Privatization Holding Company K.S.C.P.
and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2014

Building a better working world

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PRIVATIZATION HOLDING COMPANY K.S.C.P.

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Privatization Holding Company K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management of the Parent Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2014, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PRIVATIZATION HOLDING COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, 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 25 of 2012, as amended and its executive regulation, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No 25 of 2012, as amended and its executive regulation, or of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2014 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.

WALEED A. AL OSAIMI
LICENCE NO. 68-A
EY
AL AIBAN, AL OSAIMI & PARTNERS

ABDULLATIF M. AL-AIBAN (CPA)
(LICENCE NO. 94-A)
OF GRANT THORNTON –
AL-QATAMI, AL-AIBAN & PARTNERS

4 March 2015
Kuwait

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	*2014* *KD*	*2013* *KD*
INCOME			
Realised gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through statement of income		**29,766**	3,784
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through statement of income		**(44,897)**	(678,148)
Gain on sale of financial assets available-for-sale		**1,810,375**	747,268
Gain on fair value adjustment of investment properties		**120,748**	43,572
Dividend income		**1,732,130**	1,652,832
Interest income	4	**408,965**	423,272
Murabaha income	25	**747,477**	748,906
Share of results of associates	10	**4,137,881**	2,427,896
Gain on sale of a subsidiary		**-**	137,135
Gain on sale of investment properties		**138,856**	31,188
Revenue from services		**8,605,389**	5,023,669
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		**64,155**	(41,446)
Other income		**111,162**	376,281
		17,862,007	10,896,209
EXPENSES			
Cost of services rendered		**(6,539,394)**	(3,549,539)
Administrative expenses	5	**(2,719,814)**	(2,252,876)
Portfolio management fees		**(157,393)**	(125,420)
Finance costs		**(3,154,443)**	(3,092,485)
Impairment loss on financial assets available-for-sale	13 (c)	**-**	(2,938,843)
Amortisation of intangibles	9	**-**	(139,832)
		(12,571,044)	(12,098,995)
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAXATION		**5,290,963**	(1,202,786)
Taxation	6	**(84,713)**	-
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		**5,206,250**	(1,202,786)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		**5,037,700**	(1,293,818)
Non-controlling interests		**168,550**	91,032
		5,206,250	(1,202,786)
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY	7	**6.8 fils**	(1.8) fils

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	*2014* *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Profit (loss) for the year		**5,206,250**	(1,202,786)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods:			
Change in fair values of financial assets available-for-sale		**(143,027)**	(2,803,945)
Foreign currency translation reserve of subsidiary		**87**	-
Share of cumulative changes in fair values of associate	10	**565,439**	111,638
Share of foreign currency translation reserve of associates	10	**335,267**	(38,320)
Net other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods		**757,766**	(2,730,627)
Other comprehensive (loss) income not to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods:			
Realised gain on sale of financial assets available-for-sale transferred to consolidated income statement		**(1,810,375)**	(747,268)
Impairment loss on financial assets available-for-sale transferred to the consolidated income statement	13 (c)	**-**	2,938,843
Net other comprehensive (loss) income not to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods		**(1,810,375)**	2,191,575
Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,052,609)**	(539,052)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**4,153,641**	(1,741,838)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		**3,978,288**	(1,840,868)
Non-controlling interests		**175,353**	99,030
		4,153,641	(1,741,838)

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2014

	Notes	*2014* *KD*	*2013* *KD*
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	**11,746,334**	11,122,663
Intangible assets	9	**2,150,171**	2,150,171
Investment in associates	10	**48,375,955**	43,811,809
Held-to-maturity investment	11	**2,700,000**	2,700,000
Murabaha receivable	12	**-**	15,068,831
Financial assets available-for-sale	13	**57,588,215**	59,001,954
Investment properties	14	**3,663,596**	3,842,658
		126,224,271	137,698,086
Current assets			
Murabaha receivable	12	**15,040,060**	-
Accounts receivable and prepayments	15	**14,520,646**	11,304,472
Financial assets at fair value through income statement	16	**14,380,792**	14,839,294
Bank balances and cash	17	**11,070,292**	14,930,092
		55,011,790	41,073,858
TOTAL ASSETS		**181,236,061**	178,771,944
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	18	**73,828,000**	73,828,000
Share premium		**24,761,544**	24,761,544
Statutory reserve	19	**1,486,581**	1,061,335
General reserve	19	**1,061,335**	1,061,335
Treasury shares	20	**(282,084)**	-
Treasury shares reserve	20	**1,801,684**	1,801,684
Cumulative changes in fair value		**(384,428)**	1,010,346
Foreign currency translation reserve		**300,400**	(34,962)
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		**3,742,501**	(869,953)
Other reserve		**5,336**	(20,790)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company		**106,320,869**	102,598,539
Non-controlling interests		**988,704**	805,184
Total equity		**107,309,573**	103,403,723
Non-current liabilities			
Term loans	22	**13,894,005**	15,532,125
Employees' end of service benefits		**642,938**	523,001
		14,536,943	16,055,126
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	21	**4,266,613**	2,078,725
Bank overdraft	17	**787,057**	5,308,782
Term loans	22	**54,335,875**	51,925,588
		59,389,545	59,313,095
Total liabilities		**73,926,488**	75,368,221
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**181,236,061**	178,771,944

