

**ABYAAR REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
K.S.C.P. AND SUBSIDIARY**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2014



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ABYAAR REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P.

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. (the Parent Company) and its subsidiary (together the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and 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 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 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’ judgement, 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 for 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 the parent company’s 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
ABYAAR REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY K.S.C. P. (continued)**

Opinion

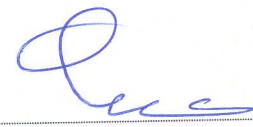
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Matters

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 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



ALI A. AL-HASAWI
LICENSE NO.30-A
RÖDL MIDDLE EAST
BURGAN – INTERNATIONAL
ACCOUNTANTS

23 March 2015
Kuwait

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 KD	2013 KD
INCOME			
Rental income		206,317	-
Loss on investment properties	5	(1,053,402)	(2,253,505)
Gain on foreign exchange		1,879,466	95,589
Ijara income	9	607,251	530,000
Other income		191,081	196,758
Gain on sale of joint venture		43,869	-
Loss on properties under development	4	(1,272,662)	-
Net gain on sale of available for sale investment		8,171	-
Share of results of associates	7	666,723	1,426,155
Gain on settlement of liabilities	15 & 17	826,900	93,950
Reversal of liabilities no longer payable		1,067,150	-
Reversal of provision against receivables		1,065,000	-
		<u>4,235,864</u>	<u>88,947</u>
EXPENSES			
Staff costs		(777,644)	(651,048)
General and administration expenses		(749,570)	(691,987)
Impairment loss on available for sale investment	8	(143,145)	(53,661)
Islamic finance costs		(1,783,273)	(3,646,431)
		<u>(3,453,632)</u>	<u>(5,043,127)</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR BEFORE PROVISION OF ZAKAT AND NATIONAL LABOR SUPPORT TAX (NLST)			
		782,232	(4,954,180)
Zakat		(7,755)	-
NLST		(19,389)	-
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		<u>755,088</u>	<u>(4,954,180)</u>
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE	3	<u>0.69 fils</u>	<u>(4.5) fils</u>

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>
Profit (loss) for the year	<u>755,088</u>	<u>(4,954,180)</u>
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to statement of income in subsequent periods</i>		
Foreign currency translation differences	<u>3,448,668</u>	<u>299,339</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>3,448,668</u>	<u>299,339</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u><u>4,203,756</u></u>	<u><u>(4,654,841)</u></u>

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 KD	2013 KD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment		564,451	620,317
Properties under development	4	37,231,772	40,528,133
Investment properties	5	82,001,272	81,448,975
Investment in joint ventures	6	-	4,338,627
Investment in associates	7	5,788,421	7,798,100
Available for sale investments	8	3,554,798	3,577,689
Ijarah receivable	9	27,576,184	25,926,122
		<u>156,716,898</u>	<u>164,237,963</u>
Current assets			
Accounts receivable and prepayments	10	25,846,559	25,533,160
Murabaha investment		2,317,262	995,084
Bank balances and cash	11	5,465,502	2,280,901
		<u>33,629,323</u>	<u>28,809,145</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>190,346,221</u>	<u>193,047,108</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	12	110,727,500	110,727,500
Statutory reserve	13	1,473,038	1,473,038
General reserve	13	2,288	2,288
Treasury shares	14	(1,473,038)	(1,473,038)
Foreign currency translation reserve		4,798,061	1,349,393
Accumulated losses		(21,380,266)	(22,135,354)
Total equity		<u>94,147,583</u>	<u>89,943,827</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Islamic financing payables	15	37,119,332	24,359,838
Accounts payable and accruals	16	26,434,519	14,676,091
Employees' end of service benefits		294,959	280,447
		<u>63,848,810</u>	<u>39,316,376</u>
Current liabilities			
Islamic financing payables	15	8,476,011	36,596,180
Accounts payable and accruals	16	23,873,817	27,190,725
		<u>32,349,828</u>	<u>63,786,905</u>
Total liabilities		<u>96,198,638</u>	<u>103,103,281</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>190,346,221</u>	<u>193,047,108</u>


