Sanam Real Estate Company and Subsidiary companies
Kuwaiti Shareholding Company Public
State of Kuwait

Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2019
With Independent Auditors Report

MAZARS
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Index

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS 'REPORT

M/s. The Shareholders'
Sanam Real Estate Company and Subsidiary companies
Kuwaiti Shareholding Company Public
Kuwait

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial statement of Sanam Real Estate Company and Subsidiary companies - KPSC (the Company) - which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial statements present fairly, in all materials respect, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with International financial reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors Responsibiites for the Audit of the financial satements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accoountants' Code of of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA code), and 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 audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters: According to our professional estimates, those matters that were of major importance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current year. These matters have been reviewed in the context of our report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and our professional opinion thereon, and we do not express a separate opinion on those matters .The following are details of the key audit matters that we have identified and how we address them in our audit.

Evaluation of investments in real estate portfolios

Investments in real estate portfolios represent 19 % of the Group's total assets. The valuation of these investments is based on the number of assumptions, including the comparison with the market. When using a market comparison approach, company include specific factors related to the property in question, including size, location, and current use. Changes in these assumptions and judgments could result in significant changes in the valuation of investments in those real estate portfolios and consequently a change in the fair value of investments in real estate portfolios in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Accordingly, the estimation of the fair value of these investments was of major importance in the audit, which required that additional time be spent in the audit effort to assess the adequacy of the assessments and the assumptions on which they were based. This is disclosed in the Group's notes on investments in real estate portfolios in Note 4.

Our audit procedures included evaluating the adequacy of the process of the departments involved in the review and evaluation of the work of external evaluators and their assessments, including the administrations' consideration of the competence and independence of the external residents . We have also assessed the adequacy of valuation methodologies used in estimating the fair value of investments in real estate portfolios, including discussions with management, while challenging the estimates, assumptions and valuation methodology used to assess the fair value of investments in real estate portfolios.

Other information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2019

Management is responsible for "other information ."Other information consists of the information contained in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2019, other than the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

We have obtained the Parent Company's Board of Directors' report prior to the date of the auditor's report, and we expect to receive the remaining items of the Group's annual report after the date of the audit report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express any audit results.

In our audit of the consolidated financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the other information set out above. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is not materially consistent with the accompanying consolidated financial statements or with our information obtained during the audit or otherwise may be subject to material errors. On the basis of our work on other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, we conclude that there are no material errors in this other information. We have nothing to report on this matter.

The responsibility of the management and those responsible for the application of governance on the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 its business on a going concern basis , 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.

Corporate governance officers are responsible for overseeing the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 assuarance 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. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if. Individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control system relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained whether a material uncertainity exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude a material uncertainity exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate , to modify our opinion, Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained upto the date of our auditor's report. However , future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation , structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the financial information of the Group's businesses or businesses to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements .We are responsible for providing guidance and supervision of the audit and its implementation of the Group and we are solely responsible for the audit opinion.

We communicate with management regarding, 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.

Legal and legislative requirements report

In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the company and the financial statements together with the contents of the report of the Company's board of directors relating to these financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the informatiion and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the financial statements incorporate all the information that are required by the Company's Law No. (1) of 2016 and executive regulations and by the Company's Momorandum 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, and the Executive Regulations or of the Company's Momorandum of Incorporation and articles of association as amended have occurred during the year ended December 31, 2019, that might have had a material effect on the business or the financial position of the company.

Hend Abdullah Al Surayea
License no. 141 A
Kuwait, 20 February 2020

MAZARS مزارز
Hend Abdullah Al Surayea & Co. هند عبدالله السريع وشركاها
محاسبون قانونيون
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

هند عبدالله السريع
مراقب مرخص رقم 141 ع

Sanam Real Estate Company and Subsidiary companies
Kuwaiti Shareholding Company Public
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement Financial position as of December 31, 2019

Assets	**Notes**	**2019**	**2018**
Current assets		**K.D**	**K.D**
Cash and cash equivalents	3	676,724	791,853
Lands and real estates for trading	4	1,797,411	2,106,136
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	3,972,726	3,317,669
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	6	498,880	498,937
Other debit balances		12,155	5,090
Total current assets		**6,957,896**	**6,719,685**
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets		1,298	1,973
Leasehold rights land	7	2,754,230	2,890,986
Total non-current assets		**2,755,528**	**2,892,959**
Total assets		**9,713,424**	**9,612,644**
Liabilities & Owners' Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Payables and Other credit balances	8	91,021	86,359
Non- current liabilities			
Provision for end of service benefits		49,452	42,913
Total liabilities		**140,473**	**129,272**
Owners' Equity			
Capital	9	12,218,500	12,218,500
Share premium		184,196	184,196
Treasury shares	12	(184,196)	(184,196)
Treasury shares sales profit reserve		23,215	23,215
Accumulated losses		(2,668,764)	(2,758,343)
Total owners' equity		**9,572,951**	**9,483,372**
Total liabilties and owners' equity		**9,713,424**	**9,612,644**

"The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements".