Riyadh S. A. Edrees
Chairman

Mohammad A. Al-Asfor
Vice Chairman

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Privatization Holding Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company												
	Share capital KD	*Share premium KD*	*Statutory reserve KD*	*General reserve KD*	*Other reserve KD*	*Treasury shares KD*	*Treasury shares reserve KD*	*Cumulative changes in fair value KD*	*Foreign currency translation reserve KD*	*Retained earnings KD*	*Sub-total KD*	*Non-controlling interests KD*	*Total Equity KD*
As at 1 January 2014	73,828,000	24,761,544	1,061,335	1,061,335	(20,790)	-	1,801,684	1,010,346	(34,962)	(869,953)	102,598,539	805,184	103,403,723
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,037,700	5,037,700	168,550	5,206,250
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,394,774)	335,362	-	(1,059,412)	6,803	(1,052,609)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,394,774)	335,362	5,037,700	3,978,288	175,353	4,153,641
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	(282,084)	-	-	-	-	(282,084)	-	(282,084)
Share of other reserves of associate (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	26,126	-	-	-	-	-	26,126	-	26,126
Acquisition of an indirectly held subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,167	8,167
Transfer to reserves	-	-	425,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	(425,246)	-	-	-
At 31 December 2014	**73,828,000**	**24,761,544**	**1,486,581**	**1,061,335**	**5,336**	**(282,084)**	**1,801,684**	**(384,428)**	**300,400**	**3,742,501**	**106,320,869**	**988,704**	**107,309,573**
As at 1 January 2013	73,828,000	24,761,544	1,061,335	1,061,335	-	(730,871)	1,591,786	1,519,077	3,357	4,852,363	107,947,926	697,812	108,645,738
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,293,818)	(1,293,818)	91,032	(1,202,786)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(508,731)	(38,319)	-	(547,050)	7,998	(539,052)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(508,731)	(38,319)	(1,293,818)	(1,840,868)	99,030	(1,741,838)
Sale of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	730,871	209,898	-	-	-	940,769	-	940,769
Non-controlling interest arising on part disposal of indirectly held subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,748	143,748
Disposal of indirectly held subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(20,790)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,790)	20,790	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,428,498)	(4,428,498)	(156,196)	(4,584,694)
At 31 December 2013	73,828,000	24,761,544	1,061,335	1,061,335	(20,790)	-	1,801,684	1,010,346	(34,962)	(869,953)	102,598,539	805,184	103,403,723

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	*2014 KD*	*2013 KD*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (loss) for the year		5,206,250	(1,202,786)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	8	924,226	707,915
Amortisation of intangibles	9	-	139,832
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		194,224	106,770
Provision for doubtful debts		100,000	-
Impairment loss on financial assets available-for-sale	13 (c)	-	2,938,843
Gain on sale of financial assets available-for-sale		(1,810,375)	(747,268)
Gain on sale of investment property		(138,856)	(31,188)
Gain on fair value adjustment of investment properties	14	(120,748)	(43,572)
Realised gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through income statement		(29,766)	(3,784)
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through income statement		44,897	678,148
Dividend income		(1,732,130)	(1,652,832)
Interest income	4	(408,965)	(423,272)
Murabaha income		(747,477)	(748,906)
Finance costs		3,154,443	3,092,485
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(64,155)	41,446
Share of results of associates	10	(4,137,881)	(2,427,896)
Gain on sale of a subsidiary		-	(137,135)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	(85,814)
		433,687	200,986
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable and prepayments		(3,315,095)	(1,009,373)
Due from sale of investment in subsidiaries		-	200,000
Financial assets at fair value through income statement		443,371	(542,042)
Accounts payable and accruals		2,183,434	(700,420)
Cash flows used in operating activities		(254,603)	(1,850,849)
Taxation paid		(15,311)	(143,366)
Employees' end of service benefits paid		(74,287)	(27,002)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(344,201)	(2,021,217)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(1,560,941)	(2,126,562)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		13,044	487,348
Additions to investment in associates	10	(4,730)	(9,295,691)
Dividends received from associates	10	505,297	1,538,889
Proceeds from sale of investment property		438,666	149,344
Net movement in murabaha receivable		28,771	28,572
Purchase of financial assets available-for-sale		(6,374,270)	(4,331,871)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets available-for-sale		7,644,986	9,676,585
Murabaha income received		747,477	749,105
Interest income received		408,965	482,912
Dividend income received		1,732,130	1,652,832
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		3,579,395	(988,537)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares		-	940,769
Purchase of treasury shares		(282,084)	-
Term loans obtained		4,107,396	14,532,125
Repayment of term loans		(3,538,622)	(2,411,483)
Dividend paid		(94,009)	(4,433,207)
Finance costs paid		(2,774,204)	(2,496,113)
Movement in non-controlling interests		8,167	143,748
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		(2,573,356)	6,275,839
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		661,838	3,266,085
Foreign currency translation reserve		87	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		9,621,310	6,355,225
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	17	10,283,235	9,621,310

The attached notes 1 to 29 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of Privatization Holding Company K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2014 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Parent Company's Board of Directors on 4 March 2015. The General Assembly of the Parent Company's shareholders has the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after issuance.

The Parent Company is a Kuwaiti shareholding company registered on 10 October 1994 and is listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange. Its registered office is located at Sharq, Ahmad Al-Jaber Street, Dar Al-Awadi Tower, 23 Floor, P.O. Box 4323, Safat 13104, Kuwait

The Parent Company is licensed to:

- invest in Kuwaiti and foreign shareholding companies and limited liability companies and to participate in the establishment and management of such entities,
- lend to such entities and act as their guarantor,
- utilization of excess funds in investment in financial portfolios or real estate portfolios through specialised parties inside or outside Kuwait,
- invest in real estate, hold patents and copy rights, and advance loans to associates,
- represent foreign consulting firms in local market.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets available-for-sale, investment properties and financial assets at fair value through income statement that have been measured at fair value.

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

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries including special purpose entities as at 31 December 2014. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements,
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (continued)

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 derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

Name of the company	*Country of incorporation*	*Principal activity*	*Equity interest*	
			2014	*2013*
Global Projects Holding Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("GPHC") [1 and 2]	Kuwait	Investment	96.0%	96.0%
Specialized Environmental Services Company W.L.L. ("SES") [1]	Kuwait	Investment	99.0%	99.0%
Global Commercial Privatization Company W.L.L. [1]	Kuwait	Import and export	99.0%	99.0%
Global Professional General Trading Company W.L.L.	Kuwait	General trading	62.0%	62.0%
Combined Trust Real Estate Company W.L.L.	Kuwait	Investment and real estate	51.0%	51.0%
Privatisation Agriculture Contracting Company W.L.L. [1]	Kuwait	General trading and contracting	99.0%	99.0%
Global Privatisation for Medical Services Company W.L.L. [1]	Kuwait	General trading and contracting	99.0%	99.0%
Global Specialised Electrical Company W.L.L.[1]	Kuwait	Electric power generation	99.0%	99.0%
Ersaal Communication Co. W.L.L. [1]	Kuwait	Communication systems	99.0%	99.0%
Specialized Education Company W.L.L. [1]	Kuwait	Educational services	99.0%	99.0%
Wuduh Financial & Economic Consulting Company W.L.L. [1]	Kuwait	Consultancy services	99.0%	99.0%
Daytona Production Company W.L.L. [1]	Kuwait	Advertising and publishing	99.0%	99.0%
Held through GPHC				
Gas and Oils Field Services Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("GOFSCO")	Kuwait	Maintenance of Oil and gas well and related installations	99.7%	99.7%
Held through GOFSCO				
Abyar Gulf Company for General Trading and Contracting W.L.L. ("Abyar")	Kuwait	General trading and contracting	50.0%	50.0%
Leader Plus General Trading Company W.L.L[3]	Kuwait	General trading and contracting	99.0%	99.0%
Amal Ebstam General Trading & Contracting Company W.L.L.[3]	Kuwait	General trading and contracting	99.0%	99.0%
Grand Oil for Oil Activities Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	Oil and gas sludge cleaning activities	99.0%	99.0%
Noor Gazprom Geophysics for Drilling and Maintenance of Oil and Non-Oil Wells Company WLL[3]	Kuwait	Drilling and maintenance of oil and non-oil wells	51.0%	Nil

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (continued)

[1] An insignificant holding of shares are held by nominees who have confirmed in writing that the Parent Company has the beneficial ownership interest in the subsidiary through a letter of assignment.

