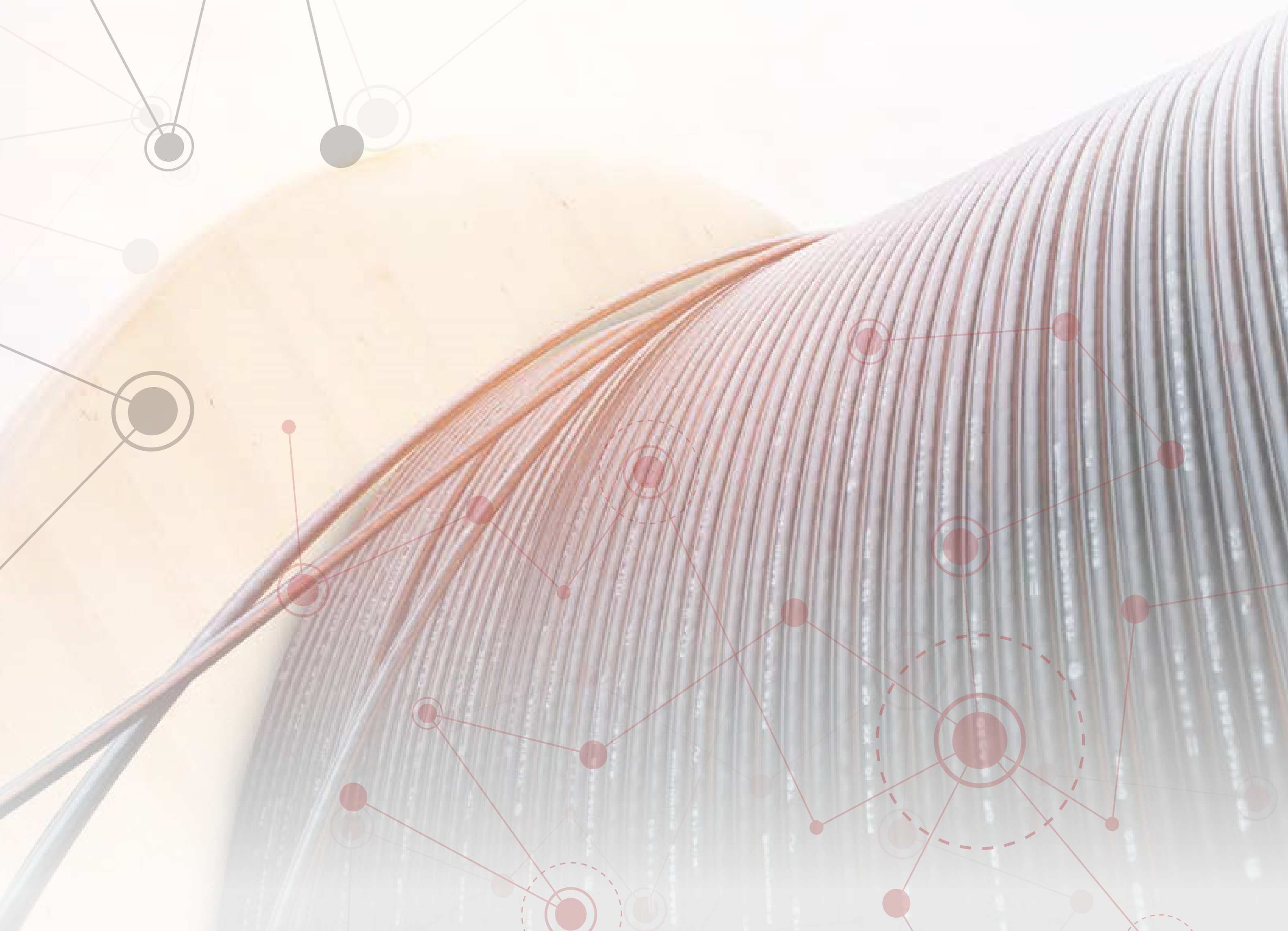
شركة الخليج للكابلات والصناعات الكهربائية - ش.م.ك.ع
Gulf Cable & Electrical Industries Co. K.S.C.P

Annual Report
2018



In The Name of God
Most Gracious, Most Merciful

H. H. Sheikh

Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah

The Amir of the State of Kuwait

H. H. Sheikh

Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah

The Crown Prince of the State of Kuwait

Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company K.S.C.P

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Fax : 24675305 - 24675850
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Website : www.gulfcable.com
E-mail : info@gulfcable.com

Address

Al-Sulaibiya - Fifth Street - Area 11A

Main Banks

National Bank of Kuwait
Boubyan Bank
Gulf Bank
Ahli United Bank
Commercial Bank of Kuwait

External Auditors

Anwar Y. Al-Qatami, F.C.C.A
of Grant Thornton - Al Qatami, Al Aiban & Partners

Members of the Board of Directors
Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company K.S.C.P

Mr. Bader Naser Mohammad Al-Kharafi
Chairman

Mr. Asaad Ahmad Omran Al-Banwan
Vice Chairman

Mr. Bader Mohammad Abdul-Wahab Al-Juan
Member

Mr. Sabah Khalid Saleh Al-Ghunaim
Member

Mr. Jaheel Mohammad Abdul Rahman Al-Jaheel
Member

Mr. Jamal Naser Hamad Al-Falah
Member

Mr. Yousuf Ibrahim Yusuf Al-Raqm
Member

Mr. Mohammad Saad Mohammad Al-Saad
Member

Consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report

Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company - KSCP and Subsidiaries

Kuwait

31 December 2018

Contents

Grant Thornton
Al-Qatami, Al-Aiban & Partners
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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of
Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company – KPSC
Kuwait

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company - KPSC ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below as the key audit matters.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer. The Group follows a five step process to recognize revenue as disclosed in the accounting policy related to revenue recognition (note 3.1). This is an area of audit focus as management assumptions are required to apply the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of revenue. This can result in circumstances which require careful consideration to determine how revenue should be recognized.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company – KPSC (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Our audit procedures included testing the operating effectiveness of associated internal controls and performing substantive audit procedures.

We performed analytical reviews and reviewed management accounts to identify any material new revenue streams. Our testing procedures included reviewing customer contracts, checking delivery records and price lists, and checking that the recognition criteria of IFRS were met. We also assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosures of its revenue recognition policy, the judgements involved and other related disclosures.
The Group's disclosures about revenue recognition are included in Note 4.5.
Revenue by segment is disclosed in Note 26.

Inventories and cost of inventories

Inventories represent a significant part of the Group's total assets which comprise raw materials, finished goods, work in progress and spare parts. Recognition of the value of inventories is subject to global price fluctuations, particularly those associated with copper prices and, consequently, prices of finished goods. This may lead to potential assumptions on full recoverability of the value of those inventories.

Our audit procedures included testing of the Group's internal controls over the movement of the incoming and outgoing inventories and the period end balances; agreeing the cost of inventories on a sample basis with the relevant documents such as purchase invoices; considering and testing the calculation of the other overhead costs absorbed into inventory; reviewing the relationship between the carrying value of inventory and the cost of production during the period in which the inventory was produced. We also considered the provisioning levels recorded in the light of net sales values actually achieved at the year end and those that will likely be achieved later and comparing that with the quoted prices of materials. We also considered the appropriateness of disclosures in relation to inventories in the consolidated financial statements.
The Group's disclosures about its inventories are included in Note 14.

Trade accounts receivables

The Group has significant trade receivables with customers and given the nature of the Group's customers, the risk of those customer insolvency remains significant.

Our audit procedures included testing the Group's internal control procedures over the receivables' collection processes, and testing the adequacy of the Group's provisions against trade receivables by challenging the relevant assumptions and factors used to measure the expected credit losses, taking account of our own knowledge of recent collections experience in this industry and also historical data from the Group's previous collections experience. We have also considered the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in this area.
The Group's disclosures about its trade receivable are included in Note 15.

Valuation of unquoted investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group's investments in unquoted investments at fair value through other comprehensive income represent a significant part of the Group's total assets. Due to their unique structure and terms, the valuation of these instruments is based either on external independent valuations or on entity-developed internal models and not on quoted prices in active markets. Therefore, there is significant measurement uncertainty involved in this valuation. As a result, the valuation of these instruments was significant to our audit. We have, therefore, spent significant audit efforts in assessing the appropriateness of the valuations and underlying assumptions.

