تمت الموافقة في اجتماع مجلس الإدارة الكيل لعام كا ي بتاريخ ١٥٠٨ كا كا . ح

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تمت الموافقة في اجتماع مجلس الإدارة التمييم على العام ١٧٠٠ بتاريخ ٢٠٠٠ كما كا ١٠٠٠



مشركة الساحس للست نمية والاست ثمارش من عن COAST INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO. K.S.C.P

منذ Since 1975

COAST INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
COMPANY PORTFOLIOS DEPARTMENT
POLICIES & PROCEDURES



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Preface

Coast Investment & Development Company, (hereinafter 'Coast' / Company), is an investment Company operating in the State of Kuwait and is engaged in investment activities in the Local and International Markets.

This Policies & Procedures Manual details the policies and procedures that are followed in managing the Company Portfolios Department.

It is the responsibility of the Vice President & Asst. Vice President – Company Portfolios Dept. to ensure that the department functions in accordance with this Manual.

If any Company entity within Coast considers that compliance with any of the guidelines, policies, instructions, and procedures set out in this manual is not possible for any reason, it should refer the matter in writing to the CEO for resolution.

The manual is divided into six sections and four Appendices.

Distribution of this manual is made against a Manual Distribution Form which is sent to each designated resource person with the manual. The resource person should sign and return the form to the CEO. The form is enclosed at the end of this preface.

Any future updates to this manual will be distributed to all resource personnel and it will be their responsibility to ensure that the manual is properly updated in adding new pages or appendices, removing superseded pages or appendices, or making any manual edit changes in form or content.



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The manual and its contents are strictly for internal use and are as such treated as highly confidential material.

Updating the Manual

Changes to the manual are usually made as a result of one – or a combination of – the following reasons:

- a. Changes in Trading laws.
- b. Changes in CMA regulations.
- c. Changes in Kuwait Stock Exchange regulations.
- d. Changes in functions and activities of the company.
- e. Changes in business processes
- f. Changes in company organizational structures
- g. Changes in authority structures
- h. Changes in job roles, duties, and descriptions.

If any company entity requires amending the contents of this manual, it should complete a Request for Amendment Form enclosed at the end of this preface.

The request has to be processed according to the following steps:

The company entity must fill out the Request for Amendment Form and addresses it to the CEO.

The CEO discusses the need for amendments and agrees with the company entity on a course of action.



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Once agreed on needed amendments, the forms along with proposed changes to the manual are addressed to the Board of Directors for post–facto approval.

Upon approval of the Board of Directors, the amendments are addressed to the requesting company entity (resource person) responsible for including the amendments in the manual.

The resource person holds responsibility for implementing the amendments to the manual by communicating it to personnel involved in the operations of the company entity.

Copyright

This manual and its contents are strictly for internal use and are as such treated as highly confidential material.

No part of this manual may be reproduced, stored in any system or form, or transmitted in any form by any means – electronic, mechanical, photocopied, recorded, or otherwise – without the prior written consent of the CEO.

Violation of the above clause subjects an individual or an entity to applicable legal proceedings as per the laws of the State of Kuwait.

Manual Applicability

This manual is applicable to the Company Portfolios managed by the Company Portfolios Department.

The contents of the Company Portfolios Policies and Procedures must be approved by the CEO and the Board of Directors (BOD) before its implementation.



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The CEO can delegate his/her duties to an individual competent in handling the responsibilities within the Company Portfolios Department.

The CEO should act as deemed appropriate if faced with an issue not stated in this policies and procedures in coordination with the Company Portfolios Department.

If anyone within Coast considers that compliance with any of the guidelines, policies, instructions, and procedures set out in this manual is not possible for any reason, he/she should refer the matter in writing to the CEO for resolution.

Policy Review

These policies and procedures should be reviewed and approved at annual basis to reflect changes in the business activities of the organization.



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Manual Distribution Form

Manual for:	
Distributed By:	
Date of Distribution:	
To the resource person,	
When you sign this form, you agr this manual.	ee to adhere to all cited policies and procedures included in
You may be asked to sign additional and procedures currently and	al material and changes thereto to give effect to these policies in the future.
	ewed and understood all of this material in the manual, please turn it to the CEO within 10 days of receipt of this manual.
I acknowledge that I have read, until this manual.	nderstood, and am subject to all of the material contained in
Signature	(Please print name)
	Date



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Request for Amendment Form

Name of entity requesting amendments:	
Manual for:	
Section/s Reference:	
Policy/ies Code:	
Policy/ies Name:	
Description of needed amendments (problem):	
Proposed amendments (solution):	
Proposed by:	(requesting entity)
Reviewed by:	(CEO review)
Approved by:	(Board of Directors' approval)
Implementation Date:	(as set by the Board of Directors)
Resource Person's Signature:	(upon receipt of approval)



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Policy Code:

CPD-1

Policy Name:

Regulatory Framework

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide an overview of the general regulatory framework set by the Capital Market Authority (CMA) and the Kuwait Stock Exchange (KSE) for companies operating in the field of asset management. The regulations set by those two institutions apply to any dealings by the company and should be consulted regularly.