 Marzooq R. Al-Rashdan
 Chairman

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 KD	2013 KD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit (loss) for the year before provision of zakat and national labor support tax (NLST)		782,232	(4,954,180)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation		60,771	121,918
Islamic finance costs		1,783,273	3,646,431
Provision for employees end of service benefits		47,902	131,352
Impairment loss on available for sale investment		143,145	53,661
Gain on settlement of liabilities	15 & 17	(826,900)	(93,950)
Unrealised (gain) loss on revaluation of investment properties	5	(2,767,039)	2,253,505
Share of results of associates	7	(666,723)	(1,426,155)
Ijara income	9	(607,251)	(530,000)
Gain on foreign exchange		(1,879,466)	(95,589)
		(3,930,056)	(893,007)
Changes in working capital:			
Accounts receivable and prepayments		(313,399)	2,203,775
Accounts payable and accruals		8,465,340	7,519,873
Cash flows from operations		4,221,885	8,830,641
Employees' end of service benefits paid		(33,390)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		4,188,495	8,830,641
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property and equipment		(4,905)	(4,401)
Additions to properties under development	4	(2,746,606)	(4,534,982)
Proceeds from sale of properties under development		4,507,924	-
Additions to investment properties	5	(1,004,278)	(1,087,294)
Additions to investment in joint ventures	6	(235,980)	(49,384)
Proceeds from sale of joint ventures	6	3,192,332	-
Proceeds from liquidation of an associate	7	2,676,402	-
Movement in murabaha investment		(1,322,178)	(529,084)
Net movement in restricted bank accounts		(3,046,964)	(1,175,999)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		2,015,747	(7,381,144)
FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Islamic financing payables – net		(6,066,605)	(2,173,876)
Net cash flows used in financing activity		(6,066,605)	(2,173,876)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		137,637	(724,379)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		288,161	1,012,540
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	11	425,798	288,161

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Share capital KD	Statutory reserve KD	General reserve KD	Treasury shares KD	Foreign currency translation reserve KD	Accumulated losses KD	Total KD
Balance at 1 January 2014	110,727,500	1,473,038	2,288	(1,473,038)	1,349,393	(22,135,354)	89,943,827
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	755,088	755,088
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	3,448,668	-	3,448,668
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	3,448,668	755,088	4,203,756
Balance at 31 December 2014	110,727,500	1,473,038	2,288	(1,473,038)	4,798,061	(21,380,266)	94,147,583
Balance at 1 January 2013	110,727,500	1,473,038	2,288	(1,473,038)	1,050,054	(17,181,174)	94,598,668
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(4,954,180)	(4,954,180)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	299,339	-	299,339
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	299,339	(4,954,180)	(4,654,841)
Balance at 31 December 2013	110,727,500	1,473,038	2,288	(1,473,038)	1,349,393	(22,135,354)	89,943,827

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2014

1 ACTIVITIES

The consolidated financial statements of Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") and subsidiary (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2014 were authorised for issuance by the Parent Company's Board of Directors on 23 March 2015. The General Assembly of the Parent Company's shareholders has the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after issuance.

The registered office of the parent company is located at Al Sour Tower, Al Sour Street, Al Qebla Area, P.O. Box 4238, Safat 13043, Kuwait.

The Group is engaged in various types of real estate development activities in accordance with the Article of Association and Memorandum of Incorporation of the Parent Company. The Group's business activities are carried out in the Middle East and Egypt. All activities are conducted in accordance with Islamic Sharee'a as approved by Sharia Board.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the measurement at fair value of investment properties and available for sale investments.

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (KD). However, the functional currency of the parent company is United Arab Emirate Dirham (UAE Dirham).

Statement of compliance

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

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2014.

Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiary is prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. The financial statements of subsidiary is consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

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

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 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 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (continued)

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it 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.

Detail of the subsidiary is set out below:

Company name	Country of incorporation	Equity interest as at 31 December		Principal activity
		2014	2013	
Al Ain Al Ahlia for General Trading Company W.L.L.	Kuwait	99%	99%	Real estate

The Parent Company's effective interest in the subsidiary is 100%. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on this basis. The remaining shares are held indirectly in the name of nominees on behalf of the Parent Company. The nominees have confirmed in writing that the Parent Company is the beneficial owner of the shares in the subsidiary.

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in previous year, except for the adoption of the following amended IASB Standards:

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.

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.

Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting - Amendments to IAS 39

These amendments provide relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument meets certain criteria and retrospective application is required. These amendments have no impact on the Group as the Group has no derivatives during the current or prior periods.