[2] The Parent Company holds 50% and the subsidiary SES holds 46%.

[3] This company has not yet commenced its operations.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business combinations and goodwill
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

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.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of *IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised either in the consolidated statement of income or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be re-measured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment in associates
An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but does not exercise control or joint control over those policies. The Group's investment in its associates is accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The statement of consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement income outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associates. 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 in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Foreign currencies
The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinar (KD), which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing at reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item.

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries, and the carrying amount of foreign associates, are translated into the Group's presentation currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date, and their statements of income are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to foreign exchange translation adjustments within equity. On disposal of a foreign entity, the cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to the particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset or shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Rendering of services
Revenue from services is recognised as and when services are provided or rendered.

Taxation
National Labour Support Tax (NLST)
The Parent Company calculates NLST in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and the Minister of Finance Resolutions No. 24 of 2006 at 2.5% of taxable profit for the year. As per law, income from associates and subsidiaries, cash dividends from listed companies which are subjected to NLST are deducted from the profit for the year.

Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)
The Parent Company calculates the contribution to KFAS at 1% of taxable profit in accordance with the modified calculation based on the Foundation's Board of Directors resolution, which states that the income from associates and subsidiaries, Board of Directors' remuneration and transfer to statutory reserve should be excluded from profit for the year when determining the contribution.

Zakat
Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Parent Company in accordance with the Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007. The Zakat charge calculated in accordance with these requirements is charged to the consolidated statement of income.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the consolidated income statement as incurred.

Leasehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

• Office building	20 to 30 years
• Machinery and equipment	10 to 20 years
• Furniture and fixture	4 to 7 years

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Investment properties
Investment properties comprise completed properties held for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost being the fair value of the consideration given, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are re-measured at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the consolidated income statement in the period in which they arise. Fair values are determined based on lower of two annual evaluations performed by an accredited external, independent real estate valuator.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they are disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the consolidated income statement in the period of derecognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment properties to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)
A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets
Useful lives	Indefinite	Finite
Amortisation method used	No amortisation	Amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of 1 to 4 years

Impairment of non-financial assets
The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated income statement unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

The following assets have specific characteristics for impairment testing:

Goodwill
Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at 31 December either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through income statement, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and financial assets available-for-sale, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through income statement.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Group's financial assets include held-to-maturity investment, financial assets available-for-sale, accounts receivable, murabaha receivable, financial assets at fair value through income statement, and bank balances and cash.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in four categories:
- Financial assets at fair value through income statement
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity investments
- Financial assets available-for-sale

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Financial assets at fair value through income statement
Financial assets at fair value through income statement include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through income statement. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets designated at fair value through income statement are designated if they are managed, and their performance is evaluated on reliable fair value basis in accordance with documented investment strategy.

Financial assets at fair value through income statement are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in consolidated income statement.

The Group evaluates its financial assets held for trading, to determine whether the intention to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intention to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Group may elect to reclassify them. The reclassification to loans and receivables, available-for-sale or held-to-maturity depends on the nature of the asset. This evaluation does not affect any financial assets designated at fair value through income statement using the fair value option at designation, as these instruments cannot be reclassified after initial recognition.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Group does not have any loans receivable. Receivables include accounts receivable and murabaha receivables.

Accounts receivable are stated at original amount less a provision for any uncollectible amount. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)
(i) Financial assets (continued)
Subsequent measurement (continued)
Loans and receivables (continued)
Murabaha is an Islamic transaction involving the purchase and immediate sale of an asset at cost plus an agreed profit. The amount due is settled on a deferred payment basis. When the credit risk of the transaction is attributable to a financial institution, the amount due under murabaha contracts is classified as a murabaha investment. Whereas, when the credit risk of transaction is attributable to counterparties other than banks and financial institutions, the amount due is classified as murabaha receivable. Murabaha receivables which arise from the Group's financing on an Islamic basis are classified as murabaha receivables originated by the Group and are carried at the principal amount less provision for credit risks to meet any decline in value. Third party expenses such as legal fees, incurred in granting a murabaha are treated as part of the cost of the transaction and are charged to the consolidated income statement. All murabaha receivables are recognised when the legal right to control the use of the underlying asset is transferred to the customer.

Held-to-maturity investments
Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR"), less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the consolidated income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Financial assets available-for-sale
Financial assets available-for-sale are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale that are neither classified as financial assets carried at fair value through income statement, held to maturity investments or loans and receivables.

After initial measurement, financial assets available-for-sale are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the cumulative changes in fair value until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the cumulative changes in fair value to the consolidated income statement.

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

Financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are stated as cost less impairment losses, if any.

Reclassification from financial assets available-for-sale to investment in associates is made upon acquisition of significant influence over the investment. Such transfer is made at original cost and any gain or loss previously classified in cumulative changes in fair value reserve is reversed to bring the carrying value to its original cost.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:
- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- 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 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets available-for-sale

For financial assets available-for-sale, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

The objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the consolidated income statement – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated income statement; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through income statement or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include term loans, accounts payable and bank overdrafts. At 31 December 2014, the Group did not have any financial liabilities at fair value through income statement.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)
(ii) Financial liabilities (continued)
Subsequent measurement
The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:

Accounts payable
Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the consolidated income statement.

Derecognition
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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

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

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments
Fair value is 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

For investments traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date. The fair value of mutual fund investments, unit trusts, or similar investment vehicles is based on the last reported net asset values from the fund managers.

For investments where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques such as recent arm's length transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, an earnings multiple, or is based on the expected cash flows of the investment discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics. Fair value estimates take into account liquidity constraints and assessment for any impairment.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)
(iv) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)
Investments with no reliable measures of their fair values and for which no fair value information could be obtained are carried at their initial cost less impairment in value.