Sulaiman M. Al - Furaih	**Walid Ahmed Al-Ablani**
Chairman of board of directors	**Chief executive officer**

Sanam Real Estate Company and Its Subsidiary companies
Kuwaiti Shareholding Company Public
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended December 31, 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
Revenues		K.D	K.D
Cash dividends from financial assets		94,705	87,030
Profit on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are not realized		449,273	72,658
Revenue from real estate trading		31,107	19,944
Profit on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized		179,258	27,668
loss on financial investments available for sale at fair value through profit or loss are not realized		(57)	(1,063)
Profit from deposits and income from real estate bonds		52,350	24,434
		806,636	**230,671**
Expenses & other charges			
General and administrative expenses	13	(195,504)	(155,474)
Amortizatiion of land right of utilization		(137,332)	(137,332)
Portfoli's fees		(67,583)	(73,603)
Impairment of Property for Trading		(309,344)	(267,777)
Provision for indemnity		(6,539)	(6,539)
Depreciation of fixed assets		(675)	(675)
		(716,977)	**(641,400)**
Profit / (loss) for the period before share of kuwait foundation for the advancement of science and national labor support tax & zakat		**89,659**	**(410,729)**
National Labor Support Tax (2.5%)	15	(57)	-
Zakat (1%)	16	(23)	-
Net profit / (loss)		**89,579**	**(410,729)**
Profit / (loss) per share - Fils	17	**0.74**	**(3.39)**

"The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements".

Sanam Real Estate Company and Its Subsidiary companies
Kuwaiti Shareholding Company Public
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Net profit / (loss)	89,579	(410,729)
Income / Other comprehensive (loss) : -		
Total income / Other comprehensive (loss)	**89,579**	**(410,729)**

"The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements".

Sanam Real Estate Company and Its Subsidiary companies
Kuwaiti Shareholding Company Public
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2019

	Capital	Share premium	Treasury Shares	Treasury shares sales profit reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	K.D	K.D	K.D	K.D	K.D	K.D
Balance at Jan. 1, 2018	12,218,500	184,196	(184,196)	23,215	(2,347,614)	9,894,101
Total Loss other comprehensive	-	-	-	-	(410,729)	(410,729)
Balance at Dec. 31, 2018	12,218,500	184,196	(184,196)	23,215	(2,758,343)	9,483,372
Total other comprehensive	-	-	-	-	89,579	89,579
Balance at Dec. 31, 2019	12,218,500	184,196	(184,196)	23,215	(2,668,764)	9,572,951

"The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements".

Sanam Real Estate Company and Its Subsidiary companies
Kuwaiti Shareholding Company Public
State of Kuwait
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
Cash flows from Operating Activities :	**K.D**	**K.D**
Net profit / (loss)	89,579	(410,729)
Adjusted as follows :		
Depreciations	675	675
Amortizatiion of land right of utilization	137,332	137,332
Profit / (loss) operating before changes in working capital	**227,586**	**(272,722)**
Changes in working capital items :		
Lands and real estates for trading	308,725	264,355
Other debit balances	(7,065)	14,581
Leasehold rights land	(576)	(7,142)
Payables and Other credit balances	4,662	5,537
Provision for end of service benefits	6,539	6,539
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities	**539,871**	**11,148**
Cash flow from investment activities		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(655,057)	(113,128)
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	57	(499,605)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(655,000)**	**(612,733)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(115,129)**	**(601,585)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	791,853	1,393,438
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**676,724**	**791,853**

"The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements".

1. General Information

- Sanam real estate company – K.S.C.C was incorporated in the State of Kuwait on Feb. 23, 1982 according to the commercial companies Law No. 15 for the year 1960 as amended.
- On April 2, 2008 the capital has been registered in the commercial register to be increased to 12,218,500 K.D.

- **The purposes for which founded the company are :**
  - To purchase and sale of land and real estate, manage, rent, lease, purchase and sale of shares, bonds and other securities of companies having similar objects to the account of the company executing the same individually or jointly with others having similar objects directly or through others in or outside Kuwait and to acquire these entities or to join it.
  - "Utilization of the monitory surplus available with the company by investing them in portfolios to be run by companies and specialized financial institutions". "Preparing studies and representing consultants in all real estate aspects, preparing real estate exhibitions which are related to the company projects, doing real estate auctions according to ministry systems. Acquiring trading markets and complexes, run it, and contribution in policing basic structure for the regions and housing, trading and industrial projects using building, operating, transfer (the B.O.T system) as well as run it.

- **The address of the company**
  - P.O.Box 491, Souk Dakely -Kuwait.
  - The shares of the company have been listed in Kuwait Stock Exchange on 28/12/2004.