1. General Policy Statements

- 1.1 The policies stated in this manual are subject to orders and directives issued by the Capital Market Authority (hereafter referred to as the CMA) and the Kuwait Stock Exchange (hereafter referred to as the KSE).
- 1.2 Instructions issued by the above-mentioned institutions may from time to time override this policy to the extent that the policy becomes inconsistent with them. In that case, the updated instructions should be followed, and the manual updated. Till such time, the instructions from the regulators shall take precedence over the policies wherever applicable.
- 1.3 The Company shall prepare and maintain proper records of every transaction it executes.
 Moreover, the company should keep sufficient information about the securities activities carried out by the company.



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- 1.4 The Company's records shall consist of the following:
 - 1.4.1 Details of all orders entered regarding a security.
 - 1.4.2 Details of all the sale & purchase transactions of a security made by or executed by the Company for its own account.
 - 1.4.3 A record of the income and expenses together with an explanation of their nature.
 - 1.4.4 Details of all receivables & payables.
- 1.5 The Company will maintain separate accounting records for cash, investments, account activity and profit and loss accounts. There must be a separation between Company accounts and clients' accounts.
- 1.6 The company should always ensure that the records & books are updated and sufficient at all times for providing the compliance with the CMA regulations.
- 1.7 The CMA may inspect the company's records at any time through its employees or by such a person to be delegated by CMA for this purpose.
- 1.8 The company should maintain the records and books as stipulated by the CMA.
- 1.9 The Company should ensure adequate segregation of duties between employees managing the Company's portfolios and those managing clients' portfolios.



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Policy Code:

CPD-2

Policy Name:

Company Portfolio - Decision Maker

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide an overview of the general framework of drafting and implementing the Company portfolio investments set by the CEO to be drafted, implemented, and monitored by the Company Portfolio Manager.

1. Decision Maker

1.1 Selection of Members

1.1.1 The board of directors of Coast has delegate the CEO to oversee and guide investment allocation across asset classes based on risk & return objectives read with constraints, if any, of the Company Portfolio to be managed by the assigned Portfolio Managers by the CEO.

1.2 Duties & Roles

- 1.2.1 Approving Investment Policy Statement: The CEO is responsible to oversee the Company Portfolio and is responsible for approving an Investment Policy Statement, drafted in coordination with the Portfolio Manager/s to align Risk and Return objective as well as take into consideration any investment Constraints.
- 1.2.2 Set Strategic Asset Allocation: The CEO will approve a Strategic Asset allocation that will be drafted by the Portfolio Manager/s to fulfil the Investment Policy Statement objectives and constraints of the CEO.



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- 1.2.2.1 The company's investment portfolio will be clearly divided between short-term investments to ensure adequate liquidity and long-term investments to generate a reasonable rate of return, minimize the company's liability and risk.
- 1.2.2.2 At the time securities are purchased, the SVP Support Group shall classify the securities based on the business objective as
 - Held for trading (intended for short-term resale),
 - Held to collect and sell (available for sale), or
 - Held to collect (held-to-maturity).
- 1.2.2.3 Securities bought and held for the purpose of trading them will be designated as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).
- 1.2.2.4 Strategic Securities not bought for the purpose of trading them will be designated as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and this classification will be decided by the SVP-Support Group and SVP-Asset Management Group.
- 1.2.2.5 Debt Securities acquired or Loans granted that are held not for the purpose of sale and solely to collect contractual cash flows (i.e., payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding) shall be classified as securities held-to-maturity (e.g., Bonds or Loans with a holding period exceeding one year), are measured as Amortized Cost securities.
- 1.2.2.6 All securities classifications will be reviewed for appropriateness at each reporting date, at least on an annual basis.
- 1.2.2.7 The investment account/s will be maintained in a manner that will ensure the company a minimum liquidity ratio.



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1.2.3 Set Investment Limits: The asset allocation options will be presented by the Portfolio Manager/s that can satisfy all the CEO requirements. The CEO will be responsible for approving the limits that will fulfil the required Risk/Return Objectives and Constraints for the Company Portfolio.

1.3 Select Portfolio Managers

The CEO will be responsible to assign the Company portfolio management to be managed by internal company resources.

1.4 Assign Trading Members

The CEO will be responsible to set the Company portfolio Manager/s members trading limit.



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Policy Code:

CPD-3

Policy Name:

Company Portfolio Manager

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide an overview of the general framework of managing and implementing the Company portfolio investments set by the CEO. The Company Portfolio Manager/s assigned to manage the Company Portfolio will be responsible for the following set of duties.

1. Duties & Roles

The Company Portfolio Manager/s will gather all the required information from the CEO to draft an Investment Policy Statement that includes the CEO's Risk/Return objectives as well as Constraints.