The fair value of interest bearing financial instruments is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for items with similar terms and risks characteristics.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 28.

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances and cash and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Treasury shares
Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own issued shares that have been reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or cancelled. The treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under this method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra account in the equity. When the treasury shares are reissued, gains are credited to a separate account in shareholders' equity, "treasury shares reserve", which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings then to the voluntary reserve and statutory reserve. Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in the order of reserves, retained earnings and the treasury shares reserve account. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of bonus shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares. Part of the reserves created or appropriated and retained earnings equivalent to the cost of treasury shares is not available for distribution throughout the holding period.

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

Employees' end of service benefits
The Group provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees under the Kuwait Labour Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

For its national employees, the Group provides end of service benefits under the Kuwait Labour Law after deducting Group's contributions to Public Institution for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries.

2.4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new or amended IFRS relevant to the Group:

Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)
These amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and must be applied retrospectively, subject to certain transition relief. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. These amendments have no impact on the Group, since none of the entities in the Group qualifies to be an investment entity under IFRS 10.

2.4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Amendments to IAS 32

These amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off' and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting and is applied retrospectively. These amendments have no impact on the Group, since none of the entities in the Group has any offsetting arrangements.

Annual improvements

Annual improvements for 2010 – 2012 and 2011 -2013 cycle which are effective from 1 July 2014 are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

2.5 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments

The IASB issued IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments in its final form in July 2014 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with a permission to early adopt. IFRS 9 sets out the requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non- financial assets. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The adoption of this standard will have an effect on the classification and measurement of Group's financial assets but is not expected to have a significant impact on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. The Group is in the process of quantifying the impact of this standard on the its financial statements, when adopted.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

The application of these standards will be made in the consolidated financial statements when these standards become effective. The Parent Company's management is yet to assess the impact of the application of these standards on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

Classification of financial instruments

Management decides on acquisition of financial assets whether it should be classified as financial assets at fair value through income statement, financial assets available-for-sale or held-to-maturity investment.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Classification of financial assets at fair value through income statement depends on how management monitors the performance of these investments. The Group classifies financial assets as "financial assets at fair value through income statement" if they are acquired primarily for the purpose of short term profit making. When they are not classified as "financial assets at fair value through income statement" but have readily available fair values and the changes in fair values are reported as part of consolidated income statement, they are classified as designated upon initial recognition.

The management classifies investments as held-to-maturity if they are non-derivative financial assets which carry fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and which the management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

All other financial assets are classified as "financial assets available-for-sale".

Estimates and assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Valuation of unquoted equity investments
Valuation of unquoted equity investments is normally based on one of the following:
- recent arm's length market transactions;
- current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same;
- an earnings multiple or industry specific earnings multiple;
- the expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics; or
- other valuation models.

The determination of the cash flows and discount factors for unquoted equity investments requires significant estimation. For the investments where this estimation cannot be reliably determined, they are carried at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets available-for-sale
The Group treats financial assets available-for-sale as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires considerable judgment.

Impairment of accounts receivable
An estimate of the collectible amount of 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.

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Revaluation of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the consolidated income statement. The Group engaged independent valuation specialists to determine fair value as at 31 December 2014.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where management believes the useful lives differs from previous estimates.

4 INTEREST INCOME

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Fixed deposits	**182,916**	16,696
Held-to-maturity investment	**135,000**	135,000
Advances to related parties (Note 25)	**32,222**	241,951
Other cash balances	**58,827**	29,625
	408,965	423,272

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Staff costs	**1,759,795**	1,296,196
Others	**960,019**	956,680
	2,719,814	2,252,876

6 TAXATION

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
NLST	**55,781**	-
KFAS	**9,217**	-
Zakat	**19,715**	-
	84,713	-

7 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year less treasury shares as follows:

	2014	*2013*
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	**5,037,700**	(1,293,818)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	**736,636,860**	735,650,772
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (fils)	**6.8**	(1.8)

7 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (continued)

The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is calculated after adjusting for treasury shares as follows:

	2014	*2013*
Weighted average number of issued and paid up shares	**738,280,000**	738,280,000
Less: Weighted average number of treasury shares	**(1,643,140)**	(2,629,228)
Weighted average number of shares for basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	**736,636,860**	735,650,772

8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land KD	*Office building KD*	*Machinery and equipment KD*	*Furniture and fixture KD*	*Capital work in progress KD*	***Total KD***
Cost:						
At 1 January 2014	824,048	257,593	11,349,554	241,224	971,032	**13,643,451**
Additions	-	532	219,816	124,457	1,216,136	**1,560,941**
Transfers	-	61,081	1,811,619	179,682	(2,052,382)	**-**
Disposals	(7,569)	-	-	-	(5,475)	**(13,044)**
At 31 December 2014	816,479	319,206	13,380,989	545,363	129,311	**15,191,348**
Depreciation:						
At 1 January 2014	-	142,347	2,215,178	163,263	-	**2,520,788**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	13,232	786,412	124,582	-	**924,226**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
At 31 December 2014	-	155,579	3,001,590	287,845	-	**3,445,014**
Net book value:						
At 31 December 2014	**816,479**	**163,627**	**10,379,399**	**257,518**	**129,311**	**11,746,334**

	Leasehold land KD	*Office building KD*	*Machinery and equipment KD*	*Furniture and fixture KD*	*Capital work in progress KD*	*Total KD*
Cost:						
At 1 January 2013	824,048	241,877	10,278,642	200,769	459,602	12,004,938
Additions	-	18,216	1,548,167	48,749	511,430	2,126,562
Disposals	-	(2,500)	(477,255)	(8,294)	-	(488,049)
At 31 December 2013	824,048	257,593	11,349,554	241,224	971,032	13,643,451
Depreciation:						
At 1 January 2013	-	119,264	1,648,488	131,636	-	1,899,388
Depreciation charge for the year	-	23,791	649,320	34,804	-	707,915
Disposals	-	(708)	(82,630)	(3,177)	-	(86,515)
At 31 December 2013	-	142,347	2,215,178	163,263	-	2,520,788
Net book value:						
At 31 December 2013	824,048	115,246	9,134,376	77,961	971,032	11,122,663

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill KD	*Other intangible assets KD*	***Total KD***
Cost:			
At 1 January 2014	2,150,171	1,167,502	3,317,673
At 31 December 2014	**2,150,171**	**1,167,502**	**3,317,673**
Amortisation:			
At 1 January 2014	-	1,167,502	1,167,502
Charge for the year	-	-	-
At 31 December 2014	-	**1,167,502**	**1,167,502**
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2014	**2,150,171**	-	**2,150,171**

	Goodwill KD	*Other intangible assets KD*	*Total KD*
Cost:			
At 1 January 2013	2,150,171	1,167,502	3,317,673
At 31 December 2013	2,150,171	1,167,502	3,317,673
Amortisation:			
At 1 January 2013	-	1,027,670	1,027,670
Charge for the year	-	139,832	139,832
At 31 December 2013	-	1,167,502	1,167,502
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2013	2,150,171	-	2,150,171

The goodwill has arisen on acquisition of subsidiary GOFSCO on 1 July 2009.