- **The issuance of interim financial information**

  The interim condensed consolidated financial information were authorized for issue by the board of directors on 20 February 2020. The general assembly of the shareholders have the right to amend these financial statements after issuance.

2. Most significant accounting policies followed :

- **Basis of preparation**

The consolidated financial statements are in Kuwaiti Dinars, and are prepared on the historical cost basis except for available for sale investments carried at fair value.
Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the amount received from the sale of the asset or paid to settle the obligation in a normal transaction between the parties to the market as at the date of measurement.
The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. I have been disclosed this accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions important.

- **Standards and Interpretations issued and effective**

The accounting policies applied by the company similar to those applied in the previous year that the standards and interpretations issued and amended and applicable as of December 31, 2019 the company's management does not expect to have an impact on the financial statements of the company.

- **Standards and Interpretations issued but not effective**

The following new and amended IASB Standards have been issued but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted by the Group:

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments
The Group has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). IFRS 9 establishes requirements for the recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The principal changes in the Group's accounting policies as a result of the adoption of IFRS 9 are summarized below:

- **Classification and measurement of financial assets**

To determine the class of measurement and measurement, IFRS 9 requires that all financial assets, except for equity instruments and derivatives, be assessed based on the entity's business model used to manage the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument.

- **Business Valuation Model**

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects the way it manages the financial asset group to achieve the purpose of the business and to generate contractual flows. The Group's business model is not evaluated on a tool-by-instrument basis but is evaluated at a higher portfolio level and is based on observable factors such as:

- Policies and objectives set for the portfolio and implementation of those policies in force,
- Risks affecting the performance of the business model (and financial assets held within the business model), in particular the manner in which such risks are managed.
- The frequency and volume of the timing of sales in previous periods, the reasons for these sales and the expectations expected from them about the future sales activity.

The evaluation of the business model is based on reasonably predictable scenarios without taking the worst case or the compressed situation into account. If cash flows are recognized after initial recognition in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group will not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in the business model and, on the other hand, will include this information when evaluating newly acquired or recently acquired financial assets in subsequent periods.

- **Determining whether contractual cash flows represent payments of principal and interest only (test of payment of principal and interest only)**

The Group assesses the contractual terms of the financial asset to determine whether it meets only the principal and interest payment test. For the purpose of this test, the "principal amount" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset. Interest is defined as representing the time value of funds and credit risk relating to the principal amount as well as against other basic lending risks and costs, together with the profit margin. In determining whether contractual cash flows represent payments of principal or interest only, the Group considers whether the financial asset includes a contractual requirement that would result in a change in the timing and value of contractual flows that would result in failure to meet that requirement.

The Group classifies its financial assets upon initial recognition into the following categories:
• Financial assets carried at amortized cost
• Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
• Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

- **Financial assets carried at amortized cost**
  The financial asset is stated at amortized cost if it meets the following conditions:
  - The asset is retained in the "business model" intended to hold assets for the collection of contractual cash flows;
  - The contractual terms of the financial asset on specific dates lead to cash flows consisting of payments of principal amounts and interest only to the principal amount outstanding.

  Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any gain or loss arising from non-recognition is recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Cash, cash, equivalents and receivables are classified at amortized cost.

- **Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss**
  The financial assets included in this category are those assets that were classified by the management upon initial recognition or those that should be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management classifies its performance at fair value through profit or loss that does not meet its measurement requirements at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income only if it significantly excludes or limits any accounting inconsistency that may arise. Financial assets with contractual cash flows that do not represent principal and interest payments only are to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.
  Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income arising from investment in equity is recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the right to receive payments is established.

- **Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income**
  Upon initial recognition, the Group may choose to classify certain equity investments in a non-reversible manner as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments
  The offer is not held for trading. Such a rating is determined on a tool-by-instrument basis.
  Gains and losses on equity instruments are not recognized in profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive them is established, unless the Group takes advantage of the proceeds as a part of the cost of the instrument. In this case, the gain is recognized in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income are not tested for impairment. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss from the fair value reserve is reclassified to the profit recognized in the statement of changes in equity.

- **Reclassification of financial assets**
  The Group reclassifies its financial assets after initial recognition only when a change in the business model occurs.

- **Impairment of financial assets**
  The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in a material change in the Group's accounting policy for impairment losses on financial assets by replacing the method of losses incurred under IAS 39 with the expected future credit loss approach. IFRS 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for expected credit losses on all financial assets that are not held at fair value through profit or loss. The Group has applied the simplified methodology contained in the Standard and calculated the expected credit losses based on expected credit losses over the life of the instrument. The Group has used a provision matrix based on the Group's historical experience of credit losses and has been adjusted to reflect future factors.
  The expected credit losses are based on the difference between contractual flows used in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The deficit is then discounted to the original interest rate of the asset.
  The Group treats financial assets as an asset associated with defaults in the event of delay in the payment of contractual payments for 90 days. However, in some cases, the Group may consider the financial asset to be impaired if internal or external information indicates that the Group is not likely to receive the full amount of the contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements retained by the Group.