Our audit procedures included agreeing carrying value of the unquoted investments to the Group's internal or external valuations prepared using valuation techniques, assessing and challenging the appropriateness of estimates, assumptions and valuation methodology and obtained supporting documentation and explanations to corroborate the valuations. The Group's disclosures about its investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in Note 13.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company – KPSC (continued)

Other information included in the Group's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2018

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Group's annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2018, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of our auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Annual Report after the date of our auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do 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 identified above and, in doing so, 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, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 objectives are 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 reasonably 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 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 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.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company – KPSC (continued)

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

- 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 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 are required to 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 are 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, and 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 entities 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.

From 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 the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes 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

In our opinion, proper books of account 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. 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 and 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, the Executive Regulations, or of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2018 that might have had a material effect on the business or financial position of the Parent Company.

Anwar Y. Al-Qatami, F.C.C.A.
(Licence No. 50-A)
of Grant Thornton – Al-Qatami, Al-Aiban & Partners

Kuwait
6 March 2019

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

	Notes	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Revenue			
Sales		**81,287,775**	59,975,202
Cost of sales		**(71,792,944)**	(49,515,574)
Gross profit		**9,494,831**	10,459,628
Investment income	8	**5,154,257**	6,123,691
Share of results of associate	11	**50,774**	-
Interest income		**16,504**	8,882
Gain/(loss) on sale/disposal of property, plant and equipment		**4,076**	(20)
Other income		**24,723**	36,289
Foreign currency exchange gain		**601,646**	513,311
		15,346,811	17,141,781
Expenses and other charges			
General and administrative expenses		**(3,792,101)**	(3,851,635)
Commercial expenses		**(1,802,221)**	(1,780,563)
Impairment of available for sale investments		**-**	(461,491)
Reversal of provision/(provision for) obsolete and slow moving inventories - net	14	**220,157**	(632,052)
Provision for doubtful debts - net	15, 27	**(175,702)**	(689,715)
Finance costs		**(713,584)**	(820,209)
		(6,263,451)	(8,235,665)
Profit before income tax		**9,083,360**	8,906,116
Income tax relating to overseas subsidiary		**(47,307)**	(11,912)
Profit before provisions for contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), National Labor Support Tax (NLST), Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration		**9,036,053**	8,894,204
Provision for contribution to KFAS		**(90,179)**	(88,783)
Provision for NLST		**(145,339)**	(162,124)
Provision for Zakat		**(55,567)**	(62,850)
Provision for directors' remuneration		**(310,000)**	(310,000)
Profit for the year	7	**8,434,968**	8,270,447
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		**8,416,862**	8,254,561
Non-controlling interests		**18,106**	15,886
Profit for the year		**8,434,968**	8,270,447
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	9	**40 Fils**	39 Fils

The notes set out on pages 11 to 51 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Profit for the year	**8,434,968**	8,270,447
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to consolidated statement of profit or loss:		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	**83,357**	(189,336)
Available for sale investments:		
- Net change in fair value arising during the year	**-**	5,289,859
-Transferred to consolidated statement of profit or loss on sale	**-**	328,731
-Transferred to consolidated statement of profit or loss on impairment	**-**	461,491
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods	**83,357**	5,890,745
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to consolidated statement of profit or loss:		
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
- Net change in fair value during the year (note 13)	**8,033,206**	-
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods	**8,033,206**	-
Total other comprehensive income	**8,116,563**	5,890,745
Total comprehensive income for the year	**16,551,531**	14,161,192
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent Company	**16,528,840**	14,155,719
Non-controlling interests	**22,691**	5,473
	16,551,531	14,161,192

The notes set out on pages 11 to 51 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position

	Notes	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	**5,748,008**	5,563,131
Investment in associate	11	**1,048,274**	-
Available for sale investments	12	**-**	98,786,106
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	13	**104,832,534**	-
		111,628,816	104,349,237
Current assets			
Inventories	14	**39,657,430**	45,328,526
Trade accounts receivable	15	**18,031,129**	18,081,216
Other receivables and prepayments	16	**4,299,133**	4,103,641
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	3.1	**1**	-
Cash and bank balances	17	**3,608,819**	6,007,315
		65,596,512	73,520,698
Total assets		**177,225,328**	177,869,935
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	18	**20,993,131**	20,993,131
Share premium	19	**29,160,075**	29,160,075
Statutory reserve	20	**20,993,131**	20,993,131
Voluntary reserve	20	**20,993,131**	20,993,131
General reserve	20	**25,631,110**	24,729,315
Other components of equity	21	**24,592,071**	16,373,288
Retained earnings		**9,926,581**	7,766,602
Total equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company		**152,289,230**	141,008,673
Non-controlling interests		**469,336**	446,645
Total equity		**152,758,566**	141,455,318
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**3,713,622**	2,932,304
Current liabilities			
Trade accounts payable		**1,715,912**	2,511,854
Other payables and accruals	22	**7,591,174**	7,571,325
Short term loans	23	**7,951,613**	9,114,000
Murabaha payables	24	**3,471,953**	14,277,514
Due to banks	17	**22,488**	7,620
		20,753,140	33,482,313
Total liabilities		**24,466,762**	36,414,617
Total equity and liabilities		**177,225,328**	177,869,935

The notes set out on pages 11 to 51 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company									
	Share capital KD	Share premium KD	Statutory reserve KD	Voluntary reserve KD	General reserve KD	Other components of equity (Note 21) KD	Retained earnings KD	Sub-total KD	Non-controlling interests KD	Total KD
Balance at 1 January 2018	20,993,131	29,160,075	20,993,131	20,993,131	24,729,315	16,373,288	7,766,602	141,008,673	446,645	141,455,318
Cash dividend (note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,248,283)	(5,248,283)	-	(5,248,283)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,248,283)	(5,248,283)	-	(5,248,283)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,416,862	8,416,862	18,106	8,434,968
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	8,111,978	-	8,111,978	4,585	8,116,563
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	8,111,978	8,416,862	16,528,840	22,691	16,551,531
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-	901,795	-	(901,795)	-	-	-
Loss on sale of equity investments at FVOCI (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	-	106,805	(106,805)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	20,993,131	29,160,075	20,993,131	20,993,131	25,631,110	24,592,071	9,926,581	152,289,230	469,336	152,758,566

The notes set out on pages 11 to 51 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

	Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company									
	Share capital KD	Share premium KD	Statutory reserve KD	Voluntary reserve KD	General reserve KD	Other components of equity (Note 21) KD	Retained earnings KD	Sub-total KD	Non-controlling interests KD	Total KD
Balance at 1 January 2017	20,993,131	29,160,075	20,993,131	20,993,131	23,841,483	10,472,130	4,598,499	131,051,580	441,172	131,492,752
Cash dividend (note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,198,626)	(4,198,626)	-	(4,198,626)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,198,626)	(4,198,626)	-	(4,198,626)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,254,561	8,254,561	15,886	8,270,447
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	5,901,158	-	5,901,158	(10,413)	5,890,745
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	5,901,158	8,254,561	14,155,719	5,473	14,161,192
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-	887,832	-	(887,832)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	20,993,131	29,160,075	20,993,131	20,993,131	24,729,315	16,373,288	7,766,602	141,008,673	446,645	141,455,318

