

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Financial statements
for the financial year ended December 31, 2018
with
Independent auditors' report

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Financial statements
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Independent auditors' report

Contents

Independent auditors' report	
Statement of financial position	<u>Exhibit</u> A
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	B
Statement of changes in equity	C
Statement of cash flows	D
Notes to the financial statements	<u>Page</u> 1 – 14

Rödl

Middle East

Burgers - International Accountants

Ali Al Hassawi & Partners

P.O. Box: 22351 Safat 13084 Kuwait
Sharq – Dasman Complex – Block 2 – 9 Floor
Tel 22464574-6 /22426862-3 Fax: 22414956
Email: info-kuwait@rodhme.com
www.rodhme.com



MAZARS

Hind Abdulla Alsurayea & Co. - Certified Accountants
P.O.Box 23105 – Safat, 13092 – Kuwait.

Tel: +965 22470462/4

Fax: +965 22470463

Email: info@mazars.com.kw

Web: www.mazars.com.kw

Independent auditors' report

**The Shareholders,
Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dalqan Real Estate Company - K.S.C. - (Public) which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018, and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Dalqan Real Estate Company - K.S.C. - (Public) as of December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report on the audit financial statements. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Company's financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have identified the following key audit matters:

Valuation of investment properties

The evaluation of investment properties was considered to be a key audit matter for the company, as it includes assumptions and estimates which represent a significant part of the company's total assets. The company's policy is to evaluate the investment properties by two independent valuers at the end of the financial year as mentioned in note (6) to the financial statements. The accounting policies related to measurement and presentation of the investment properties are mentioned in note (3\6) to the financial statements.

As part of audit procedures, we have reviewed, among other procedures, the reasonableness of assumptions and judgments of the independent valuers included in these valuations to support the fair value of the investments. We took into consideration many other factors such as, experience, independence and competence of the valuers. We also evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures of investment properties included in the accompanying financial statements.

Other information included in the Board of director Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Board of director Report, other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. We expect to obtain the annual report after the date of auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statement of the company

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the preparation of the financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risks of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

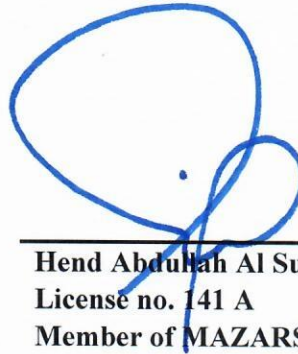
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, physical counting was carried out in accordance with recognized practices, the financial statements together with the financial contents of the report of the Board of Directors are in accordance therewith. Also, we have obtained the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and the financial statements incorporate the information that is required by the Companies' Law no. 1 of year 2016, and related Executive Regulations as amended and the Company's memorandum and articles of association as amended. According to the information available to us, there were no violations have occurred of either the Companies' Law no. 1 of year 2016, and related Executive Regulations as amended or the Company's memorandum and articles of association as amended during the financial year ended December 31, 2018 that might have had a material effect on the Company's business or its financial position.



Abdul Hussain M. Al-Rasheed
Licence No. 67 (A)
Rödl Middle East
Burgan - International Accountants



Hend Abdullah Al Surayea
License no. 141 A
Member of MAZARS

March 19, 2019
State of Kuwait

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar"

	Note	2018	2017
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,122,610	2,877,871
Various debit balances		6,450	4,215
		<u>3,129,060</u>	<u>2,882,086</u>
Non - current assets			
Investment properties	6	3,250,000	3,350,000
Property and equipment	7	2	2
		<u>3,250,002</u>	<u>3,350,002</u>
Total assets		<u>6,379,062</u>	<u>6,232,088</u>
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Various credit balances	8	62,855	56,461
Non - current liabilities			
Provision for end of service indemnity		31,656	28,006
Equity			
Share capital	10	5,502,750	5,502,750
Statutory reserve	11	383,351	369,014
Voluntary reserve	12	166,157	151,820
Retained earnings		232,293	124,037
		<u>6,284,551</u>	<u>6,147,621</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>6,379,062</u>	<u>6,232,088</u>