2. PROPOSE STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION

- 2.1 The Company Portfolio Manager/s will present and recommend the best Strategic Asset Allocation that fits the CEO's Investment objective and constraint.
- 2.2 The Company Portfolio Manager/s will be responsible to implement and monitor the assigned and approved Strategic Asset Allocation of the Company Portfolio approved by the CEO.
- 2.3 The Company Portfolio Manager/s will abide by the following Limits / Restrictions relating to the following parameters across asset classes set forth by the approved Strategic Asset Allocation that will fulfil the required Risk/Return Objectives and Constraints for the Company Portfolio under the following categories.



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- 2.3.1 Investment Limits.
- 2.3.2 Geographic Limits.
- 2.3.3 Currency Limits.
- 2.3,4 Sectorial Limits.



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Policy Code:

CPD-4

Policy Name:

Trading & Portfolio Management

Purpose

The purpose of this set of policies is to guide the Company Portfolios Department of trading and managing Coast Company Portfolios. It provides guidance on trading activities, investment and stop-loss limits, and the continual updating and review of portfolio positions and securities holdings.

1. Specific Policy Statements

1.1 Company Portfolio Managers personnel:

- 1.1.1 The company portfolio managers should have the necessary qualifications, skills and experiences determined by the Company, and they are characterized by the required honesty and impartiality for practicing those activities.
- 1.1.2 The company should notify CMA immediately in writing of any portfolio manager ceasing to perform his job, upon his resignation or dismissal or termination of his relationship with the company.
- 1.1.3 The Company's portfolio managers shall abide by the respective provisions in Chapter 4 (Conduct of Business) and Chapter 5 (Client's Funds and Client's Assets) of the CMA executive By-laws.



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1.2 Pre-trading:

- 1.2.1 Before the start of trading, the Company portfolio manager should review the following:
 - 1.2.1.1 Review the closing prices of securities from the previous trading day and compare with the opening prices of the current day.
 - 1.2.1.2 Review the daily market index and other related indices. Compare performance of such indices to the performance of the particular portfolio being managed by the Company Portfolios Department.
 - 1.2.1.3 Read investment publications as well as mail from brokers, and investment counterparties for new developments in the local and regional securities area and new services provided by financial intermediaries and brokers.
- 1.2.2 The Company portfolio manager should review specific details as follows:
 - 1.2.2.1 Availability of sufficient funds in cash position.
 - 1.2.2.2 Shares available in the trading account in the clearance & company custody.
 - 1.2.2.3 Limits allowed.



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1.3 Trading

- 1.3.1 Trading will be carried out in line with the CMA guidelines, the relevant local market regulations and the Portfolio Management strategy as developed by the company. The Company will invest in Kuwait, GCC and International Market.
- 1.3.2 All deals must be confirmed by the broker to be effected. Upon confirmation, a deal ticket containing the following minimum information should be completed:
 - 1.3.2.1 Stock of (name of company).
 - 1.3.2.2 Deal number.
 - 1.3.2.3 Deal date
 - 1.3.2.4 Type of deal (purchase/ sale).
 - 1.3.2.5 Number of shares.
 - 1.3.2.6 Price.
- 1.3.3 The Company portfolio manager should sign the deal ticket upon receipt of the deal confirmation from the broker by the operations and Settlement department.
- 1.3.4 In no case should the back-office staff process any deal ticket without having the ticket signed by the Company portfolio manager and without attaining a confirmation from the broker.
- 1.3.5 Daily reconciliation among deal ticket, broker confirmation, and KCC or Broker summary are vital, and any discrepancies should be summarized in the Error Deal Log and rectified immediately.



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- 1.3.6 Coast shall advise CMA or brokers (in case of International Investments) as soon as possible if it is not possible for the company to perform any of the required settlements or if it is evident that the company needs a bigger amount of the money as per the instructions issued by CMA.
- 1.3.7 Error deals log is used to evaluate the broker's performance and to control any risk of discrepancies.
- 1.3.8 The Company shall, at least once every five days, update and audit its records as compared to the statements the company obtains from the clearance agency or the custodians, such as reconciling the shares position between the Coast records (System) and the KCC statements for listed stocks and Broker / Custodian statements for International financial products.
- 1.3.9 At the time securities are purchased, they are classified as Fair Value thru P&L (FVTPL), Fair Value thru Comprehensive income (FVTOCI). IFRS 9 introduces a more principles-based approach to the classification of financial assets which must be classified into one of four categories:
 - 1. Amortized cost (Held to Maturity)
 - 2. FVTPL
 - 3. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) for debt and
 - 4. FVTOCI for equity.
- 1.3.9.1. Amortized Cost (Held to Maturity)



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To classify a financial asset at amortized cost under IFRS 9, two conditions must be met:

- 1. Business model test: The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
- Examples: Loans, trade receivables, held-to-maturity debt securities.
- Accounting: Measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method; impairment testing applies.