IFRIC 21 Levies

IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognises a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached. Retrospective application is required for IFRIC 21. This interpretation has no impact on the Group as it has applied the recognition principles under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets consistent with the requirements of IFRIC 21 in prior years.

Annual Improvements

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

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

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 Group's financial statements, when adopted.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with customers (“IFRS 15”)

IFRS 15 was issued by IASB on 28 May 2014 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts and IAS 18 – Revenue along with related IFRIC 13, IFRS 15, IFRIC 18 and SIC 31 from the effective date. This new standard would remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in previous revenue requirements, provide a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues and improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions and capital markets. The Group is in the process of evaluating the effect of IFRS.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition 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, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through the consolidated income statement.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured 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 interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in the 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 that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 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. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of properties

Sale of properties is recognised when the risk and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer usually evidenced by transfer of title of the properties.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms, and included in revenue due to its operating nature.

Ijara income

Ijara income is recognized on a time proportion basis so as to yield a constant periodic rate of return based on the balance outstanding.

Finance costs

Finance costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete. Other finance costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

• Buildings	30 years
• Furniture and fixtures	3 years
• Computers	1-4 years
• Vehicles	3- 5 years

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the consolidated statement of income as the expense is incurred.

An item of property 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 assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Properties under development

Properties under development are developed for future sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than to be held for rental or capital appreciation and are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Upon completion these are transferred to either trading properties or investment properties. Cost includes freehold rights for land, amounts paid to contractors for construction, borrowing costs, planning and design costs, cost of site preparation, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes, construction overheads and other related costs. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the statement of financial position date, less costs to completion and the estimated cost of sale.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated 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 statement of income in the period in which they arise. Fair values are evaluated annually by an accredited external, independent valuer, applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of income 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 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 Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Investment in joint ventures

The Group has interests in joint ventures which are jointly controlled entities. A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control, and a jointly controlled entity is a joint venture that involves the establishment of a separate entity in which each venture has an interest.

The investment in a joint venture is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, the initial investment is recorded at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the Group's share of profits or losses and other changes in equity of the joint venture. Distributions received from joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

Investment in associates

The Group's investment in associates is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. These are entities over which the Group exercises significant influence and which are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures. Investment in associates is carried in the statement of financial position at cost, plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate, less any impairment in value. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the results of its associates.

Unrealized profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate.

Available for sale investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given including acquisition charges associated with the investment. After initial recognition, investments are remeasured at fair value, unless fair values cannot be reliably measured, in which case, these investments are carried at cost less any impairment loss. Valuation gains and losses arising from remeasurement to fair value are classified as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or the investment is determined to be impaired. On derecognition or impairment, the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income is included in the consolidated statement of income for the year.

Accounts receivable

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

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and bank balances.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Murabaha investments

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. Murabaha investments are stated at amortised cost.

Ijara receivable

Ijara receivable arise from financing structure when the purchase and immediate lease of an asset at cost plus an agreed profit. The amount due is settled on a deferred payment basis. Ijara receivable are carried at the aggregate of the minimum lease payments due, less deferred income and impairment losses.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the parents company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the Group and not yet sold or cancelled. The treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. When treasury shares are sold, gains are credited to a separate equity account (treasury shares reserve), which is not distributable. Any realized 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 reserves. Gains realized subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in the order of reserves, retained earnings and 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.

Employees' end of service benefits

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

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

Islamic financing payables

Islamic financing payables represent finance obtained under murabaha and istisna'a arrangement.

Murabaha payables

Murabaha payables represent amounts payable on a deferred settlement basis for assets purchased under murabaha arrangements. Murabaha payables are stated at the total amount of the payable less profit deferred. Profit payable is expensed on a time apportionment basis taking account of the profit rate attributable and the balance outstanding.

Istisna'a payable

Istisna'a is a sale contract between a contract owner and a contractor whereby the contractor based on an order from the contract owner undertakes to manufacture or otherwise acquire the subject matter of the contract according to specifications, and sells it to the contract owner for an agreed upon price and method of settlement whether that be in advance, by instalments or deferred to a specific future time. Istisna'a payable is carried at amortised cost.

Accounts payable and other liabilities

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

Leases

Leases where the Group is lessee

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of finance charge on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to the consolidated statement of income.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term. Operating lease payments are recognised as expense on straight line basis over the lease term.

Certain property interests held for investment purposes by the Group under operating lease are classified as investment properties and accounted for as if they were in the nature of finance leases.