Muhammed Saud Murdy Al Mutairy
Chairman

Fahed Saud Murdy Al Mutairy
Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year ended
December 31, 2018**

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar"

	Note	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Revenue			
Net rental income	13	284,944	282,837
Change in fair value of investment properties		(100,000)	(245,000)
Total revenue		<u>184,944</u>	<u>37,837</u>
Expenses and other charges			
General and administrative expenses	14	37,929	36,190
Provisions	15	3,650	3,515
Total expenses and other charges		<u>41,579</u>	<u>39,705</u>
Net profit/(loss) for the year before KFAS, Zakat and National Labour Support Tax		143,365	(1,868)
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science		(1,290)	-
Zakat		(1,470)	(16)
National Labour Support Tax		(3,675)	(41)
Net profit/(loss) for the year		<u>136,930</u>	<u>(1,925)</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		<u>136,930</u>	<u>(1,925)</u>
Earning/(loss) per share/(Fils)	18	<u>2.49</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar"

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Statutory reserve</u>	<u>Voluntary reserve</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January1, 2017	5,502,750	369,014	151,820	125,962	6,149,546
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,925)	(1,925)
Balance at December 31, 2017	<u>5,502,750</u>	<u>369,014</u>	<u>151,820</u>	<u>124,037</u>	<u>6,147,621</u>
Balance at January1, 2018	5,502,750	369,014	151,820	124,037	6,147,621
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	136,930	136,930
Transferred to reserves	-	14,337	14,337	(28,674)	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>5,502,750</u>	<u>383,351</u>	<u>166,157</u>	<u>232,293</u>	<u>6,284,551</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Statement of cash flows for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar"

	Note	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit/(loss) for the year		136,930	(1,925)
Adjustments			
Change in fair value of investment properties		100,000	245,000
Provision for end of service indemnity		<u>3,650</u>	<u>3,515</u>
Adjusted profit before the effect of change in working capital items		240,580	246,590
Various debit balances		(2,235)	(365)
Various credit balances		<u>6,394</u>	<u>57</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>244,739</u>	<u>246,282</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		244,739	246,282
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>2,877,871</u>	<u>2,631,589</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5	<u>3,122,610</u>	<u>2,877,871</u>

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
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Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

1- Incorporation and activities

Dalqan Real Estate Company was incorporated as W.L.L Company in accordance with the Articles of incorporation dated on April 21, 2003 and subsequent amendments. The legal entity of the company has been transferred from (limited liability company) to a Kuwaiti shareholding company (Public), under the name of Dalqan Real Estate Company as per the Articles of incorporation dated on July 15, 2006 by transferring all assets and liabilities to the new company based on evaluation made by an independent expert.

The objectives for which the company was established are as follows:

- Owning, selling, buying and development of real estate and land on behalf of the company in the State of Kuwait and abroad as well as managing properties of others, without any violation to rules mentioned in the laws and what has been prohibited of trade in the private housing, as provided for in these laws.
- Owning, selling and buying shares and bonds of real estate companies on behalf of the company only, in Kuwait and abroad.
- Preparing studies and providing consultancies in real estate fields of all types if there are the conditions that are required to engage in providing this service.
- Carrying out maintenance works related to buildings and real estate owned to the company and to others including maintenance works and implementation of civil, mechanical and electrical works, elevators, air-conditioning to ensure the maintenance and safety of buildings.
- Organizing the real estate exhibitions related to the company's real estate projects, according to the regulations of the ministry.
- Utilizing the financial surpluses that are available to the company by investing them in financial and real estate portfolios managed by specialized companies and authorities.
- Direct contribution to put the infrastructure of residential, commercial and industrial areas and projects by system of "build, operate and transfer" (BOT) and managing real estate facilities by (BOT) system.

The company may conduct the previous mentioned business objectives inside and outside the State of Kuwait by itself or by an agent.

