

**Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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State of Kuwait**

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Shareholders of Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P.
State of Kuwait**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated financial statements of profit or loss, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the "Basis of Qualified Opinion" paragraph below, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. as at 31 December 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As disclosed in (Note 3.1), the consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial information of one of the subsidiaries "Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L." located in (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), which was based on management accounts as at 31 December 2012. The Group's management did not record the financial information of Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. Subsequent to 31 December 2012, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate information to satisfy ourselves on the balances included in the Group's consolidated financial statements relating to such subsidiary. Consequently, we have qualified our audit opinion in this regard on the consolidated financial statements for prior years since 31 December 2013.

Except for the possible effects of the matter described in the "Basis of Qualified Opinion" paragraph, We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Kuwait. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the "Basis of Qualified Opinion" paragraph above, we determined the below matters as key audit matters being reported in our report.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P.
State of Kuwait

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Accounts receivable and other debit balances

The Group has a material balance of accounts receivable and other debit balances at 36% of the total assets. There are risks associated with recovery of the past due amounts. Due to the nature of the significant judgments associated with the calculation of expected credit losses, the assessment of the expected credit losses is a key matter.

Our main focus is to determine the amounts recoverable from accounts receivable, as the determination of the amounts recoverable of certain trade receivables may involve making significant estimates based on several assumptions.

Refer to (Note 9 and Note 29) to the consolidated financial statements for the related disclosures.

Unquoted Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The Group has unquoted financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value using market data and unobservable significant inputs of KD 4,980,612 represent assets of level 3. These assets are significant in the context of the Group's consolidated financial position and results.

Valuation of the unquoted financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is a significant matter for our audit as it is largely based on estimations (assumptions and multiple valuation methods) include assumptions not observable in the market. The utilised valuation methods included price to carrying value, price to earnings, discounted cash flows and dividends discount models.

Refer to (Note 13 and Note 30) to the consolidated financial statements for the related disclosures.

How our Audit Addressed such Matters

Audit procedures performed by us included carrying out the following procedures and other matters:

- Our review focused on reviewing the compliance with the Group's credit and collection policies and inquired whether there were changes from previous years.
- We have reviewed the aging of trade receivables.
- We have reviewed the form of expected credit losses used by the management to determine the impairment.
- We have made test for the inputs used, whether current or historical, and reviewed the assumptions used to calculate the expected credit losses.
- We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the accounts receivable and other debit balances disclosures and the expected credit losses in (Note 9 and Note 29) to the consolidated financial statements.

How our Audit Addressed such Matters

Audit procedures performed by us included carrying out the following procedures and other matters:

- Our review focused on carrying out procedures to assess the applied techniques and multiples used for valuation of unquoted financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. As part of our audit, we have used our valuation experts to help in valuation of methodologies and assumptions.
- We assessed the price to carrying value, price to earnings used through measurement of the same in the comparable companies and market information. In addition, we have valued growth rates, discount rates and final growth rates for valuations that are made using the discounted cash flows.
- We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the fair value disclosures in (Note 13 and Note 30) to the consolidated financial statements, particularly completeness and accuracy of assets of level 3 and their related sensitivity.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P.
State of Kuwait

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Other Information Included in the Group's Annual Report for year 2020

Management is responsible for the other information. The "Other information" section consists of the information included in the annual report of the Group for year 2020, other than the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. We obtained the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of auditor's report. We expect to obtain the remaining sections of the annual report after the date of auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information mentioned above and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of our auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact in our report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

As described in the "Basis of Qualified Opinion" section above, the consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial information of one of the Group's subsidiaries, Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), which was based on the management accounts as at 31 December 2012. The Group did not record the financial information of Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. post 31 December 2012 as the management believes that the financial information of the subsidiary requires further analysis and clarification. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether the other information is materially misstated, with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than those resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P.
State of Kuwait

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Group's management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we will determine whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we will draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions will be based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures. Further, evaluate whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the companies or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.


We also provide Those Charged with Governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Among the matters communicated with Those Charged with Governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore considered as a key audit matter. We disclosed these matters in the auditor report unless local laws or regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith, except for the possible effects of the matter described in "Basis of Qualified Opinion" paragraph above. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016, its Executive Regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016, and its Executive Regulations, as amended, and by Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or its financial position.

Furthermore, in our opinion, except for the matter described in the "Basis of Qualified Opinion" section above. We report that nothing has come to our attention indicating any violations during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 of the Law No. 7 of 2010 regarding Establishment of Capital Markets Authority and its Related Regulations, as amended, that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or its financial position.



Qais M. Al Nisf
License No. 38 "A"
BDO Al Nisf & Partners

Kuwait: 23 March 2021

**Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020**

	Notes	2020 KD	2019 KD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	1,439,166	1,600,893
Intangible assets	6	1,309,749	177,442
Investment properties	7	1,467,000	2,059,000
Investment in associates	8	4,508,844	4,520,942
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		10,788	10,788
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	9	4,302,601	2,972,490
		<u>13,038,148</u>	<u>11,341,555</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	10	2,203,557	2,168,298
Trading properties	11	1,217,074	1,636,486
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	9	10,520,737	10,517,358
Due from related parties	12	1,384,216	1,384,167
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13	5,039,373	5,046,299
Term deposit	14	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cash on hand and bank balances	15	5,029,013	3,522,091
		<u>26,393,970</u>	<u>25,274,699</u>
Assets classified as held for sale	16	1,425,921	1,220,015
		<u>27,819,891</u>	<u>26,494,714</u>
Total assets		<u><u>40,858,039</u></u>	<u><u>37,836,269</u></u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share Capital	17	16,500,000	15,000,000
Share premium		12,620,790	12,620,790
Statutory reserve	18	286,832	275,327
Voluntary reserve	19	286,832	275,327
Other components of equity	21	1,276,422	1,310,770
Treasury shares	22	(2,418,587)	(2,418,587)
Retained earnings		628,149	2,049,259
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company		<u>29,180,438</u>	<u>29,112,886</u>
Non-controlling interests		318,246	232,739
Total equity		<u>29,498,684</u>	<u>29,345,625</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity	23	703,817	790,801
Accounts payable and other credit balances	24	2,268,429	950,411
		<u>2,972,246</u>	<u>1,741,212</u>
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and other credit balances	24	8,387,109	6,749,432
Total liabilities		<u>11,359,355</u>	<u>8,490,644</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>40,858,039</u></u>	<u><u>37,836,269</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Mr. Mamdouh Abdul Ghani El Sherbiny
Vice Chairman

