising, and promotion: Refers to all expenses related to the marketing, advertising, and promotion of the agent or broker and product offerings.
- ▶ Depreciation and amortization: Refers to the depreciation of tangible assets and the amortization of intangible assets over the accounting period.
- ▶ Investment expense: Refers to expenses incurred over the current period related to the sale or disposal of investments, such as investment commissions or fees paid.
- ▶ Interest expense: Refers to interest expense incurred on borrowings or loans over the current period.
- ▶ Zakat: Refers all Zakat payments due by the company to the government with respect to Saudi and GCC shareholders' income law.
- ▶ Income tax charge: Refers to all tax payments done by the company to the government with respect to foreign shareholder's income law.

- ▶ Other expenses: Refers to any other expenses not accounted for in the above categories; intermediaries must fill a supplementary note to describe these expenses.

Form 113**Written Premiums from Major Insurers and Reinsurers****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to track the written premiums of major insurers and reinsurers.

Instructions

In column A of this form, intermediaries should disclose the names of insurers or reinsurers for which gross written premiums represent 5% or more total gross premiums written by the intermediary. These insurers or reinsurers are the ones that are paying the commissions to the intermediary.

For each of these insurers or reinsurers, intermediaries must disclose the volume of gross written premiums sold for insurance inside KSA (columns B, C and D), insurance outside KSA (columns E, F, and G) reinsurance inside KSA (columns H, I and J) and reinsurance outside KSA (columns K, L and M). All quantities must be respectively broken down for General and Health Insurance, as well as Protection and Savings Insurance.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 114**Commissions Earned from Major Insurers and Reinsurers****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to track the commissions earned from major insurers and reinsurers.

Instructions

In column A of this form, intermediaries should disclose the names of insurers or reinsurers for which commissions earned represent 5% or more total commissions earned by the intermediary. These insurers or reinsurers are the ones that are paying the commissions to the intermediary.

For each of these insurers or reinsurers, intermediaries must disclose the amount of commissions earned for insurance inside KSA (columns B, C and D), insurance outside KSA (columns E, F, and G) reinsurance inside KSA (columns H, I and J) and reinsurance outside KSA (columns K, L and M). All quantities must be respectively broken down for General and Health Insurance, as well as Protection and Savings Insurance.

It is important to note that sum of captions 114.39.D and 114.39.G (commissions earned from insurance) must match caption 112.11.E, and the sum of captions 114.39.J and 114.39.M (commissions earned from reinsurance) must match caption 112.12.E. The individual commissions earned from General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance must also tally with those in Form 112.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 115 Fees Earned in Respect of Business by Major Insurers and Reinsurers**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to track the fees earned in respect of business by major insurers and reinsurers.

Instructions

In column A of this form, intermediaries should disclose the names of insurers or reinsurers for which fees earned represent 5% or more total fees earned by the intermediary. Fees that cannot be associated with specific insurers or reinsurers must be provided in line 30.

For each of these insurers or reinsurers, intermediaries must disclose the amount of fees earned for insurance inside KSA (columns B, C and D), insurance outside KSA (columns E, F, and G) reinsurance inside KSA (columns H, I and J) and reinsurance outside KSA (columns K, L and M). All quantities must be respectively broken down for general and health insurance, as well as protection and savings insurance.

It is important to note that sum of captions 115.39.D and 115.39.G (fees earned from insurance) must match caption 112.13.E and the sum of captions 115.39.J and 115.39.M (fees earned from reinsurance) must match caption 112.14.E. The individual fees earned from General and Health Insurance and Protection and Savings Insurance must also tally with those in Form 112.

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 116 Accounts Receivable from/ Payable to Major Insurers and Reinsurers**Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an age analysis of the accounts receivable including premiums, commissions, fees, and other receivables from major insurers and reinsurers and accounts payable to major insurers or reinsurers.

Instructions

Column A of this form displays the same list of insurers and reinsurers that appear in column A of Form 113. This allows a comparison of accounts payable and receivable for major insurers and reinsurers to their business volume in terms of both written premiums and commissions earned.

For each of these insurers or reinsurers, intermediaries must provide an age analysis of accounts receivable, specifying payments not yet due (column B) and payments overdue (columns C to F). Similarly, intermediaries must provide an age analysis of accounts payable, specifying payments not yet due (column H) and payments overdue (columns I to L).

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 117**Accounts Receivable from/ Payable to Major Policyholders****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to provide an age analysis of the accounts receivable from and payable to major policyholders/ clients.

Instructions

In column A of this form, intermediaries should disclose the names of:

- (a) policyholders/ clients for whose portion of accounts receivable represent 5% or more total accounts receivable, or
- (b) policyholders/ clients for whose portion of accounts payable represent 5% or more total accounts payable.

For each of these policyholders/ clients, intermediaries must provide an age analysis of accounts receivable, specifying payments not yet due (column B) and payments overdue (columns C to F). Similarly, intermediaries must provide an age analysis of accounts payable, specifying payments not yet due (column H) and payments overdue (columns I to L).

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 118**Broker Information****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to identify whether individual brokers within a brokerage firm are selling insurance or reinsurance business.

Instructions

This form only applies to brokerage firms. In column A of this form, the full names of individual brokers operating within the firm should be disclosed. For each individual broker, an "X" must be marked in column B or C to identify whether the broker is selling insurance business or reinsurance business.

As per Article 26 of the Implementing Regulations, brokers must not "combine insurance and reinsurance business activities to avoid conflict of interest that is harmful to the policyholder."

Definitions

Not Applicable

Form 119**Related Party Information****Purpose**

The purpose of this form is to identify information about related party (Agents, Brokers, Reinsurance) transactions.

Instructions

This form applies to related party transactions conducted during the period. In column A of this form, the full names of individual related party should be disclosed. In columns B and C, the opening balance and the closing balance of the related party should be disclosed respectively. In column D, the aggregate value of the transactions done with the related party during the end of the current period should be disclosed.

Definitions

Related party: Refers to a party related to the company if:

- (a) Directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
 - i. Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the company (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - ii. Has an interest in the company that makes it influential; or
 - iii. Has joint control over the company.
- (b) The party is an associate (as defined in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 28 Investments in Associates) of the company;
- (c) The party is a joint venture in which the company is a venturer (see IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures);
- (d) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the company or its parent;
- (e) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
- (f) The party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or
- (g) The party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the company, or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Related party transactions: Refers to a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Form 120 Supervision Fees - Calculation Semi-Annual Supervision Fees**Purpose**

The Purpose of this form is to present the calculation methodology of the supervision fees to be paid by intermediaries on semi-annual basis for the financial year.

Instructions

This form applies to all brokers operating inside the Kingdom. It includes the applicable fees rate of 1 percent (1%) to be paid to SAMA. In column A, the value of the total commissions earned for the semester is to be entered. When reporting for current semester the values previously entered for the previous semester should not be changed. The value of supervision fees to be paid for each semester is automatically calculated in column B.

Definitions

- ▶ Total Earned Commissions: Refers to all non-contingent commissions earned from the sale of insurance/reinsurance over the current period.