GOFSCO is engaged in providing services for gas and oil wells. The Group has identified this business as cash generating unit for the purpose of testing the impairment of goodwill.

The Group performed its impairment test as at 31 December 2014. The recoverable amount of the cash generating units have been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by senior management for a five year period. The discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.91% and cash flows beyond the 5 year period are extrapolated using long term growth rate of 4%. As a result of the analysis, the management did not recognise any impairment of cash generating units to which the goodwill is allocated.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Revenue;
- Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation and Amortisation ("EBIDA");
- Discount rates;
- Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period; and
- Useful lives of property and equipment (Note 2.3).

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions
With regard to the assessment of value in use of the CGU, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

10 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

The associates of the Group are as follows:

Name of the company	*Country of incorporation*	*Equity interest 2014*	*Equity interest 2013*	*Activities*
Kuwait Building Materials Manufacturing Company K.S.C.P.	Kuwait	47.4%	47.4%	Building materials
First Equilease for Equipment and Transportation K.S.C. (Closed) ("FTC") (Formerly Kuwait First Transportation Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	16.0%	16.0%	Transportation services
Kingdom Electricity Company ("KEC")	Jordan	30.0%	30.0%	Energy and industrial projects
Nawand Communications Holding Company B.S.C. (Closed) ("Nawand")	Kingdom of Bahrain	17.3%	17.3%	Telecom services
SNC-Lavalin Kuwait for General Trading & Contracting Company W.L.L.	Kuwait	30.0%	30.0%	General trading and contracting
Strategia Investment Company K.S.C.P.	Kuwait	43.0%	43.0%	Investments
Eastern United Petroleum Services Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("EUPS")	Kuwait	48.3%	48.3%	Oil & gas activities
National Industries Company – K.S.C.P. and subsidiaries ("NIC")	Kuwait	14.3%	14.3%	Manufacturing and marketing building materials

The investment in FTC, Nawand and NIC have been classified as associates because the Parent Company exercises significant influence over the investee companies through representation on their Board of Directors and participation in their decision making process in relation to their financial and operating policies.

The movement in investment in associates is as follows:

	2014 KD	*2013 KD*
At 1 January	**43,811,809**	12,772,146
Additions	**4,730**	13,432,826
Transfer from financial assets available for sale	-	16,644,512
Dividends received	**(505,297)**	(1,538,889)
Share of results	**4,137,881**	2,427,896
Cumulative changes in fair values	**565,439**	111,638
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**335,267**	(38,320)
Other reserves	**26,126**	-
At 31 December	**48,375,955**	43,811,809

The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill of KD 9,026,205 (2013: KD 8,906,464).

Investment in associates include quoted associates with a carrying value of KD 35,462,537 (2013: KD 33,217,336) having a market value of KD 24,313,847 (2013: KD 23,618,864). Management has performed a review of investments in associates to assess whether impairment has occurred based on which they determined that no impairment loss is required. 25% of shares of an associate (Strategia Investment Company K.S.C.P.) held through a portfolio are pledged as collateral against term loans (Note 22).

10 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

Summarised financial information of associates of the Group is as follows:

31 December 2014	*Strategia Investment Company K.S.C.P. KD*	*Kingdom Electricity Company KD*	*Kuwait Building Materials Manufacturing Company K.S.C.P. KD*	*First Equilease for Equipment and Transportation K.S.C. (Closed) KD*	*Eastern United Petroleum Services Company K.S.C. (Closed) KD*	*National Industries Company – K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries KD*	*Others KD*	*Total 2014 KD*
Share of associates' statement of financial position:								
Assets	14,767,008	67,826,919	3,242,219	2,237,444	2,344,650	16,302,828	192,290	**106,913,358**
Liabilities	(193,558)	(61,792,701)	(505,414)	(206,856)	(1,306,175)	(3,526,115)	(32,789)	**(67,563,608)**
Equity	14,573,450	6,034,218	2,736,805	2,030,588	1,038,475	12,776,713	159,501	**39,349,750**
Share of associates' revenue and profit:								
Revenue	897,214	59,327,158	1,754,544	186,189	891,959	7,017,395	-	**70,074,459**
Profit	488,933	2,129,342	280,880	(9,258)	215,604	1,032,380	-	**4,137,881**

10 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

31 December 2013	*Strategia Investment Company K.S.C.P. KD*	*Kingdom Electricity Company KD*	*Kuwait Building Materials Manufacturing Company K.S.C.P. KD*	*First Equilease for Equipment and Transportation K.S.C. (Closed) KD*	*Eastern United Petroleum Services Company K.S.C. (Closed) KD*	*National Industries Company – K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries KD*	*Others KD*	*Total 2013 KD*
Share of associates' statement of financial position:								
Assets	15,219,052	59,180,696	2,989,590	2,126,417	2,331,931	15,322,821	190,531	97,361,038
Liabilities	(1,487,709)	(55,116,363)	(390,019)	(103,839)	(1,509,066)	(3,817,101)	(31,596)	(62,455,693)
Equity	13,731,343	4,064,333	2,599,571	2,022,578	822,865	11,505,720	158,935	34,905,345
Share of associates' revenue and profit:								
Revenue	1,944,596	47,209,460	1,895,194	497,994	849,458	6,529,717	27,506	58,953,925
Profit	1,411,875	159,348	311,155	83,059	430,927	36,836	(5,304)	2,427,896

11 HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENT

This represents investment in an unquoted bond issued at par, which carries fixed interest at 5% per annum, which is due in instalments every six months which started from 19 June 2012 and matures on 19 December 2016.

12 MURABAHA RECEIVABLE

Based on a Murabaha Agreement dated 9 August 2012, the Parent Company participated in a murabaha facility through a portfolio manager and a local financial institution to an entity (a related party) (Note 25) secured against shares of a listed entity. The murabaha facility carries profit at the rate of 5% per annum and matures on 9 August 2015. The murabaha receivable is secured against a term loan (Note 22).