Mr. Mubarak Waqayan Al-Waqayan
Chief Executive Officer

**Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 KD	2019 KD
Continuing operations			
Revenues	25	18,465,692	20,429,318
Cost of revenue		(16,102,344)	(17,485,660)
Gross profit		2,363,348	2,943,658
Rental income		48,125	60,387
Other income		194,453	156,865
Dividends income		-	99,619
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	15,773
Depreciation and amortisation		(274,394)	(106,811)
Change in fair value of investment properties	7	-	58,118
Gain on sale of an investment property	7	58,000	-
Write down of trading properties to net realisable value	11	(419,412)	(27,509)
Reversal of provision for expected credit losses	9, 12	37,904	357,768
Staff costs		(1,095,043)	(1,145,833)
General and administrative expenses		(565,544)	(719,407)
Selling and distribution expenses		(68,410)	(63,049)
Operating profit		279,027	1,629,579
Share of results from associates	8	(13,981)	(84,568)
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13	(6,926)	(17,116)
Interest income		23,122	30,858
Foreign exchange loss		(2,820)	(252)
Profit for the year from continued operations before deductions		278,422	1,558,501
National Labour Support Tax		(8,819)	(23,073)
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences		(807)	(12,515)
Contribution to Zakat		(3,527)	(9,229)
Board of Directors' remuneration		-	(25,000)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		265,269	1,488,684
Discontinued operations			
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	16	(185,507)	(166,378)
Profit for the year		79,762	1,322,306
Attributable to:			
The Parent Company's Shareholders		76,485	1,320,719
Non-controlling interests		3,277	1,587
		<u>79,762</u>	<u>1,322,306</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share from the continuing operations attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company			
	26	<u>1.67</u>	<u>9.47</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share from the discontinued operations attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company			
	26	<u>(1.18)</u>	<u>(1.06)</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company			
	26	<u>0.49</u>	<u>8.41</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Profit for the year	79,762	1,322,306
Other comprehensive loss		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of profit or loss:</i>		
Differences of foreign currency translation	<u>(9,728)</u>	<u>(8,984)</u>
Other comprehensive loss	<u>(9,728)</u>	<u>(8,984)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>70,034</u>	<u>1,313,322</u>
Attributable to:		
The Parent Company's Shareholders	67,552	1,311,918
Non-controlling interests	<u>2,482</u>	<u>1,404</u>
	<u>70,034</u>	<u>1,313,322</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Other components of equity (Note 21)	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Balance at 1 January 2019	15,000,000	12,620,790	133,732	133,732	1,344,986	(2,418,587)	986,315	27,800,968	231,335	28,032,303
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320,719	1,320,719	1,587	1,322,306
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(8,801)	-	-	(8,801)	(183)	(8,984)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	-	-	-	-	(8,801)	-	1,320,719	1,311,918	1,404	1,313,322
Transfer to reserves	-	-	141,595	141,595	-	-	(283,190)	-	-	-
Adjustments to revaluation reserve (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	(25,415)	-	25,415	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>12,620,790</u>	<u>275,327</u>	<u>275,327</u>	<u>1,310,770</u>	<u>(2,418,587)</u>	<u>2,049,259</u>	<u>29,112,886</u>	<u>232,739</u>	<u>29,345,625</u>
Balance at 1 January 2020	15,000,000	12,620,790	275,327	275,327	1,310,770	(2,418,587)	2,049,259	29,112,886	232,739	29,345,625
Issue of bonus shares (Note 1)	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-
Effect of acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,025	83,025
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,485	76,485	3,277	79,762
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(8,933)	-	-	(8,933)	(795)	(9,728)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	-	-	-	-	(8,933)	-	76,485	67,552	2,482	70,034
Transfer to reserves	-	-	11,505	11,505	-	-	(23,010)	-	-	-
Adjustments to revaluation reserve (Note 21)	-	-	-	-	(25,415)	-	25,415	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>16,500,000</u>	<u>12,620,790</u>	<u>286,832</u>	<u>286,832</u>	<u>1,276,422</u>	<u>(2,418,587)</u>	<u>628,149</u>	<u>29,180,438</u>	<u>318,246</u>	<u>29,498,684</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 KD	2019 KD
Cash flows generated from operating activities			
Profit for the year from continuing operations		265,269	1,488,684
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	16	(185,507)	(166,378)
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Depreciation	5	207,175	302,345
Amortisation	6	203,086	35,198
Change in fair value of investment properties	7	-	(58,118)
Gain on sale of an investment property	7	(58,000)	-
Share of results from associates	8	13,981	84,568
Reversal of provision for expected credit losses	9, 12	(37,904)	(357,768)
Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventory	10	11,012	248
Write down of trading properties to net realisable value	11	419,412	27,509
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13	6,926	17,116
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	16	185,507	166,378
Dividends income		-	(99,619)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	(15,773)
Interest income		(23,122)	(30,858)
Foreign exchange loss		2,820	252
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity	23	137,995	133,995
		<u>1,148,650</u>	<u>1,527,779</u>
Changes in operating assets & liabilities			
Accounts receivable and other debit balances		692,466	1,355,366
Inventories		(46,271)	(156,349)
Trading properties	11	-	360,159
Due from related parties		(391,462)	(863,498)
Accounts payable and other credit balances		348,843	25,590
<i>Cash flows from operations</i>		<u>1,752,226</u>	<u>2,249,047</u>
Payment of employees' end of service benefits	23	(290,264)	(127,274)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>1,461,962</u>	<u>2,121,773</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Paid for purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(31,759)	(93,705)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	15,779
Proceeds from sale of investment property	7	650,000	-
Paid for purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13	-	(353,512)
Paid for acquisition of a subsidiary		(1,742,880)	(50,000)
Interest income received		23,122	30,858
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(1,101,517)</u>	<u>(450,580)</u>
Net increase in cash on hand and bank balances			
Cash generated from acquisition of a subsidiary	3.1	1,158,348	17,078
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(11,871)	(5,992)
Cash on hand and bank balances at the beginning of the year		<u>3,522,091</u>	<u>1,839,812</u>
Cash on hand and bank balances at the end of the year	15	<u><u>5,029,013</u></u>	<u><u>3,522,091</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P (“the Parent Company”) was initially incorporated as a Kuwaiti Limited Liability Company on 1 October 1988. In 2006, the Parent Company changed its legal form from a Kuwaiti Limited Liability Company to a Kuwaiti Public Shareholding Company and also changed its name from Alghanim Specialities Company W.L.L. to Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. and amended its Memorandum of Incorporation accordingly. The Parent Company is listed on Bursa Kuwait.

The main activities for which the Parent Company was incorporated are as follows:

1. Owning stocks or shares in Kuwaiti or non-Kuwaiti shareholding Companies and shares in Kuwaiti or non-Kuwaiti Limited Liability Companies or participating in the establishment of, lending to and managing of these Companies and acting as a guarantor for these Companies.
2. Granting loans to the Companies in which the Company holds shares, guarantee them before third parties and in this case the contribution ratio of the holding Company in the capital of the borrowing Company shall not be less than 20%.
3. Owning industrial equities such as patents, industrial trade-marks, royalties, or any other related rights, and franchising them to other Companies or using them inside or outside the State of Kuwait.
4. Owning movables and real estate required to achieve its activities according to applicable laws.
5. Utilisation of the financial surpluses available through investing the same in investment portfolios managed by specialised Companies.

The Group comprises the Parent Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as (“the Group”). Details of the subsidiaries are set out in (Note 3.1).

In accordance with decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on 2 July 2020, the Parent Company’s share capital increase from KD 15,000,000 to KD 16,500,000 was approved (Note 17 and 20). Such increase amounted to KD 1,500,000 through bonus shares of 15,000,000 shares at 100 Kuwaiti Fils per share. Such shares represent the bonus shares that will be allocated to the Shareholders registered in the Parent Company’s records. This has been registered in the commercial register No. 5202 dated 27 August 2020.

The Parent Company’s registered address is at Amgarah Industrial Area, Block (4), Plot 173, P.O. Box 23595, Safat 13096, State of Kuwait.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Parent Company’s Board of Directors on 23 March 2021 and are subject to approval of the Shareholders’ General Assembly. The Shareholders of the Parent Company have the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after issuance at the Shareholders’ Annual General Assembly.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for investment properties and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are measured at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (“KD”), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

1.2 Statement of compliance

The Group’s consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and requirements of the Companies’ Law No. 1 of 2016 and its Executive Regulations, as amended.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

1.2 Statement of compliance (Continued)

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Group's management to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas of significant estimates and assumptions made in preparing the consolidated financial statements and their effect are disclosed in (Note 4).

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

a) New standards and amendments effective from 1 January 2020

The accounting policies used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year ended 31 December 2019 except for the changes due to implementation some of the new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards as at 1 January 2020. Certain other amendments are effective from 1 January 2020, but they do not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements.

A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business

Amendments to IFRS 3 were mandatorily effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, but may impact future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.

Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IAS 39: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument.

These amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

Effective 1 June 2020, IFRS 16 was amended to provide a practical expedient for lessees accounting for rent concessions that arise as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and satisfy the following criteria:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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

a) New standards and amendments effective from 1 January 2020 (Continued)

Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions (Continued)

- a) The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- b) The reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021.
- c) There are no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Rent concessions that satisfy these criteria may be accounted for in accordance with the practical expedient, which means the lessee does not assess whether the rent concession meets the definition of a lease modification. Lessees apply other requirements in IFRS 16 in accounting for the concession.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, but may impact the future periods if the Group obtain the rent concessions.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

b) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

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

IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts

This standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and replaces IFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts. The new standard applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adoption for contracts with direct participation features (Variable fee approach).
- A simplified approach (premium allocation approach) mainly for short duration contracts.

Early application is permitted provided the Group also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

This standard is not expected to have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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

b) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

On 23 January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential ‘day 2’ gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately.

At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively.

Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Amendments to IAS 37: Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

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

b) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 37: Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract (Continued)

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Group will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 cycles

The following is the summary of the amendments from the 2018-2020 annual improvements cycle:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16 (a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the Parent Company, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16 (a) of IFRS 1.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

These amendments is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Group will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

IAS 41 Agriculture: Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41.

An entity applies the amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have impact on the Group.

IFRS 16 Leases: Lease incentives

The amendment removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements in Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16. This removes potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives when applying IFRS 16.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of consolidation

All amounts previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Parent Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit and loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/ permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS (39), when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Subsidiaries are those enterprises controlled by the Parent Company. Control is achieved when the Parent Company:

- Has power over the investee.
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- Has the ability to use its power to affect the investee's returns.

The Parent Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three components of controls listed above.

When the Group holds a percentage less than the majority of voting rights in the investee, it shall have the power over the investee in case of its voting rights have the sufficient practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee. In determining the adequacy of the investee voting rights, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The Group's voting rights in proportion to distribution of the voting rights attributable to others.
- The potential voting rights held by the Company, holders of other votes or other parties.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- Any additional facts and circumstances indicate to the financial ability of the Company to direct the relevant activities when the decision is taken, including the patterns of voting in the previous meetings of shareholders.