The company has the right to participate or subscribe in any way, in other institutions which operate in the same field or those which would assist in achieving its objectives in Kuwait or abroad and to construct, participate or purchase these institutions or join them.

The company is owned directly by percentage of 51% by Dalqan Holding Group Company K.S.C (Holding).

The registered address of the company is: Al Ardiya – P.O Box 41081, Postal Code 85851 Kuwait.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 19, 2019.

The Shareholders' General Assembly has the authority to amend these financial statements after their issuance

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

2- Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

2/1) Newly effective standard and amendments and improvements to standards

The Company adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 with effect from January 1, 2018. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below. Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2018, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of The Company.

The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

• **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which The Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgment, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognized at the date of initial application (i.e. January 1, 2018). Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 has not been restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under IAS 18, IAS 11 and related interpretations. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 15 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

There is no impact of adopting IFRS 15 on statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or statement of financial position.

• **IFRS 9 “Financial instruments”**

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

(There is no impact of transition to IFRS 9 on the opening balance of reserves and retained earnings).

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

A) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

B) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized earlier than under IAS 39.

Impact of the new impairment model

For trade and other receivables in the scope of the IFRS 9 impairment model, impairment losses are generally expected to increase and become more volatile. The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements at January 1, 2018 / or has not a material effect on the financial statements of The Company.

C) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied using the cumulative effect method. The Company has taken an exemption not to restate comparative information of prior periods.

Differences in the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognized in retained earnings as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 but those of IAS 39.

The assessment has been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.

• IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

The Interpretation clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or nonmonetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. This Interpretation does not have any impact on The Company's financial statements.

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

2/2) New and amended standards not yet effective, but available for early adoption

The below new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "standards") that are available for early adoption for financial years ending 31 December 2018 are not effective until a later period, They have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

A. Adoption expected to impact the Company's financial statements:

• **IFRS 16 Leases**

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognize the amount of the re-measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

IFRS 16, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under IAS 17. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 16 to its financial statements.

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018
"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

B. Adoption not expected to impact the Company's financial statements:

Effective date	Description
January 1, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment • Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation • Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement • Amendments to IAS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures • Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle (issued in December 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes – Amendments to IAS 23 Borrowing Costs
January 1, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts • Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
Effective date to be determined	

3- Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

3/1) Basis of the financial statements preparation

- The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and State of Kuwait Companies' Law requirements and subsequent amendments.
- The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the financial statements of "the Company" for the financial year ended December 31, 2017 except for the adoption of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments and IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers from January 1, 2018.
- These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis of measurement as modified by the revaluation at fair value of financial assets held as "Investment properties". These financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars.
- The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these financial statements are disclosed in note (4).

Dalqan Real Estate Company

K.S.C. (Public)

Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018*"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"*

3/2) Recognition and de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial assets or a financial liability is recognized when the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial asset is de-recognized either when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expire, the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership or when it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards, but no longer has control over the asset. A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

3/3) Financial liabilities/equity

Financial liabilities "other than at fair value through profit or loss" are subsequently measured and carried at amortized cost using the effective yield method. Equity interests are classified as financial liabilities if there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset.

3/4) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand and time deposits with banks whose original maturities do not exceed three months, net of bank overdrafts are classified as cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

3/5) Trade receivable

Trade receivables are stated at their nominal value, less the allowance for any doubtful debts .The Company always measures the loss allowance for impairment for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

3/6) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, and are accounted for using the fair value model.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, investment properties are revalued annually and are included in the statement of financial position at their fair values. These values are supported by market evidence and are determined by two external professional valuers with sufficient experience with respect to both the location and the nature of the investment properties.

Any profit or loss resulting from either a change in the fair value or the sale of an investment property is immediately recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "change in fair value of investment properties" and "profit/loss on sale of investment properties".