1.3.9.2. Valuation

- Measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.
- Amortized cost = Initial recognition amount principal repayments ± cumulative amortization of premium/discount – impairment loss (if any).

1.3.9.3. Reporting on the Balance Sheet

- Shown under "Financial assets at amortized cost" in the balance sheet.
- Carrying amount = Amortized cost minus expected credit loss (ECL) allowance.

1.3.9.3. Recognition in Profit or Loss

- Interest income is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.
- Impairment losses (see below) are also recognized in profit or loss.
- No fair value revaluation gains or losses are recognized in P&L or OCI, as long as the asset remains classified at amortized cost.

1.3.9.4. Impairment Treatment (Expected Credit Loss model)

- IFRS 9 requires an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach:
 - Stage 1: When the asset is newly originated or not significantly deteriorated → recognize 12-month ECL.
 - $_{\circ}$ Stage 2: If there is significant increase in credit risk \rightarrow recognize lifetime ECL.
 - $_{\circ}$ Stage 3: If the asset is credit-impaired \to also recognize lifetime ECL, and interest is calculated on the **net** carrying amount.



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Impairment losses (ECL) are recognized in the profit or loss, and a corresponding loss
 allowance is recorded in the balance sheet.

1.3.9.5. Upon Sale or Derecognition

- If the asset is sold or derecognized before maturity:
 - The difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount (amortized cost) is recognized in the profit or loss as a gain or loss.
 - o Derecognition is only permitted when:
 - Contractual rights to cash flows expire, or
 - The financial asset is transferred and qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9 criteria.

1.3.10 Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

There are two subcategories under FVOCI:

a. Debt Instruments at FVOCI

- Conditions:
 Held both to collect cash flows and to sell the asset.
- o SPPI test is passed.
- Examples: Bonds held for both income and occasional sale.
- Accounting: Fair value changes go to OCI; interest income, impairments, and FX go to P&L.

b. Equity Instruments at FVOCI

- Conditions:
 - Equity investment not held for trading, and the entity elects FVOCI at initial recognition.
- Examples: Strategic equity investments.
- Accounting: Fair value changes go to OCI; no recycling to P&L even on disposal.



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1.3.10.1 When is a debt instrument classified as FVOCI?

Two conditions must be met:

- 1. Business model test: The asset is held in a business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial asset.
- 2. Cash flow characteristics test (SPPI): The contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

1.3.10.2. Valuation

- Measured at fair value on each reporting date.
- Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.
- Changes in fair value are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).
- Amortized cost is still tracked for EIR and impairment purposes.

1.3.10.3. Balance Sheet Presentation

- Reported as financial assets at FVOCI.
- At fair value, with unrealized gains/losses recognized in OCI.
- ECL allowance is deducted to arrive at the net carrying amount.

1.3.10.4. Profit or Loss

- Interest income (EIR-based) and impairment losses (ECL) are recorded in P&L.
- Fair value changes go to OCI, not P&L.
- No recycling of impairment losses to OCI.

1.3.10.5. Impairment Treatment

- Subject to Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model (similar to amortized cost assets).
 - Stage 1: 12-month ECL
 - Stage 2/3: Lifetime ECL
- Impairment losses are recorded in P&L.

1.3.10.6. Upon Sale

 Cumulative fair value gains/losses recognized in OCI are recycled to profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.



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- Sale proceeds amortized cost = gain/loss in P&L.
- Any accumulated OCI is reclassified (recycled) to P&L.

1.3.11. FVOCI - Equity Instruments

When is an equity instrument classified as FVOCI?

- Only if the entity makes an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present fair value changes in OCI.
- This classification is for strategic investments (not held for trading).

1.3.11.1. Valuation

- Measured at fair value.
- Changes in fair value go to OCI.
- No amortization or interest income since it's an equity instrument.

1.3.11.2. Balance Sheet Presentation

- Reported under financial assets at FVOCI equity at fair value.
- No ECL or impairment deduction (not applicable to equity).

1.3.11.3. Profit or Loss

- Dividends are recorded in P&L, if they represent a return on investment.
- Fair value changes are recorded in OCI.
- No impairment losses or ECL apply.

1.3.11.4. Impairment

• Not applicable. No impairment testing for FVOCI equity instruments under IFRS 9.

1.3.11.5. Upon Sale



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Cumulative gains/losses in OCI are NOT recycled to P&L.

• Instead, the amount in OCI is transferred within equity (e.g., to retained earnings) – often called a "reclassification adjustment within equity".

No gain/loss recognized in P&L upon disposal.

Summary Comparison Table:

Treatment Aspect	FVOCI - Debt	FVOCI – Equity
Valuation	Fair value	Fair value
Interest/Dividends	Interest income in P&L	Dividends in P&L
Fair Value Changes	OCI (recycled to P&L on sale)	OCI (not recycled to P&L)
Impairment	ECL model, loss in P&L	Not applicable
P&L Impact on Sale	Yes, gain/loss recycled from OCI	No – OCI amount reclassified in equity
OCI Reclassification	Yes (on sale)	No (stays in OCI and then equity)

1.3.12. Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

This applies to both debt and equity instruments, but typically includes:

- Held-for-trading instruments
- Derivatives
- Instruments that fail SPPI test
- Instruments designated voluntarily as FVTPL to avoid an accounting mismatch

1.3.12.1. Valuation

- Measured at fair value at each reporting date.
- No amortized cost tracking.
 Interest (for debt) and dividends (for equity) are recognized in P&L.