The consolidated financial statements of Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries include the following:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Equity interest (%)		Principal activities
		2020	2019	
Specialities Construction General Trading and Contracting W.L.L.*	State of Kuwait	99%	99%	Construction and contracting activities
Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L.*	State of Kuwait	99%	99%	Real estate activities
Specialities Energy Company W.L.L.*	State of Kuwait	99%	99%	Trading in petrol devices and equipment and excavation and maintenance of oil wells
Alghanim Specialities Company W.L.L.*	State of Kuwait	99%	99%	Production of diversified construction materials
Specialities Kumex for General Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.*	State of Kuwait	99%	99%	General Trading and Contracting

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Equity interest (%)		Principal activities
		2020	2019	
Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. **	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	99%	99%	Real estate activities Oil & gas activities and maintenance and operation of oil wells
Specialities Energy Company W.L.L.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	73%	73%	Oil & gas activities and maintenance and operation of oil wells
Specialities Gulf Building Company W.L.L.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	80%	80%	Manufacturing and construction
Gulf Specialized Limited Company W.L.L.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	50%	50%	Real estate and contracting activities
Towell and Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L.	Sultanate of Oman	70%	70%	Real estate activities Manufacturing of cement materials, concrete materials and construction materials
Specialities Factory for Building Chemicals W.L.L.	State of Qatar	80%	80%	Oil & gas activities and maintenance and operation of oil wells
Emiratis Specialities Energy Company L.L.C.	UAE	70%	70%	Develop computer systems and software, and localization systems for computer and peripherals
Intelligent Services Company K.S.C. (Closed)	State of Kuwait	99%	99%	peripherals
Advanced Group Center For Furniture W.L.L. ***	State of Kuwait	90%	-	Furniture & furnishings

* The effective ownership interest of the Group in these subsidiaries is 100%. Certain shares / interests attributable to some subsidiaries have been registered under the names of other parties who hold these shares on behalf of and for the benefit of the Group. They have been assigned based on official power of attorneys and written representations in favor of the Group.

** Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. is a special purpose entity established in Kingdom Saudi of Arabia to hold an investment in Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company (Kingdom Saudi of Arabia) which is classified as investment in an associate by Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 include the financial statements of Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. using management accounts as at 31 December 2012. Total assets and liabilities of Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. included in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2020 were KD 2,902,092 and KD 77,573 respectively. Assets of Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. mainly represents an investment in Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company W.L.L. (Kingdom Saudi of Arabia) that has been accounted for as an investment in an associate with a carrying value of KD 2,772,356. Further, the Group did not record the financial information of Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. post 31 December 2012, as the management believes that the financial information of Specialities Real Estate Company W.L.L. requires further analysis and clarifications. In 2013, the Group initiated a lawsuit to get access to the financial statements of Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company (Kingdom Saudi of Arabia). During the year ended 31 December 2014, the court issued its verdict in favor of the Group. The judgment is under execution.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

*** On 17 September 2020, Specialities Group Holding Company K.S.C.P. (“the Parent Company”) acquired a controlling equity share of 90% in Advanced Group Center For Furniture W.L.L. against a cash consideration of KD 2,082,620. In compliance with IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, the Group has carried out the one time “Purchase Price Allocation” (“PPA”). The fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are given below:

	<u>KD</u>
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	13,429
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	1,990,872
Cash on hand and bank balances	1,158,348
	<u>3,162,649</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and other credit balances	2,267,112
Provision for employees’ end of service indemnity	65,285
	<u>2,332,397</u>
Net Assets	830,252
Non-controlling interests at 10%	<u>(83,025)</u>
Net value of assets acquired	747,227
Cash consideration	<u>(2,082,620)</u>
Intangible assets - customer contracts (Note 6)	<u>1,335,393</u>

The PPA exercise resulted in excess of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed over the cash consideration. Intangible assets of KD 1,335,393 representing customer contracts with finite useful lives have been recognised (Note 6).

The non-controlling interests have been recognised on proportion basis against the net identifiable assets.

3.2 Business combination

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred or assumed by the Group to the former stakeholders of the acquiree and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred. At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 Business Combinations are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retroactively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the ‘measurement period’ (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2. Business combinations (Continued)

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not measured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is re-measured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IFRS (9), or IAS (37), provisions, contingent liabilities and assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquirer's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

If the initial accounting for business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest was disposed of.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after these property, plant and equipment have been placed into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and inspection, are normally included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalised as an additional cost of property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. When assets are sold or disposed of, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any profit or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment as follows:

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Years</i>
Buildings	20
Furniture, fixture, computers	5
Plant and equipment	2 - 4
Vehicles	3

The property, plant and equipment items are derecognised when disposed of or when it is not expected to receive any future economic benefits from them.

3.4 Intangible assets

At initial recognition, acquired intangible assets are measured at cost, which represents the purchase value plus the direct costs incurred for preparation of the asset to be used in its intended purpose.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for the intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expenses on intangible assets with finite lives are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangible assets are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses on disposal of intangible assets are measured by the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets, and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on disposal.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised separately from the goodwill and are initially recognised at their fair value as of the acquisition date (where such value is the initial cost of these assets). Subsequent to the initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses using the same basis adopted in the intangible assets acquired separately. Amortisation is calculated based on the contract implementation period.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5 Investment properties

Investment properties include current properties, properties under construction or redevelopment held for gaining rentals or increase in the market value or both. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost, which contains purchase price and its related transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are recognised at fair value at the financial period end date. Profits or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Profits or losses arising on the disposal or termination of an investment property are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of its development for selling purposes.

If a property being used by the owner is transferred to investment property, the Group will account for such property as per the applicable accounting policy for property, plant and equipment up to date of the usage change and transfer.

3.6 Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence which is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the associate. Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for any changes subsequent to the date in which the Group acquired a share of the net assets of the associate from the date that significant influence effectively commences until the date that significant influence effectively ceases, except when the investments are classified as held for sale, in which case they are accounted for as per IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

The Group recognises its share in business results of the associate in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Moreover, the Company recognises its share of the changes in the associate's other comprehensive income in its other comprehensive income.

Losses of an associate in excess of the Group's interest in that associate (including any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate) are not recognised except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made any payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying value of the investment in associates. It is assessed as a part of the investment in order to determine the impairment. If the cost of acquisition is lower than the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the difference is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Associates (Continued)

The Group determines, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that the investment in the associate may be impaired through adopting the requirements of IFRS (9) and determining whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment in the investment. If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is determined for the entire carrying amount of the investment. The Group calculates the impairment amount as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount. Such amount is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any reversal of the impairment is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group measures and recognises any investments held at the fair value upon loss of significant influence on the associate. Any differences between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of average cost or net realisable value after providing allowances for any obsolete or slow-moving items. Inventory cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Net realisable selling value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the costs of completion and selling expenses. Write-down is made for obsolete and slow-moving items based on their expected future use and net realisable selling value.

3.8 Trading properties

Properties acquired or being constructed for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held to generate rental income or for capital appreciation, are classified as trading properties. Trading properties are recorded on initial recognition at cost and are subsequently measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes freehold or leasehold rights for land, borrowing costs, planning and design costs, costs of site preparation, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes, construction overheads and other related costs.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, based on market prices at the date of consolidated financial statements, less costs to complete and the estimated costs to sell. Net realisable value is determined based on valuation performed annually by independent professional real estate valuation experts who have the required qualifications and experience in valuing such types of properties using recognised valuation techniques.

At the end of each reporting period, if the cost of the property exceeds its net realisable value, the property is write down to its net realisable value and the difference is recognised to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. If previously recognised loss is subsequently recovered, amount of the property is increased to its net realisable value to the extent of its original cost and the increase amount is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent of the previously recognised loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, its recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

For a non-financial asset, other than goodwill, in which impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.10 Financial instruments

The Group classifies its financial instruments as financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party of the contractual provisions of such instruments.

3.10.1 Financial assets

To determine the classification and measurement category of financial assets, IFRS (9) requires assessment of all financial assets, except for equity instruments and derivatives, based on the Group's business model for managing the Group's assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of these instruments.

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The financial assets carried at amortised cost consist of "Accounts receivable and other debit balances", "Due from related parties", "Term deposit" and "Cash on hand and bank balances".

The financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met and are not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.10.1 Financial assets (Continued)

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent Measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Accounts receivable and other debit balances and due from related parties

Accounts receivable and due from related parties are amounts due from customers for services completed in the ordinary course of business. The accounts receivable and due from related parties are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less the expected credit losses. For further details on the expected credit losses (Note 29).

Term deposit

Term deposit is placed with a bank and has a contractual maturity of more than 3 months from the date of placement.

Cash on hand and bank balances

Cash on hands and bank balances item includes cash on hand and current accounts with the banks.

Effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Subsequent measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the consolidated of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net consolidated profit or loss is recognised under other consolidated comprehensive income and is never reclassified to consolidated profit or loss.

Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as financial asset recognised at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.10.1 Financial assets (Continued)

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)

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

Subsequent measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net profits or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires the Group to make provision for expected credit losses for all debt instruments, which are not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Expected credit losses are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

If the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment loss of the financial assets carried at amortised cost is reversed at the subsequent periods.

Under IFRS (9), loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, excluding term deposit and bank balances (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured as 12-month ECLs.

The Group has elected to measure; using the simplified approach, loss allowances for receivables and other debit balances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 365 days past due except for the contractual retention.

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

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.10.1 Financial assets (continued)

ii. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

- The financial asset is more than 730 days past due except for the contractual retention.

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

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Presentation of impairment

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

Impairment losses related to accounts receivable and other debit balances, including contract assets, are presented separately in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Accounts receivable and other debit balances

Further details about the calculation of ECLs related to accounts receivable are disclosed in (Note 29) on adoption of IFRS (9). The Group takes into consideration the model and some assumptions used to calculate credit losses expected as key sources of uncertainty.

The ECLs were calculated based on actual credit loss experience over the past 3-5 years. The Group performed the calculation of ECL rates for its customers.

Exposures within each group were segmented based on common credit risk characteristics such as credit risk grade, geographic region and industry, delinquency status, age of relationship and type of product purchased where applicable.