The notes set out on pages 11 to 51 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		**8,434,968**	8,270,447
Adjustments:			
Depreciation		**1,050,246**	1,382,268
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**922,259**	625,523
Finance costs		**713,584**	820,209
Interest income		**(16,504)**	(8,882)
Dividend income		**(4,959,979)**	(4,788,455)
Other investment income		**(74,175)**	(132,882)
Share of results of associate		**(50,774)**	-
Gain on sale of available for sale of investments		**-**	(1,289,227)
Gain on sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss		**(8,084)**	-
Impairment of available for sale investments		**-**	461,491
(Gain)/loss on sale/disposal of property, plant and equipment		**(4,076)**	20
Provision for doubtful debts – net		**175,702**	689,715
(Reversal of provision)/provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories – net		**(220,157)**	632,052
Foreign exchange loss/(gain) on non-operating liabilities		**12,371**	(303,648)
		5,975,381	6,358,631
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories		**5,891,253**	(10,974,464)
Trade accounts receivable		**227,653**	7,539,938
Other receivables and prepayments		**(543,113)**	(3,221,119)
Trade accounts payable		**(795,942)**	800,120
Other payables and accruals		**(136,006)**	(34,607)
Employees' end of service benefits paid		**(140,941)**	(187,874)
Net cash from operating activities		**10,478,285**	280,625
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		**(1,198,085)**	(775,139)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**4,080**	-
Investment in associate		**(997,500)**	-
Purchase of available for sale investments		**-**	(9,691,345)
Purchase of Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(836,557)**	-
Proceeds from sale of available for sale investments		**-**	21,047,654
Proceeds from sale of Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**2,823,333**	-
Proceeds from sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss		**8,085**	-
Dividend income received		**4,959,979**	4,788,455
Other investment income received		**68,529**	69,111
Interest income received		**16,504**	8,882
Net cash from investing activities		**4,848,368**	15,447,618
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of cash dividend		**(5,107,694)**	(4,084,275)
Proceeds from short term loans		**2,513,650**	5,000,000
Repayment of term loans		**(3,712,349)**	(17,157,000)
Receipt of murabaha payables		**6,941,286**	4,623,612
Repayment of murabaha payables		**(17,722,906)**	(2,792,060)
Finance costs paid		**(698,319)**	(790,853)
Net movement in time deposit blocked against a letter of guarantee issued		**3,543,780**	(43,780)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(14,242,552)**	(15,244,356)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,084,101**	483,887
Foreign currency adjustment		**46,315**	(133,916)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	17	**2,455,915**	2,105,944
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	17	**3,586,331**	2,455,915

The notes set out on pages 11 to 51 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Incorporation and activities

Gulf Cable and Electrical Industries Company – KPSC ("the Parent Company") is a registered Kuwaiti Public Shareholding Company, which was established on 15 March 1975. The shares of the Parent Company are listed on Kuwait Stock Exchange.

The Group comprises the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (Note 6).

Objectives for which the Parent Company was incorporated are as follows:

1- Produce all kinds of electrical and telephone cables of various sizes and varieties;

2- Produce all kinds of electric and telephone wires of various sizes and varieties;

3- Produce the wires necessary for the production of light bulbs;

4- Produce light bulbs of all varieties and sizes after obtaining the necessary license from the Public Authority for Industry;

5- Manufacture electrical transformers, switches and distribution panels after obtaining the necessary license from the Public Authority for Industry;

6- Various manufacturing relating to power equipment and tools for industrial or household purposes after obtaining the necessary license from the Public Authority for Industry;

7- Produce all kinds of aluminum chips and nylon covering rolls of various sizes and varieties after obtaining the necessary license from the Public Authority for Industry;

8- Produce copper bars which are used in the production of electrical and telephone cables after obtaining the necessary license from the Public Authority for Industry;

9- Trade in all kinds of these products;

10- Import machinery, plant, equipment and tools necessary to achieve the Company's objectives;

11- Import the raw materials for this industry;

12- Invest the surplus funds in investment portfolios in order to serve the Company's objectives.

The Parent Company may have interest or participate in any aspect in the entities which practice similar activities or which may assist it in the achievement of its objectives in Kuwait and abroad. The Parent Company may also purchase these entities or affiliate them therewith.

The address of the Parent Company's registered office is PO Box 1196, Safat 13012, State of Kuwait.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue by the board of directors of the Parent Company on 6 March 2019 and are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of the shareholders.

2. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies

3.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Group

A number of new and revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 which have been adopted by the Group. Information on these new standards is presented below:

Standard or Interpretation	*Effective for annual periods beginning*
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement	1 January 2018
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle	1 January 2018
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

The IASB published IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (2014), representing the completion of its project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. The new standard introduces extensive changes to IAS 39's guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces a new 'expected credit loss' model for the impairment of financial assets. IFRS 9 also provides new guidance on the application of hedge accounting.

The main areas of impact are as follows:

- the classification and measurement of the financial assets are based on the new criteria that considers the assets' contractual cash flows and the business model in which they are managed.

- an expected credit loss-based impairment is recognised on the trade receivables and investments in debt-type assets currently classified as available for sale and held-to-maturity, unless classified as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the new criteria.

- it is no longer possible to measure equity investments at cost less impairment and all such investments are instead measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are presented in profit or loss unless an irrevocable designation is made to present them in other comprehensive income.

- if the fair value option continues to be elected for certain financial liabilities, fair value movements are presented in other comprehensive income to the extent those changes relate to own credit risk.

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The standard eliminates the IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

Further, the gains and losses on subsequent measurement of debt type financial instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) are now recognised in equity and will be recycled to profit or loss on derecognition or reclassification.

However, gains or losses on subsequent measurement of equity type financial assets measured at FVOCI are now recognised in equity and not recycled to profit or loss on derecognition. Dividend income on these assets continues to be recognised in profit or loss.

Based on the analysis of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at 1 January 2018 and of the circumstances that existed at that date, management of the Parent Company have determined the impact of implementation of IFRS 9 on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

3.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Group (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement(continued)
Classification and measurement:
Equity investments amounting to KD98,786,106 have been reclassified from Available for Sale investments to FVOCI of KD98,786,104 and FVTPL of KD2.

Loans as well as trade receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. Management analysed the contractual cash flow characteristics of those instruments and concluded that they meet the criteria for amortised cost measurement under IFRS 9. Therefore, reclassification for these instruments is not required.

The following table explains the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Group's financial assets as at 1 January 2018.

	IAS 39		IFRS 9	
	Classification	Carrying amount KD	Classification	Carrying amount KD
Financial assets				
Reclassification of available for sale (AFS) investments:				
Equity securities - quoted	AFS	65,322,115	FVTOCI	65,322,115
Equity securities - unquoted	AFS	31,392,077	FVTOCI	31,392,076
			FVTPL	1
Managed funds	AFS	2,071,914	FVTOCI	2,071,913
			FVTPL	1
Trade accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	18,081,216	Amortised cost	18,081,216
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	Loans and receivables	3,825,599	Amortised cost	3,825,599
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivables	6,007,315	Amortised cost	6,007,315
Total financial assets		**126,700,236**		**126,700,236**

There is no impact on the financial liabilities of the Group and will continue to be measured at amortised cost.

Impairment:
IFRS 9 requires the Group to record expected credit losses (ECL) on all of its financial assets measured at amortised cost. ECL 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. Under IFRS 9, the Group measures ECL as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

3.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Group (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement(continued)

Impairment: (continued)

- 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 has applied simplified approach to impairment for other assets as required or permitted under the standard. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Management determined that the additional impairment required by this standard was not material and accordingly, the Group did not recognise any additional impairment losses on its financial assets measured at amortized cost as at 1 January 2018.

Summary of impact on application of IFRS 9:
As allowed by the transition provisions of IFRS 9, the Group elected not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement, and impairment requirements.

The implementation of IFRS 9 has resulted in the following impact:

Assets	31 Dec. 2017 KD	Adjustments/ reclassification KD	1 Jan. 2018 KD
Available for sale investments	98,786,106	(98,786,106)	-
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	98,786,104	98,786,104
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	2	2
Trade accounts receivable	18,081,216	-	18,081,216
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	3,825,599	-	3,825,599
Cash and bank balances	6,007,315	-	6,007,315

During the year, an amount of KD8,085 was received for the Group's investments from an unquoted company which have been classified under investments at fair value through profit or loss and carried at KD1.
Also, the Group kept another investment at a value of KD1 until it is disposed of.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 replaced IAS 18 "Revenues", IAS 11 "Construction Contract" and several revenues – related Interpretations and provides a new control-based revenue recognition model using five-step approach to all contracts with customers.

The five steps in the model are as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

3.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Group (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

The standard includes important guidance, such as:

- Contracts involving the delivery of two or more goods or services – when to account separately for the individual performance obligations in a multiple element arrangement, how to allocate the transaction price, and when to combine contracts
- Timing – whether revenue is required to be recognized over time or at a single point in time
- Variable pricing and credit risk – addressing how to treat arrangements with variable or contingent (e.g. performance-based) pricing, and introducing an overall constraint on revenue
- Time value – when to adjust a contract price for a financing component
- Specific issues, including –
    - non-cash consideration and asset exchanges
    - contract costs
    - rights of return and other customer options
    - supplier repurchase options
    - warranties
    - principal versus agent
    - licensing
    - breakage
    - non-refundable upfront fees, and
    - consignment and bill-and-hold arrangements.