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property 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 Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Dalqan Real Estate Company

K.S.C. (Public)

Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018*"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"*

3/7) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at the historical cost less accumulated depreciation. The realizable value of property and equipment are reviewed by the management at each financial position date to determine whether the book value exceeds the realizable value in which case the book value is written down to the realizable value. If the useful lives are different from estimated lives of those assets, then the useful lives are adjusted from the beginning of the year in which the change occurred in without going into retroactive periods.

The profits or losses of selling the property and equipment recognised in the Statement of profits or losses and other comprehensive income at the difference between the selling of value and the net book value.

Property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to reduce the value of property and equipment to their residual value over their estimated useful lives over 5 years.

Properties in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees. Depreciation of these properties, on the same basis as other property and equipment, commences when the properties are ready for their intended use.

3/8) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets are reviewed at the financial position date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If any such evidence exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income whenever the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable value.

Reversal of impairment losses recognized in prior years are recorded as revenue when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized no longer exist or has decreased.

3/9) Accounting for leases

Lease of properties which all the benefits and risks of ownership are transferred to the lessee, are classified as finance leases. Leases which the lessor effectively retains all the risks and benefits of ownership, are classified as operating leases.

Where the company is lessee

Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of lease contract.

Where the company is lessor

Finance leases are capitalized at the estimated present value of the underlying lease receipts. Each lease payment is allocated between the asset and profits resulting from lease to produce a constant periodic profit rate on the outstanding balance of leased asset.

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar assets. Revenue from leases, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as revenue for the period in which they are earned.

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

3/10) Accounts payable

Accounts payable are stated at their nominal value.

3/11) Provision for end of service indemnity

Provision for staff end of service indemnity has been made as per the Labour Law in the private sector and signed contracts on the assumption of ending the services of all staff at the financial position date. This obligation is not funded. The management expects that based on this method of calculation a reasonable estimate is made of the obligation of the company towards employees indemnity for past and current periods.

3/12) Equity and reserves

- Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued and paid up.
- Statutory and voluntary reserves comprise appropriations of current and prior period profits in accordance with the requirements of the companies' law and the company's memorandum of association.
- Retained earnings include all current and prior period profits and losses. All transactions with owners of the company are recorded separately within equity.

3/13) Revenue recognition

- Revenue is recognized either at a certain time or over time when the company meets performance obligations by transferring goods or services to its customers. The total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognizes contract obligation for amounts received in respect of unsatisfactory performance obligations and provides these, if any, as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the company fulfills a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the company recognizes either the origin of the contract or receivable, if any, in its statement of financial position, depending on whether there is anything other than the time required before the amounts are due.
- The company earns revenue from renting of its investment properties. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the individual rental contracts. When the customer initially enters into a rental contract, the company usually receives an advance or a deposit or both which is recognised as a liability. The advance is recognized as revenue with the passage of time while deposit is refunded to the customer in accordance with the rental contract on termination.
- Other categories of income are recognized when earned, at the time the related services are rendered and/ or on the basis of the terms of the contractual agreement of each activity.

3/14) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of the resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

3/15) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the management intends to settle on a net basis so as to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously.

Dalqan Real Estate Company**K.S.C. (Public)****Kuwait****Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018***"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"*

3/16) Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science

The company's contribution to KFAS is recognised as an expense and is calculated 1 % of profit after transfer to statutory reserve and before Board of Directors' remuneration, National Labour Support Tax and Zakat.

3/17) Zakat

The company's contribution to Zakat is recognised as an expense and is calculated in accordance with Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007 and 46/2006.

3/18) National Labour Support Tax

The company's contribution to NLST is recognised as an expense and is calculated in accordance with Ministry of Finance resolution No. 24/2012 and law number 19/2000.

3/19) Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

4- Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect amounts reported in these financial statements, as actual results could differ from these estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Judgments and estimates that are significant to the financial statements are shown below:

Judgments*Contingent liabilities/liabilities*

Contingent liabilities arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Provisions for liabilities are recorded when a loss is considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. The determination of whether or not a provision should be recorded for any contingent liabilities is based on management's judgment.