Actual credit loss experience was adjusted by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data was collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the accounts receivable.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.10 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.10.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or loans. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transactions cost incurred. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In that case, fees shall be posted until the withdrawal is carried out.

To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group's financial liabilities include accounts payable and other credit balances.

Accounts payable and other credit balances

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transactions costs. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on its classification as follows:

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not. Accounts payable and other liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.10.3 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.11 Discontinued operations

Discontinued operations represent part of the Group's business, which their results and cash flows can be separated clearly from rest of the Group, which are also:

Represent substantial activity or separate geographic segment.

- Represent part of a coordinated plan to exclude substantial activity or separate geographic segment.
- Include subsidiaries acquired principally for sale subsequently.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.11 Discontinued operations (Continued)

These operations are classified as discontinued operations at sale or when classification conditions are met as discontinued operations, whichever shall first occur.

Revenues and expenses related to discontinued operations are recognised separately from revenues and expenses related to continuing operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss until the profitability level for the period ended at the date of the consolidated financial statements and comparative periods. This is even if the Group retains non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after sale, whereas profit or loss are recognised as separate item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

3.12 Employees' end of service indemnity

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service subject to the completion of a minimum service period in accordance with provisions of Labor Law and related contracts of employees. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. This liability which is unfunded represents the amount payable to each employee as a result of termination on the reporting date.

With respect to its Kuwaiti national employees, the Group makes contributions to the Public Institution for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

3.13 Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or canceled. Treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under the cost method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra equity account. When the treasury shares are reissued, profits are credited to a separate account in shareholders' equity "treasury shares reserve" which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings, reserves, and then share premium respectively.

Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in reserves, retained earnings and treasury shares reserve respectively. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of bonus shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

Where any Group's company purchases the Parent Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs is deducted from equity attributable to the Parent Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs is included in equity attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Revenue recognition

Revenues are measured based on the consideration to which it is expected by the Group to be entitled through the contract with customer as the amounts that have been collected on behalf of the other parties are excluded. Revenues are recognised when the control over goods or services is transferred to the customer.

Control shall be transferred at a specific time if any of the criteria required for transferring goods or service is not met over a period of time. The following items should be considered by the Group whether or not control is transferred:

- The Group shall have immediate right in payments against the asset.
- The customer shall have a legal right in the asset.
- The Group shall transfer the physical possession to the asset.
- The customer shall have the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the asset.
- The customer shall accept the asset.

Group's revenue streams arise from the following activities:

Sales of goods

Sales represent total invoiced amount of goods sold during the year. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the control over the goods is transferred to the customer. For standalone sales, that are neither customised by the Group nor subject to significant integration services, control transfers at the point in time the customer takes undisputed delivery of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, have been purchased at store by the customer, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

When such items are either customised or sold together with significant integration services, the goods and services represent a single combined performance obligation over which control is considered to transfer over time. This is because the combined product is unique to each customer (has no alternative use) and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for the work completed to date. The performance obligations are recognised over time as the customisation or integration work is performed.

When contracts involve supply of goods and installation services in exchange for a fixed fee, revenue is recognised over a period of time and is accounted for as a single performance obligation due to the high interdependence between the elements of the contract. When such contracts include after sales services, the total transaction price is allocated to each of the distinct performance obligations identifiable under the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

Rendering of services

Revenue from maintenance contracts are recognised at specified time when the services are rendered to customers.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Revenue recognition (Continued)

Construction contracts

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised over time on a cost-to-cost method (input method), i.e. based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs. Profit is only recognised when the contract reaches a point where the ultimate profit can be estimated with reasonable certainty. Claims, variation orders and incentive payments of the contract shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating the contract profits when approved by the contract owner. The expected loss of the contracts is recognised immediately in full after occurrence.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Interest income & expenses

Interest income and expenses are calculated on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. When the accounts receivable are impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amounts of such amounts to their recoverable amounts, which are estimated by the expected future cash flows discounted using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument. The discount is continued to be amortised as interest income. The interest income or accounts receivable that have permanent impairment, is recognised either when it is collected or on the basis of recovered cost as per conditions.

Dividends income

Dividends income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Leases

Rental income is recognised when earned on a time proportion basis.

Income from sale of properties

Gain on sale of investment properties is measured by the difference between the sale proceeds and the book value of the investment at the date of sale, and it is recognised at the date of sale.

Other income and expenses

Other income and expenses are recognised on accrual basis.

3.15 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.16 Leases

The Group as a lessor

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. All other leases are classified as financing leases. The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Operating lease

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessee

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The Group recognises right-of use assets and the lease liabilities regarding all lease arrangements when it acts as the lessee.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.17 Taxes

Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), Zakat and National Labour Support Tax (NLST)

Contribution to KFAS, Zakat and NLST represent levies / taxes imposed on the Parent Company at fixed percentage of profit for the year less permitted deductions under the prevalent respective fiscal regulations of the State of Kuwait. Under prevalent levies/taxes regulations, no carry forward of losses is permitted and there are no significant differences between the levies/taxes bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements.

<i>Levies / statutory tax</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	1% of net profit, less permitted deductions.
Zakat	1% of net profit, less permitted deductions.
National Labour Support Tax	2.5% of net profit, less permitted deductions

3.18 Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency").

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kuwaiti Dinars, which is the Group's presentation currency.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.18 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions. At each consolidated statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the statement of consolidated financial position date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year. Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items at fair value are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year except for differences arising on retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are directly included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of such profit or loss is also recognised directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in KD using exchange rates prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Income and expense items are translated into the Group's presentation currency at the average rate over the consolidated reporting period. Exchange differences are charged / credited to other comprehensive income and recognised in the currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation the cumulative translation differences recognised in equity are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss and recognised as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity have been treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated into KD at the closing rate.

3.19 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements unless it is probable as a result of past events that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle a present, legal or constructive obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. However, the contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic losses is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits as a result of past events is probable.

3.20 Segment Information

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenue and incurs costs. Operating segments are disclosed in a manner consistent with the internal reporting reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. the person being responsible for allocating resources, assessing performance and making strategic decisions on the operating segments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, at the date of consolidated financial statements period. However uncertainty about the assumptions and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future period.

Significant accounting judgments

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

Classification of financial instruments

On acquisition of a financial asset, the Group decides whether it should be classified as "at fair value through profit or loss", "at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "at amortised cost". IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the Group's business model for managing the assets of the instrument's contractual cash flow characteristics. The Group follows the guidance of IFRS 9 on classifying its financial assets.

Classification of Lands

Upon acquisition of lands, the Group classifies the land into one of the following categories, based on the intention of the management for the use of the land:

1. Properties held for trading
When the intention of the Group is to sell land in the ordinary course of business, the land is classified as property held for trading.
2. Properties under development
When the purpose of the Group is to develop the land for sale in the future, both lands and construction costs are classified as properties under development.
3. Investment properties
When the intention of the Group is to earn rentals from land or hold land for capital appreciation or if the intention is not determined, the land is classified as investment property.

Leases

Significant opinions on requirements for applying IFRS 16 include, among others, the following:

- Determine whether the contract (part thereof) contains a lease.
- Determine whether it is reasonably certain that extension or termination option will be exercised
- Classification of lease agreements (when the entity is the lessor).
- Determine whether the variable payments are substantially fixed.
- Determine whether there are multiple leases in the arrangement.
- Determine the sale price of leased and non-leased items.

Estimation uncertainty and assumptions

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty and assumptions (Continued)

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in the accounting policies, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives over which its property, plant and equipment are depreciated. The Group's management is satisfied that the estimates of useful lives are appropriate.

Provision for Inventories

The carrying amount of inventory are reduced and included by net realisable value when damaged or become obsolete, wholly or partly, or when the selling price goes down. The benchmarks for determining the amount of provision or write-off include annual analysis, technical assessment and subsequent events. The provisions and write-off are subject to management's approval.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Fair value measurement and valuation techniques

The Group has updated the fair value studies relating to investments in unquoted shares as a result of the negative impacts on the fair value of unquoted financial investments due the speared of COVID-19.

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Group's management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and input for fair value measurement. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the management uses market observable data to the extent it is available. In case no market observable data are available, the Group shall assign an external qualified valuer to carry out the valuation process. Information about valuation techniques and input used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in (Note 30).

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

- Recent arm's length market transactions;
- Current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same.
- Earnings multiples;
- The expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.
- Price to book value model.
- other valuation models.

The determination of the cash flows, earnings multiple, price to book value multiple and discount factors for unquoted shares requires significant estimation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty and assumptions (Continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Determination whether matching the criteria of revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15 and the policy of revenue recognition disclosed in (Note 3.14) require significant judgments.

Provision for expected credit losses for accounts receivable

The Group has reassessed its significant judgements and estimates in respect of expected credit losses including probability of default, loss rate on default and incorporation of forward looking information because of the negative economic impacts due to COVID-19 outbreak.

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit losses for accounts receivable. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, services type, customer and type). The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates.

The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product, stock market capitalisation) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the investment sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of expected credit losses is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECL on the Group's accounts receivable and other debit balances is disclosed in (Note 29).