1.3.12.2. Balance Sheet Treatment

- Presented at fair value under "Financial assets at FVTPL".
- Changes in fair value are directly reflected in the asset's carrying value.



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1.3.12.3. Profit or Loss Reporting

- All gains and losses both realized and unrealized go directly to profit or loss.
- Includes:
 - o Fair value changes (up or down)
 - o Interest income (debt instruments)
 - Dividends (equity instruments)

1.3.12.4. Impairment Treatment

- No impairment testing under IFRS 9 for FVTPL instruments.
 - Rationale: Since assets are already carried at fair value and changes go through P&L, impairment is inherently captured.

1.3.12.5. Upon Sale

- Sale proceeds fair value at sale date = realized gain/loss
- Recognized in **profit or loss**, but no need to recycle anything (since all previous revaluations already went through P&L).



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1.4 Trading in Financial Instruments & Trading Limits (Listed companies)

The Traders will invest the in Local and International markets based on the following policies.

- 1.4.1 Stop loss, deal and trader limits should be clearly conveyed to and followed by the Company Portfolios Department personnel for Trading in financial instruments investments. Trading in financial instruments are those investments with a short term and medium—term strategies and are not the long—term investments.
- 1.4.2 The Operations and Settlement Department function should constantly monitor the Company's portfolio positions and notify the SVP – Asset Management Group in case of any limit violation.
- 1.4.3 The SVP Asset Management Group is responsible for taking remedial action to return within operating limits.
- 1.4.4 For Kuwait or International products, the initial target return for trading investments are 20%. In case of a single asset achieving capital gains of more than 20%, the Operations and Settlement Department should notify the SVP Asset Management Group and VP/AVP– Company Portfolio Department
- 1.4.5 The SVP Asset Management Group or Portfolio Manager should liquidate any of the trading asset holdings in the case of that asset achieving capital gains of 20% or higher. If the Portfolio manager decides not to sell the asset after achieving 20% gains, the CEO will have the authority to stop the liquidation of the asset, subject to the fact that the stop loss be raised below 20% of the new market value of the security.
- 1.4.6 In case of a single trading asset incurs capital loss of more than 20% from the investment cost, the Operations and Settlement Department should notify the SVP Asset Management Group and VP/AVP Company Portfolio Department



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1.4.7 The SVP – Asset Management Group or Portfolio Manager should liquidate any of the trading asset holdings in the case of that asset achieving capital loss higher than 20%. In case the SVP–AMG decides to retain the position, which has suffered a loss of 20%, he can do so after acquiring an approval from the CEO. The CEO will have the authority to fully liquidate or partially liquidate the security. However, if any security falls below 30% of the investment cost or revised stop loss limit, a full liquidation should be made, unless the CEO approves retaining the investment with a report from SVP–Asset Management Group.

- 1.4.7 The SVP Asset Management Group or Portfolio Manager should liquidate any of the trading asset holdings in the case of that asset achieving capital loss higher than 20%. In case the SVP–AMG decides to retain the position, which has suffered a loss of 20%, he can do so after acquiring an approval from the CEO. The CEO will have the authority to fully liquidate or partially liquidate the security. However, if any security falls below 30% of the investment cost or revised stop loss limit, a full liquidation should be made, unless the CEO approves retaining the investment with a report from SVP–Asset Management Group.
- 1.4.8 The Dividend pay-out, splits, Bonus shares distribution will have price drops. The SVP-AMG can authorize to revise the stop loss limits based on the pro-rata adjustments from the distributions or capital adjustments.

1.5 International Trading Investments

1.5.1 The International Markets (IM) encompasses a wide range of sectors, including technology, healthcare, finance, and consumer goods. By investing in international stocks, client can gain exposure to industries that may not be as prevalent or well-developed in the GCC market. This diversification across sectors can help Coast capture opportunities and reduce sector-specific risks.



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- 1.5.2The US market is one of the top choices to invest in when it comes to diversifying Coast's portfolio across geographies since many top Global companies are listed in US Market. The country is home to some of the best technology and other wealth creating businesses that offer great investment opportunities.
- 1.5.3 Coast will have the benefit of reduction in volatility and risk when they decide to diversify their portfolio by investing in international markets and other asset classes. As per historical returns and data, for example, the US markets are less volatile and more stable as compared to any other major stock markets. As Coast diversifying their funds across the stocks of multiple companies all over the world, the overall risk is reduced while Coast get the benefit of the best returns from diversified markets.
- 1.5.4Since Coast is a Professional client, based on the market regulations in which allows Coast to trade in differ asset classes (e.g. USA or European market), Coast may be allowed to trade in numerous financial instruments, to enhance the Coast's risk rewards. Coast will be using a multimarket system which searches for opportunities in financial instruments for best investment opportunities.
- 1.5.5The Traders checks which market is the best for the day based on fundamental and technical research and trades accordingly. The Trading System keeps positions for



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short term, medium term, and long term. The Traders follows the Intermarket Analysis that is intergraded in the System.