Classification of real estate property

Management decides on acquisition of a real estate property whether it should be classified as trading, or investment property.

The company classifies property as trading property if it is acquired principally for sale in the ordinary course of business.

The company classifies property as investment property if it is acquired to generate rental income or for capital appreciation, or for undetermined future use.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty*Impairment of tangible assets and useful lives*

The Company's management tests annually whether tangible assets have suffered impairment in accordance with accounting policies stated in note 3. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on value-in-use method. This method uses estimated cash flow projections over the estimated useful life of the asset discounted using market rates.

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

The Company's management determines the useful lives and related depreciation and charge. The depreciation and charge for the year will change significantly if actual life is different from the estimated useful life of the asset.

5- Cash and cash equivalents

	2018	2017
Cash on hand	<u>41,360</u>	36,436
Current accounts at banks	<u>3,081,250</u>	2,841,435
	<u>3,122,610</u>	<u>2,877,871</u>

6- Investment properties

The investment properties have been amounted to KD 3,250,000 as of December 31, 2018, (2017: KD 3,350,000) based on evaluation by two independent valuers one of them was a local bank.

7- Property and equipment

	Furniture and decorations	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2018	<u>1,550</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>5,050</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>1,550</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>5,050</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2018	<u>1,549</u>	<u>3,499</u>	<u>5,048</u>
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>1,549</u>	<u>3,499</u>	<u>5,048</u>
Net book value			
At December 31, 2018	<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>
At December 31, 2017	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

8- Various credit balances

	2018	2017
Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Science	<u>8,193</u>	6,903
Zakat	<u>18,058</u>	16,588
National Labour Support Tax	<u>36,604</u>	32,970
	<u>62,855</u>	<u>56,461</u>

9- Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties represent transactions with shareholders, Board of Directors Members, the company's key management personnel, their families and companies that are controlled or significantly influenced by them. The terms of these transactions are approved by the company's board of directors.

Statement of financial position and Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income do not include any balances or transactions with related parties during the year.

Related parties' transactions are subject to the approval of the shareholders' General Assembly.

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

10- Share capital

The authorized, issued and full paid-up capital is amounting KD 5,502,750 distributed on 55,027,500 share with nominal value 100 Kuwaiti Fils of each share and all shares are in cash.

11- Statutory reserve

In accordance with the requirements of Companies' Law and the company's Memorandum of Association, 10% of the annual net profit before Board of Directors' remuneration, contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science, Zakat and National Labor Support Tax is transferred to the statutory reserve. The company may resolve to discontinue such transfer when the reserve totals 50% of share capital. Statutory reserve is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by law.

12- Voluntary reserve

As required by the company's Memorandum of Association, 10% of the annual net profit before Board of Directors' remuneration, contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science, Zakat and National Labor Support Tax has been transferred to the voluntary reserve. Such annual transfers may be discontinued with a resolution from the shareholders' General Assembly upon a recommendation from the Board of Directors.

13- Net rental income

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Real estate revenue	317,750	314,245
Real estate expenses	<u>(32,806)</u>	<u>(31,408)</u>
	<u>284,944</u>	<u>282,837</u>

14- General and administrative expenses

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Staff salaries and wages	28,350	27,155
Stationary	124	106
Other	9,455	8,929
	<u>37,929</u>	<u>36,190</u>

15- Provisions

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
End of service indemnity	3,650	3,515

16- Proposed dividends and Board of Directors' Remuneration

On March 19, 2019 the Board of Directors proposed not to distribute any remuneration for the Board of Directors members for the financial year ended December 31, 2018 (2017: Nil) and not to distribute dividend for the financial year ended December 31, 2018 (2017: Nil).

These proposals are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

17- General Assembly of shareholders

The Ordinary General Assembly of Shareholders held on April 30, 2018 has approved the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2017 and non distribution of dividends for the financial year ended December 31, 2017 nor remuneration for the Board of Directors for the financial year ended December 31, 2017.