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5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Furniture and fixtures</u>	<u>Plant and equipment</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Computers</u>	<u>Total</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Cost:						
At 1 January 2019	2,108,153	749,808	1,732,240	223,045	280,783	5,094,029
Additions	-	44,321	26,155	7,480	15,749	93,705
Effect of acquisition of a subsidiary	-	11,523	19,471	66,689	28,904	126,587
Disposals	-	(59,099)	(23,758)	-	-	(82,857)
Foreign currencies translation adjustments	(797)	(6)	(113)	(12)	(5)	(933)
At 31 December 2019	<u>2,107,356</u>	<u>746,547</u>	<u>1,753,995</u>	<u>297,202</u>	<u>325,431</u>	<u>5,230,531</u>
Additions	-	4,443	1,397	23,365	2,554	31,759
Effect of acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3.1)	-	51,635	21,258	24,760	19,478	117,131
Foreign currencies translation adjustments	348	5	46	6	2	407
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,107,704</u>	<u>802,630</u>	<u>1,776,696</u>	<u>345,333</u>	<u>347,465</u>	<u>5,379,828</u>
Accumulated depreciation:						
At 1 January 2019	778,519	694,611	1,413,559	207,129	222,125	3,315,943
Charged during the year	94,739	59,770	104,063	22,905	20,868	302,345
Effect of acquisition of a subsidiary	-	10,360	19,131	40,452	24,533	94,476
Related to disposals	-	(59,099)	(23,752)	-	-	(82,851)
Foreign currencies translation adjustments	(179)	(4)	(81)	(7)	(4)	(275)
At 31 December 2019	<u>873,079</u>	<u>705,638</u>	<u>1,512,920</u>	<u>270,479</u>	<u>267,522</u>	<u>3,629,638</u>
Charged during the year	94,729	18,100	60,809	13,533	20,004	207,175
Effect of acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3.1)	-	51,636	11,045	23,241	17,780	103,702
Foreign currencies translation adjustments	96	2	43	4	2	147
At 31 December 2020	<u>967,904</u>	<u>775,376</u>	<u>1,584,817</u>	<u>307,257</u>	<u>305,308</u>	<u>3,940,662</u>
Net carrying value:						
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,234,277</u>	<u>40,909</u>	<u>241,075</u>	<u>26,723</u>	<u>57,909</u>	<u>1,600,893</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,139,800</u>	<u>27,254</u>	<u>191,879</u>	<u>38,076</u>	<u>42,157</u>	<u>1,439,166</u>

- The Group's buildings are constructed on leasehold land, that is leased from the Government of the State of Kuwait (Note 6).
- The cost of revenue item includes a depreciation charged during the current year of KD 135,867 (2019: KD 230,732).

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6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Right of utilisation KD	Related customer contracts KD	Total KD
Cost:			
At 31 December 2019	714,907	-	714,907
On acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3.1)	-	1,335,393	1,335,393
At 31 December 2020	<u>714,907</u>	<u>1,335,393</u>	<u>2,050,300</u>
Accumulated amortisation:			
At 1 January 2019	493,539	-	493,539
Charged during the year	35,198	-	35,198
At 31 December 2019	528,737	-	528,737
Charged during the year	35,198	167,888	203,086
At 31 December 2020	<u>563,935</u>	<u>167,888</u>	<u>731,823</u>
Impairment losses			
At 31 December 2019	8,728	-	8,728
At 31 December 2020	<u>8,728</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,728</u>
Net carrying value:			
At 31 December 2019	177,442	-	177,442
At 31 December 2020	<u>142,244</u>	<u>1,167,505</u>	<u>1,309,749</u>

Rights of use of lands leased from the Government of the State of Kuwait are leased and amortised over a period of 20 years.

At 31 December 2020, the Group's management assessed the rights of use of leasehold land to determine if there is any impairment in their values. As a result, the Group did not recognise any impairment loss for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019. Management's assessment was based on valuation performed at the reporting date by an independent professional real estate valuation expert who is specialist and has the required qualification and experience in valuing such type of assets using recognised valuation techniques.

The Group's intangible assets have been allocated to Advanced Group Center For Furniture W.L.L. They represent customer contracts with finite useful lives and are amortised over the period of implementing these contracts for the customers.

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The movement of investment properties during the year is as follows:

	2020 KD	2019 KD
Balance at beginning of the year	2,059,000	2,000,888
Disposals	(592,000)	-
Change in fair value	-	58,118
Foreign currencies translation adjustments	-	(6)
Balance at end of the year	<u>1,467,000</u>	<u>2,059,000</u>

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7. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The fair value of investment properties has been determined based on valuations performed by two independent professional real estate valuers, who are industry specialists in valuing such type of investment properties. For the properties located in the State of Kuwait, one of the valuers is a local bank and the other is a local reputable accredited valuer. The valuers used the income capitalisation approach assuming full capacity of the property which is calculated by discounting rental income generated annually by the property, assuming full capacity, using the current market discount rate, market comparison approach, in which the recent transactions in the real estate market are recorded and comparing the prices of sale of similar properties in terms of specifications, area of land, contents and area of the property and the aging and condition of the existing building as well as occupancy rates and periodic expenses and capitalisation rates used and after the application of adjustment transactions necessary to obtain the value of the market property.

For valuation purpose, the Group has selected the lower valuation. As a result, the Group has recognised an unrealised gain on determination of the fair value of KD nil in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the current year (2019: KD 58,118).

During the financial year ended 31 December 2020, the Group sold an investment property with a carrying value of KD 650,000 resulting in a profit of KD 58,000 which was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group has investment properties with a carrying value of KD 1,467,000 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: KD 1,467,000), which are leased from the Public Authority for Industry. The contract has expired and until the date of issuing the consolidated financial statements, the contract has not been renewed and the Group's management seeks to renew it.

8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Name of associate	Country of Incorporation	Ownership		Carrying amount	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		%	%	KD	KD
Kuwait International Advanced Industries Company K.S.C. (Closed)	State of Kuwait	25%	25%	1,736,488	1,750,469
Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company W.L.L.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	50%	50%	2,772,356	2,770,473
				<u>4,508,844</u>	<u>4,520,942</u>

The movement on investments in associates during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Balance at beginning of the year	4,520,942	4,607,838
Share of results from associates *	(13,981)	(84,568)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,883	(2,328)
Balance at end of the year	<u>4,508,844</u>	<u>4,520,942</u>

* The table below shows share of results from associates as follows:

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Share in business results of Kuwait International Advanced Industries Company K.S.C.*	<u>(13,981)</u>	<u>(84,568)</u>
	<u>(13,981)</u>	<u>(84,568)</u>

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8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

* The Group's share of results has been determined based on the financial information of Kuwait International Advanced Industries Company K.S.C. (Closed) until 30 September 2020.

As at 31 December 2020, the management has reviewed its investments in associates to assess whether impairment has occurred in their value and accordingly no impairment loss has been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Management is not aware of any circumstances that would indicate any additional impairment in the value of these investments at the reporting date.

The summarised financial information in respect of the Group's investments in its associates is set out below:

2020	Kuwait International Advanced Industries Company K.S.C. (Closed) KD	Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company W.L.L. KD	Total KD
Statement of profit or loss:			
Revenues	3,647,557	-	3,647,557
Loss for the year	(55,924)	-	(55,924)
Statement of financial position:			
Non-current assets	4,289,575	10,421,996	14,711,571
Current assets	1,789,504	555,376	2,344,880
Total assets	6,079,079	10,977,372	17,056,451
Non-current liabilities	775,040	35,324	810,364
Current liabilities	643,483	3,397,336	4,040,819
Total Liabilities	1,418,523	3,432,660	4,851,183
Net assets	4,660,556	7,544,712	12,205,268
2019	Kuwait International Advanced Industries Company K.S.C. (Closed) KD	Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company W.L.L. KD	Total KD
Statement of profit or loss:			
Revenues	2,957,554	-	2,957,554
Loss for the year	(338,272)	-	(338,272)
Statement of financial position:			
Non-current assets	4,307,169	10,414,918	14,722,087
Current assets	2,224,610	554,999	2,779,609
Total assets	6,531,779	10,969,917	17,501,696
Non-current liabilities	485,797	35,300	521,097
Current liabilities	1,329,503	3,393,671	4,723,174
Total Liabilities	1,815,300	3,428,971	5,244,271
Net assets	4,716,479	7,540,946	12,257,425

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8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

The following table shows a reconciliation of the financial information of the associate to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associates:

2020	Kuwait International Advanced Industries Company K.S.C. (Closed) KD	Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company W.L.L. KD	Total KD
Net assets of the associate	4,660,556	7,544,712	12,205,268
Group's effective interest in the associate's equity	25%	50%	-
Group's interest in net assets of the associate	1,165,139	3,772,356	4,937,495
Impairment losses of associates	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Goodwill	571,349	-	571,349
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in the associate	1,736,488	2,772,356	4,508,844
2019	Kuwait International Advanced Industries Company K.S.C. (Closed) KD	Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company W.L.L. KD	Total KD
Net assets of the associate	4,716,479	7,540,946	12,257,425
Group's effective interest in the associate's equity	25%	50%	-
Group's interest in net assets of the associate	1,179,120	3,770,473	4,949,593
Impairment losses of associates	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Goodwill	571,349	-	571,349
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in the associate	1,750,469	2,770,473	4,520,942