Adoption of these amendments did not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle

Amendments to IAS 28 - Clarifies that a qualifying entity is able to choose between applying the equity method or measuring an investment in an associate or joint venture at fair value through profit or loss, separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition of the associate or joint venture.

Adoption of these amendments did not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Interpretations looks at what exchange rate to use for translation when payments are made or received in advance of the related asset, expense or income. A diversity was observed in practice in circumstances in which an entity recognises a non-monetary liability arising from advance consideration. The diversity resulted from the fact that some entities were recognising revenue using the spot exchange rate at the date of the receipt of the advance consideration while others were using the spot exchange rate at the date that revenue was recognized. IFRIC 22 addresses this issue by clarifying that the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Adoption of these amendments did not have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

3.2 IASB Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group.

Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Group's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncements. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Group's consolidated financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Standard or Interpretation	*Effective for annual periods beginning*
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between and an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments	No stated date
IFRS 16 Leases	1 January 2019
IAS 28 – Amendments	1 January 2019
IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Amendments	1 January 2020

IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between and an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments

The Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associate or joint venture, as follows:

- require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations)
- require the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business, i.e. a gain or loss is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture.

These requirements apply regardless of the legal form of the transaction, e.g. whether the sale or contribution of assets occurs by an investor transferring shares in a subsidiary that holds the assets (resulting in loss of control of the subsidiary), or by the direct sale of the assets themselves.

IASB has postponed the effective date indefinitely until other projects are completed. However, early implementation is allowed. Management anticipates that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future should such transactions arise.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 will replace IAS 17 and three related Interpretations. Leases will be recorded on the statement of financial position in the form of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued)

3.2 IASB Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 16 Leases (continued)

Management is yet to fully assess the impact of the Standard and therefore is unable to provide quantified information. However, in order to determine the impact, management is in the process of:

- performing a full review of all agreements to assess whether any additional contracts will now become a lease under IFRS 16's new definition
- deciding which transitional provision to adopt; either full retrospective application or partial retrospective application (which means comparatives do not need to be restated). The partial application method also provides optional relief from reassessing whether contracts in place are, or contain, a lease, as well as other reliefs. Deciding which of these practical expedients to adopt is important as they are one-off choices
- assessing their current disclosures for finance and operating leases as these are likely to form the basis of the amounts to be capitalised and become right-of-use assets
- determining which optional accounting simplifications apply to their lease portfolio and if they are going to use these exemptions
- assessing the additional disclosures that will be required.

IAS 28 – Amendments

The amendments to IAS 28 clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied.

Management does not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Amendments

The amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 clarify the definition of 'material' and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards.

Management does not anticipate that the application of the amendments in the future will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below.

4.1 Basis of preparation

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD") which is the functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company.

The Group has elected to present the "statement of comprehensive income" in two statements: the "statement of profit or loss" and the "statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income".

4.2 Basis of consolidation

The Group's financial statements consolidate those of the Parent Company and all of its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and they are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for reporting date 31 December using consistent accounting policies. The details of the subsidiaries are set out in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-Group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a Group perspective.

Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the date the Group gains control, or until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary, as applicable.

Non-controlling interests, presented as part of equity, represent the portion of a subsidiary's profit or loss and net assets that is not held by the Group. The Group attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests. Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income to consolidated statement of profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group has directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group recognises identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination regardless of whether they have been previously recognised in the acquiree's financial statements prior to the acquisition. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition-date fair values.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

4.4 Investment in associate

Associate is the entity over which the Group is able to exert significant influence but which are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures. Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method. Any goodwill or fair value adjustment attributable to the Group's share in the associate is not recognised separately and is included in the amount recognised as investment in associates.

Under the equity method, the carrying amount of the investment in associates is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Group.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Group and its' associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in those entities. Where unrealised losses are eliminated, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment.

The difference in reporting dates of the associates and the Group is not more than three months. Adjustments are made for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the date of the Group's consolidated financial statements. The associate's accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount under a separate heading in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Investment in associate (continued)

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any differences between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.5 Revenue

The Group recognizes revenue from sale of goods.
Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a service to a customer. The Group follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

Revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.
The Group recognizes contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts, if any, as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Group satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Group recognises either a contract asset or a receivable, if any, in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

4.5.1 Sale of goods

Sale of goods is recognised when the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership, which is generally at the point in time when the customer has taken undisputed delivery of the goods.

4.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

4.7 Dividend income

Dividend income, other than those from associates, are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

4.8 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

4.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.10 Taxation

4.10.1 Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

The contribution to KFAS is calculated at 1% of taxable profit of the Group in accordance with the modified calculation based on the Foundation's Board of Directors' resolution, which states that income from associates and subsidiaries, Board of Directors' remuneration, transfer to statutory reserve and any accumulated losses should be excluded from profit for the year when determining the contribution.

4.10.2 National Labour Support Tax (NLST)

NLST is calculated in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and the Minister of Finance Resolutions No. 24 of 2006 at 2.5% of taxable profit of the Group. As per law, income from associates and subsidiaries, cash dividends from listed companies which are subjected to NLST have to be deducted from the profit for the year.

4.10.3 Zakat

Contribution to Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Group in accordance with the Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007 effective from 10 December 2007.

4.10.4 Taxation on overseas subsidiaries

Taxation on overseas subsidiaries is calculated on the basis of the tax rates applicable and prescribed according to the prevailing laws, regulations and instructions of the countries where these subsidiaries operate.

4.11 Property, plant and equipment

4.11.1 Land

Land held for use in production or administration is stated at cost. As no finite useful life for land can be determined, related carrying amounts are not depreciated.

4.11.2 Buildings, vehicles and other equipment

Buildings, vehicles and other equipment (comprising plant and machinery, furniture and agriculture farm and related facilities) are initially recognised at acquisition cost or manufacturing cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group's management.

Buildings, vehicles and other equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model, cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value of buildings, vehicles and other equipment. The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits arising from items of property, plant and equipment.

The following useful lives are applied:
- Buildings: 20 to 25 years
- Plant and machinery: 10 years
- Vehicles, furniture and equipment: 4 to 10 years
- Agriculture farm and related facilities: 5 to 10 years.

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Financial instruments

4.12.1 Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by directly attributable transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of financial asset or part of group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired;
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pay and receive' arrangement and either

  (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
  (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, a new asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

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.

4.12.2 Classification of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- financial assets at amortised cost
- financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The classification is determined by both:
- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The Group may make the following irrevocable tests/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Financial instruments (continued)

4.12.3 Subsequent measurement of financial assets

- ***Financial assets at amortised cost***

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost comprise mainly of the following:

Trade accounts receivable
Trade accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, together with cash in portfolios and time deposits that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value less due to banks.

Due from related parties
Due from related parties are financial assets originated by the Group by providing money directly to the borrower that have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market.

- ***Financial assets at FVTOCI***

The Group's financial assets at FVTOCI mainly comprise of investments in equity shares which represent investments in equity shares of various companies and include both quoted and unquoted.

The Group accounts for financial assets at FVTOCI if the assets meet the following conditions:

- they are held under a business model whose objective it is "hold to collect" the associated cash flows and sell; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Any gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) will be recycled to the consolidated statement of profit or loss upon derecognition of the asset (except for equity investments at FVTOCI as detailed below).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Financial instruments (continued)

4.12.3 Subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)

- ***Financial assets at FVTOCI (continued)***

Equity investments at FVTOCI
On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.
A financial asset is held for trading if:
- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short- term profit- taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is transferred to retained earnings within the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- ***Financial assets at FVTPL***

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for measurement at amortised cost or FVOCI are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply. The category also contains investments in equity shares.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

The Group's financial assets at FVTPL comprise of investments in equity shares

4.12.4 Impairment of financial assets
All financial assets except for those at FVTPL and Equity investments at FVTOCI are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a Group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets at amortised cost or at FVTOCI.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Financial instruments (continued)

4.12.4 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the
magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at the probability of default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, and due from related parties balances. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for all financial assets with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

4.12.5 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, murabaha payables, trade payables, other payables and accruals.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

<u>*Borrowings*</u>
All borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method amortisation process.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Financial instruments (continued)

4.12.5 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities (c0ontinued)

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (continued)

Murabaha payables
Murabaha payables represent amount payable on deferred settlement basis for assets purchases under murabaha arrangements. Murabaha payables are stated at the total amount payable, less deferred finance cost. Deferred finance cost is expensed on a time apportionment basis taking account of the borrowing rate attributable and the balance outstanding.