18- Earning/(loss) per share/(Fils)

Earning/(loss) per share are computed through dividing net profit/(loss) for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net profit/(loss) for the year	<u>136,930</u>	<u>(1,925)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	<u>55,027,500</u>	<u>55,027,500</u>
Earning/(loss) per share/(Fils)	<u>2.49</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>

19- Financial instruments and risks management

A) Financial instruments:

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies - including the criteria for measurement and recognition of revenue and expenses - in respect of each class of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note (3) to the financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments

The company's financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in the statement of financial position as follows:

Financial assets

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,122,610</u>	<u>2,877,871</u>
Various debit balances	<u>6,450</u>	<u>4,215</u>
	<u>3,129,060</u>	<u>2,882,086</u>

Financial liabilities

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Various credit balances	<u>62,855</u>	<u>56,461</u>

Dalqan Real Estate Company

K.S.C. (Public)

Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018*"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"***Fair value of financial instruments**

Fair value is defined as the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The company used recognized assumptions and methods to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair value of financial assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid market (if any) is determined with reference to quoted market prices.
- The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar financial instruments.

The fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost are not significantly different from their carrying values.

B) Financial risks management

The company uses financial instruments that are exposed to variety of financial risks such as credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks.

The company continuously reviews its risks exposure and takes the necessary procedures to limit these risks to acceptable levels.

- **Credit risks**

Credit risks are the risks that one party to a financial instrument will fail to pay an obligation causing the other party to bear a financial loss. Financial assets, which potentially expose the Company to credit risks, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are placed in financial institutions with high credit repute.

- **Liquidity risks**

Liquidity risks are the risks that the company will be unable to meet its cash obligations. The management of liquidity risks consists of keeping sufficient cash and arranging financing sources through enough facilities, retaining highly liquid assets and monitoring liquidity on a periodical basis through the method of future cash flows.

The maturity of liabilities stated below is based on the period from the financial position date to the contractual maturity date. In the case of financial instruments that do not have a contractual maturity date, the maturity is based on management's estimate of time period in which the asset will be collected or disposed and the liability settled.

The maturity analysis of liabilities as of December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Within one year	More than 5 years	Total
Various credit balances	62,855	-	62,855
Provision for end of service indemnity	-	31,656	31,656
	<u>62,855</u>	<u>31,656</u>	<u>94,511</u>

Dalqan Real Estate Company
K.S.C. (Public)
Kuwait

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018

"All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinar unless stated otherwise"

The maturity analysis of liabilities as of December 31, 2017 is as follows:

	Within one year	More than 5 years	Total
Various credit balances	56,461	-	56,461
Provision for end of service indemnity	-	28,006	28,006
	<u>56,461</u>	<u>28,006</u>	<u>84,476</u>

• **Market risks**

Market risks, comprise of foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and equity price risks these risks arise due to changes in market prices of equities, interest rates and foreign currencies rates.

Foreign currencies risks

Foreign currency risks are the risks that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign currencies risks arise from transactions in foreign currencies. The company manages these risks by setting limits on transactions in foreign currencies and counterparties and limiting its transaction business in major currencies with reputable counterparties.

Interest rate risks

Interest rate risks are the risks that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in interest rates in the market.

Interest rate risks arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings at variable interest rates expose the company to cash flow interest rate risks. Borrowings at fixed interest rates expose the company to fair value risks due to changes in interest rates.

Currently, the company has no significant interest-bearing assets or long term borrowings, the company's profit or loss and other comprehensive income and operating cash flows are substantially not affected by the changes in market interest rates.

Equity price risks

Equity price risks are the risks that the fair values of equities fluctuate as the result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. This risks results due to the changes in the fair value of the investments in stocks.

Currently, the company is not exposed to equity price risks as the company does not deal or retain financial investments.

20- Capital risks management

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders and other stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the company comprises of equity interests that include share capital, reserves and retained earnings.

Currently, the company does not have borrowings or bank facilities.