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES

	2020 KD	2019 KD
Trade receivables and receivables from construction contracts	8,097,428	8,280,278
Retention receivables	4,916,124	4,303,454
Less: provision for expected credit losses *	(2,616,941)	(2,451,746)
	10,396,611	10,131,986
Advance payments to suppliers	1,088,721	1,516,272
Contract assets	2,303,283	1,108,021
Other	1,034,723	937,827
Less: provision for expected credit losses *	-	(204,258)
	14,823,338	13,489,848

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9. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Represented as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Non-current portion	4,302,601	2,972,490
Current portion	<u>10,520,737</u>	<u>10,517,358</u>
	<u>14,823,338</u>	<u>13,489,848</u>

* Movement on provision for ECLs is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at beginning of the year	2,656,004	2,966,276
Acquisition through business combination	-	160,360
Reversal of provision for expected credit losses	(37,904)	(320,974)
Bad debts written – off	<u>(1,159)</u>	<u>(149,658)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>2,616,941</u>	<u>2,656,004</u>

10. INVENTORIES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Construction materials	977,664	845,374
Raw and packing materials	1,546,164	1,631,937
Other	<u>16,160</u>	<u>16,406</u>
	2,539,988	2,493,717
Less:		
Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventory *	<u>(336,431)</u>	<u>(325,419)</u>
	<u>2,203,557</u>	<u>2,168,298</u>

* Movement on provision for obsolete and slow moving inventory is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at beginning of the year	325,419	305,171
Charged during the year	11,012	248
Acquisition through business combination	-	20,000
Balance at end of the year	<u>336,431</u>	<u>325,419</u>

11. TRADING PROPERTIES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at beginning of the year	1,636,486	2,024,154
Disposals	-	(360,159)
Write down of trading properties to net realisable value	<u>(419,412)</u>	<u>(27,509)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>1,217,074</u>	<u>1,636,486</u>

All trading properties are located in United Arab Emirates.

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11. TRADING PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

At 31 December 2020, the Group's management reviewed properties held for trading to assess if there is an impairment in their carrying values, based on valuations performed by independent professional real estate valuation experts using comparable approach of active market prices for similar properties adjusted considering location, plot area and other individual characteristics. As a result, the Group amortisation certain properties held for trading to their net realisable values and recorded the difference of KD 419,412 (2019: KD 27,509) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group sold certain properties held for trading with a carrying amount of KD 360,159 against a total amount of KD 302,798 (Note 25).

12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Group entered into various transactions with related parties in the normal course of its business (i.e. associates, key management personnel and other related parties). Prices and terms of payment relating to these transactions are approved by the Group's management. Significant balances and transactions with related parties are as follows:

(i) Balances included in consolidated statement of financial position:

	Associates	Other related parties	2020	2019
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Due from related parties:				
Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company W.L.L. *	2,369,206	-	2,369,206	2,369,206
Al-Khadda International General Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.	-	1,384,216	1,384,216	1,384,167
	2,369,206	1,384,216	3,753,422	3,753,373
Less: provision for expected credit losses **	(2,369,206)	-	(2,369,206)	(2,369,206)
	-	1,384,216	1,384,216	1,384,167
Accounts receivable and other debit balances				
Al-Ahlia Chemicals Company K.S.C. (Closed)	-	133,994	133,994	180,460

* The amount due from Warehousing Projects and Logistics Company W.L.L. represents an unsecured loan granted by the Parent Company which matured on 30 April 2015 and has not been renewed. The loan carries profit at a rate charged on loans by Islamic banks in Kuwait. The management has provided a full provision against the outstanding balance amounting to KD 2,406,000. Management of the Parent Company has filed a legal case against the investee company in order to recover this balance, for which the Court issued its verdict for behalf the Group. The verdict is under implementation in order to collect the amount due to the Group. During the previous financial year ended 31 December 2019, the Group collected an amount of KD 36,794. Accordingly, a provision was reversed against the same collected amount.

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12. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

**** Movement on provision for expected credit losses during the year is as follows:**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at beginning of the year	2,369,206	2,406,000
Reversal of provision for expected credit losses	-	(36,794)
Balance at end of the year	<u>2,369,206</u>	<u>2,369,206</u>

(ii) **Transactions included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Gross profit		
Al-Khadda International General Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.	-	360,330
Al-Ahlia Chemicals Company K.S.C. (Closed)	120,878	8,297

(iii) **Compensation to key management personnel**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Salaries and other short term benefits	66,259	72,527
Employees' end of service indemnity	5,450	5,450
Remuneration of Board of Directors and executive committees	16,000	36,000
	<u>87,709</u>	<u>113,977</u>

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Quoted securities	58,761	57,854
Unquoted securities	4,980,612	4,988,445
	<u>5,039,373</u>	<u>5,046,299</u>

The movement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss during the year was as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at beginning of the year	5,046,299	4,709,903
Additions	-	353,512
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(6,926)	(17,116)
Balance at end of the year	<u>5,039,373</u>	<u>5,046,299</u>

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was determined based on valuation levels mentioned in (Note 30).

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14. TERM DEPOSIT

Deposit is placed with a local Islamic bank. It has an original maturity period of six months as of the deposit date. Average profit rate of term deposit is 1.375% (2019: 2.750%) per annum. The deposit is mortgaged against non-cash bank facilities.

15. CASH ON HAND AND BANK BALANCES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Cash on hand	80,336	139,161
Bank balances	<u>4,948,677</u>	<u>3,382,930</u>
	<u>5,029,013</u>	<u>3,522,091</u>

16. ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

The management of the Parent Company had a plan to actively pursue the disposal of its investment in the associate Equipment Holding Company K.S.C.P. at 29.75% which has been approved by the board of directors in the meeting held on 17 October 2017. As a result, the carrying amount of the investment as at 31 December 2020 of KD 703,308 (31 December 2019: KD 948,759) and the current account due from such associate of KD 722,613 (31 December 2019: KD 271,256) were classified as non-current assets held for sale after deduction of an impairment losses of KD 185,507 (31 December 2019: KD 166,378) based on the latest bid price in the market to bring down the carrying amount of the investment to its fair value. Accordingly, the impairment loss was recorded as loss for the year from discontinuing operations.

The movement of assets classified as held for sale during the year was as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at beginning of the year	1,220,015	1,115,137
Add: due from an associate	391,413	271,256
Less: impairment loss of assets classified as held for sale	<u>(185,507)</u>	<u>(166,378)</u>
	<u>1,425,921</u>	<u>1,220,015</u>

Management presented the impairment loss of assets held for sale as discontinuing operations as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Impairment loss of assets classified as held for sale	<u>(185,507)</u>	<u>(166,378)</u>
	<u>(185,507)</u>	<u>(166,378)</u>

17. SHARE CAPITAL

The Parent Company's authorised, issued and fully paid up share capital is KD 16,500,000 distributed over 165,000,000 shares with nominal value of 100 Kuwaiti Fils each (Note 1) (31 December 2019: KD 15,000,000 distributed over 150,000,000 shares with nominal value of 100 Kuwaiti Fils each), and all shares are in cash.

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18. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company before calculation of the contribution to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration is to be transferred to the statutory reserve. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve balance exceeds 50% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association. An amount of KD 11,505 has been transferred to the statutory reserve at 31 December 2020 (2019: KD 141,595).

It is not allowed to distribute statutory reserve to shareholders, it is only allowed to use it to distribute profits to shareholders up to 5% of paid-up share capital in the years when retained earnings are not sufficient for the payment of a dividend of that amount.

19. VOLUNTARY RESERVE

In accordance with the requirements of the Parent Company's Articles of Association, a percentage of the profit for the year should be transferred based on the Board of Directors' recommendation that is subject to approval of the General Assembly of the Parent Company's Shareholders. Such annual transfers may be discontinued by the Company based on a resolution of the Shareholders' General Assembly upon recommendation by the Board of Directors. An amount of KD 11,505 has been transferred to the voluntary reserve at 31 December 2020 (2019: KD 141,595).

20. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PARENT COMPANY'S SHAREHOLDERS

At the meeting held on 23 March 2021, the Board of Directors have proposed not to allocate cash dividends for the year ended 31 December 2020, and not to distribute directors' remuneration. This proposal is subject to the approval of Shareholders' at the Annual General Assembly meeting.

The ordinary General Assembly meeting of the Parent Company's Shareholders held on 18 June 2020 approved the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019, and approved bonus shares at the rate of 10% of the paid up share capital (10 shares per each 100 shares) for the year ended 31 December 2019, and distribution of Board of Directors' remuneration of KD 25,000.

The Extraordinary General Assembly meeting of the Parent Company's Shareholders held on 2 July 2020, approved the Parent Company's share capital increase from KD 15,000,000 to KD 16,500,000. Such increase amounted to KD 1,500,000 through bonus shares of 15,000,000 shares at 100 Kuwaiti Fils per share. Such shares represent the bonus shares that will be allocated to the shareholders registered in the Company's records. This has been registered in the commercial register No. (5202) dated 27 August 2020.