13 FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE

	2014	*2013*
	KD	*KD*
Quoted equity securities	**39,144,267**	39,276,022
Unquoted equity securities	**9,238,203**	10,105,980
Mutual funds	**9,205,745**	9,619,952
	57,588,215	59,001,954

(a) Mutual funds are carried at net asset values provided by the fund managers.

(b) Unquoted equity securities are carried at cost, less impairment, if any, due to the unpredictable nature of their future cash flows and lack of other suitable methods for arriving at a reliable fair value of these investments. There is no active market for these financial assets and the Group intends to hold them for the long term.

(c) Management has performed a review of financial assets available-for-sale to assess whether impairment has occurred and recorded impairment loss on quoted equity securities of KD Nil (2013: KD 143,429), unquoted equity securities of KD Nil (2013: KD 2,790,806) and mutual funds of KD Nil (2013: KD 4,608), in the consolidated statement of income.

(d) Previously, the Group reclassified a trading investment with fair value of KD 3,412,981 from the "financial assets at fair value through income statement" to "financial assets available-for-sale" category. As at 31 December 2014, the carrying value of the reclassified trading investment amounted to KD 275,608 (2013: KD 275,608). The Group has recorded total impairment loss of KD 3,137,373 in previous financial years.

(e) Some equity securities classified as financial assets available-for-sale are registered in the name of a major shareholder (Note 25).

(f) At 31 December 2014, the Group also held equity securities of related parties with a carrying value of KD 8,661,086 (2013: KD 8,966,583) (Note 25).

14 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2014	*2013*
	KD	*KD*
As at 1 January	**3,842,658**	3,917,242
Disposals	**(299,810)**	(118,156)
Gain from fair value adjustment	**120,748**	43,572
At 31 December	**3,663,596**	3,842,658

The investment property represents a villa in Spain and buildings in Egypt.

The investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed by accredited independent valuers as at 31 December 2014 based on sales comparison approach.

Fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment properties are in Note 28.

15 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Amounts due from related parties (Note 25)	**3,833,003**	2,958,226
Interest receivable	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	**641,139**	909,621
Advance to suppliers	**1,438,563**	623,060
Other receivables	**5,607,941**	3,813,565
	14,520,646	11,304,472

Interest receivable of KD 3,000,000 (2013: KD 3,000,000) is past due and the Parent Company intends to reschedule the repayment date to be during 2015.

16 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH INCOME STATEMENT

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Held for trading		
Quoted equity securities	**3,085,825**	3,452,264
Designated upon initial recognition		
Unquoted equity security	**10,672,634**	10,672,634
Mutual funds	**622,333**	714,396
	14,380,792	14,839,294

At 31 December 2014, the Group also held shares of related parties with a carrying value of KD 187,736 (2013: KD 195,610) (Note 25).

Financial assets at fair value through income statement amounting to KD 10,672,634 as of 31 December 2014 are secured against certain term loans (Note 22). Management consider that the fair value of these financial assets has not materially changed compared to previous year.

17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Bank balances and cash	**10,867,521**	13,868,068
Cash with a portfolio manager	**202,771**	1,062,024
	11,070,292	14,930,092
Bank overdraft	**(787,057)**	(5,308,782)
	10,283,235	9,621,310

Bank balances and cash includes saving accounts and short-term deposits held with reputable local commercial banks which yield an effective interest rate ranging between 0.6% to 1.5% (2013: 0.6% to 0.75%) per annum.

Bank overdraft bears an effective interest rate of 2.5% (2013: 2.5%) per annum over Central Bank of Kuwait ("CBK") discount rate.

18 SHARE CAPITAL

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Authorised 793,800,000 (2013: 793,800,000) shares of 100 fils each	**79,380,000**	79,380,000
Issued and fully paid up in cash 738,280,000 (2013: 738,280,000) shares of 100 fils each	**73,828,000**	73,828,000

19 RESERVES

a) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Companies Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company before contributions to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration is required to be transferred to statutory reserve after offsetting accumulated losses. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve totals 50% of the paid up share capital

Distribution of this 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.

b) General reserve

In accordance with the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company before contribution to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration is required to be transferred to the general reserve after offsetting accumulated losses. There are no restrictions on distribution of general reserve. As per the decision of the Board of Directors meeting held on 04 March 2015 it was recommended to the shareholders' General Assembly not to transfer 10% of profit to general reserve during the year.

20 TREASURY SHARES AND TREASURY SHARES RESERVE

	2014	*2013*
Number of shares	**5,042,000**	-
Percentage of issued shares	**0.68%**	-
Cost (KD)	**282,084**	-
Market value (KD)	**249,579**	-

Reserves of the Parent Company equivalent to the cost of the treasury shares have been earmarked as non-distributable.

21 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Trade payables	**1,247,169**	398,252
Amounts due to related parties (Note 25)	**559,626**	17,770
Accrued expenses and other payables	**2,459,818**	1,662,703
	4,266,613	2,078,725

22 TERM LOANS

Term loan amounting to KD 15,000,000 (2013: KD 15,000,000) represents short-term credit facility from a local financial institution which is repayable on 10 August 2015. It carries interest at the rate of 5% per annum. The term loan is secured against certain portfolios maintained by the Parent Company with a third party amounting to KD 30,000,000.

22 TERM LOANS (continued)

Term loans amounting to KD 25,890,000 (2013: KD 26,565,748) represents long term credit facilities of KD 12,890,000 and short-term credit facilities of KD 13,000,000 from a local bank which are subject to interest rate of 2.5% (2013: 1.5% to 2.5%) per annum over the CBK discount rate. During the year, the Parent Company restructured these term loans which will be payable in 2015 and 2016. The term loan is secured against certain portfolios maintained by the Parent Company with a third party amounting to KD 29,325,417 as of 31 December 2014.

Term loans amounting to KD 7,038,664 (2013: KD 6,808,173) represents short-term credit facilities from a local bank are subject to interest rates ranging between 1.5% to 2.5% (2013: 1.5% to 2.5%) per annum over the CBK discount rate or 3 months LIBOR. These term loans are secured against unquoted equity securities classified as financial assets at fair value through income statement amounting to KD 10,672,634 as of 31 December 2014 (Note 16).

Term loan amounting to KD 9,965,000 (2013: KD 9,985,000) represents short-term credit facility from a local financial institution which is repayable on 13 May 2015. It carries interest at the rate of 4.5% per annum. The term loan is secured against murabaha receivable (Note 12).