Leases where the Group is lessor

Leases where the Group transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are financial leases and structured in the form of Ijara receivables.

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized 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. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of income net of any reimbursement.

Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

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

National Labour Support Tax (NLST)

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

Zakat

The Group calculates Zakat in accordance with the requirements of Law No. 46 of 2006 at 1% of profit before deductions for the year.

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group's financial assets include "accounts receivable, murabaha investments, available for sale investments ijara receivables and bank balances" and financial liabilities include "accounts payable and accruals, islamic financing payables and obligations under finance lease". The Group determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

b) Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset may be impaired. If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Impairment is determined as follows:

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

- (a) For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the difference between cost and fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the consolidated income statement;
- (b) For assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between carrying value and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset;
- (c) For assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is the difference between carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the original effective profit rate.

Reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognised for the financial asset no longer exist or have decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised. Except for equity instruments classified as available for sale, reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available for sale are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as fair value reserve.

c) Derecognition

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is derecognised either when:

- i. the rights to receive the cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- ii. the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- iii. the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

d) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Group intends to settle on a net basis.

e) Trade and settlement date accounting

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place concerned.

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 such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and 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 and then its recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit). In determining fair value less costs to sell an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by available fair value indicators.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of income. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Foreign currencies

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at rate of exchange ruling on the reporting date. All exchange differences are taken to the consolidated statement of income.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

On consolidation, assets and liabilities of foreign entities are translated into Kuwaiti Dinars at the year end rates of exchange and the results of these entities are translated into Kuwaiti Dinars using average rates of exchange for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Fair value

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.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value (continued)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Fair value measurement of non –financial assets

Fair values of investment properties are determined by appraisers having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Judgements

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

Classification of real estate

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

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

The Group classifies property as investment property if it is acquired or developed or is in the process of development to generate rental income or for capital appreciation, or for undetermined future use.

The Group classifies property as property under development if it is acquired with the intention of development and subsequent sale.

Classification of investments

Management decides on acquisition of an investment whether it should be classified as carried at fair value through income statement or available for sale. All investments of the Group are classified as available for sale.

Impairment of investments

The Group treats available for sale equity investments 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 judgement.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date are discussed below:

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;
- the expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics; or
- Other valuation models.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

The determination of the cash flows and discount factors for unquoted equity investments requires significant estimation.

Valuation of investment properties

Valuation of investment properties are based on the valuation made by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualifications and relevant experience.

Impairment of accounts receivable

The Group's management reviews periodically its accounts receivables to assess whether a provision for impairment should be recorded in the consolidated statement of income. In particular, considerable judgement by management is required in the estimation of amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgement and uncertainty.

Estimation of net realisable value for properties under development

Properties under development are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV).

NRV for properties under development is assessed with reference to market prices at the reporting date for similar completed property, less estimated costs to complete construction and less estimated costs to complete construction and less an estimate of the time value of money to the date of completion.

3 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (net of treasury shares) during the year.

	<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>
Profit (loss) for the year	<u>755,088</u>	<u>(4,954,180)</u>
	<i>Shares</i>	<i>Shares</i>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (net of treasury shares)	<u>1,099,525,000</u>	<u>1,099,525,000</u>
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>0.69 fils</u>	<u>(4.5) fils</u>

There are no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4 PROPERTIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

	<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>
At 1 January	40,528,133	40,391,599
Additions	2,746,606	4,534,982
Disposal	(4,507,924)	(1,927,500)
Transfer to investment properties (Note 5)	(3,034,888)	(2,579,982)
Foreign currency adjustment	1,499,845	109,034
At 31 December	<u>37,231,772</u>	<u>40,528,133</u>

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4 PROPERTIES UNDER DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Properties under development represent the cost of freehold properties and subsequent development cost incurred by the Group. The properties are located in the United Arab Emirates.

At the reporting date, properties under development with a carrying value of KD 36,025,524 (2013: KD 39,366,070) are mortgaged as collateral against islamic financing payables (Note 15).