- **Financial liabilities**
  Accounting for financial liabilities will, to a large extent, continue to be in accordance with the requirements of IAS 39 except for the treatment of gains or losses arising from the Group's credit risk on liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. These movements are presented in other comprehensive income without reclassification to profit or loss.

- **Coverage accounting**
  The Group has not been affected by the new guidance on hedge accounting under IFRS 9, as the Group does not deal in derivative instruments.

- **The transition to the application of the IFRS No. (9)**
  The changes in accounting policies arising from the application of IFRS 9 have been applied retroactively, except as described below:
  1. Comparative periods are not included. Differences in the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities arising from the application of IFRS 9 are included in retained earnings as at 1 January 2019. Accordingly, the information presented for 2018 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9, Is not comparable to the information presented for 2018.
  2. The following evaluations have been conducted on the basis of information and conditions at the initial application date.
     - Determine the business model in which the financial asset is held.
     - Classification and elimination of prior classifications of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at fair value Through profit and loss.
     - Classification of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as a fair value During other comprehensive income.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers

The standard, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces the following existing standards and interpretations upon its effective date:
- IAS 18 – Revenue,
- IAS 11 – Construction Contracts,
- IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programs,
- IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate,
- IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers, and,
- SIC 30 – Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services

- **Basis of consolidation**

Subsidiaries are those enterprise controlled by the parent company or posses either 50% of more from the voting shares. Control is exist when the parent company has the power , directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of the subsidiary to obtain benefits form its activities. The financial statement of the subsidiary company is included the consolidated financial statements from the date of that control effectively commences until the date that control effectively ceases. Minority interest from the subsidiary equity and operation are presented in a separate item in the balance sheet. Any mutual balances or transactions and unrealised gains are eliminated on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statement are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other evenets in similar circumstances.

The consolidated financial statements for the year include the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiary - Fanan Real Estate Company - KSC Public Fanan Real Estate Company was incorporated as a limited liability company on March 1, 2006 under a contract notarized No. 1282 leather one with a capital of 8,250,000 Kuwaiti dinars. I have been dated January 3, 2010 to transfer legal entity KSC Closed under contract to convert a legal entity of a limited liability company into a joint stock company Closed under contract number 480 is guaranteed under the skin of 1 in with a capital of 1,000,000 Kuwaiti dinars. The company's capital was increased to KW 4,300,000 as of May 30, 2018. The ownership percentage of the subsidiary company at the date of the financial statements reached 99.67%, and therefore, minority interest in the data was not shown due to their small proportions.

<u>Company subsidiaries: -</u>

Company Name	ownership percentage	Country of incorporation	Company Headquarters
Fannan Real Estate Company - K.C.S	99.67%	Kuwait	Kuwait - Qibla - Al-Sour St. - Munther Tower - Mezzanine, Office No. 2

- **Financial instruments**

The inclusion of financial assets and liabilities when the Group is a party to the contractual provisions of these instruments, including financial assets and liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, creditors and investments financial at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial instruments as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. Interest, dividends and gains and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability are reported as expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity. Are shown net of financial instruments when the Group has a legally enforceable right to pay off the assets and liabilities to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and at banks, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

b) Creditors

Creditor's item represents the obligation to repay the value of the goods or services that have been purchased in the ordinary course of business. The inclusion of trade creditors initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Creditors classified as current liabilities if payment is worth in a year or less, or within the normal operating cycle of activity, whichever is longer, and otherwise, are classified as non-currentliabilities.

c) Investments financial at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income

Investments are recognized initially at cost, which includes costs associated with the purchase of investment which represents the fair value of the consideration given material. After initial recognition, investments financial at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, the fair value of traded on a recognized financial markets for investments is the market price advertised based on the latest purchase order, the fair value of investments that have no market price is estimated as compared to the current market value of another instrument similar or depending on the discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. In the case of non-availability of a reliable method to measure the investments financial at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income are carried at cost less impairment losses.

Gains and unrealized losses arising from changes in fair value of investments financial at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income at fair value in the statement of other comprehensive income and shareholders' equity, when the sale of investment available for sale are any amounts related to this investment conversion in the equity in the statement of profit and loss when calculating the profit or loss. As are any amounts listed in the conversion of equity to the profit and loss statement when there is a drop in the value of the price.