1.5.6Traders implement always a Stop Loss (as stipulated in clause 1.4.5 above) will be followed for international investments too, and the investment management policies are set from the beginning of the account according to the Coast's risk management policies.

1.6 Long Term Investment & Trading Limits (Listed companies)

1.6.1 Stop loss, deal and trader limits should be clearly conveyed to and followed by the Company Portfolios Department personnel for Long Term investments. Long Term investments are those investments with a long-term strategies and are not the trading investments. The long terms investments are aiming at longer term growth, dividend income, capital appreciation and it will not be considering the short-term volatility of the shares. No stop loss limit is set for Long-term listed company investments which are reported via FVTOC1.



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Policy Code:

CPD-5

Policy Name:

Dealing in Treasury Shares Regulatory Requirements

Purpose

The purpose of this set of policies is to guide the Company Portfolios Department of trading and managing Coast Treasury Shares.

1. Specific Policy Statements

- 1.1 Treasury Shares may only be used (after obtained a prior written approval from CMA) as follows:
 - a. Maintaining stability of the Company's share price.
 - **b.** Reduction of the Company's paid-up capital.
 - c. Settlement of a company's account receivable.
 - d. Repayment of the Company's outstanding debt.
 - e. Distribution of bonus share to shareholders without an increase of the capital or the number of shares issued.
 - f. Swap deals in the event of Merger with or an Acquisition Offer of other companies without prejudice to the provisions of Module Nine (Mergers and Acquisition) of the executive Bylaws.



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- g. Distribution of all or some of the Treasury Shares to the Company's employees in the context of the employees' Share Option plans conditional upon the general assembly's approval, and in accordance with the regulatory rules approved by the general assembly of the Company.
- h. Lend and borrow it for the purpose of Market Making.
- i. Other cases determined by the CMA.

1.2 Guidelines and Procedures

- 1.2.1 The ownership of the Company and its subsidiaries shall not exceed 10 % of its issued shares and the Company may not purchase or sell or deal with its shares unless it obtains the CMA written approval (Every six months) for the same which is given pursuant to an application submitted to the CMA, including the following information:
 - a. The kind of transaction intended by the Company, be it purchase only or sale only or purchase and sale of its shares or any other transaction with its shares.
 - **b.** Copy of the minutes of the general assembly meeting, wherein the Board of Directors is authorized to deal with the Company's shares, provided that such authorization is valid and was not given more than eighteen months previously.
 - c. Number of the Company's shares required to be purchased or sold.



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- d. A statement of the sources of financing for the purchase of shares and the account of the shareholders' equity that were held for the costs of the owned treasury shares.
- e. Copy of the audited financial statements and last quarterly reviewed financial statements.
- f. A recent statement about the treasury shares balance owned by the company and its subsidiaries, issued by the clearing agency based on its shareholders' registry.
- g. Statements of the Company's subsidiaries, if any.
- h. Statements of the cost of the treasury shares owned by the Company at the date of such application.
- j. A study submitted by a licensed Investment Advisor or asset evaluator showing the fair value of the shares of any relevant unlisted companies excluding the cases of capital reduction by cancelling the previously owned treasury shares.
- 1.2.2 In the event of transactions in treasury shares with shareholders, these shareholders may not vote of the resolution of the general assembly by which the BOD is authorized to deal in such shares.



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- 1.2.3 The Company may repay the par value of certain shares to the shareholders after getting the approval of the extraordinary general assembly. This value shall be extracted from the Company's undistributed profits and voluntary reserve. The owners of shares redeemed may be granted dividend shares which have the same rights as the ordinary shares except for recovering the par value upon liquidation of the Company.
- 1.2.4 The capital of the Company may not be used as a source of financing the purchase of Treasury shares.
- 1.2.5 Part of the statutory and voluntary reserves, net profits carried over profits and share premium account, which equals the cost of Treasury Shares, shall be frozen and shall be deemed un-distributable during the period of holding such shares.
- 1.2.6 In the event of a capital increase, the Company shall:
 - **a.** In the event that the capital increase is by issuing bonus shares, the Company shall have the same rights as the other shareholders.
 - **b.** In the event that the capital increase is by offering new shares for subscription, the Company may not use the Pre-emptive right to subscribe for such shares since such right is limited to other shareholders only.