Term loan of KD 4,000,000 (2013: KD 4,000,000) represents short-term credit facility from a local financial institution which is repayable on 12 May 2015. It carries interest at the rate of 4.75% per annum. The term loan is secured against an investment portfolio comprising of shares of a listed entity amounting to KD 1,886,504 as of 31 December 2014.

Term loans also includes Tawarruq finance amounting to KD 3,685,936 (2013: KD 4,566,667) which was obtained in 2011 from a local bank. Tawarruq carries profit at rate of 5.25% (2013: 5%) per annum. The amount is repayable on 30 June 2015.

Term loans amounting to KD 1,504,005 (2013: KD 532,125) represents long term credit facilities KD 1,004,005 (2013: KD 532,125) and short-term credit facilities KD 500,000 (2013: KD Nil) from a local bank are subject to interest rate of 1% per annum over the CBK discount rate, which is payable in installments from 2015 to 2019.

Term loans amounting KD 1,146,275 (2013: KD Nil) represents short term facilities from local financial institutions. It carries interest at the rate of 2.5% (2013: Nil) per annum over the CBK discount rate.

During 2012, a term loan of KD 72,672,640 was settled against the amount due from sale of subsidiary Ajwan General Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L. on transfer of term loan by NBK to a third party which is guaranteed by the Parent Company and Al Khair National for Stocks and Real Estate Company (Note 24).

23 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on nature of business and has two reportable operating segments as follows:

i) Investment segment represents trading in equities including certain investment in associates and other strategic investments; and
ii) Other segment represents rendering of non-investment services and general trading and contracting.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on return on investments. The Group does not have any inter-segment transactions.

23 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	Investment		*Other*		*Total*	
	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*	*2014* *KD*	*2013* *KD*	*2014* *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Income	**9,109,837**	5,204,175	**8,752,170**	5,692,034	**17,862,007**	10,896,209
Results						
Depreciation (Note 8)	**(22,975)**	(31,576)	**(901,251)**	(676,339)	**(924,226)**	(707,915)
Amortisation (Note 9)	-	-	-	(139,832)	-	(139,832)
Impairment loss on financial assets available-for-sale (Note 13 (c))	-	(2,938,843)	-	-	-	(2,938,843)
Share of results of associate (Note 10)	**3,922,278**	1,996,969	**215,603**	430,927	**4,137,881**	2,427,896
Segment profit (loss)	**4,351,677**	(2,167,188)	**854,573**	964,402	**5,206,250**	(1,202,786)
Assets	**153,769,094**	156,201,263	**27,466,967**	22,570,681	**181,236,061**	178,771,944
Liabilities	**64,286,498**	68,377,216	**9,639,990**	6,991,005	**73,926,488**	75,368,221
Other disclosures:						
Investment in associates	**47,004,887**	42,656,351	**1,371,068**	1,155,458	**48,375,955**	43,811,809
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**39,681**	279,260	**1,521,260**	1,847,302	**1,560,941**	2,126,562

Geographic information

The Group operates in two geographic regions; Kuwait and Non-Kuwait. The following table shows the distribution of the Group's segment income and non-current assets by region:

Income	*2014* *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Kuwait	**14,032,067**	10,926,525
Non-Kuwait	**3,829,940**	(30,316)
	17,862,007	10,896,209

The income information above is based on the location of the assets generating the income.

Non-current assets	*2014* *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Kuwait	**94,362,901**	115,312,255
Non-Kuwait	**31,861,370**	22,385,831
	126,224,271	137,698,086

24 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Commitments		
Purchase of financial assets available-for-sale	**3,691,224**	4,506,062

Contingencies

At the reporting date, the Group has provided performance bank guarantees to a customer and suppliers amounting to KD 4,611,835 (2013: to a customer KD 3,007,751), from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise.

24 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

The Parent Company and Al Khair National for Stocks and Real Estate Company (a related party) have provided a guarantee to NBK against loan of KD 72,672,640 assigned to a third party during 2012 (Note 22). This loan was rescheduled during 2013 and the principal (excluding interest) is repayable in eleven annual installments commencing 15 June 2016.

25 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent major shareholders, associates, 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 with related parties in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2014			*2013*
	Major shareholders KD	*Other related parties KD*	***Total KD***	*Total KD*
Consolidated income statement				
Gain on sale of financial assets available-for-sale	3,262	-	**3,262**	-
Interest income (Note 4)	-	32,222	**32,222**	241,951
Murabaha income	747,477	-	**747,477**	748,906
Dividend income	-	385,932	**385,932**	503,319
Portfolio management fees	-	(3,553)	**(3,553)**	(6,218)

	2014			*2013*
	Major shareholders KD	*Other related parties KD*	***Total KD***	*Total KD*
Consolidated statement of financial position				
Murabaha receivable (Note 12)	**15,040,060**	-	**15,040,060**	15,068,831
Financial assets available-for-sale (Note 13)	**453,973**	**8,207,113**	**8,661,086**	8,966,583
Financial assets at fair value through income statement (Note 16)	-	**187,736**	**187,736**	195,610
Amounts due from related parties (Note 15)	**1,419,425**	**2,413,578**	**3,833,003**	2,958,226
Amounts due to related parties (Note 21)	**88,849**	**470,777**	**559,626**	17,770
Cash with portfolio manager (Note 17)	-	**7,900**	**7,900**	91,745

The amount due from/to related parties are interest free and are receivable/payable on demand.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel of the Group during the year was as follows:

	2014 KD	*2013 KD*
Short-term employee benefits	**585,611**	369,960
End of service benefits	**119,563**	50,313
	705,174	420,273

25 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Other information

a) The following financial assets are managed by related parties:

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Financial assets available-for-sale		
Quoted equity securities	**1,322,013**	5,438,751
Mutual funds	**199,307**	186,223
Financial assets carried at fair value through income statement		
Quoted equity securities	**22,872**	54,855

b) The equity securities classified as financial assets available-for-sale with a carrying value of KD 8,275,251 (quoted KD 578,753, unquoted KD 2,674,330, mutual funds KD 5,022,168), (2013: 12,659,846 (quoted KD 557,536, unquoted KD 2,674,330, mutual funds KD 9,427,980) are registered in the name of a major shareholder of the Parent Company who has confirmed in writing that it holds these unquoted equity securities on behalf of the Parent Company (Note 13).

c) The real estate properties in Egypt classified as investment properties are registered in the name of a key management personnel who has confirmed in writing that he holds the investment property on behalf of the Parent Company.

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. No changes were made in the risk management objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013.