At the end of each financial year, the Group assesses and determines whether there is objective evidence that there is an impairment in the value of a financial asset or a group of financial assets. In the case of securities classified as financial investments at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income, any significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment that becomes less than the cost of the investment is taken into account when determining whether there is a decrease in the value. In the event that there is any evidence of an impairment in the value of available-for-sale investments, the cumulative total loss - the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value minus any impairment losses for these investments previously recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss - is transferred from other comprehensive income To the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in the statement of profit or loss for financial investments at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income are not reversed through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

d) Investment in associate company

Associate is a company that owns the parent by the company from 20 to 50% of the voting rights or have generally a material effect on the financial, operational and administrative policies and does not extend to the control of the company, directly or indirectly, and prove the investment in associate using the equity method, the company's share of its associates' and included in the profit and loss statement as investment in associate company appears in the statement of financial position reflects the value of the company's share of the net assets of the associate, distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

e) Land right of utilization

Land (right of utilization) is recorded at cost, and will be amortized upon its expected useful life, on thirty years , effected from 9/9/2009. The amortization was calculated for 2010.

f) Fixed assets

The initial costs of the fixed purchase price of the assets include any costs directly related to bringing the asset to working condition and location for its intended use. The inclusion of expenses incurred after running fixed assets such as repairs and maintenance and inspection in profit or loss in the period the compound which the costs are incurred there. In cases where clearly shows that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of a property, real estate and equipment to the upper limit of the specified performance standard basis, it is capitalized as an additional cost of property, real estate and equipment.

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of fixed assets Items estimated five years.

When selling assets Oanhae service, are eliminated cost and accumulated depreciation from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal in profit or loss compound. Are reviewed useful life and depreciation method periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation agree with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of fixed assets.

Be canceled recognition items of property, real estate and equipment at the exclusion or when the absence and presence of unexpected economic benefit from the continued use of these assets.

g) Impairment of assets

At the end of the financial year, the Group reviews the carrying values of assets to determine whether there is evidence of impairment in the value of those assets. If such evidence exists, the recoverable amount is estimated recoverable assets to calculate the impairment loss, if it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset is an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount is the fair value less costs to sell or value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use, the estimated through the expected future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate discount rate. Should reflect the discount rate current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable value of the estimated recoverable of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is less than the carrying value of the asset, the carrying value of the asset reduction (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. Must impairment loss is recognized immediately in the income statement or compound losses, unless the carrying value of the asset hostile assessed in this case should be treated impairment loss asset carried at a re-evaluation.
When the impairment loss is reversed in the later value, increasing the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) to the estimated value of the revised recoverable. Must not exceed the carrying amount due to the impairment loss is reversed for Notebook amount that would have been determined if he had not recognized any impairment loss value of the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. Unlike should be recognized impairment loss in value directly in profit or loss, unless the compound was hostile carrying value of the asset evaluation and in this case the reversal of impairment losses as a revaluation increase processing.

h) Treasury shares

The treasury shares in a company that was self-issued shares and then repurchase later by the company has not been reissued or canceled so far. Treasury shares are treated using the cost method, according to this method, it is the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired in a contra account to shareholders' equity.
When the issuance of these shares Gains in a separate account is not available for distribution in the equity "reserve Gain on sale of treasury shares." As is loaded any unrealized losses on the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account, and are loaded on additional earnings losses and then reserves.
Gains realized subsequently on the sale of treasury shares to offset any previously recorded losses in reserves, retained earnings and the gain on sale of treasury shares, respectively. Are not paying any cash dividends on treasury shares. And leads to issue bonus shares to increase the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.
When you purchase any of the company's equity stake in the parent company's capital ownership (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including the deduction of incremental costs directly related to the treasury shares of the company's shareholders ownership rights of mother-to-be canceled or re-issued stock. In the event of subsequent re-issuance of shares, any amount received, net of direct costs of the operation in the private property rights of the shareholders of the company's discount (mother).

i) Provision for Indemnity

Is calculated by the end of service benefits in accordance with the Kuwait labor law and employee contracts, this unfunded liability represents the amount payable to each employee as a result of involuntary termination on the balance sheet date, and approximates the current value of the final commitment.

j) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are in Kuwaiti Dinars, according to the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. And are re-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies on the end of the financial year to Kuwaiti Dinars, according to the exchange rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at fair value are retranslated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the determination of fair

value. The non-monetary items in foreign currencies listed on the basis of historical cost are not retranslated.
Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items in the statement of profit or loss for the period of the compound. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as investments in financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are included in profit or loss in the fair value. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as investments in financial instruments classified as available for sale are included in "cumulative changes in fair value" in other comprehensive income.

The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries to the Kuwaiti dinar, according to the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the fiscal period. Is transferred business results for those companies to Kuwaiti Dinars at rates approximating the exchange rates of exchange prevailing on the date of such transactions, and is inserted differences arising from the direct conversion within other comprehensive income. And the inclusion of these differences in profit or loss during the period the compound, which was excluded foreign operations there.
Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign companies are treated as assets and liabilities of foreign companies and are translated using the exchange prevailing at the date of closing.

k) Verification of income

Revenue fair value of the consideration received or receivable from the sale of operations or the provision of services and the other in the ordinary course of the company include the activity. The group checks the revenue when it is possible to measure reliably and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company.