The Group sold properties under development with carrying value of KD 4,507,924 (2013: KD 4,106,900) resulting in a loss of KD 1,272,662 recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

5 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>
At 1 January	81,448,975	105,935,066
Additions	1,004,278	3,824,617
Transfer from properties under development (Note 4)	3,034,888	2,579,982
Transfer from joint venture (Note 6)	1,482,890	-
Disposals	(10,801,758)	(29,023,241)
Unrealized gain (loss) on revaluation*	2,767,039	(2,253,505)
Foreign currency adjustment	3,064,960	386,056
	<u>82,001,272</u>	<u>81,448,975</u>
Comprising:		
Properties under development	81,619,393	78,008,317
Developed properties	381,879	3,440,658
	<u>82,001,272</u>	<u>81,448,975</u>

Investment properties include certain plots of land located in the United Arab Emirates acquired by the Group under build-operate-transfer (BOT) agreements. These plots of land are held under operating leases and are classified and accounted for as investment properties. At the reporting date, the carrying value of these properties is KD 381,879 (2013: KD 3,440,658).

Included in investment properties are certain properties amounting to KD 16,173,884 (2013: KD 18,273,456) for which legal titles have not been transferred in the name of the Group by the vendors. The vendor has confirmed in writing that the parent company is the beneficial owner of these properties.

Included in "disposal" of investment properties are investment properties of KD 8,791,136 which were sold to one of the lenders during the current year to partly settle islamic financing payable of KD 4,970,695 (Note 15). This resulted in a loss of KD 3,820,441 and classified as loss on investment properties in the consolidated statement of income.

At the reporting date, investment properties with a carrying value of KD 53,099,102 (2013: KD 55,166,089) are mortgaged as collateral against islamic financing payables (Note 15).

The Group's investment properties were revalued at 31 December 2014 based on valuations obtained from independent professionally qualified valuers. The valuation of the properties has been determined based on comparable market values for similar properties and are classified under level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

*This is included as part of loss on investment properties in the consolidated statement of income.

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

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6 INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES

	<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>
At 1 January	4,338,627	4,279,860
Additions	235,980	49,384
Disposal	(3,192,332)	-
Transfer to investment properties (Note 5)	(1,482,890)	-
Foreign currency adjustment	100,615	9,383
At 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>4,338,627</u>

The Group agreed with a third party to change the ownership in two plots of land and acquire 100% ownership in one plot. As a result, the Group obtained the legal deed for the plot and transferred it to investment properties (note 5).

7 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

<i>Name of the company</i>	<i>Country of Incorporation</i>	<i>% equity interest</i>		<i>Activities</i>	
		<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>		
Abyaar Qatar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	14.44%	15.68%	Real Estate Development (under liquidation)	
Makan United Real Estate	Kuwait	20%	20%	Real Estate	
Tamec General Trading and Contracting Co. W.L.L.	Kuwait	20%	20%	General Trading and Contracting	
Al Jaddaf Real Estate Co. K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	36.5%	36.5%	Real Estate Development	
				<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	
				<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>	
At 1 January				7,798,100	8,594,583
Share of results				666,723	1,426,155
Amount received on liquidation of an associate				(2,676,402)	-
Disposal				-	(2,222,638)
At 31 December				<u>5,788,421</u>	<u>7,798,100</u>

On 18 September 2014, the shareholders at the Extra-ordinary general assembly of Abyaar Qatar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C. (Closed) resolved to liquidate this Company. Accordingly, the Group received an amount of KD 2,676,402 as liquidation settlement and the only amount remaining is KD 334,753 which will be recovered by the Group on the final settlement.

Investment in an associate amounting to KD 5,453,668 (2013: KD 5,453,668) is mortgaged as collateral against islamic financing payables (Note 15).

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

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7 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

The following table illustrates summarized financial information of the Group's investment in associates:

	2014 KD	2013 KD
Share of associates' statement of financial position:		
Assets	7,719,944	4,878,908
Liabilities	1,931,523	2,919,192
Net assets	<u>5,788,421</u>	<u>1,959,716</u>
Share of the associates' revenue and loss:		
Revenue	<u>625,276</u>	<u>421,545</u>
Share of results	<u>666,723</u>	<u>1,426,155</u>

None of the associates are listed on any stock exchange.