Trade payables, other payables and accruals
Trade payables, other payables and accruals are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

4.13 Trade and settlement date accounting
All 'regular way' purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

4.14 Offsetting of financial instruments
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.

4.15 Amortised cost of financial instruments
This is computed using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

4.16 Fair value of financial instruments
The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

4.17 Impairment testing of non-financial assets
An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and assets specific risk factors.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.17 Impairment testing of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. This impairment is subsequently reversed until the asset returns to its carrying value.

4.18 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all expenses directly attributable to the manufacturing process as well as suitable portions of related production overheads, based on normal operating capacity. Costs of ordinarily interchangeable items are assigned using the cost formula.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses.

4.19 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued and paid up.

Share premium includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Statutory and voluntary reserves comprise appropriations of current and prior period profits in accordance with the requirements of the Companies' law and the Parent Company's articles of association.

General reserve comprises appropriations of current and prior period profits.

Other components of equity include the following:

- Foreign currency translation reserve – comprises foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of financial statements of the Group's foreign subsidiaries into Kuwait Dinars.
- Fair value reserve – comprises gains and losses relating to the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits/(losses). All transactions with owners of the parent are recorded separately within equity.

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting.

4.20 Related party transactions

Related parties represent subsidiaries, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

4.21 Employees' end of service benefits

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 relevant labour law and the employees' contracts. 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.21 Employees' end of service benefits (continued)

With respect to its Kuwaiti national employees, in addition to the end of service benefits, 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.

4.22 Foreign currency translation

4.22.1 Functional and presentation currency

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using the functional currency.

4.22.2 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective Group entity, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

4.22.3 Foreign operations

In the Group's financial statements, all assets, liabilities and transactions of Group entities with a functional currency other than the KD are translated into KD upon consolidation. The functional currency of the entities in the Group has remained unchanged during the reporting period.

On consolidation, assets and liabilities have been translated into KD at the closing rate at the reporting date. Income and expenses have been translated into KD at the average rate over the reporting period. Exchange differences are charged/credited to other comprehensive income and recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. On sale of a foreign operation, the related cumulative translation differences recognised in consolidated statement of changes in equity are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss and are recognised as part of the gain or loss on sale.

4.23 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Group and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

4.24 Segment reporting

The Group has two operating segments: the cable manufacture and investment segments. In identifying these operating segments, management generally follows the Group's service lines representing its main products and services. Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each requires different approaches and other resources. All inter-segment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices.

For management purposes, the Group uses the same measurement policies as those used in its consolidated financial statements. In addition, assets or liabilities which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to a segment.

5. Critical management judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

5.1 Significant management judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following significant judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

5.1.1 Business model assessment

The Group classifies financial assets after performing the business model test (please see accounting policy for financial instruments sections in note 4.12). This test includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured and the risks that affect the performance of the assets. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

5.1.2 *Control assessment*

When determining control, management considers whether the Group has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of an investee on its own to generate returns for itself. The assessment of relevant activities and ability to use its power to affect variable return requires considerable judgement.

5.2 Estimates uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

5.2.1 Impairment of associates

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associated companies, at each reporting date based on existence of any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5. Critical management judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

5.2 Estimates uncertainty (continued)

5.2.2 Impairment of financial assets
Measurement of estimated credit losses involves estimates of loss given default and probability of default. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in case of default by customer. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default in the future. The Group based these estimates using reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

An estimate of the collectible amount of trade accounts receivable is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are past due, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the length of time past due, based on historical recovery rates.

5.2.3 Impairment of inventories
Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on historical selling prices.

Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

5.2.4 Useful lives of depreciable assets
Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and equipment.

5.2.5 Fair value of financial instruments
Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This requires management to develop estimates and assumptions based on market inputs, using observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where such data is not observable, management uses its best estimate. Estimated fair values of financial instruments may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

5.2.6 Significant influence
Significant influence exists when the size of an entity's own voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of other vote holders, give the entity the practical ability unilaterally to direct the relevant activities of the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6. Subsidiary companies

Details of Group's consolidated subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Subsidiary's name	Country of incorporation	Ownership Percentage		Principal activities
		31 Dec. 2018	31 Dec. 2017	
Gulf Cable and Multi Industries Company – JSC	Jordan	**94.5%**	94.5%	Manufacture and supply of electrical cables and related products and holding investments.
Hawraa Regional General Trading & Contracting Co. WLL ("Hawra")	Kuwait	**97.3%**	97.3%	General Trading and Contracting

The Group's subsidiary "Hawra" has not commenced its activities as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

Non-controlling interests of the above subsidiaries are not individually material to the Group.

The Group has no interests in unconsolidated structural entities.

7. Profit for the year

Profit for the year is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Staff costs (note 7 - a)	**8,479,271**	7,345,180
Depreciation (note 7 - b)	**1,050,246**	1,382,268

a. Staff costs for the year have been allocated as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Cost of sales	**4,659,160**	3,753,730
General and administrative expenses	**2,907,644**	2,742,421
Commercial expenses	**912,467**	849,029
	8,479,271	7,345,180

b. Depreciation for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Cost of sales	**910,288**	1,234,304
General and administrative expenses	**129,172**	136,770
Commercial expenses	**10,786**	11,194
	1,050,246	1,382,268

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8. Investment income

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Dividend income	**4,959,979**	4,788,455
Other investment income	**74,175**	132,882
Gain on sale of available for sale investments	**-**	1,289,227
Gain on sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss	**8,084**	-
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)	**112,019**	(86,873)
	5,154,257	6,123,691

9. Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Parent Company

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company by weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year as follows:

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017
Profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company (KD)	**8,416,862**	8,254,561
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (shares)	**209,931,309**	209,931,309
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	**40 Fils**	39 Fils

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10. Property, plant and equipment

31 December 2018	Land KD	Buildings KD	Plant and machinery KD	Vehicles, furniture and equipment KD	Agriculture farm and related facilities KD	Assets under construction KD	Total KD
Cost							
At 1 January 2018	291,464	8,419,678	27,494,735	3,197,991	382,860	478,463	40,265,191
Additions	-	8,037	77,634	124,979	110	987,325	1,198,085
Transfers from assets under construction	-	88,444	377,598	6,500	-	(472,542)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(28,409)	-	-	(28,409)
Foreign currency adjustment	3,220	11,707	112,138	7,377	4,230	31	138,703
At 31 December 2018	294,684	8,527,866	28,062,105	3,308,438	387,200	993,277	41,573,570
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2018	-	6,498,548	25,494,143	2,692,878	16,491	-	34,702,060
Charge for the year	-	174,824	675,423	198,228	1,771	-	1,050,246
Relating to disposals	-	-	-	(28,405)	-	-	(28,405)
Foreign currency adjustment	-	4,261	93,034	4,211	155	-	101,661
At 31 December 2018	-	6,677,633	26,262,600	2,866,912	18,417	-	35,825,562
Net book value							
At 31 December 2018	294,684	1,850,233	1,799,505	441,526	368,783	993,277	5,748,008

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land KD	Buildings KD	Plant and machinery KD	Vehicles, furniture and equipment KD	Agriculture farm and related facilities KD	Assets under construction KD	Total KD
31 December 2017							
Cost							
At 1 January 2017	298,202	8,371,623	27,514,686	3,138,007	391,712	111,973	39,826,203
Additions	-	5,797	35,320	97,897	-	636,125	775,139
Transfers from assets under construction	-	66,756	179,355	23,455	-	(269,566)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(46,028)	-	-	(46,028)
Foreign currency adjustment	(6,738)	(24,498)	(234,626)	(15,340)	(8,852)	(69)	(290,123)
At 31 December 2017	291,464	8,419,678	27,494,735	3,197,991	382,860	478,463	40,265,191
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2017	-	6,322,760	24,730,081	2,532,555	15,107	-	33,600,503
Charge for the year	-	186,304	976,774	217,425	1,765	-	1,382,268
Relating to disposals	-	-	-	(46,008)	-	-	(46,008)
Foreign currency adjustment	-	(10,516)	(212,712)	(11,094)	(381)	-	(234,703)
At 31 December 2017	-	6,498,548	25,494,143	2,692,878	16,491	-	34,702,060
Net book value							
At 31 December 2017	291,464	1,921,130	2,000,592	505,113	366,369	478,463	5,563,131

- The Parent Company's buildings are constructed on lands leased from the Public Authority for Industry on long-term leases for periods of 5 years renewable for similar period.