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- 1.2.7 The Company shall, if it owns treasury shares, submit a report to the CMA at the end of each financial year (If any) explaining the justifications for keeping such shares, provided that the report is submitted within 10 business days from the end of the financial year targeted by such report.
- 1.2.8 The Company shall submit a quarterly report to CMA on CMA portal to include all the transactions in the Company's shares for the period concerned in the report, and which shall be accompanied by a statement of the balance of Treasury Shares, duly ratified by the Clearing Agency. This report shall be submitted within 10 business days at the most from the end of the period referred to in this article.

1.3. Accounting Treatment

- 1.3.1 The percentage of Treasury shares owned by the Company and its subsidiaries may not exceed 10 % of the total of the number of shares issued by the Company.
- 1.3.2 Treasury Shares shall be entered into in the financial statements under the entry of shareholders' rights. Treasury Shares shall not confer the right to dividends, except those shares issued by the Company or owned to the Company's subsidiaries, taking into consideration the relevant international standards of accounting treatment.
- 1.3.3 Treasury Shares shall not be taken into account in calculating the quorum of the general meeting and voting on the resolutions thereof. This provision shall apply to the Company's shares owned by its subsidiaries.



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- 1.3.4 The Company shall disclose the following information in the notes of the financial statements:
 - a. Number of shares purchased.
 - b. Cost of purchase.
 - c. Ratio of Treasury Shares to the total shares issued.
 - **d.** Weighted average of the market value of share at the date of preparing the financial statements.
- 1.3.5 The Company shall disclose that a part of reserves, carried over profits and share premium (if any), which equals the cost of Treasury Shares purchased, shall be frozen and shall be deemed un-distributable during the period of owning such shares.
- 1.3.6 When reporting upon transactions in Treasury Shares in its financial statements, the Company shall take into consideration the following:
 - a. Treasury Shares shall be recorded at cost price in a separate entry called Treasury Shares under shareholders' assets.
 - **b.** An account called Treasury Shares reserve shall be entered into under shareholders' assets.
 - c. Treasury Shares reserve shall be un-distributable during the period of holding Treasury Shares.



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- d. Profits and losses resulting from the sale of Treasury Shares shall be entered into the Treasury Shares reserve account.
- e. In the event of that losses resulting from the sale of Treasury Shares exceed the balance of the Treasury Shares reserve account; the excess value of loss shall be deducted from the accounts of carried over profits, reserves and premium of shares respectively. In the event of achieving any profits resulting from the sale of Treasury Shares, a part of these profits which equals the losses previously deducted from the said accounts shall be retained to be re-added to these accounts, while the rest of the profits shall be listed in the Treasury Shares' reserve account.
- f. In the event of the liquidation of the Treasury Shares' reserve account, the Company may transfer the credit balance in the Treasury Shares' reserve account to the general or voluntary reserves.
- g. Bonus shares distributions of Treasury Shares shall not be included in the revenues in the profit and loss account.
- h. Bonus shares shall be added at zero cost for the Treasury Shares.
- i. The holdings of the portfolio of the Treasury Shares purchased shall be adjusted in accordance with the number of bonus shares received by the Company, which shall result in the reduction of the cost of purchasing Treasury Shares.



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- j. If the Company uses Treasury Shares for reducing capital it shall consider the following:
 - 1. The capital shall be reduced by the par value of shares used for this purchase.
 - If the cost of Treasury Shares is less than the par value, the credit balance shall be posted to the Treasury Shares reserve account, voluntary reserve, or legal reserve.
 - 3. If the cost of Treasury Shares is more than the par value, it shall be amortized through the following accounts in the following order: Treasury Shares reserve, retained earnings, voluntary reserve, legal reserve and premium on shares.
- 1.3.7 The Company may not deal in shares thereof through financial derivatives. Any deals in shares shall take place in accordance with the Exchange rules applicable on the Exchange. Cases specified in paragraph (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) of article 1.1 above and other cases approved by CMA shall be excluded.
- 1.3.8 The Company shall disclose the CMA's approval for dealing in Treasury Shares upon the issuance thereof.
- 1.3.9 The Company shall not deal in shares 10 business days before disclosing its financial statements (reviewed quarterly financial statement or audited annual financial statements) or any other significant information that may affect the Company's shares, dealing of Treasury Shares by a Market Maker is not subject to this prohibition.



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Policy Code:

CPD-6

Policy Name:

Filing

Purpose.

This policy pertains to the work steps followed by Company Portfolio Department in the process of transfer, filing, mail, record keeping of Department documents, references, internal and external correspondence, and other written communication material.

Scope

The scope of implementing this policy and related procedures is within the jurisdiction of Company Portfolio Department.

General Policy Statements

The Company Portfolio Department shall:

- 1. Maintain a fully secured environment for all transactions resulting in documentary evidence.
- 2. Safeguard documents, references, internal and external correspondence against theft, loss, unauthorized access.
- 3. The Company account applications, personal information and securities related transactions' records should be retained minimum for a period for five years and even if the retention period expires, accounting records should be maintained during tendency of court cases, etc.
- **4.** All files will be physically stored, within the Operations and Settlement Department custody, in a separate and secure room with adequate security measures:



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- 4.1 Locked storages and filing cabinets.
- 4.2 Viewed and accessed only to authorized personnel.
- 5. All files will also be copied and stored electronically utilizing very secure software and are only viewed and accessed by authorized personnel.