- **The sale of land and real estate profits**

  Revenue from the sale of real estate development and trading are recognized when the significant risks and benefits to the buyer moves and the possibility of measuring the amount of revenue data to be reliably.

- **Profits from sale of investments**

  Sale investments are measured as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the investment at the date of disposal, and is recognized on completion of the sale process in the profit and loss statement.

- **Dividends**

  Dividend revenue is recognized when the right company to receive payment.

- **Other income and expenses**

  The Revenue and other expenses on an accrual basis.

l) Contingencies

Are not recognized contingent liabilities in the financial statements only when the use to repay present legal or constructive obligation as a result of economic resources of past events likely with the possibility of estimating the expected repayment amount significantly. Otherwise, the disclosure of contingent liabilities, unless the possibility of achieving economic losses unlikely.
Are not recognized the potential assets in the financial statements but disclosed when an investigation.

m) Views and Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The group of some opinions and estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to express an opinion and to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of assets and contingent liabilities on the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

- **Views**

By applying the Group's accounting policies as described in the accompanying notes process, management has made the following judgments that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

- Revenue

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits of the group, and the revenue can be reliably measured, the determination of whether the revenue as stated in IAS 18 requires significant judgment.

- Classification of investments

The Group follows the IAS 39 guidance for the classification of its investments, when the acquisition of an investment, the Group decides whether it will be Ranked at "fair value through profit and loss statement" or "available for sale".

The parent company classifies its investment properties as properties held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale and classified as property development if it has been acquired for the purpose of development.

- Impairment of investments

Parent Company's management considers that the investments available for sale has been a decline in value when there is a significant or prolonged decline of the fair value for the cost. The determination of whether an influential or prolonged decline may require significant judgment.

- **Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation is confirmed at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

-The fair value of unquoted investments

The Group calculates the fair value of investments that are not operating in an active market (or unlisted securities) through the use of valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are similar, relying on the analysis of discounted cash flow, the use of option pricing models that reflect the issuer's specific circumstances. The This assessment requires the Group to make estimates about the expected rates and discount future cash flows which are prone to be uncertain.

- Impairment of non-financial assets

The impairment occurs when the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) recoverable value. Which represents the fair value less costs to sell or value in use, whichever is higher. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on data available from the sales transactions in arm's length transactions of similar assets or market prices that can be observed less the additional costs necessary to exclude the original. Value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. Those cash flows from the financial budget arise for the next five years, which does not include restructuring the company or influential investments has not adhered to and that will enhance the performance of the activities of the parent (or cash-generating unit) in the future. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used by the DCF as well as future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

The issuer's specific circumstances. This valuation requires the Group to make estimates of future discounted cash flows which are likely to be uncertain.

3. Cash & equivalent cash

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Cash on hand and current accounts at the Bank	475,131	25,529
Deposits at the Bank	201,593	766,324
Total	**676,724**	**791,853**

4. Investments held for trading

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Beir 8 units - **(4/A)**	300,000	601,929
Showrooms - **(4/B)**	583,827	591,242
Villa - **(4/C)**	481,841	481,222
Land - **(4/D)**	431,743	431,743
Total	**1,797,411**	**2,106,136**

(4/A) This item represents the value of residential units (number 9) at the Pier 8 tower in Jumeirah area - Dubai. The construction area is 12,398 square feet with a value of AED 10.7 million. The building plots and the property documents Agreement as soon as the development process is completed. However, during the year 2018 the project was withdrawn from the master developer (Abyaar Real Estate Development Company) by the government authorities in Dubai. The company's board of directors decided during the year 2019 to make a reduction in investment of more than 50% in anticipation of any future losses. United Arab Emirates The valuation amounted to AED11,100,000 equivalent to KD 915,972 as at 31/12/2019.

(4/B) This account represents the value of trade showrooms in Saudi Arabia - Riyadh City - Khurais Street. The property was evaluated by independent residents in Saudi Arabia. The minimum valuation amounted to SR 7,247,555 equivalent to 583,827 Kuwaiti Dinars as at 31/12/2019. Achieving losses of (7,415) Kuwaiti Dinars.

(4/C) This item represents the value of a villa in the United Arab Emirates. The property has been evaluated by an independent resident of the United Arab Emirates, and the valuation has reached 7 million dirhams, equivalent to 577,640 Kuwaiti dinars, as of 31/12/2019.

(4/D) This item is the value of the land in Saudi Arabia - Riyadh - Sheikh Jaber Street, a land area (3,035) square meters has been the land valuation by independent valuers, Saudi Arabia has value amounted to at least 8,498,000 Saudi riyals equivalent to 684,514 K.D as on 31/12/2019.

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Investment in financial portfolios	3,948,012	3,292,955
Investment in non-traded companies	24,714	24,714
Total	**3,972,726**	**3,317,669**

- Some of the above mentioned portfolios are managed by related parties and include KD 3,948,012 (KD 3,292,955 as at 31 December 2018) mortgaged for a local bank against an overdraft of KD 2 million at a interest rate of 2.5% above the discount rate declared by the Bank Central Kuwait.

6. Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Investment in bonds (*)	498,880	498,937

(*) This item represents the value of investment in United Real Estate bonds for five years, the return on investment is 2.5% above the discount rate announced by the Central Bank of Kuwait. The dividend is distributed every three months and is classified according to Standard 9 of Financial Instruments Carried at amortized cost.

7. Leasehold rights land

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Balance at the beginning of the year	**2,890,986**	**3,021,176**
Additions during the year	576	7,142
Amortization during the year	(137,332)	(137,332)
Balance	**2,754,230**	**2,890,986**

This item represents the amortized cost and the balance of the right to exploit the land BOT system of the United Arab Emirates, Dubai, the Company calculates the amortization of the cost usufruct depending on the duration to take advantage of expected of land and estimated thirty years from September 9, 2009. The land has been evaluated by an accredited independent evaluator in the United Arab Emirates, and the valuation has reached 58 million dirhams, equivalent to 4,786,160 Kuwaiti dinars, as on 31/12/2019.

8. Payables & Other credit balances

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Dividend payable and real estate	53,520	53,520
Accrued expenses	25,065	22,960
Provision accrued leave	12,436	9,879
Total	**91,021**	**86,359**

9. Capital

The authorized and paid up capital now become K.D 12,218,500 consists of 122,185,000 shares of 100 fils each.

10. Statutory reserve

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act and the Statute of the parent company, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the parent company by the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science and the share of Zakat to the statutory reserve. The parent company may stop this conversion when the balance of statutory reserve up to 50% of the capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in cases provided for in the Act and the Statute of the parent company. No transfer to the statutory reserve during the financial year ended December 31, 2019 because of the accumulated losses of the parent company.

11. Voluntary reserve

In accordance with the requirements of the Statute of the parent company, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the parent company by the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science and the share of Zakat to the voluntary reserve. It may stop this conversion decision of the Ordinary General Assembly on the proposal of the Board of Directors. No transfer to the Optional Reserve during the financial year ended December 31, 2019 because of the accumulated losses of the parent company.

12. Treasury shares

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Number of treasury shares	872,600	872,600
Cost of treasury shares	(184,196)	(184,196)
Percentage of treasury shares	**0.71%**	**0.71%**
Market value of treasury shares	**34,904**	**30,279**

13. General and administrative expenses

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Administrative & encouragement salaries and allowances	93,670	93,550
Fees and subscriptions	50,760	7,559
Professional and advisory fees	18,405	17,502
Rents	14,400	14,400
leave	4,519	5,361
Health insurance and work injuries	4,154	3,397
Shareholders' records	3,500	3,500
Advertising	2,434	1,036
Maintenance and repairs	2,343	3,928
Travel expenses	605	1,640
Cars	233	1,680
Bank expenses	229	230
Miscellaneous	252	1,691
Total	**195,504**	**155,474**

14. Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement

Share is calculated by the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science at 1% of the profit of the parent company after deducting the parent company's share of the profit contribution of subsidiaries and associates and transfer to the statutory reserve. It is not calculated the share of the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 for lack of profit is calculated on the basis of contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement tax.

15. National Labor Support Tax

The company calculates the National Labor Support Tax in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and the decision of the Minister of Finance No. 26 of 2000 and No. 5 in 2004 and No. 24/2006, so as to support national employment and encourage them to work at a rate of 2.5% of the profit for the taxable year, after the deduction of the compensation and dividend listed investee companies by the company.

16. Zakat

Is calculated Zakat at 1% of the profit of the parent company after deducting its share of the parent company of the Kuwaiti shareholding companies subsidiaries and affiliates are subject to the same law the profits as well as the share of Zakat paid by Kuwaiti shareholding subsidiaries are subject to the same law, cash dividends received from Kuwaiti companies are subject to the same law to contribute according Law No. 46 of 2006 and the Ministerial Decree No. 58 of 2007, the executive and its implementing rules.

17. Profit / (loss) per share

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Net profit / (loss)	89,579	(410,729)
Weighted average number of shares	121,312,400	121,312,400
Profit / (loss) per share - Fils	**0.74**	**(3.39)**

18. Proposed dividends

The Board of Directors has proposed to the Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the company not to distribute dividends for the financial year ended 13/12/2019.

19. Related party transactions

	2019	2018
Financial position consolidated	K.D	K.D
Financial portfolios	3,948,012	3,292,955
Income statement consolidated		
Cash dividends from financial assets	94,705	87,030
Profit on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are not realized	449,273	72,658
Profit on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized	179,258	27,668
Total related revenue	723,236	187,356
Portfoli's fees	(67,583)	(73,603)

20. Financial Risk Management

The company uses within the normal course of business primary financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, investments financial at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income and bank facilities and as a result they are exposed to certain risks and mentioned later, and the company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage these risks at this time.