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21. OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY

	Revaluation reserve	Reservation related to assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Foreign currency translation reserve	Treasury shares reserve	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Balance at 1 January 2020	290,248	(9,410)	281,495	748,437	1,310,770
Differences of foreign currency translation	-	-	(8,933)	-	(8,933)
Transfer relating to depreciation expenses charged to retained earnings	(25,415)	-	-	-	(25,415)
Balance at 31 December 2020	<u>264,833</u>	<u>(9,410)</u>	<u>272,562</u>	<u>748,437</u>	<u>1,276,422</u>

	Revaluation reserve	Reservation related to assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Foreign currency translation reserve	Treasury shares reserve	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Balance at 1 January 2019	315,663	(9,410)	290,296	748,437	1,344,986
Differences of foreign currency translation	-	-	(8,801)	-	(8,801)
Transfer relating to depreciation expenses charged to retained earnings	(25,415)	-	-	-	(25,415)
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>290,248</u>	<u>(9,410)</u>	<u>281,495</u>	<u>748,437</u>	<u>1,310,770</u>

22. TREASURY SHARES

	2020	2019
Number of shares	8,044,842	7,313,493
Percentage to paid up shares	4.88%	4.88%
Market value (KD)	643,587	615,796
Cost (KD)	2,418,587	2,418,587

Based on the decision of the Capital Markets Authority, the Parent Company's management has locked off an amount equal to treasury shares balance from share premium as at the consolidated financial statements date. Such amount will not be available for distribution over the period in which the Parent Company holds treasury shares.

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23. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE INDEMNITY

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at beginning of the year	790,801	690,687
Charged during the year	137,995	133,995
Effect of acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 3.1)	65,285	93,393
Paid during the year	<u>(290,264)</u>	<u>(127,274)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>703,817</u>	<u>790,801</u>

24. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Trade payables	5,349,811	2,305,018
Advance payments from customers	1,849,674	560,858
Retention payable	1,508,289	1,355,801
Notes payable *	230,459	49,162
Contract liabilities	192,528	2,135,283
Others **	<u>1,524,777</u>	<u>1,293,721</u>
	<u>10,655,538</u>	<u>7,699,843</u>

* This item represents installments and payments due to certain local banks on the credit facilities granted to a subsidiary of the Group at annual interest of 2.5% over the Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate.

** This items includes an amount of KD 339,740 representing the remaining portion of the value of purchase of a controlling equity share of 90% in Advanced Group Center For Furniture W.L.L. (Note 3.1).

Represented as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Non-current liabilities	2,268,429	950,411
Current liabilities	<u>8,387,109</u>	<u>6,749,432</u>
	<u>10,655,538</u>	<u>7,699,843</u>

25. REVENUES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
General trading revenues	3,770,525	5,064,858
Contract revenues	1,944,163	1,153,020
Construction revenues	4,657,481	7,272,382
Oil and gas services revenues	7,169,457	6,488,971
Computer systems and software revenues	924,066	147,289
Sale of trading properties (Note 11)	<u>-</u>	<u>302,798</u>
	<u>18,465,692</u>	<u>20,429,318</u>

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25. REVENUES (CONTINUED)

Revenues details

The Group classified the revenue from contracts with customers as stated in the following table:

2020	Oil and gas services KD	General Trading and Contracting KD	Total KD	
<i>Revenue Types:</i>				
General trading revenue	-	3,770,525	3,770,525	
Contract revenues	-	1,944,163	1,944,163	
Construction revenues	-	4,657,481	4,657,481	
Oil and gas services revenues	7,169,457	-	7,169,457	
Computer systems and software revenues	-	924,066	924,066	
Total revenues from contracts with customers	7,169,457	11,296,235	18,465,692	
<i>Main geographical market:</i>				
State of Kuwait	7,169,457	10,236,539	17,405,996	
Qatar	-	1,059,696	1,059,696	
	7,169,457	11,296,235	18,465,692	
<i>Timing of revenue recognition:</i>				
Revenue from contracts with customers				
At time point	-	4,694,591	4,694,591	
Over time	7,169,457	6,601,644	13,771,101	
Total revenues from contracts with customers	7,169,457	11,296,235	18,465,692	
2019	Trading properties KD	Oil and gas services KD	General Trading and Contracting KD	Total KD
<i>Revenue Types:</i>				
General trading revenue	-	-	5,064,858	5,064,858
Contract revenue	-	-	1,153,020	1,153,020
Construction revenues	-	-	7,272,382	7,272,382
Oil and gas services revenues	-	6,488,971	-	6,488,971
Computer systems and software revenues	-	-	147,289	147,289
Revenues from trading properties	302,798	-	-	302,798
Total revenues from contracts with customers	302,798	6,488,971	13,637,549	20,429,318
<i>Main geographical market:</i>				
State of Kuwait	-	6,488,971	12,327,966	18,816,937
Qatar	-	-	1,309,583	1,309,583
UAE	302,798	-	-	302,798
	302,798	6,488,971	13,637,549	20,429,318
<i>Timing of revenue recognition:</i>				
Revenue from contracts with customers				
At time point	302,798	-	5,212,147	5,514,945
Over time	-	6,488,971	8,425,402	14,914,373
Total revenues from contracts with customers	302,798	6,488,971	13,637,549	20,429,318

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26. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY

Basic earnings / (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares). There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares. The information necessary to calculate basic earnings / (loss) per share based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Profit for the year from the continuing operations attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company (KD)	261,992	1,487,097
Loss for the year from the discontinuing operations attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company (KD)	(185,507)	(166,378)
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company (KD)	<u>76,485</u>	<u>1,320,719</u>
<u>Number of outstanding shares:</u>		
Weighted average number of shares in issue (shares)	165,000,000	165,000,000
Less: weighted average number of issued shares (shares)	(8,044,842)	(8,044,842)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (shares)	<u>156,955,158</u>	<u>156,955,158</u>
	<u>Fils</u>	<u>Fils</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share from the continuing operations attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company	<u>1.67</u>	<u>9.47</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share from the discontinuing operations attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	<u>(1.18)</u>	<u>(1.06)</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company	<u>0.49</u>	<u>8.41</u>

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the comparative year presented have been restated to reflect adjusting the issue of bonus shares subsequent to the issue of bonus shares related to 2019 (Note 20).

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State of Kuwait

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27. SEGMENTS INFORMATION

The Group's assets and activities are based in Kuwait and GCC countries. The Group's activities are represented primarily in general trading, contracting, construction, oil, gas and real estates as follows:

2020	General trading, contracting and construction activities	Oil and gas activities	Real estate activities	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Segment operating revenues	11,296,235	7,169,457	48,125	18,513,817
Segment results	634,591	400,906	(339,060)	696,437
Depreciation and amortisation	(408,633)	(621)	(1,007)	(410,261)
Share of results from associates				(13,981)
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				(6,926)
Profit for the year from continuing operations				265,269
Loss for the year from discontinued operations				(185,507)
Profit for the year				79,762
Total assets	33,336,483 *	3,187,769	4,333,787	40,858,039
Total liabilities	(8,009,925)	(3,261,654)	(87,776)	(11,359,355)
	25,326,558	(73,885)	4,246,011	29,498,684

* Including assets classified as held for sale.

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27. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

2019	General trading, contracting and construction activities	Oil and gas	Properties	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Segment operating revenues	13,637,549	6,488,971	363,185	20,489,705
Segment results	1,226,232	606,396	37,165	1,869,793
Depreciation and amortisation	(335,190)	(979)	(1,374)	(337,543)
Share of results from associates				(84,568)
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				(17,116)
Change in fair value of investment properties				58,118
Profit for the year from continuing operations				1,488,684
Loss for the year from discontinued operations				(166,378)
Profit for the year				1,322,306
Total assets	30,360,756 *	2,142,603	5,332,910	37,836,269
Total liabilities	(8,038,034)	(361,963)	(90,647)	(8,490,644)
	22,322,722	1,780,640	5,242,263	29,345,625

* Including assets classified as held for sale.

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28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the consolidated financial position date, the Group is contingently liable in respect of the following, from which it is anticipated that no material liability will arise.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Against letters of guarantee and letters of credit	<u>20,679,380</u>	<u>9,313,177</u>

29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS

Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Financial risk

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk is divided into foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. No changes were made in the risk management objectives and policies during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

The Parent Company's board of directors is ultimately responsible to set out policies and strategies for management of risks.

Categories of financial instruments

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,788	10,788
Accounts receivable and other debit balances (excluding advance payments to suppliers)	13,734,617	11,973,576
Due from related parties	1,384,216	1,384,167
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,039,373	5,046,299
Term deposit	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cash on hand and bank balances	5,029,013	3,522,091
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and other credit balances (excluding advance payments from customers)	8,805,864	7,138,985

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29. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

The management of the Group reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligations causing to incur financial losses.

The Group has policies and procedures in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any counterparty and to monitor the collection of the debit balances on an ongoing basis. The Group limits its credit risk with regard to bank balances by only dealing with high credit rating banks. In addition, debit balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. Accordingly, the Group's exposure to bad debts is insignificant.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk from the financial assets arises from default of the counterparty. Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, it represents the current maximum credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in the value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial assets, which is stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Risk of impairment of financial assets

Financial assets exposed to impairment risk include "accounts receivable and other debit balances", "due from related parties", "term deposit" and "bank balances".

Accounts receivable and other debit balances

The Group adopts the simplified approach in accordance with IFRS 9 to measure ECLs through using provision for ECLs based on the period of ECLs for all accounts receivable.