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Appendix 1 - Company's Dealing in its Shares (Treasury Shares) Form

Application Form for the Company 's Dealing in its Shares (Treasury Shares) NOTE: All application forms referenced in the "translation" of the Bylaws are for reference purposes only. Application forms to be submitted to the Authority are to be in Arabic language only. List of Contents Company information Section 1 Information of the Company's Dealing in its Shares Section 2 Section 3 Maih contact person List of documents required upon submission of the application Section 4



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) Company Information	
Name of the company		
Commercial Registration No.		
Legal form of the company	☐ Closed Shareholding☐ Listed	□ Public Shareholding□ Islamic Sharia compliant
Company's current issued and paid capital		
Company's authorized capital		
Number of issued Shares		3
Balance of Shares currently owned by the company		
Current percentage of ownership		
Date of general assembly authorizing the Board of Directors to purchase or sell Shares		
Cost of Treasury Shares owned to date (KWD)		
Date of financial year end		
Company's domicile	1	
Tel. No.	•	
E-mail		
Website		



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(2) Information (of the Company's Dealing in its Shares
Type of transaction desired by the company	☐ Buy only ☐ Sell only ☐ Buy & sell ☐ Other
Type of other transaction (if any)	
Brokerage firm assigned to deal with the company's Shares	
Number of Shares desired to be dealt with	
Expected period of transaction	
Sources of finance	
Retained accounts of the shareholders	Share premium:
equity against the cost of the owned Treasury Shares	Legal reserve:
live and the second	Voluntary reserve:
	Retained earnings:
Reasons for dealing with Treasury	 Maintaining stability of the company's Share price.
Shares: Unlisted companies may not deal on their Shares for any of the following reasons:	☐ Settlement of a company's debt against these Shares.
	 Swap deals in Merger and Acquisition Offers of other companies.
- Maintaining stability of the company's Share price.	☐ Reduction of the company's paid-up capital.
	☐ Repayment of outstanding debt of the company to a third party.
 Lend and borrow for the purpose of market making. 	☐ Distribution to the company's shareholders as bonus Shares without an increase of the capital or the number of Shares issued.
	☐ Distribution of all or some of the Treasury Shares within the employees' Share option program plans conditional upon the general assembly's approval, in accordance with the regulatory rules approved by the general assembly of the company.
	 Lend and borrow for the purpose of market making.
(6	3) Main contact person
Name of contact person	
Job title	
Tel. No.	
E-mail	



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	(4) List of documents required upon submission of the application	Attached
1	Copy of the minutes of the ordinary general assembly, wherein the Board of Directors is authorized to buy or sell 10% of most of the company's Shares, provided that such authorization is valid and its duration is not more than eighteen months.	0
2	Copy of the annual audited financial statements and copy of the reviewed periodical financial statements in case of a lapse of six months from the last financial year.	
3	An updated statement of the Treasury Shares balance owned by the company and its Subsidiaries, issued by the Clearing Agency.	0
4	Statement of the company's Subsidiaries (if any).	0
5	Study by a licensed Investment Advisor stipulating the fair value of the price of the company's Share (for unlisted companies).	0
6	Copy of the last approval obtained by the company from the Authority on dealing with the company's Shares.	0
7	Copy of the Authority's approval on the employees' Share option program (in the event that one of the objectives of dealing with Treasury Shares is distribution to the employees).	0

Applicant's name	
Job title	
Date	
Signature	
The company's seal	

Authority's use	
Application Officer	
Job title	
Date	
Signature	
The Authority's seal	
	·



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Appendix 2 - Treasury Shares Quarterly Transactions Report Form

أسهم الخزينة عن الفترة الربع سنوية المنتهية في 31 / 03 /

الساحل للتنمية والاستثمار ش.م,ك,ع لشركة

♦ رأس المال المصرح به (د.ك) :

♦ رأس المال المدفوع (د.ك):

عدد أسهم الشركة (سهم):

اننسبة	البيان عدد الأسهم	
0	0	رصيد اسهم الفترة السابقة
- .	-	عدد الأسهم المشتراه خلال الفترة
-		عدد الأسهم المباعة خلال الفترة
0	0	رصيد اسهم الفترة الحالية

الختم :

التوقيع:



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Appendix 3 - Revision History Form

Policy Ref. No.	Issue No.	Revision No.	Date of Revision	Approved By	Approver's Signature
		123 456 789 10112314	4/3/2012 4/3/2013 4/3/2013 4/3/2016 26/4/2017 4/3/2018 4/3/2010 4/3/2020 18/5/2020 18/5/2020 28/3/2022 28/3/2022 28/3/2022 24/1/2014 29/5/2029	* " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	