26.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk principally on its bank balances, held-to-maturity investment, accounts receivable and murabaha receivable.

The Group has policies and procedures in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any counter party. The Group limits its credit risk with regard to bank balances by only dealing with reputable banks. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk from bank balances, held-to-maturity investment, accounts receivable and murabaha receivable arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, it represents the current maximum credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values. The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position, without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements:

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

26.1 Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Bank balances (excluding cash)	**11,069,742**	14,910,038
Accounts receivable (excluding prepayments)	**14,020,047**	10,394,851
Murabaha receivable	**15,040,060**	15,068,831
Held-to-maturity investment	**2,700,000**	2,700,000
	42,829,849	43,073,720

Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

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

The Group's financial assets subject to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held or credit enhancements, can be analysed by the following industry sectors in one geographic region i.e. Kuwait:

	2014 *KD*	*2013* *KD*
Banks and financial institutions	**11,069,742**	14,910,038
Corporate	**28,760,107**	25,163,682
Others	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
	42,829,849	43,073,720

The maximum credit risk exposure to a single counter party is KD 15,040,060 (2013: KD 15,068,831).

26.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors liquidity on a daily basis.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

	Less than 3 months *KD*	*3 to 12 months* *KD*	*1 to 5 years* *KD*	*Total* *KD*
2014				
Accounts payable and accruals	4,266,613	-	-	**4,266,613**
Bank overdraft	795,790	-	-	**795,790**
Term loans	7,837,477	48,375,008	14,329,405	**70,541,890**
	12,899,880	48,375,008	14,329,405	**75,604,293**
Commitments	-	1,016,424	2,674,800	**3,691,224**
Contingency – guarantee	-	4,611,835	72,672,640	**77,284,475**
	12,899,880	**54,003,267**	**89,676,845**	**156,579,992**

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

26.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 3 months KD	*3 to 12 months KD*	*1 to 5 years KD*	*Total KD*
2013				
Accounts payable and accruals	2,078,725	-	-	2,078,725
Bank overdraft	5,367,688	-	-	5,367,688
Term loans	5,776,056	49,049,165	17,492,604	72,317,825
	13,222,469	49,049,165	17,492,604	79,764,238
Commitments	-	925,000	3,581,062	4,506,062
Contingency – guarantee	-	3,007,751	72,672,640	75,680,391
	13,222,469	52,981,916	93,746,306	159,950,691

26.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise of: interest rate risk, currency risk, and other price risk, such as equity price risk.

26.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's term loans and bank overdrafts with floating interest rates. The effect on Group's profit due to change in the interest rate by 25 basis points, with all variables held constant is as follows:

	2014 KD	*2013 KD*
Effect on profit	**(87,298)**	(106,718)

26.3.2 Foreign currency risk

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

Foreign currency risk is managed on the basis of limits determined by management and a continuous assessment of the Group's open positions, current and expected exchange rate movements.

The table below indicates the Group's foreign currency exposure at 31 December, as a result of its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of 5% in the KD currency rate against the US Dollar (USD), Jordanian Dinar (JOD), Egyptian Pounds (EGP) and others (Canadian Dollar, Euro, Indian Rupee, British Pound and United Arab Emirates Dirham), and with all other variables held constant, on the consolidated statement of income (due to the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities) and other comprehensive income.

	2014		*2013*	
	Effect on profit KD	***Effect on other comprehensive income KD***	*Effect on profit KD*	*Effect on other comprehensive income KD*
USD	**88,878**	**11,695**	(1,057,405)	13,787
EURO	**298,516**	**-**		
JOD	**206,836**	**85,303**	1,792	27,877
EGP	**85,569**	**-**	65,333	-
Others	**160,760**	**485**	1,546	186

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

26.3 Market risk (continued)

26.3.3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity securities decrease as a result of the changes in the level of equity indices and the value of the individual stocks. The Group's quoted investments are primarily listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange.

The effect on other comprehensive income (as a result of a change in the fair value of financial assets available-for-sale) and profit (as a result of a change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through income statement) due to 5% change in market indices, with all other variables held constant is as follows:

	2014		*2013*	
Market index	***Effect on profit KD***	***Effect on other comprehensive income KD***	*Effect on profit KD*	*Effect on other comprehensive income KD*
Kuwait	**354,241**	**1,065,659**	179,420	2,540,135

27 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings (term loans), bank overdraft, and other liabilities, less bank balances and cash. Capital represents equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company.

	2014 KD	*2013 KD*
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	**68,229,880**	67,457,713
Accounts payable and accruals	**4,266,613**	2,078,725
Bank overdraft	**787,057**	5,308,782
Less: Bank balances and cash	**(11,070,292)**	(14,930,092)
Net debt	**62,213,258**	59,915,128
Capital	**106,320,869**	102,598,539
Total capital and net debt	**168,534,127**	162,513,667
Gearing ratio	**37%**	37%

28 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the amount at which an asset, liability or financial instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern without any intention, or need, to liquidate, curtail materially the scale of its operations or undertake a transaction on adverse terms. Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

28 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The estimated fair values of financial instruments, except for unquoted equity securities classified as financial assets available-for-sale (Note 13) approximated their carrying values at the reporting date.

Fair value hierarchy
The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial assets by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows an analysis of financial assets recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1 *KD*	*Level 2* *KD*	*Level 3* *KD*	*Total* *KD*
2014				
Financial assets available-for-sale	**39,144,267**	**9,205,745**	**-**	**48,350,012**
Financial assets at fair value through income statement	**3,085,825**	**622,333**	**10,672,634**	**14,380,792**
Investment properties	**-**	**-**	**3,663,596**	**3,663,596**
2013				
Financial assets available-for-sale	39,276,022	9,619,952	-	48,895,974
Financial assets at fair value through income statement	3,452,264	714,396	10,672,634	14,839,294
Investment properties	-	-	3,842,658	3,842,658

During the reporting periods ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

There has been no movement in Level 3 financial assets recorded at fair value through income statement during the year.

29 DIVIDENDS

The Annual General Assembly meeting held on 1 June 2014 approved financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 and approved cash dividends Nil per share (2012: 6 fils per share) on outstanding shares excluding treasury shares for the year ended 31 December 2013.

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company have recommended distribution of a cash dividend of 5 fils (2013: Nil fils) per share for the year ended 31 December 2014. Subject to being approved by the Annual General Assembly meeting of the shareholders, the dividend shall be payable to the shareholders registered on record as of the date of the Annual General Assembly meeting.