- Assets under construction represent the cost incurred on construction of facilities, property and equipment. During the year, certain plant and machinery which were completed and ready for their intended use were capitalized in the appropriate categories.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11. Investment in associate

11.1 Details of the investment in associate is given below:

	Country of incorporation	Ownership percentage		Principal activities
		31 Dec. 2018 %	31 Dec. 2017 %	
Team Holding Company – KSC (Closed) - (Unquoted)	Kuwait	**47.5**	-	Financing and investment

11.2 Movement in the carrying amount of the investment in associate during the year is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	**-**	-
Investment during the year *	**997,500**	-
Share of results for the year	**50,774**	-
Carrying amount at the end of year	**1,048,274**	-

* During the year, the Parent Company participated in the establishment of Team Holding Company – KSC (Closed) with a capital contribution of KD997,500 representing 47.5% ownership interest.

The Group's share of result of associate has been accounted for using equity method based on management accounts as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018.

11.3 Summarised financial information of Group's associate is set out below:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Total assets	**2,649,000**	-
Total liabilities	**442,107**	-
Net assets	**2,206,893**	-

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Revenue	**2,119,820**	-
Profit for the year	**106,893**	-
Group's share of results	**50,774**	-

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Parent Company's interest in the associate.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

12. Available for sale investments

12.1 The components of available for sale investments are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Local quoted securities held through managed portfolios	-	52,300,886
Local unquoted securities held through managed portfolios	-	5,672,831
Foreign quoted securities held through managed portfolios	-	13,021,229
Foreign unquoted securities held through managed portfolios	-	446,397
Foreign unquoted securities	-	25,264,664
Local unquoted securities	-	8,185
Local managed fund	-	2,071,913
Foreign managed funds	-	1
	-	98,786,106

Starting from 1 January 2018, these investments mentioned above have been reclassified to new categories as a result of applying IFRS 9 (refer note 13 and note 3.1).

13. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

13.1 The components of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Local quoted securities held through managed portfolios	**53,018,564**	-
Local unquoted securities held through managed portfolios	**4,965,691**	-
Foreign quoted securities held through managed portfolios	**15,300,425**	-
Foreign unquoted securities	**29,462,903**	-
Local unquoted securities	**8,410**	-
Local managed fund	**2,076,541**	-
	104,832,534	-

13.2 The movement of the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income during the year is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Opening balance	**-**	-
Transfer from available for sale investments (note 3.1)	**98,786,104**	-
Additions	**836,557**	-
Disposal	**(2,823,333)**	-
Net change in fair value arising during the year – below	**8,033,206**	-
	104,832,534	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

- These investments are held in equity instruments for medium to long term strategic objectives. Accordingly, the management has chosen to identify these investments in equity instruments as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income where it is believed that the recognition of short-term fluctuations in the fair value of these investments in the statement of profit or loss will not be consistent with the Group's strategy to hold such investments for long-term purposes and realizing their performance potential in the long term.

- During the year, the Group sold investments at fair value through other comprehensive income with a total cost of KD2,930,138 for a total consideration of KD2,823,333 resulting into loss of KD106,805 recognized directly in retained earnings within equity.

- Managed fund include investments in units of private equity fund amounting to KD2,076,541 (managed funds included in available for sale investments as at 31 December 2017: KD2,071,914). Fair value of these investments is determined using net asset values reported by the investment managers and the management believes that this represent the best estimate of fair value available for these investments.

- At the year end, one of the Group's investment in a foreign company (unquoted) has been fair valued resulting in an increase in the value of this investment by an amount equivalent to KD4,198,239 included under the change in fair value above.

14. Inventories

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Raw materials	**12,263,722**	18,049,328
Finished goods	**15,139,335**	15,350,511
Work in progress	**6,618,047**	6,203,449
Spare parts	**2,076,216**	1,956,088
	36,097,320	41,559,376
Less: provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories	**(1,692,042)**	(1,947,743)
	34,405,278	39,611,633
Goods in transit and prepaid letters of credit	**5,252,152**	5,716,893
	39,657,430	45,328,526

As at 31 December, the movement in the provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Balance at 1 January	**1,947,743**	1,328,241
Charge for the year	**269,923**	824,590
Write off of provision	**(41,543)**	-
Reversal of provision	**(490,080)**	(192,538)
Foreign currency adjustment	**5,999**	(12,550)
Balance at 31 December	**1,692,042**	1,947,743

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

15. Trade accounts receivable

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Trade accounts receivable	**23,999,220**	24,219,031
Less: provision for doubtful debts	**(5,968,091)**	(6,137,815)
	18,031,129	18,081,216

15.1 Provision for doubtful debts for comparative figures was calculated based on measurement basis required by IFRS (39) which apply the incurred loss model, while provision for doubtful debts for current year is calculated as per IFRS (9) which is calculated based on expected credit loss model.

In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due and nature of customers.

The expected credit loss for the trade accounts receivable above at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 was determined as follows:

	Current KD	More than 30 Days KD	More than 90 Days KD	More than 180 Days KD	More than a year KD	Total KD
31 December 2018:						
Total Carrying amount KD	**5,890,109**	**6,778,250**	**3,374,170**	**2,170,796**	**5,785,895**	**23,999,220**
Less: Provision for doubtful debts KD	**(10,164)**	**(2,923)**	**(155,557)**	**(13,552)**	**(5,785,895)**	**(5,968,091)**
Total trade accounts receivables	**5,879,945**	**6,775,327**	**3,218,613**	**2,157,244**	**-**	**18,031,129**
31 December 2017:						
Total Carrying amount KD	-	9,848,652	4,632,534	3,600,030	6,137,815	24,219,031
Less: Provision for doubtful debts KD	-	-	-	-	(6,137,815)	(6,137,815)
Total trade accounts receivables	-	9,848,652	4,632,534	3,600,030	-	18,081,216

15.2 The movement of the provision for doubtful debts during the year is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Balance at 1 January	**6,137,815**	5,464,998
Charge for the year	**64,165**	1,003,040
Reversal of provision no longer required	**(241,730)**	(313,325)
Foreign currency adjustment	**7,841**	(16,898)
Balance at 31 December	**5,968,091**	6,137,815

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

16. Other receivables are prepayments

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Financial assets:		
Staff receivable	**106,022**	113,759
Amount due from related party – net	**3,273,892**	3,602,598
Brokers receivables	**468,086**	-
Other receivables	**106,698**	109,242
	3,954,698	3,825,599
Non-financial assets:		
Prepaid expenses	**344,435**	278,042
	4,299,133	4,103,641

17. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise the following accounts:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Cash in hand	**124,847**	126,113
Cash held in managed portfolios	**185,193**	458,138
Bank balances	**3,298,779**	1,879,284
Time deposit blocked against a letter of guarantee issued with original maturity not exceeding three months	**-**	3,543,780
Total cash and bank balances	**3,608,819**	6,007,315
Less: time deposit blocked against a letter of guarantee issued with original maturity not exceeding three months	**-**	(3,543,780)
Less: due to banks	**(22,488)**	(7,620)
Cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated statement of cash flows	**3,586,331**	2,455,915

18. Share capital

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Authorised, issued and fully paid in cash - 209,931,309 shares of 100 Fils each	**20,993,131**	20,993,131

19. Share premium

Share premium is not available for distribution.

20. Statutory, voluntary and general reserves

The Companies Law and the Parent Company's articles of association require that 10% of the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company before KFAS, NLST, Zakat and directors' remuneration to be transferred to the statutory reserve. The shareholders of Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfer when the reserve totals 50% of the paid up share capital.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Statutory, voluntary and general reserves (continued)

Distribution of statutory reserve is limited to the amount required to enable the payment of a dividend of 5% of paid up share capital to be made in years when retained earnings are not sufficient for the payment of a dividend of that amount.