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

	<i>Abyaar Qatar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C. (Closed) KD</i>	<i>Al Jaddaf Real Estate Company. K.S.C. (Closed) KD</i>
31 December 2014		
Assets	7,150,355	14,990,017
Liabilities	4,234,814	97,396
Net Assets	<u>2,915,541</u>	<u>14,892,621</u>
Net operating income	<u>4,544,376</u>	<u>508,250</u>
Results	<u>4,398,958</u>	<u>(27,214)</u>
Other comprehensive income	<u>(578)</u>	<u>-</u>
31 December 2013		
Assets	16,621,244	15,166,592
Liabilities	6,692	246,759
Net Assets	<u>16,614,552</u>	<u>14,919,833</u>
Net operating income	<u>2,007,356</u>	<u>-</u>
Results	<u>1,906,991</u>	<u>(21,721)</u>
Other comprehensive income	<u>(11,099)</u>	<u>-</u>

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

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8 AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENTS

These represent investments in unquoted equity securities and unquoted managed funds amounting to KD 3,554,798 (2013: KD 3,577,689) and 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. Management has performed a review of its unquoted equity investments to assess whether impairment has occurred in the value of these investments. Based on the latest available financial information, management has recorded impairment provision of KD 143,145 (2013: KD 53,661) in the consolidated statement of income.

Available for sale investment amounting to KD 2,442,384 (2013: KD 2,335,882) is mortgaged as collateral against islamic financing payables (Note 15).

9 IJARA RECEIVABLE

	<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>
Gross amount	32,990,588	32,990,588
Less: deferred profit payable	(5,414,404)	(7,064,466)
	<u>27,576,184</u>	<u>25,926,122</u>

Ijara receivable represent sublease of certain plots of land to a third party which were held under operating leases and were classified and accounted for as investment properties by the Group.

Ijara receivable is unsecured and carry profit at average rate of 1.9% per annum (2013: 1.9% per annum).

10 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS

	<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>
Receivable from customers	17,085,486	17,345,359
Prepaid expenses and commissions	1,589,614	1,539,115
Advance for purchase of property and equipment	2,214,184	2,134,551
Advance paid to contractor	1,160,304	1,673,790
Other receivables	3,796,971	2,840,345
	<u>25,846,559</u>	<u>25,533,160</u>

11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>2014</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2013</i> <i>KD</i>
Bank balances	5,465,502	2,280,901
Less: Restricted bank balances	(5,039,704)	(1,992,740)
	<u>425,798</u>	<u>288,161</u>

Restricted bank balances represent amounts held in escrow accounts. The Group cannot use these amounts until fulfilment of certain obligations related to construction and completion of certain projects.

12 SHARE CAPITAL

At 31 December 2014, issued and fully paid up capital of the parent company is 1,107,275,000 shares (2013: 1,107,275,000 shares) of 100 fils each which is fully paid in cash.

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13 RESERVES**a) Statutory reserve**

In accordance with the Companies Law and the parent company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit before directors fees, contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences, National Labour Support Tax and Zakat should be transferred to the statutory reserve. The parent company may discontinue such transfer when the reserve totals 50% of paid-up share capital. Distribution of the 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 dividend of that amount. No transfer has been made to statutory reserve since the Group has accumulated losses.

b) General reserve

In accordance with the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the net profit for the year before directors fees, contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences, National Labour Support Tax and Zakat should be transferred to general reserve. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers in accordance with a resolution of the Parent Company's ordinary General Meeting based on proposal submitted by the Parent Company's Board of Directors. No transfer has been made to general reserve since the Group has accumulated losses.

14 TREASURY SHARES

	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Number of treasury shares (shares)	<u>7,750,000</u>	<u>7,750,000</u>
Percentage of issued shares	<u>0.7%</u>	<u>0.7%</u>
Market value (KD)	<u>248,000</u>	<u>418,500</u>

15 ISLAMIC FINANCING PAYABLES

	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Gross amount	48,756,203	62,280,364
Less: deferred profit payable	<u>(3,160,860)</u>	<u>(1,324,346)</u>
	<u>45,595,343</u>	<u>60,956,018</u>
Classified as:		
Current	8,476,011	36,596,180
Non-current	<u>37,119,332</u>	<u>24,359,838</u>
	<u>45,595,343</u>	<u>60,956,018</u>

The effective rate of profit payable approximates 7% (2013: 7%) per annum.

- (a) Islamic financing payables amounting to KD 35,448,586 (2013: KD 30,044,496) are secured by way of collaterals in the form of property and equipment amounting to KD 534,118 (2013: 588,900), properties under development amounting to KD 36,025,524 (2013: KD 39,366,070) (Note 4), investment properties amounting to KD 53,099,102 (2013: KD 55,166,089) (Note 5), investment in associates amounting to KD 5,453,668 (2013: KD 5,453,668) (Note 7), available for sale investments amounting to KD 2,442,384 (2013: KD 2,335,882) (Note 8).