- Equity price risk

The Equity price risk is the risk of decline in the fair value as a result of changes in level of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The exposure to equity price risk classified as available for sale originates from the portfolio and other investments.

- Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk resulting from payments made in currencies other than the Kuwaiti dinar and the company can reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates through the use of derivative financial instruments. The company is keen to keep the net exposure to foreign currency risk at an acceptable level, by dealing in currencies do not change significantly against the Kuwaiti dinar.

- Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations to third parties when due. To reduce these risks, the company management has diversified funding sources and management of its assets after taking into account the liquidity and monitors liquidity on a daily basis.

The maturity dates for the obligations of the company to third parties, according to the contractual agreements, are shown on the basis of the remaining periods, as at the date of financial position. In the absence of the due date for certain financial instrument, are estimated due date for that tool by management and on the basis of the expected receipt of origin or pay commitment periods.

- The following table shows the maturity of financial assets and liabilities as of the dates of December 31:

	Less than a year		More than a year	
Description	2019	2018	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D	K.D	K.D
Cash and cash equivalents	676,724	791,853	-	-
Other debit balances	1,140	3,840	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	3,972,726	3,317,669
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	498,880	498,937
Total assets	**677,864**	**795,693**	**4,471,606**	**3,816,606**
Payables and Other credit balances	91,021	86,359	-	-
Total liabilities	**91,021**	**86,359**	-	-

- Credit risks

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument to fulfill its obligations, causing financial loss to the other party. The assets of the company which is exposed to credit risk consist principally of cash at banks. The cash at banks placed with high credit rating financial institutions. As well as the small amount of reduced credit risk.

- Cash flow risk

The cash flow risk is the risk that future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument which is resulting in as president of the investments financial at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income flows fluctuate.

- Interest rate risk

Financial instruments are exposed to the risk of changes in value due to changes in interest rates. The interest rates and the periods in which pricing or financial assets and liabilities maturity, the company is not exposed to this type of risk.

21. Capital risk management

The private capital risk management objectives of the company are to focus on the principle of continuity of the company and to achieve an adequate return to shareholders through better use of its capital structure.
The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments necessary in the light of changes in economic conditions and other variables related to the risks associated with the assets of the company have been modify the amounts paid to shareholders profits and returns of capital to shareholders or issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. For the purpose of the company's risk management of capital, the company's capital restructuring as follows can calculate the return on the ownership rights of the parent company by dividing the net profit for the year on the ownership rights of the parent company as follows:

	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D
Net profit / (loss)	89,579	(410,729)
Total owners' equity	9,572,951	9,483,372
Return on equity	**0.94 %**	**(4.33) %**

22. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the amount which could be exchanged in a financial instrument between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than those relating to the forced sale or liquidation. Are obtained through the fair values of quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and other models as appropriate.

The carrying value of financial instruments approximate their fair value due to the short maturity of these financial instruments.

The fair value of quoted investments are based on quoted market prices, while unquoted investments are fair value is calculated on the basis of a reasonable my estimation of expected cash flows or net assets of individual investments.

23. Segment informations

- **The Parent Company and its subsidiary operate in two major geographical sectors: Kuwait and some Gulf Arab countries as follows:**

	2019	2018
Net income	**K.D**	**K.D**
State of kuwait	806,636	230,671
State of kuwait	5,021,310	4,486,250
Gulf states	4,551,641	4,997,122
Net assets	**9,572,951**	**9,483,372**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	Financial investments		Real estate projects &development		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	K.D	K.D	K.D	K.D	K.D	K.D
Segment revenues	775,529	210,727	31,107	19,944	**806,636**	**230,671**
Segment expenses & charges	(67,583)	(73,603)	(446,676)	(405,109)	**(514,259)**	**(478,712)**
Segment results	**707,946**	**137,124**	**(415,569)**	**(385,165)**	**292,377**	**(248,041)**
Other un allocated expenses	-	-	-	-	**(202,798)**	**(162,688)**
Net profit / (loss)	**707,946**	**137,124**	**(415,569)**	**(385,165)**	**89,579**	**(410,729)**
Segment assets	5,148,330	4,608,459	4,551,641	4,997,122	**9,699,971**	**9,605,581**
Un allocated assets	-	-	-	-	**13,453**	**7,063**
Total assets	**5,148,330**	**4,608,459**	**4,551,641**	**4,997,122**	**9,713,424**	**9,612,644**
Segment liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Un allocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	**140,473**	**129,272**
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	**140,473**	**129,272**

- Organize parent company and its subsidiaries in its two main sections in order to be able to manage its various business segments. For the purposes of segment information has organized a management company's activities in the sectors of the business sector are project management, real estate development and financial sector investments.

- The information includes the results of the sectorial sector and sector revenues and expenses and assets and liabilities related to the sector.