According to the Parent Company's articles of association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company before KFAS, NLST, Zakat and directors' remuneration is transferred to the voluntary reserve at the discretion of the board of directors subject to the approval of the general assembly.

The board of directors decided to transfer an amount of KD901,795 (2017: KD887,832) to the general reserve.

There are no restrictions on distribution of voluntary and general reserves.

21. Other components of equity

	Fair value reserve KD	Foreign currency translation reserve KD	Total KD
Balance at 1 January 2018	**15,962,062**	**411,226**	**16,373,288**
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	**-**	**78,772**	**78,772**
Investments at fair value through OCI:			
- Net change in fair value arising during the year	**8,033,206**	**-**	**8,033,206**
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**8,033,206**	**78,772**	**8,111,978**
Loss on sale of equity investments at FVOCI (note 13)	**106,805**	**-**	**106,805**
Balance at 31 December 2018	**24,102,073**	**489,998**	**24,592,071**

	Fair value reserve KD	Foreign currency translation reserve KD	Total KD
Balance at 1 January 2017	9,881,981	590,149	10,472,130
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	(178,923)	(178,923)
Available for sale investments:			
- Net change in fair value arising during the year	5,289,859	-	5,289,859
- Transferred to consolidated statement of profit or loss on sale	328,731	-	328,731
- Transferred to consolidated statement of profit or loss on impairment	461,491	-	461,491
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	6,080,081	(178,923)	5,901,158
Balance at 31 December 2017	15,962,062	411,226	16,373,288

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

22. Other payables and accruals

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	**90,179**	88,783
National Labour Support Tax	**145,339**	162,124
Zakat	**55,567**	62,850
Directors' remuneration	**310,000**	310,000
Uncollected dividends	**2,275,081**	2,134,492
Accrued staff dues	**3,462,517**	3,734,419
Other liabilities	**1,252,491**	1,078,657
	7,591,174	7,571,325

23. Short term loans

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
USD facilities	**7,951,613**	9,114,000
	7,951,613	9,114,000

The above USD loans facilities carry interest rate of 1.75% (31 December 2017: 1.75%) per annum above three-month LIBOR. The loans mature on 1 March 2019 (2017: various dates ending 11 February 2018).

24. Murabaha payables

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
USD Murabaha facilities	**3,471,953**	14,277,514
	3,471,953	14,277,514

The murabaha facilities were granted to the Group by a local Islamic Bank and carry profit rate of 4.28% (31 December 2017: 3.29%) per annum. The murabaha payables mature on various dates ending on 4 March 2019 and are renewable (2017: various dates ending on 13 June 2018, renewable).

25. General assembly of shareholders and dividends

Subject to the requisite consent of the relevant authorities and approval of the shareholders' general assembly, the directors of Parent Company propose for the year ended 31 December 2018 a cash dividend of 27 Fils per share of paid up share capital.

The annual general assembly of the shareholders held on 7 May 2018 approved the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2017 and cash dividend of 25% (2016: 20%) equivalent to 25 Fils (2016: 20 Fils) per share of the paid up share capital amounting to KD5,248,283 for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: KD4,198,626).

Further, the shareholders approved the board of directors' remuneration of KD310,000 for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: KD310,000) and was paid following that approval.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

26. Segmental information

Operating segments are identified based on internal management reporting information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance, and is reconciled to Group's profit or loss.

The Group's reportable segments are cable manufacture and investment. The information relating to these segments are as follows:

	Cable manufacture KD	Investment KD	Total KD
31 December 2018:			
Revenue	**81,287,775**	**5,205,031**	**86,492,806**
Segment profit before taxes	**4,614,452**	**4,468,908**	**9,083,360**
Unallocated expenses			**(648,392)**
Profit for the year			**8,434,968**
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**1,198,085**	**-**	**1,198,085**
Depreciation	**1,050,246**	**-**	**1,050,246**
Finance costs	**508,721**	**204,863**	**713,584**
Dividend income	**-**	**4,959,979**	**4,959,979**
Total assets	**67,843,470**	**109,381,858**	**177,225,328**
Total liabilities	**(19,247,995)**	**(5,218,767)**	**(24,466,762)**
Net assets	**48,595,475**	**104,163,091**	**152,758,566**
31 December 2017:			
Revenue	59,975,202	6,123,691	66,098,893
Segment profit before taxes	3,623,584	5,282,532	8,906,116
Unallocated expenses			(635,669)
Profit for the year			8,270,447
Additions to property, plant and equipment	775,139	-	775,139
Depreciation	1,382,268	-	1,382,268
Impairment of available for sale investments	-	461,491	461,491
Finance costs	608,652	211,557	820,209
Dividend income	-	4,788,455	4,788,455
Total assets	71,433,177	106,436,758	177,869,935
Total liabilities	(31,211,542)	(5,203,075)	(36,414,617)
Net assets	40,221,635	101,233,683	141,455,318

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

26. Segmental information (continued)

Geographical information: -

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Revenue:		
Kuwait	**68,405,083**	51,520,189
Middle East	**18,020,337**	14,416,719
International	**67,386**	161,985
	86,492,806	66,098,893

27. Related party balances and transactions

Related parties represent subsidiaries, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management. Transactions between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries which are related parties of the Parent Company have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of balances and transactions between the Group and its other related parties are disclosed below.

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Balances included in consolidated statement of financial position		
Other receivables and prepayments (note 16)	**3,273,892**	3,602,598
Trade accounts payable	**32,460**	8,921

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Year ended 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Amounts included in consolidated statement of profit or loss		
Sales	**59,939**	151,557
Expenses	**(3,798)**	(4,320)
Provision for doubtful debts	**(353,267)**	(488,502)
Key management compensation:		
Salaries and other short term benefits	**464,290**	404,880
End of service benefits	**126,561**	171,942
Provision for directors' remuneration	**310,000**	310,000
	900,851	886,822

28. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities at 31 December 2018 in respect of outstanding letters of guarantee amounted to KD6,278,944 (31 December 2017: KD13,364,347).

29. Capital commitments

At the year end, the Group had capital commitments to purchase new machinery and equipment amounting to KD238,176 (31 December 2017: KD646,508).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30. Risk management objectives and policies

The Group's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Parent Company's board of directors is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management and for approving risk strategies and principles. The Group's risk management focuses on actively securing the Group's short to medium term cash flows by minimizing the potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. Long term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below.

30.1 Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group mainly operates in the GCC and other Middle Eastern countries and is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various foreign currency exposures, primarily with respect to Bahrain Dinar and US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

To mitigate the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk, non-Kuwaiti Dinar cash flows are monitored and forward exchange contracts, if required, are entered into in accordance with the Group's risk management policies. Generally, the Group's risk management procedures distinguish short-term foreign currency cash flows (due within twelve months) from longer-term cash flows.

Where the amounts to be paid and received in specific currency are expected to largely offset one another, no further hedging activity is undertaken. Forward foreign contracts are mainly entered into for significant long-term foreign currency exposures that are not expected to be offset by other currency transactions.

The Group had the following net significant exposures denominated in foreign currencies, translated into Kuwaiti Dinar at the closing rate at year end:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Bahraini Dinar	**132,293**	670,261
US Dollar	**(7,947,768)**	(21,665,456)

The foreign currency sensitivity is determined based on 2% (31 December 2017: 2%) increase or decrease in exchange rate. There has been no change during the year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

If the Kuwaiti Dinar had strengthened against the foreign currencies assuming the above sensitivity, then this would have the following impact on the profit for the year. There is no direct impact on the Group's equity:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

30.1 Market risk (continued)

a) Foreign currency risk (continued)

	Profit for the year	
	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Bahraini Dinar	**(2,646)**	(13,405)
US Dollar	**158,955**	433,309
	156,309	419,904

If the Kuwaiti Dinar had weakened against the foreign currencies assuming the above sensitivity, then impact on the Group's profit for the year would have been equal and opposite to the above. Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the year depending on the volume and nature of the transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's exposure to the foreign currency risk.

b) Interest and profit rate risk

Interest and profit rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest and profit rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group has no significant interest bearing assets other than bank balances and fixed deposits. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to its borrowings and murabaha payables which are both at fixed rate and floating interest rate. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings and murabaha payables. The board monitors the interest rate risk by setting limits.

Positions are monitored on a regular basis and hedging strategies are used, if required, to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the profit for the year to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +1% and –1% (31 December 2017: +1% and –1%) with effect from the beginning of the year. These changes are considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market condition.

The calculations are based on the Group's financial instruments held at each consolidated financial position date. All other variables are held constant. There is no impact on the Group's equity:

	31 Dec. 2018		31 Dec. 2017	
	+1% KD	**-1% KD**	+1% KD	-1% KD
Profit for the year	**(82,320)**	**82,320**	(187,339)	187,339

There has been no change during the year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

c) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk with respect to its equity investments. Equity investments are classified as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments at fair value through profit or loss.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

30.1 Market risk (continued)

c) Price risk (continued)

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks individually at the reporting date. There has been no change during the year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

If equity prices had individually been 2% (31 December 2017: 2%) higher/lower, the effect on the profit for the year and fair value reserve would have been as follows:

	31 Dec. 2018		31 Dec. 2017	
	Increase 2%	**Decrease 2%**	Increase 2%	Decrease 2%
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Impact on equity	**2,096,651**	**(2,096,651)**	-	-
Available for sale investments:				
Impact on equity	**-**	**-**	1,963,935	131,650
Impact on profit for the year	**-**	**-**	-	(2,095,585)

30.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group's credit policy and exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group seeks to avoid undue concentrations of risks with individuals or Groups of customers in specific locations or business through diversification of its activities. It also obtains security when appropriate.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of financial assets recognised at the consolidated financial position date, as summarized below:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Available for sale investments	**-**	73,513,257
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**75,361,221**	-
Trade accounts receivable	**18,031,129**	18,081,216
Other receivables excluding prepayments (note 16)	**3,954,698**	3,825,599
Bank balances and cash held in managed portfolios (note 17)	**3,483,972**	5,881,202
	100,831,020	101,301,274

Bank balances are maintained with high credit quality financial institutions. Trade accounts receivable were presented after deducting provision for doubtful debts. Management believes the net balances are neither past due nor impaired.

30.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its liabilities when they fall due. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors liquidity on a regular basis.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

30.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The Group maturity profile of financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual arrangement is as follows:

	Up to 1 month KD	1-3 months KD	3-12 months KD	Total KD
31 December 2018:				
Liabilities				
Trade accounts payable	**-**	**1,715,912**	**-**	**1,715,912**
Other payables and accruals	**168,182**	**1,758,858**	**5,664,134**	**7,591,174**
Short term loans	**787,917**	**7,217,539**	**-**	**8,005,456**
Murabaha payables	**-**	**3,494,354**	**-**	**3,494,354**
Due to banks	**22,488**	**-**	**-**	**22,488**
	978,587	**14,186,663**	**5,664,134**	**20,829,384**
31 December 2017:				
Liabilities				
Trade accounts payable	-	2,511,854	-	2,511,854
Other payables and accruals	463,139	2,436,900	4,671,286	7,571,325
Short term loans	-	9,147,521	-	9,147,521
Murabaha payables	-	12,239,995	2,144,118	14,384,113
Due to banks	7,620	-	-	7,620
	470,759	26,336,270	6,815,404	33,622,433

31. Fair value measurement

31.1 Fair value hierarchy

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.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are Grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

31. Fair value measurement (continued)

31.2 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	31 Dec 2018 KD	31 Dec 2017 KD
Financial assets:		
Loans and receivables at amortised cost:		
- Trade accounts receivable	**18,031,129**	18,081,216
- Other receivables excluding prepayments (note 16)	**3,954,698**	3,825,599
- Cash and bank balances	**3,608,819**	6,007,315
- Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**1**	-
Available for sale investments:		
-At fair value	-	98,196,738
-At cost less impairment	-	589,368
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
-At fair value	**104,832,534**	-
	130,427,181	126,700,236
Financial liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
-Trade accounts payable	**1,715,912**	2,511,854
-Other payables and accruals	**7,591,174**	7,571,325
-Short term loans	**7,951,613**	9,114,000
-Murabaha payables	**3,471,953**	14,277,514
-Due to banks	**22,488**	7,620
	20,753,140	33,482,313

Management considers that the carrying amounts of loans and receivable and all financial liabilities, which are stated at amortized cost, approximate their fair values.

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

The financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

31 December 2018	Level 1 KD	Level 2 KD	Level 3 KD	Total KD
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Local quoted securities held through managed portfolios	**53,018,564**	**-**	**-**	**53,018,564**
Local unquoted securities held through managed portfolios	**-**	**-**	**4,965,691**	**4,965,691**
Foreign quoted securities held through managed portfolios	**15,300,425**	**-**	**-**	**15,300,425**
Foreign unquoted securities	**-**	**-**	**29,462,903**	**29,462,903**
Local unquoted securities	**-**	**-**	**8,410**	**8,410**
Local managed fund	**-**	**2,076,541**	**-**	**2,076,541**
	68,318,989	**2,076,541**	**34,437,004**	**104,832,534**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

31. Fair value measurement (continued)

31.2 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)

	Level 1 KD	Level 2 KD	Level 3 KD	Total KD
31 December 2017				
Available for sale investments:				
Local quoted securities held through managed portfolios	52,300,886	-	-	52,300,886
Local unquoted securities held through managed portfolios	-	-	5,529,860	5,529,860
Foreign quoted securities held through managed portfolios	13,021,229	-	-	13,021,229
Foreign unquoted securities	-	-	25,264,664	25,264,664
Local unquoted securities	-	-	8,185	8,185
Local managed fund	-	2,071,913	-	2,071,913
Foreign managed fund	-	1	-	1
	65,322,115	2,071,914	30,802,709	98,196,738

There have been no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the reporting period.

Measurement at fair value
The methods and valuation techniques used for the purpose of measuring fair value are unchanged compared to the previous reporting period.

a) Quoted securities
The underlying quoted investments in the managed portfolios primarily comprise of local and foreign quoted securities whose fair values have been determined by reference to their quoted bid prices at the reporting date.

b) Unquoted securities
Unlisted securities are measured at fair value estimated using various models like discounted cash flow model, adjusted net book value and other valuation techniques which include some assumptions that are not supportable by observable market prices or rates.

c) Investment in managed funds
Investment funds managed by others mainly comprise of unquoted units and the fair value of these units has been determined based on net assets values reported by the fund manager as of the reporting date.

Level 3 fair value measurements
The Group's financial assets and liabilities classified in Level 3 uses valuation techniques based on significant inputs that are not based on observable market data. The financial instruments within this level can be reconciled from beginning to ending balances as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

31. Fair value measurement (continued)

31.2 Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)

Level 3 fair value measurements (continued)

	Unquoted shares	
	Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income 31 Dec. 2018 KD	Available for sale investments 31 Dec. 2017 KD
Opening balance	**30,802,708**	30,486,976
Additions	**69**	-
Transfer from AFS investments previously measured at cost	**589,368**	808,586
Disposals	**(1,063,101)**	-
Change in fair value	**4,107,960**	(492,853)
Closing balance	**34,437,004**	30,802,709

The Group's finance team performs valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes, including Level 3 fair values. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (e.g unquoted securities) is determined by using valuation techniques. Fair value for the unquoted securities investments are approximately the summation of the estimated value of underlying investments as if realised on the reporting date.

The investment managers in determining the fair value of these investments use a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Investment managers used techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis, recent transactions prices, adjusted net book value and market multiples to determine fair value.

The impact on consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income would be immaterial if the relevant risk variable used to fair value the level 3 investments were changed by 5%.

32. Capital management objectives

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide adequate return to its shareholders through the optimization of the capital structure.

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

32. Capital management objectives (continued)

The capital structure of the Group consists of the following:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Short term loans (note 23)	**7,951,613**	9,114,000
Murabaha payables (note 24)	**3,471,953**	14,277,514
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 17)	**(3,586,331)**	(2,455,915)
Net debt	**7,837,235**	20,935,599
Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	**152,289,230**	141,008,673

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company as follows:

	31 Dec. 2018 KD	31 Dec. 2017 KD
Net debt	**7,837,235**	20,935,599
Total equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	**152,289,230**	141,008,673
Gearing ratio	**5%**	15%

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