15 ISLAMIC FINANCING PAYABLES (continued)

- (b) During the year, the Group entered into a rescheduling agreement with a third party to reschedule past due Murabaha payable of KD 13,474,612 as follows:
- Settlement of KD 2,400,000 in 2014;
 - Payment of KD 900,000 to be paid in 2015;
 - KD 8,877,744 to be paid in a semi-annual instalments of KD 986,416 starting from 1 July 2016;
 - Final payment of KD 1,296,869 to be paid on 1 January 2021.
- (c) During the year, the Group entered into a rescheduling agreement with a third party to reschedule past due Murabaha payable of KD 10,799,586 as follows:
- Discount of KD 1,079,958 in which the Group recorded a gain of KD 423,700 in the consolidated statement of income, the remaining balance of KD 656,258 will be recorded at the end of the settlement;
 - Settlement of KD 300,000 in 2014;
 - KD 2,100,000 to be paid in a semi-annual instalments of KD 300,000 starting from 31 March 2015;
 - Final payment of KD 808,110 to be paid on 1 August 2018.;
 - Transfer of an Investment property with a carrying value of KD 2,000,000 in which the Group recorded a gain in the consolidated statement of income; and
 - Transfer of a property under development with a carrying value of KD 4,511,518.
- (d) During the year, the Group entered into a rescheduling agreement with a third party to reschedule past due Murabaha payable of KD 1,951,347 as follows:
- Settlement of KD 250,000 in 2014;
 - KD 1,506,208 to be paid in quarterly instalments of KD 188,276 starting from 1 September 2014; and
 - Discount of KD 195,139 if the Group managed to pay the instalments on time.
- (e) During the year, the Group entered into a rescheduling agreement with a third party to reschedule past due Murabaha payable of KD 3.8million where the Group will receive a non-revolving Ijarah amounting to KD 3.1million with a tenor of 10 years. The Group has to pay upfront cash of KD 0.7million and Ijara proceeds to be fully utilized to settle the existing Murabaha liability.
- (f) The balance of the rescheduled murabaha payable as of 31 December 2014 was KD 18,539,377 (2013: KD 29,342,443).
- (g) The Group partly settled Islamic financing payable of KD 4,970,695 by transferring an investment property with a carrying value of KD 8,791,136 to the lender. (Note 5).

16 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Advances from customers	39,377,079	30,608,908
Amounts due to related parties (Note 17)	623,094	2,020,768
Accrued expenses	314,934	358,900
Payable on purchase of investment properties	3,030,308	1,194,261
Payable to contractors and consultants	4,501,729	4,912,823
Other payables	2,461,192	2,771,156
	<u>50,308,336</u>	<u>41,866,816</u>

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

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16 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS (continued)

Classified as:

Current	23,873,817	27,190,725
Non-current	26,434,519	14,676,091
	<u>50,308,336</u>	<u>41,866,816</u>

17 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent associates, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties.

These represent transactions with certain parties entered into by the Group in the ordinary course of business. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the parent company's management.

Balances with related parties included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	<i>Major shareholders KD</i>	<i>Associates KD</i>	<i>Total 2014 KD</i>	<i>Total 2013 KD</i>
Amounts due to related parties (Note 16)	283,952	339,142	623,094	2,020,768

During the year, the Parent Company settled amount due to an associate of KD 1,068,800 by transferring its ownership of one of the projects to the associate (included in accounts receivable and prepayments) resulting in a gain on settlement of KD 403,200.

Key management compensation:

	<i>2014 KD</i>	<i>2013 KD</i>
Short term benefits	317,561	305,662
Employees' end of service benefits	216,398	196,105
Total	<u>533,959</u>	<u>501,767</u>

18 COMMITMENTS

At 31 December 2014, the Group has commitments in respect outstanding letter of credits amounting KD 29,780 (2013: KD 29,780) relating to properties under development.

At 31 December 2014, the Group has commitments related to future capital expenditure amounting to KD 2,753,821.

Abyaar Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiary

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19 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purpose, the Group is organised into three major geographical segments:

- United Arab Emirates (UAE)
- Kuwait
- Other countries

Management monitors the operating results of its geographical 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.

	UAE		Kuwait		Other countries		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Segment revenue	1,276,814	88,947	-	-	-	-	1,276,814	88,947
Depreciation	-	(55,236)	(60,771)	(66,682)	-	-	(60,771)	(121,918)
Impairment loss on available for sale investment	(143,145)	(53,661)	-	-	-	-	(143,145)	(53,661)
Loss on investment properties	(1,053,402)	(2,253,505)	-	-	-	-	(1,053,402)	(2,253,505)
Unrealised gain (loss) on revaluation of investment properties	2,767,039	(2,253,505)	-	-	-	-	2,767,039	(2,253,505)
Share of results of associates	-	-	666,723	1,426,155	-	-	666,723	1,426,155
Segment result	55,545	(3,612,166)	699,543	(1,343,035)	-	1,021	755,088	(4,954,180)
Segment assets	164,949,460	168,445,156	9,222,877	9,020,871	16,173,884	15,581,081	190,346,221	193,047,108
Segment liabilities	56,629,335	52,102,172	39,569,303	51,001,109	-	-	96,198,638	103,103,281

20 RISK MANAGEMENT

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 achieving 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. Market risk is subdivided into profit rate risk and currency risk. It is also subject to operational risks.

The Board of Directors of the parent company are ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.

20.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group monitors credit exposures and continually assesses the creditworthiness of counterparties.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group's policy is to enter into arrangements only with recognised, creditworthy counter parties. The maximum exposure with respect to credit risk arising from financial assets of the Group, which comprise receivables and bank balances and cash, is equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum credit exposure to any client or counterparty as of 31 December 2014 was KD 19,220,434 (2013: KD 25,926,122) before taking account of collateral or other credit enhancements.

The Group's receivable is primarily from clients located in United Arab Emirates.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

Receivable from customers are secured by way of title documents of the property.

Credit quality for class of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Neither internal credit grading system nor external credit grades are used by the Group to manage the credit quality of receivables. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Financial asset by class that are individually impaired

	<i>Gross Exposure KD</i>	<i>Impairment provision KD</i>
At 31 December 2014		
Accounts receivable	<u>19,220,435</u>	<u>2,134,949</u>
	<i>Gross Exposure KD</i>	<i>Impairment Provision KD</i>
At 31 December 2013		
Accounts receivable	<u>20,428,090</u>	<u>3,082,731</u>

20 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

20.2 Liquidity risk

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

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately and are included in less than three months.

Financial liabilities	<i>Less than 3 months KD</i>	<i>3 to 12 months KD</i>	<i>1 to 5 years KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
31 December 2014				
Islamic financing payables	300,000	11,336,871	37,119,332	48,756,203
Accounts payables and accruals*	15,975,316	7,898,501	-	23,873,817
Total financial liabilities	16,275,316	19,235,372	37,119,332	72,630,020
31 December 2013				
Islamic financing payables	37,920,526	-	24,359,838	62,280,364
Accounts payables and accruals*	27,190,725	-	-	27,190,725
Total financial liabilities	65,111,251	-	24,359,838	89,471,089

* Excluding advances from customers

20.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of an asset will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Market risks arise for open positions in profit rate, currency and equity product, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as profit rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and the directors' estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

20.3.1 Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in profit rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group's lending's and borrowings are in the form of Murabahas, Istisna'a, Wakala and Ijara which are islamic financing instruments with a fixed rate of profit. Consequently the Group is not exposed to profit rate risk.

20.3.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is managed on the basis of limits determined by the parent company's Board of Directors and a continuous assessment of the Group's open positions and current and expected exchange rate movements. Management believes that there is minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuations and consequently the Group does not hedge foreign currency exposures.

The effect on profit (due to change in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities), as a result of 1% change in currency rate against the UAE Dirham from levels applicable at the year end, with all other variables held constant is shown below:

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20 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Change in currency rate in %</i>	<i>Effect on profit KD</i>
2014	KD	+1	(583,290)
2013	KD	+1	(401,555)

20.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Group is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes.

21 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 31 December 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, finance costs bearing Murabahas, trade and other payables, less cash and bank balances.

	<i>2014 KD</i>	<i>2013 KD</i>
Islamic financing payables	45,595,343	60,956,018
Other liabilities	50,308,336	41,866,816
Less: bank balance and cash	(5,465,502)	(2,280,901)
Net debt	90,438,177	100,541,933
Equity	94,147,583	89,943,827
Gearing ratio	96%	112%