Accounts receivable are consolidated based on characterisations of the mutual credit risk and its maturity in order to measure the expected credit losses. Accordingly, the Group's management believes that expected credit losses rates of accounts receivable represent a reasonable approximation of actual results of customer default in the subsequent periods.

On this basis, the provision for impairment loss of trade receivables as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 has been determined as follows:

31 December 2020:

<u>Ageing of receivables</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u> KD	<u>Percentage of the expected default</u>	<u>Provision for impairment losses</u> KD
Less than 90 days	2,147,273	0.71%	15,246
90 to 180 days	1,317,670	1.95%	25,695
180 to 365 days	1,686,155	3.17%	53,451
From 365 to 730 days	1,367,216	3.35%	45,802
More than 730 days	6,495,238	38.13%	2,476,747
	<u>13,013,552</u>		<u>2,616,941</u>

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29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISK (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

Accounts receivables and other debit balances (Continued)

31 December 2019:

<u>Ageing of receivables</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u> KD	<u>Percentage of the expected default</u>	<u>Provision for impairment losses</u> KD
Less than 90 days	2,712,741	0.71%	19,261
90 to 180 days	736,881	2.27%	16,727
180 to 365 days	1,681,198	2.97%	49,932
From 365 to 730 days	2,506,759	9.04%	226,611
More than 730 days	4,946,153	43.25%	2,139,215
	<u>12,583,732</u>		<u>2,451,746</u>

Accounts receivable are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators include lack of a reasonable expectation of recovery, among other matters, e.g. the failure of the customer to subscribe to a payment plan with the Group and lack to make contractual payments for more than 365 days except for the contractual retentions.

The Group continues to use both changes in delay period and likelihood of default as indicator for the significant increase in credit risk. Further, the Group has reviewed the used methodologies and assumptions while taking impact of COVID-19 into its consideration when introducing the forward looking information.

While other debit balances and due from related parties are also subject to the requirements of credit loss in IFRS 9, the impairment loss is insignificant.

Term deposit and bank balances

Term deposit and bank balances are also subject to the requirements of credit losses in IFRS 9. Cash is placed with high credit rating financial institutions. Therefore, the Group's management believes that the impairment loss is insignificant.

Credit risk exposure

The carrying values for financial assets represent the maximum exposure to credit risks. The maximum net exposure to credit risk by class of assets at the reporting date is as follows:

	<u>2020</u> KD	<u>2019</u> KD
Accounts receivable and other debit balances (excluding advance payments to suppliers)	13,734,617	11,973,576
Due from related parties	1,384,216	1,384,167
Term deposit	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank balances	4,948,677	3,382,930
	<u>21,067,510</u>	<u>17,740,673</u>

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29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISK (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

Credit concentration risk

Concentration arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by change in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting in particular industry or geographical location.

Analysis of the Group's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk by geographic segment is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
<i>Geographical segment:</i>		
State of Kuwait	20,198,296	16,782,683
Middle East	869,214	957,990
	<u>21,067,510</u>	<u>17,740,673</u>

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments.

The risk is managed by the Group by ensuring that bank facilities are available and by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available to meet future commitments.

The following table summarises the maturities of the Group's undiscounted financial liabilities as at 31 December based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

<u>2020</u>	<u>Less than 3 months</u>	<u>3 to 12 months</u>	<u>More than one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Accounts payable and other credit balances (excluding advance payments from customers)	2,364,299	4,173,136	2,268,429	8,805,864
	<u>2,364,299</u>	<u>4,173,136</u>	<u>2,268,429</u>	<u>8,805,864</u>
<u>2019</u>	<u>Less than 3 months</u>	<u>3 to 12 months</u>	<u>More than one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Accounts payable and other credit balances (excluding advance payments from customers)	5,001,853	1,186,721	950,411	7,138,985
	<u>5,001,853</u>	<u>1,186,721</u>	<u>950,411</u>	<u>7,138,985</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISK (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rate and equity price will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rate and equity price.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Group mainly operates in the Middle Eastern countries and is exposed to foreign currency rate risk arising from various foreign currency exposures, primarily with respect to US Dollar, SAR, AED, QR, Euro and OMR. The Group's consolidated statement of financial position can be significantly affected due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. To mitigate the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk, foreign currency cash flows are monitored.

The Group's significant net exposure to foreign currency risk arising from the monetary asset denominated in foreign currencies less monetary liabilities at the reporting date, and which are translated into Kuwaiti Dinars as per the closing rates are as follows:

Currency	2020	2019
	KD	KD
USD	135,514	614,818
SAR	4,157,984	4,098,946
AED	19,579	(8,848)
QR	699,077	741,378
Euro	107,798	134,899
OMR	74,462	65,123

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the foreign exchange rates used by the Group against the Kuwaiti Dinar. The effect of decrease in currency is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown below:

Currency	2020	2019
	KD	KD
USD	6,776	30,741
SAR	207,899	204,947
AED	979	(442)
QR	34,954	37,069
Euro	5,390	6,745
OMR	3,723	3,256

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

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29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISK (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rate. The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company does not have any floating interest bearing assets and liabilities.

(iii) Equity risk

Equity price risk arises from the changes in fair values of equity investments. The Group manages this risk through diversification of investments in terms of geographical distribution and industry concentration.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in equity indices as a result of change in the fair value of these equity instruments, to which the Group had significant exposure as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. The effect of decreases in market prices is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown:

Description	2020	
	Increase against equity price	Effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss
	%	KD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5%	2,938

Description	2019	
	Increase against equity price	Effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss
	%	KD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5%	2,893

30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In the opinion of the Group's management, the carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are not significantly different from their carrying value.

The following table provides an analysis of financial and non-financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, Grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.

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30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (inputs relating to prices).

Level 3: inputs are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the financial assets are classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The assets measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	10,788	-	10,788
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	58,761	-	4,980,612	5,039,373
Non-financial assets:				
Investment properties	-	1,467,000	-	1,467,000
2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	10,788	-	10,788
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	57,854	-	4,988,445	5,046,299
Non-financial assets:				
Investment properties	-	1,467,000	592,000	2,059,000

Fair value recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position

In accordance with the requirements of IFRSs, the Group presents certain information about financial instruments measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, where the hierarchy classifies the financial assets and liabilities to three levels based on the importance of the inputs used in measurement of the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities.

The hierarchy levels of fair value are set out below:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (inputs relating to prices).
- Level 3: inputs for assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market information (unobservable inputs).

The level within which financial assets and liabilities are classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant inputs which led to the measurement of the fair value.

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30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. Valuation of unquoted equity investments classified under level 3 is normally based on price to book value technique, dividend yield method and external valuations.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are categorised under level 3 below by using recognised valuation technique such as discounted cash flows.

The table below gives information about how the fair values of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are determined:

Financial assets	Fair value As at 31 December		Fair value level	Valuation techniques and key inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2020	2019				
	KD	KD				
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>						
Unquoted securities	10,788	10,788	Two	Market comparative	Market price	The higher the market price, the higher the fair value
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:</i>						
Quoted securities	58,761	57,854	One	Last bid price	Nil	Nil
Unquoted securities	4,980,612	4,988,445	Three	Discounted Cash Flow method ("DCF")	Discount rate and growth rate	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of assets is as follows:

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
	KD
2020	
1 January 2020	4,988,445
Unrealised Loss	(7,833)
31 December 2020	<u>4,980,612</u>
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
	KD
2019	
1 January 2019	4,649,932
Additions	353,512
Unrealised Loss	(14,999)
31 December 2019	<u>4,988,445</u>

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30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

	<u>Investment properties</u> KD
2020	
1 January 2020	592,000
Disposals	(592,000)
31 December 2020	-
	<u>Investment properties</u> KD
2019	
1 January 2019	533,888
Change in fair value of investment properties	58,118
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(6)
31 December 2019	592,000

31. LEGAL CLAIMS

The Group has legal claims represented in legal claims filed by the Group against third parties and by third parties against the Group. It is not possible to estimate the results that will arise from these legal claims until they are ruled by courts. In the opinion of the legal counsel and Group's management, these claims will not have material adverse impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Accordingly, the Group did not make any additional provisions for these lawsuits because there are enough provisions for them as at the date of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

32. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Spread of the novel coronavirus led to an impact on the economic environment globally and locally, which led to the Group's exposure to various risks since epidemic outbreak.

The Group has performed an assessment of COVID-19 in accordance of the available guidance which has resulted in the following:

Valuation estimates and judgments

The Group has also considered potential impact of the current economic volatility in determination of value of the stated financial and non-financial assets and these are considered by the Group's management as best assessment based on available information or at market prices. However, they remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.

Going concern concept

The Group has performed an assessment of whether there is a going concern in light of current economic conditions and all available information about risks and future uncertainties. The projections have been prepared covering the Group's future performance, capital and liquidity using the estimates of cash. Despite of the ever-growing impact of COVID-19, the current expectations indicate that the Group has sufficient resources to continue in its operational existence and its going concern position remains largely unaffected and unchanged since 31 December 2020. As a result, the consolidated financial statements have been appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

Subsequent events

Given the uncertainty of the extent and duration of coronavirus outbreak, the implications of the coronavirus on the Group for conditions that may arise after the year cannot be reasonably quantified at the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements.