

**SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2019

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Saudi Industrial Services Company (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants ("SOCPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with professional code of conduct and ethics endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming auditor's 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 fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) (continued)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key audit matter (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Impairment assessment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment</i> At 31 December 2019, the carrying value of the Group's intangible assets amounted to SR 1,070 million (2018: SR 1,162 million) and its property, plant and equipment amounted to SR 574 million (2018: SR 897 million). Intangible assets mainly comprise of port concession rights resulting from Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) agreement (the Agreement) with Saudi Ports Authority ("SPA" or "MAWAN") for construction and operation of a container terminal at Jeddah Islamic Port. The Group's property, plant and equipment comprise of container terminals, berths, cranes, storage facilities, desalination plants and related assets. For impairment assessment, the Group grouped combined the intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as smallest group of assets that generates cash flow from continuing use (cash generating unit or CGU) that are largely independent of cash flows of other assets or other CGUs. The present value of estimated cash flows from CGUs (recoverable amount) are then compared with the carrying values to arrive at an impairment amount. The Group's assessment of the recoverable amount of CGU involves use of significant judgement. This involves use of modelling techniques and requires a significant amount of judgement and estimation uncertainty. It also requires estimates of future cash flows and associated discount and growth rates based on management's view of future business prospects at the time of assessment. We considered impairment assessment of intangible assets and property plant and equipment as a key audit matter due to involvement of significant judgements and estimation uncertainty.	In order to evaluate management's assessment of impairment estimate of the CGU, we performed, among other audit procedures, the following: - discussed with the management the overall process and key inputs of the impairment estimation; - evaluating and testing the assumptions, methodologies, CGU determination, the discount rates and other data used by the Group, for example by comparing them to external data; - evaluating the financial forecast, the methodology of the financial forecast preparation process and the reasonability of the forecasts at the level of individual entities as well as at the Group level; - evaluated management's outlook in the explicit period as well as the long term growth rate, in particular around forecasted revenues, earnings and capital expenditures - assessed whether the CGU structure is aligned with the organizational structure; Assessed the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures in terms of the applicable accounting standards, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) (continued)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key audit matter (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Refer to notes 3.4 and 3.5 for the accounting policy relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets respectively and to notes 6 and 7 respectively for their related disclosures.</i>	
Impairment loss on trade receivables: The gross balance of trade receivables as at 31 December 2019 amounted to SR 86.27 million (31 December 2018: 88.17 million), against which an allowance for impairment of SR 17.2 million (31 December 2018: 1.4 million) was made. Significant judgement is involved to determine the impairment allowance against trade receivables. These judgements included the interpretation of the IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' requirements to assess impairment, assumptions used by the Group in the expected credit loss model, identification of the exposures as well as the time value of money. Given the significance of the impact of IFRS 9 on the Group's trade receivables, the complexity and judgements related particularly to the calculation of expected credit losses we considered this area as a key audit matter. <i>Refer to Note 3.10 for the accounting policy relating to trade receivables and note 13 and 33 for the related disclosure.</i>	In order to evaluate management's assessment of impairment against trade receivables, we: - assessed the design and tested, for a selected sample, the operating effectiveness of relevant controls in relation to granting of credit terms and subsequent monitoring of trade receivables and review of credit risks of the customers. - assessed the appropriateness of significant judgements, estimates and assumptions made by the management. - assessed methodologies implemented by the Group with reference to the requirements of the IFRS 9 and assumptions used. Particularly we assessed the Group's: - approach regarding assessment of the default; - forward looking information in the calculation of expected credit losses, and - changes in the customer payment history. We also assessed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements as required by IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure.
Provision for assets replacement costs At 31 December 2019, the carrying amount of the Group's provision for its obligation to maintain and replace certain equipment ("the Equipment") in accordance with the terms of the Agreement with MAWANI, amounted to SR 72.6 million (2018: SR 59.7 million) The Group estimate the amount for the provision for asset replacement by ascertaining the present value of expected cash flows in relation to replace	Our audit procedures included the following: - discuss the overall approach and controls put in place by management to build a model and estimate the provision; - assessed appropriateness of the model used by management to determine the provision for asset replacement cost; - checked on a sample basis, the completeness of the assets included in the calculation of the

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) (continued)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key audit matter (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
those assets and costs to be incurred to maintain them in agreed condition. We identified the provision for asset replacement cost as a key audit matter because of the estimation and judgements involved for the amount and timing of the cash outflows, inflation rates applicable in the future and selection of appropriate discount rates to arrive at the present value of the obligation. <i>Refer to Note 3.12 for the accounting policy relating to provision for assets replacement costs and note 19 for the related disclosure.</i>	• provision to supporting Agreement and other documents • evaluated the reasonableness of timing of cash outflows estimated by the management based on the remaining useful life of existing similar assets currently in use. • assessed the appropriateness of amount of cash outflow estimates through comparison with existing market prices of such equipment factored for inflation and depreciation in future periods. • involved our internal valuation specialist to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of the discount rates and inflation rates applied and performed a sensitivity analysis on key assumptions; • compared key assumptions against industry benchmarks, applied our understanding of the business, and compared forecast cash outflows to historical experience, • checked the mathematical accuracy of the provision for asset replacement cost using the methodology adopted by the management and assumptions used. Assessed adequacy of the financial statement disclosures, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities.

Other information included in the Group's 2019 annual report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2019 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information in its annual report. The Group's 2019 annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Group's 2019 annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) (continued)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the SOCPA and the provisions of Companies' Law and the Company's By-laws, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) (continued)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period 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.

for Ernst & Young

Ahmed I. Reda
Certified Public Accountant
Licence No. 356

10 Rajab 1441 -
5 March 2020

Jeddah

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SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2019

		31 December 2019 SR	31 December 2018 SR
ASSETS	Notes		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	874,419,937	896,943,951
Intangible assets	7	1,070,384,638	1,162,102,614
Right of use assets	22	241,825,240	-
Investment properties	8	133,781,349	143,015,640
Investment in associates	9	132,421,768	121,114,973
Financial assets carried at FVOCI	10	15,538,283	17,899,897
Goodwill	11	8,776,760	8,776,760
Trade receivables, long term	13	-	8,041,252
Deferred tax asset	28	4,407,665	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,481,555,640	2,357,895,087
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories, net	12	18,171,701	21,302,655
Trade receivables, prepayments and other receivables	13	100,088,944	108,032,996
Cash and cash equivalents	14	295,100,801	180,584,183
Due from related parties	30	11,185,041	9,920,006
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		424,546,487	319,839,840
TOTAL ASSETS		2,906,102,127	2,677,734,927
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	15	816,000,000	816,000,000
Share premium		36,409,063	36,409,063
Statutory reserve	16	76,382,784	71,290,485
Other components of equity		(9,516,848)	5,907,331
Retained earnings		171,818,142	158,627,451
Equity attributable to the shareholders' of the Parent		1,091,093,141	1,088,234,330
Non-controlling interests		499,942,039	483,198,445
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1,591,035,180	1,571,432,775
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term loans and bank facilities	17	540,389,501	699,026,622
Employees' end-of-service benefits	18	39,470,059	27,215,717
Long term provisions	19	74,537,556	61,503,570
Derivative financial instrument	20	13,103,655	4,537,974
Lease liability	22	217,085,900	-
TOTAL NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES		884,586,671	792,283,883
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current portion of long term loans	17	240,711,549	153,414,129
Trade payables, accrued and other current liabilities	21	158,857,771	159,711,795
Lease liabilities	22	29,930,538	-
Due to related parties	30	980,418	892,345
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		430,480,276	314,018,269
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,315,066,947	1,106,302,152
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,906,102,127	2,677,734,927

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 SR	2018 SR
Revenues	23	675,883,929	564,704,864
Direct costs	24	(415,577,044)	(342,639,116)
GROSS PROFIT		260,306,885	222,065,748
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Selling and distribution expenses	25	(32,862,592)	(16,395,376)
General and administrative expenses	26	(134,036,372)	(117,592,131)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(166,898,964)	(133,987,507)
OPERATING INCOME		93,407,921	88,078,241
Finance costs		(47,726,965)	(50,779,637)
Finance income		1,831,748	500,897
Other income	27	8,986,729	8,781,688
Share in results from equity accounted associates, net	9	27,372,268	23,745,408
PROFIT BEFORE ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX		83,871,701	70,326,597
Zakat and income tax	28	(5,992,979)	(4,806,109)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		77,878,722	65,520,488
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Shareholders' of the parent company		50,922,990	46,745,090
Non-controlling interests		26,955,732	18,775,398
		77,878,722	65,520,488
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net profit for the year attributable to the Shareholders' of the Parent	29	0.62	0.57

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 SR	2018 SR
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		<u>77,878,722</u>	<u>65,520,488</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
(Loss) / gain re-measurement of employees' end-of-service benefits	18	(8,847,677)	2,976,034
Net change in fair value of financial assets at FVOCI	10	(2,361,614)	(1,426,311)
Share of actuarial losses of equity accounted associates	9	(1,796,618)	793,260
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Cash flow hedges – effective portion of changes in fair value	20	(8,565,681)	(4,537,974)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		<u>(21,571,590)</u>	<u>(2,194,991)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>56,307,132</u>	<u>63,325,497</u>
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Shareholders' of the parent company		35,498,811	45,422,821
Non-controlling interests		20,808,321	17,902,676
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>56,307,132</u>	<u>63,325,497</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Equity attributable to the shareholders' of the Parent										
	Other components of equity										
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Statutory Reserve	Effect of shareholding percentage in subsidiaries	Actuarial valuation reserves	Cash flow hedging reserve	Fair value reserve on financial assets at FVOCI	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
Balance at 1 January 2019	816,000,000	36,409,063	71,290,485	1,133,474	(805,878)	(2,750,012)	8,329,747	158,627,451	1,088,234,330	483,198,445	1,571,432,775
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,922,990	50,922,990	26,955,732	77,878,722
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(7,871,762)	(5,190,803)	(2,361,614)	-	(15,424,179)	(6,147,411)	(21,571,590)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(7,871,762)	(5,190,803)	(2,361,614)	50,922,990	35,498,811	20,808,321	56,307,132
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	5,092,299	-	-	-	-	(5,092,299)	-	-	-
Dividends paid (note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,640,000)	(32,640,000)	(4,200,000)	(36,840,000)
Net movement in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,273	135,273
Balance at 31 December 2019	816,000,000	36,409,063	76,382,784	1,133,474	(8,677,640)	(7,940,815)	5,968,133	171,818,142	1,091,093,141	499,942,039	1,591,035,180

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
At 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 SR	2018 SR
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year before zakat and income tax		83,871,701	70,326,597
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	6, 7 & 8	149,506,113	149,866,024
Depreciation of right of use assets		8,437,952	-
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	18	5,381,511	5,497,529
loss / (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	27	47,709	(1,100,000)
Share of results from equity accounted associates, net	9	(27,372,268)	(23,745,408)
Impairment allowance	33	15,849,444	393,378
Capital work in progress written-off	6	2,013,709	2,897,171
Amortization of deferred revenue		(16,363)	(17,591)
Provision for dismantling cost	19	79,185	1,662,887
Allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories		2,675,448	2,139,526
Provision for asset replacement cost		11,851,373	(12,247,283)
Financial charges		47,726,965	50,779,637
		300,052,479	246,452,467
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables, prepayments and other receivables		(12,682,735)	(16,964,133)
Inventories		455,506	2,060,408
Trade payables, accrued and other current liabilities		17,874,314	(390,156)
Cash from operating activities		305,699,564	231,158,586
Finance costs paid		(41,550,833)	(45,202,824)
Employees' end-of-service benefits paid	18	(1,974,846)	(1,999,010)
Zakat and income tax paid	28	(6,110,197)	(5,207,892)
Net cash from operating activities		256,063,688	178,748,860
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received from equity accounted associates	9	14,268,855	14,394,944
Purchase of intangibles, property, plant and equipment	6, 7 & 8	(38,046,060)	(46,953,160)
Redemption of investments classified as available for sale	10	-	50,487,996
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		51,551	2,812,600
Net cash (used in) / from investing activities		(23,725,654)	20,742,380
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Long term loans and bank facilities (paid) / received, net		(76,396,042)	(133,661,018)
Dividend paid	15	(32,640,000)	(24,480,000)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests by subsidiaries		(4,200,000)	(11,476,500)
Payment of lease liability		(4,720,647)	-
Net movement in non-controlling interests		135,273	2,520
Net cash used in financing activities		(117,821,416)	(169,614,998)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		114,516,618	29,876,242
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	14	180,584,183	150,707,941
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	295,100,801	180,584,183

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

At 31 December 2019

SUPPLEMENTARY NON CASH INFORMATION

		<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>Note</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Transfers from Property and equipment investments property	6	(134,568)	(217,092)
Transfers from intangible assets to Right of use assets	7.2	(26,162,609)	-
Right of use assets from lease liability and prepayments	22	(230,459,708)	-
Deferred tax	28	4,407,665	-

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Saudi Industrial Services Company (“the Company” or “the Parent Company” or “SISCO”) is a joint stock company incorporated in accordance with Saudi Arabian Regulations for Companies under the Ministry of Commerce Resolution No. 223 of 7 Rabi Al Awal 1409 H (corresponding to 18 October 1988) and registered under Commercial Registration No. 4030062502 dated 10 Rabi Al Thani 1409H (corresponding to 20 November 1988) to engage in maintenance, operations and management of factories, industrial facilities, construction of residential buildings and all related facilities such as entertainment centers, malls, restaurants, catering projects, construction of hospitals and buildings to provide health services to factory and industrial company workmen, marketing factory products locally and worldwide, provide services and participate in formation of companies. The principal activity of the Parent Company is investment and management of subsidiaries.

The registered head office of the Parent Company is located at the following address:

Saudi Business Center
P. O. Box 14221,
Jeddah 21424,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

These consolidated financial statements include assets, liabilities and the results of the operations of the Parent Company and its following subsidiaries collectively referred to as “the Group”:

Company	Country of incorporation	Effective shareholding		Principal activities
		2019	2018	
Saudi Trade and Export Development Company Limited (“Tusdeer”)	Saudi Arabia	76%	76%	Management and operation of storage and re-export project situated on the land leased from Jeddah Islamic Port.
Kindasa Water Services Company – Closed Joint Stock Company (“Kindasa”)	Saudi Arabia	65%	65%	Water desalination and treatment plant and sale of water.
Support Services Operation Company Limited (“ISNAD”)	Saudi Arabia	99.28%	99.28%	Development and operation of industrial zones, construction and operation of restaurants, catering and entertainment centers, construction of gas stations, auto servicing and maintenance workshops, and purchase of land for the construction of building thereon and investing the same through sale or lease.
Red Sea Gateway Terminal Company Limited (“RSGT”)	Saudi Arabia	60.6%	60.6%	Development, construction, operation and maintenance of container terminals and excavation and back filling works.
Red Sea Port Development Company – Closed Joint Stock Company (“RSPD”)	Saudi Arabia	60.6%	60.6%	Development, construction, operation and maintenance of container terminals and excavation and back filling works.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION**2.1 Statement of compliance**

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards “IFRS” that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants (“SOCPA”).

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.2 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and derivative financial instruments which are carried at their fair values.

As required by the Capital Market Authority ("CMA") through its circular dated 16 October 2016 the Group needs to apply the cost model to measure the property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets upon adopting the IFRS for three years period starting from the IFRS adoption date.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SR), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

2.4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

- Decision related to control over investee (note 3.1)
- Classification of investment property (note 3.6)
- Lease classification (note 3.7)
- Provisions (3.12)

Volume rebate

Certain contracts for the provision of services include volume rebates that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Group determined that the most likely amount method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the provision of services with volume rebate as the selected method better predicts the amount of variable consideration driven by customers' rebate entitlement based on volume thresholds.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Group considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Group determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty, if any, on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

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

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)**2.4 Significant accounting judgements estimates and assumptions (continued)*****Allowance for inventory losses***

The Group recognizes an allowance for inventory losses due to factors such as obsolescence, technical faults, physical damage etc. The estimation of such losses includes the consideration of factors including but not limited to introduction of new models or technology by the specific manufacturer and both existing and emerging market conditions.

Provision for expected credit losses (ECL) of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for trade receivables. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customers' actual default in the future. The information about the ECL on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 33.

Provision for equipment replacement cost

Provision for equipment replacement cost is assessed periodically based on the Build, Operate and Transfer Agreement and is discounted at a rate reflective of the term of the obligation. Significant assumptions included in the determination of this estimate are disclosed in note 19.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Defined benefit plan

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and employee turnover rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the market yield on high quality Corporate/Government bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country. Further details about employee benefits obligations are provided in note 18.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date as part of the business combination. When the contingent consideration meets the definition of a financial liability, it is subsequently re-measured to fair value at each reporting date. The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flows. The key assumptions take into consideration the probability of meeting each performance target and the discount factor.

Provisions

Provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently, except for new standards adopted during the year as disclosed in note 4, in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary as at 31 December 2019. 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
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

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

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

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

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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 the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements comprising the financial statements the Company and its subsidiaries as set out in note 1. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as that of the Company.

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, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in general and 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.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

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

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

Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investment in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

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

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

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

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

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in associates, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term investments, is reduced to nil, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has a corresponding obligation.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised as profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised as OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Saudi Riyals at exchange rates at the reporting date. Dividends received from foreign associates are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date and related currency translation differences are realized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the translation reserve is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. On the partial disposal (without loss of control) of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in the foreign exchange translation reserve via other comprehensive income.

3.3 Current versus non-current classification

Assets

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress are carried at cost less any recognised impairment loss and is capitalized as property, plant and equipment when ready for the intended use.

Depreciation

Depreciation represents the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its estimated useful life. Depreciable amount represents cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets, development cost of leasehold land and building on leasehold land are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually and adjusted prospectively if required. For discussion on impairment assessment of property and equipment, please refer note 6.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	Shorter of lease / concession period or 10 – 40 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease / concession period or 10 – 28 years
Plant and equipment	Shorter of lease / concession period or 5 – 20 years
Machinery and equipment	2 – 25 years
Motor vehicles and tankers	5 – 10 years
Fixtures and furnishing	5 – 10 years
Computers and equipment	2 - 5 years

3.5 Intangibles

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Intangibles (continued)

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

Port concession rights

The Group's port terminal operations are conducted pursuant to a long-term concession arrangement. The Group recognises port concession rights arising from a service concession arrangement, in which the public sector ("the grantor") controls or regulates the services provided, the prices charged and also controls any significant residual interest in the infrastructure such as property and equipment if the infrastructure is existing infrastructure of the grantor or the infrastructure is constructed or purchased by the Group as part of the service concession arrangement.

The Group recognises an intangible asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has a right to charge for use of the concession infrastructure. An intangible asset received as consideration for providing construction or upgrade services in a service concession arrangement is measured at fair value on initial recognition with reference to the fair value of the services provided.

The port concession rights include all costs incurred towards construction of the container terminal. The port concession rights are stated at cost, less amortization of cost. The estimated useful life of an intangible asset in a service concession arrangement is the period from when the Group is able to charge the public for the use of the infrastructure to the end of the concession period which is 32 years or life of the underlying assets, whichever is shorter (see note 7)

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, including softwares, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. The estimated useful lives of other intangibles is from 2 to 5 years.

3.6 Investment properties

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequently investment properties are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the investment properties and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of investment properties are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) 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 consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period of derecognition. The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15 – "Revenue from Contract with Customers".

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.6 Investment properties (continued)

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 depreciated value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group account for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

3.7 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (s) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

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

3.8 Inventories

Inventories represent spare parts and other supplies. These are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is principally based on the weighted average principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The Group recognizes an allowance for inventory losses due to factors such as obsolescence, technical faults, physical damage etc.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash on hand, cash at banks and other short-term highly liquid deposits / investments with original maturities of three month or less, if any, which are available to the Group without any restrictions. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances and Murabaha deposits.

3.10 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The Group's financial assets consist of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment in associates, due from related parties and financial liabilities consist of long term loans and bank facilities, trade and other payables.

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets at initial recognition, are measured at their fair values. Subsequent measurement of a financial asset is dependent on its classification and is either at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

- a) Financial assets at amortised cost
- b) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVOCI)
- c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

a) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

b) Financial assets at fair value through OCI

Debt instruments

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**3.10 Financial instruments (continued)****b) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (continued)*****Debt instruments (continued)***

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

Equity instruments

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including consolidated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model under which an asset is held, at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated- e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

Financial assets that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVIS because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessments whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit ("SPPP" criteria)

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Profit' is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit and other basic lending risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and other basic financing costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), along with profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money- e.g. periodical reset of profit rates.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financing and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities, other than at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses as a result of unwinding of profit cost through EIR amortization process and on de-recognition of financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Financial instruments (continued)

iii) *Derecognition*

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

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

iv) *Offsetting of financial instruments*

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

3.11 Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

Financial assets

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

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.11 Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal is determined by taking into account recent market transactions. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. The value in use is assessed by discounting the estimated future cash flows to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGUs, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

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

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When 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 a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-employment benefits

The Group's obligation under employee end of service benefit is accounted for as an unfunded defined benefit plan and is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee costs in the statement of profit or loss.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.14 Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders of the Parent

The Group recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the bye-laws of the Group, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. Interim dividends are recorded as liability in the period in which they are approved by the Board of Directors. Final dividends are recorded in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders.

A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value re-measurement recognised directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.15 Revenue

The Group through its subsidiaries, jointly controlled entity and associates is engaged in the following businesses:

- Development, construction, operation and maintenance of container terminals and excavation and back filling works.
- Management and operation of storage and re-export project situated on the land leased from Jeddah Islamic Port.
- Water desalination and treatment plant and sale of water.

The Group generally recognizes revenue at a point in time except for lease rental revenue which is recognized on time proportionate basis over future periods. The Group transfers control and recognizes a sale when the product is delivered to the customer, for the majority of the revenue contracts. Management uses an observable price to determine the stand-alone selling price for separate performance obligations or a cost-plus margin approach when one is not available. The Group has elected to recognize the cost for freight and shipping, if any, when control is transferred to the customer as an expense in direct cost.

If a contract is separated into more than one performance obligation, the total transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation in an amount based on the estimated relative standalone selling prices of the promised goods or services underlying each performance obligation. The Group mostly sells standard products with observable standalone sales with single performance obligation.

Cash received in advance of revenue being recognized is classified as current deferred / unearned revenue, except for the portion expected to be settled beyond 12 months of the consolidated statement of financial position date, which is classified as non-current deferred revenue.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration the Group expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services. Sales, value add, and other taxes collected concurrent with revenue-producing activities are excluded from revenue. The Group does not have any material significant payment terms as payment is received in advance, at or shortly after the point of sale.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.15 Revenue (continued)

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Rendering of services

The Group is involved in the provision of operational services in relation to its port operations, as well as provision of logistical and maintenance services. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated on a relative fair value basis between the different services. The Group recognises revenue from rendering of services based on the assessment of the work performed / completed (i.e. delivered and acknowledged / accepted) under the contractual obligation undertaken to be performed as per the work order / contract / sales order.

Rental revenue

Revenue from investment properties is recognized on a straight line basis over respective lease periods. Lease revenue relating to subsequent years is deferred and recognised as income over future periods. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental, over the term of the lease.

Volume rebates

The Group provides volume rebates to certain customers once their purchase during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Group applies the most likely amount method as the selected method better predicts the amount of variable consideration driven by customers' rebate entitlements based on volume thresholds and purchase made by them during the period. The Group then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a liability for the expected future rebates.

3.16 Expenses

Direct cost

Direct cost represents all expenses directly attributable or incidental to the core operating activities of the Group including but not limited to: depreciation of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangibles, directly attributable employee related costs etc.

Selling and distribution expenses

These include any costs incurred to carry out or facilitate selling activities of the Group. These costs typically include salaries of the sales staff, marketing, distribution and logistics expenses. These also include allocations of certain general overheads.

General and administrative expenses

These pertain to operation expenses which are not directly related to the production of any goods or services. These also include allocations of general overheads which are not specifically attributed to direct cost or selling and distribution expenses.

Allocation of overheads between cost of revenue, selling and distribution expenses, and general and administration expenses, where required, is made on a consistent basis.

3.17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs comprise of interest expense on loans and bank facilities, unwinding of the discount on long term provisions.

3.18 Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in consolidated statement of profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.19 Zakat

Zakat

The Group is subject to zakat in accordance with the regulations of the General Authority of Zakat and Tax ("GAZT"). Provision for zakat for the Group and zakat related to the Group's ownership in the Saudi Arabian subsidiaries is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid for the current year to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the brought forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.19 Zakat and tax (continued)

Withholding tax

The Group companies withhold taxes on transactions with non-resident parties and on dividends paid to foreign shareholders in accordance with GAZT regulations, which is not recognized as an expense being the obligation of the counter party on whose behalf the amounts are withheld.

Value added tax (VAT)

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, except when the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

3.20 Segment reporting

Business segment is group of assets, operations or entities:

- engaged in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components;
- the results of its operations are continuously analyzed by Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) in order to make decisions related to resource allocation and performance assessment; and
- for which financial information is discretely available.

Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

A geographical segment is group of assets, operations or entities engaged in revenue producing activities within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those operating in other economic environments.

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable segments, as follows:

- Port development and operations
- Logistic parks and support services
- Water desalination and distribution

4 NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Effective 1 January 2019 the Company has adopted following IFRSs, the impact of the adoption of which is explained below:

IFRS 16 Leases

The Group applied IFRS 16 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

IFRS 16 supersedes 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. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. Therefore, IFRS 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

The Group adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption, with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at 1 January 2019. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application.

4 NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

The effect of adoption of IFRS 16 as at 1 January 2019 [increase / (decrease)] is as follows:

	<i>SR</i>
Assets	
Right-of-use assets (note 22)	230,459,708
Prepayments	(2,937,500)
Transfers	26,162,609
Total assets	253,684,817
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities (note 22)	241,835,939
Other non-current and current liabilities	(14,313,731)
Total liabilities	227,522,208

The Group has lease contracts for various items of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment. Before the adoption of IFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Group.

Leases previously classified as finance leases

The Group did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under IAS 17). The requirements of IFRS 16 were applied to these leases from 1 January 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

4 IMPACT OF ADOPTION OF NEW STANDARDS (continued)

The lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2018, as follows:

	<i>SR</i>
Assets	
Operating lease commitments as at 31 December 2018	464,301,737
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019	(222,465,798)
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019	241,835,939

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate for the Group ranges between 4.9% to 5.5%.

Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features With A Negative Compensation

The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

The basis for conclusions to the amendments clarified that the early termination can result from a contractual term or from an event outside the control of the parties to the contract, such as a change in law or regulation leading to the early termination of the contract.

The amendment is effective for reporting periods beginning or after 1 January 2019. The amendments must be applied retrospectively; earlier application is permitted. The amendment provides specific transition provisions if it is only applied in 2019 rather than in 2018 with the rest of IFRS 9.

The amendments to IFRS 9 has no impact on the financial statements of the Group.

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

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combination, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognized in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The IASB has deferred the effective date of these amendments indefinitely, but an entity that early adopts the amendments must apply them prospectively. The amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 has no impact on the Group.

5 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a business

The IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test.

The amendments must be applied to transactions that are either business combinations or asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Consequently, entities do not have to revisit such transactions that occurred in prior periods. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments to IFRS 3 has no impact on the Group.

5 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)**Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform**

In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, which concludes phase one of its work to respond to the effects of Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) reform on financial reporting. The amendments provide temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (an RFR). The amendment is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The amendments must be applied retrospectively. However, any hedge relationships that have previously been de-designated cannot be reinstated upon application, nor can any hedge relationships be designated with the benefit of hindsight. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The Group holds derivatives for risk management purposes, some of which are designated in hedging relationships. The interest rate and foreign exchange derivative instruments have floating legs that are indexed to IBORs. The Group also has floating-rate liabilities indexed to IBORs. The Group's treasury team will initiate discussions with the counterparties of the financial liabilities to renegotiate the contractual terms in preparation for IBOR reform. The Group is in the process of ascertaining the impact of Interest rate benchmark reform and make the required adjustments in the next financial year

Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. The amendment is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed. The management did not early adopt the amendment and is of the view that there will be no impact on the financial statements of the Group in future.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2018, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Group.

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Property, plant and equipment	315,005,474	312,038,100
Property and equipment of bonded and re-export project (note 6.1)	29,393,479	30,916,200
Property and equipment – port terminal operations (note 6.2)	530,020,984	553,989,651
	<u>874,419,937</u>	<u>896,943,951</u>

SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2019

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The movement in property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Leasehold</i>	<i>Motor</i>	<i>Tools &</i>	<i>Furniture &</i>		<i>Desalination</i>	<i>Capital work-</i>	<i>31 December</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>improvements</i>	<i>vehicles</i>	<i>equipment's</i>	<i>fixtures</i>	<i>Computers</i>	<i>plants</i>	<i>in-progress</i>	<i>2019</i>
Cost	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
At the beginning of the year	66,808,150	131,943	16,168,793	15,230,854	12,082,613	6,193,123	320,572,681	100,662,759	537,850,916
Additions during the year	-	-	2,247,050	174,916	165,004	192,407	1,079,222	25,929,947	29,788,546
Disposals during the year	-	-	(84,804)	(256,781)	(1,308,281)	(1,182,950)	(336,250)	-	(3,169,066)
Written off during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,013,709)	(2,013,709)
Transfer to investment property (note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(134,568)	(134,568)
Transfers during the year (refer note below)	-	-	736,544	3,238	2,780,649	-	32,503,876	(36,443,382)	(419,075)
At the end of the year	<u>66,808,150</u>	<u>131,943</u>	<u>19,067,583</u>	<u>15,152,227</u>	<u>13,719,985</u>	<u>5,202,580</u>	<u>353,819,529</u>	<u>88,001,047</u>	<u>561,903,044</u>
Accumulated depreciation									
At the beginning of the year	-	131,943	11,479,045	10,230,928	8,827,912	3,810,151	191,332,837	-	225,812,816
Charge for the year	-	-	1,131,853	496,188	1,737,955	596,470	20,199,764	-	24,162,230
Disposals during the year	-	-	(84,804)	(255,043)	(1,305,362)	(1,127,033)	(305,234)	-	(3,077,476)
At the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>131,943</u>	<u>12,526,094</u>	<u>10,472,073</u>	<u>9,260,505</u>	<u>3,279,588</u>	<u>211,227,367</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>246,897,570</u>
Net book amounts									
As at 31 December 2019	<u>66,808,150</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,541,489</u>	<u>4,680,154</u>	<u>4,459,480</u>	<u>1,922,992</u>	<u>142,592,162</u>	<u>88,001,047</u>	<u>315,005,474</u>

SAUDI INDUSTRIAL SERVICES COMPANY (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

At 31 December 2019

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	<i>Land</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>Leasehold</i> <i>improvements</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>Motor</i> <i>vehicles</i> <i>& tankers</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>Tools &</i> <i>equipment's</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>Furniture &</i> <i>fixtures</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>Computers</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>Desalination</i> <i>plants</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>Capital work-</i> <i>in-progress</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>31 December</i> <i>2018</i> <i>SR</i>
Cost									
At the beginning of the year	66,808,150	131,943	13,573,640	15,185,789	11,948,511	6,060,171	320,241,251	67,845,211	501,794,666
Additions during the year	-	-	2,595,153	45,065	134,102	132,952	60,406	37,789,364	40,757,042
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(917,493)	(457,190)	(1,374,683)
Written off during the year (note 26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,897,171)	(2,897,171)
Transfer to investment property (note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(217,092)	(217,092)
Transfer to Intangibles (note 7.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(211,846)	(211,846)
Transfers during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,188,517	(1,188,517)	-
At the end of the year	66,808,150	131,943	16,168,793	15,230,854	12,082,613	6,193,123	320,572,681	100,662,759	537,850,916
Accumulated depreciation									
At the beginning of the year	-	131,943	10,568,124	9,637,398	7,684,700	2,920,609	172,714,069	-	203,656,843
Charge for the year	-	-	910,921	593,530	1,143,212	889,542	19,245,474	-	22,782,679
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(626,706)	-	(626,706)
At the end of the year	-	131,943	11,479,045	10,230,928	8,827,912	3,810,151	191,332,837	-	225,812,816
Net book amounts									
As at 31 December 2018	66,808,150	-	4,689,748	4,999,926	3,254,701	2,382,972	129,239,844	100,662,759	312,038,100

At 31 December 2019

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

- a) The desalination plant and filling stations are situated on land leased from the Jeddah Islamic Port for a period of 20 years from 7 March 2000 corresponding to 1 Dhul Hijjah 1420H. A subsidiary of the group has the option of renewing the lease agreement on expiry of the initial lease term.
- b) Capital work-in-progress mainly represents extension and upgradation of desalination facilities and construction work on Rabigh desalination facility and new logistic hub and logistic park projects in Jeddah.
- c) The carrying amount of capital work in progress include finance cost amounting to SR 9.9 million related to unwinding of right of use liability amount (note 22).

6.1 Property and equipment of bonded and re-export project

The movement in property and equipment of bonded and re-export project is as follows:

	<i>Leasehold improvements SR</i>	<i>Buildings on leasehold land SR</i>	<i>Equipment SR</i>	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>
Cost				
At the beginning of the year	27,281,790	20,564,261	1,203,875	49,049,926
Disposals during the year	-	-	(41,300)	(41,300)
Transfer from capital work in progress	-	419,075	-	419,075
At the end of the year	<u>27,281,790</u>	<u>20,983,336</u>	<u>1,162,575</u>	<u>49,427,701</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At the beginning of the year	12,620,116	4,309,735	1,203,875	18,133,726
Charge for the year	1,039,611	902,185	-	1,941,796
Disposals during the year	-	-	(41,300)	(41,300)
At the end of the year	<u>13,659,727</u>	<u>5,211,920</u>	<u>1,162,575</u>	<u>20,034,222</u>
Net book value				
31 December 2019	<u>13,622,063</u>	<u>15,771,416</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,393,479</u>

The buildings and leasehold improvements are situated on a plot of land leased from MAWANI for a nominal annual rental. The initial lease agreement is for 20 Hijra years starting from 15 Muharram 1419H (corresponding to 11 May 1998) with a grace period of two Hijra years. On 22 Ramadan 1424H (corresponding to 16 November 2003) the lease agreement was extended to 40 Hijra years.

	<i>Leasehold improvements SR</i>	<i>Buildings on leasehold land SR</i>	<i>Equipment SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Cost				
At the beginning of the year	27,078,690	20,564,261	1,203,875	48,846,826
Additions during the year	203,100	-	-	203,100
At the end of the year	<u>27,281,790</u>	<u>20,564,261</u>	<u>1,203,875</u>	<u>49,049,926</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At the beginning of the year	11,597,833	3,407,546	1,203,875	16,209,254
Charge for the year	1,022,283	902,189	-	1,924,472
At the end of the year	<u>12,620,116</u>	<u>4,309,735</u>	<u>1,203,875</u>	<u>18,133,726</u>
Net book value				
31 December 2018	<u>14,661,674</u>	<u>16,254,526</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,916,200</u>

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)**6.2 Property and equipment – port terminal operations**

The movement in property and equipment – port terminal operations is as follows:

	<i>Leasehold improvements SR</i>	<i>Motor vehicles SR</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures SR</i>	<i>Computers and equipment's SR</i>	<i>Machinery and equipment's SR</i>	<i>Capital work- in-progress SR</i>	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>
Cost							
At the beginning of the year	333,471,636	4,365,328	18,459,424	8,808,682	349,449,826	595,544	715,150,440
Additions during the year	178,600	844,591	978,590	958,955	797,687	18,859,867	22,618,290
Disposals during the year	-	-	(63,195)	(201,242)	(186,000)	-	(450,437)
At the end of the year	<u>333,650,236</u>	<u>5,209,919</u>	<u>19,374,819</u>	<u>9,566,395</u>	<u>350,061,513</u>	<u>19,455,411</u>	<u>737,318,293</u>
Accumulated depreciation							
At the beginning of the year	42,225,549	2,625,733	11,409,013	7,120,754	97,779,740	-	161,160,789
Charge for the year	20,285,777	654,136	1,941,856	971,862	22,725,656	-	46,579,287
Disposals during the year	-	-	(55,525)	(201,242)	(186,000)	-	(442,767)
At the end of the year	<u>62,511,326</u>	<u>3,279,869</u>	<u>13,295,344</u>	<u>7,891,374</u>	<u>120,319,396</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>207,297,309</u>
Net book value							
At 31 December 2019	<u>271,138,910</u>	<u>1,930,050</u>	<u>6,079,475</u>	<u>1,675,021</u>	<u>229,742,117</u>	<u>19,455,411</u>	<u>530,020,984</u>

a) The Group's property and equipment – port terminal operations has been pledged against the Ijara facility (note 17).

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)**6.2 Property and equipment – port terminal operations (continued)**

	<i>Leasehold improvements SR</i>	<i>Motor vehicles SR</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures SR</i>	<i>Computers and equipment's SR</i>	<i>Machinery and equipment's SR</i>	<i>Capital work- in-progress SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Cost							
At the beginning of the year	332,650,830	4,852,828	17,885,995	8,260,708	349,164,235	960,450	713,775,046
Additions during the year	365,037	371,400	596,929	547,974	3,182,230	625,565	5,689,135
Disposals during the year	-	(858,900)	(23,500)	-	(3,345,165)	-	(4,227,565)
Transfers during the year	455,769	-	-	-	448,526	(904,295)	-
Transfers to intangibles (note 7.3)	-	-	-	-	-	(86,176)	(86,176)
At the end of the year	333,471,636	4,365,328	18,459,424	8,808,682	349,449,826	595,544	715,150,440
Accumulated depreciation							
At the beginning of the year	22,025,801	2,895,799	9,385,508	6,020,636	77,132,743	-	117,460,487
Charge for the year	20,199,748	588,834	2,044,263	1,100,118	23,082,860	-	47,015,823
Disposals during the year	-	(858,900)	(20,758)	-	(2,435,863)	-	(3,315,521)
At the end of the year	42,225,549	2,625,733	11,409,013	7,120,754	97,779,740	-	161,160,789
Net book value							
At 31 December 2018	<u>291,246,087</u>	<u>1,739,595</u>	<u>7,050,411</u>	<u>1,687,928</u>	<u>251,670,086</u>	<u>595,544</u>	<u>553,989,651</u>

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

6.3 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Direct costs	60,656,617	52,113,242
Selling and distribution expenses (note 24)	7,449,090	7,566,797
General and administrative expenses (note 25)	4,577,606	12,042,935
	72,683,313	71,722,974

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets comprise of the following:

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Port concession rights (note 7.1)	1,067,739,776	1,133,082,390
Right to-use-land (note 7.2)	-	26,162,608
Other intangible assets (note 7.3)	2,644,862	2,857,616
	1,070,384,638	1,162,102,614

Intangible assets – port concession rights are secured against the Ijara facilities obtained from local banks (note 17).

7.1 Port concession rights

Saudi Trade and Export Development Company (Tusdeer), a subsidiary of the Group, had an agreement with Saudi Ports Authority (“SPA” or “MAWANI”) for the construction of a container terminal at the Re-export Zone of Jeddah Islamic Port. This Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Service Concession Agreement ("the Agreement") with MAWANI has been novated by Tusdeer to another subsidiary of the Group i.e. RSGT, effective from 22 Shawal 1428 H (corresponding to 3 November 2007), and the duration of this agreement is 32 years. As per BOT agreement, at the end of the concession period, the property and equipment underlying the port concession rights shall be transferred to MAWANI. RSGT commenced its initial commercial operations effective from 22 December 2009 (corresponding to 5 Muharram 1431 H). Port concession rights are being amortised over the useful lives of the underlying assets (representing the property and equipment) or the remaining term of concession, whichever is shorter. All amortization charge for the year has been allocated to direct cost (note 37).

The movement in port concession rights is as follows:

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Cost		
At the beginning of the year	1,710,555,638	1,711,145,484
Disposal	-	(589,846)
End of the year	1,710,555,638	1,710,555,638
Amortization		
At the beginning of the year	577,473,248	512,516,475
Charge for the year	65,342,614	65,494,040
Disposal	-	(537,267)
End of the year	642,815,862	577,473,248
Net book value	1,067,739,776	1,133,082,390

At 31 December 2019

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)**7.2 Right to use land**

Saudi Trade and Export Development Company ("Tusdeer"), a subsidiary of the Group had obtained a land on lease from MAWANI. The subsidiary transferred the right to use land to another subsidiary at original contract price. The right obtained for use of land is for a period of 31 years and 2 months ending on 14 Muharram 1461 H (corresponding to 8 February 2039) and is being amortized on straight line basis. Effective 1 January 2019, the net carrying amount of right to use land was transferred to "right to use assets" due to adoption of IFRS 16 (note 22).

7.3 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets comprise of computer software and software licenses used by the Group companies to manage their financial and operational activities. The movement in other intangible assets is as follows:

	31 December 2019 SR	31 December 2018 SR
Cost		
At the beginning of the year	20,791,908	20,230,480
Additions during the year	1,898,573	263,406
Transfers from capital work-in-progress (notes 6 and 6.2)	-	298,022
At the end of the year	22,690,481	20,791,908
Amortization		
At the beginning of the year	17,934,292	16,093,884
Charge for the year	2,111,327	1,840,408
At the end of the year	20,045,619	17,934,292
Net book value	2,644,862	2,857,616

Amortization charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	31 December 2019 SR	31 December 2018 SR
Direct costs	1,198	116,411
Selling and distribution expenses (note 25)	138,309	101,172
General and administrative expenses (note 26)	1,971,820	1,622,825
	2,111,327	1,840,408

At 31 December 2019

8 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The movement in investment property is as follows:

	<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>Buildings on leasehold land</i>	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Cost	SR	SR	SR	SR
At the beginning of the year	107,998,677	132,532,824	240,531,501	240,273,931
Additions during the year	-	-	-	40,478
Transfer from property and equipment (note 6)	-	134,568	134,568	217,092
	<u>107,998,677</u>	<u>132,667,392</u>	<u>240,666,069</u>	<u>240,531,501</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At the beginning of the year	40,277,316	57,238,545	97,515,861	87,843,443
Charge for the year	3,388,369	5,980,490	9,368,859	9,672,418
	<u>43,665,685</u>	<u>63,219,035</u>	<u>106,884,720</u>	<u>97,515,861</u>
At the end of the year				
Net book value:				
At 31 December 2019	<u>64,332,992</u>	<u>69,448,357</u>	<u>133,781,349</u>	
At 31 December 2018	<u>67,721,361</u>	<u>75,294,279</u>		<u>143,015,640</u>

Investment properties represent warehouses rented to customers for storage and warehousing purposes, for a minimum period of 12 months.

The buildings and leasehold improvements are situated on a plot of land leased from Jeddah Islamic Seaport Authority for a nominal annual rental. The initial lease agreement is for 20 Hijra years starting from 15 Muharram 1419H (corresponding to 11 May 1998) with a grace period of two Hijra years, on 22 Ramadan 1424H (corresponding to 16 November 2003) the lease agreement was extended to 40 Hijra years.

Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated to direct cost.

9 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	SR	SR
As at 1 January	121,114,973	110,971,249
Share in results of associates, net	27,372,268	23,745,408
Share of actuarial losses of associates recognized in OCI	(1,796,618)	793,260
Dividend received during the year	(14,268,855)	(14,394,944)
	<u>132,421,768</u>	<u>121,114,973</u>
As at 31 December		

9 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

9.1 As at 31 December 2019, the investment in associates comprises the following:

<i>Associates</i>	<i>Principal activity</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Effective shareholding percentage</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>	
			<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
International Water Distribution Company Limited (note a)	Water/waste works, water treatment and lease of water equipment	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	50%	50%	81,610,509	71,909,835
Saudi Water and Environmental Services Company (note b)	Electrical, water and mechanical works and related operation and maintenance	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	31.85%	31.85%	7,685,124	11,337,843
Saudi Al Jabr Talke Company Limited	Contracting, construction, operation and maintenance of factories and warehouses	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	33.3%	33.3%	41,480,770	37,007,775
Xenmet SA, Vaduz (note c)	Trading, storage and brokerage of commodities	Principality of Liechtenstein	19%	19%	1,645,365	859,520
					132,421,768	121,114,973

- a) The Parent Company does not have any direct control over management and operations of “International Water Distribution Company” accordingly, it is classified as investment in associates and accounted for as such.
- b) Saudi Water and Environmental Services Company is 49% owned by Kindasa Water Services Company (a subsidiary), which is 65% owned by the Parent Company.
- c) Xenmet SA, Vaduz is 25% owned by Saudi Trade and Export Development Company Limited (a subsidiary), which is 76% owned by the Parent Company.

Summarized financial information of equity accounted investee companies is as follows:

<i>Associates</i>	<i>International Water Distribution Company Limited</i>	<i>Saudi Water and Environmental Services Company</i>	<i>Al Jabr Talke Company Limited</i>	<i>Xenmet SA, Vaduz</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
31 December 2019				
Assets	262,735,075	14,533,941	189,037,153	7,052,408
Liabilities	100,420,912	956,796	83,479,440	492,048
Revenues	233,306,395	20,334,370	258,866,775	3,485,784
Net income	19,770,081	4,431,184	38,443,336	2,448,178
Share of OCI	(637,607)	-	(1,159,011)	-
Share of profit	10,338,282	2,171,280	14,076,861	785,845

9 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

<i>Associates</i>	<i>International Water Distribution Company Limited</i>	<i>Saudi Water and Environmental Services Company</i>	<i>Al Jabr Talke Company Limited</i>	<i>Xenmet SA, Vaduz</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
31 December 2018				
Assets	266,055,658	24,547,429	153,774,721	4,193,708
Liabilities	122,098,362	1,410,543	58,647,572	615,019
Revenues	257,091,101	24,466,404	249,763,193	1,008,041
Net income	15,539,279	5,617,303	35,446,989	548,243
Share of OCI	308,763	-	484,498	-
Share of profit	7,775,644	2,956,005	12,821,011	192,748

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT FVOCI

Equity investment comprise of investment in shares of Growth Gate Capital Corporation B.S.C. Movement in investment is as follows:

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Balance at beginning of the year	17,899,897	18,838,212
Changes in fair value	(2,361,614)	(938,315)
Balance at end of the year	<u>15,538,283</u>	<u>17,899,897</u>

Further in prior year, RSGT invested in a mutual fund managed by a commercial bank, in accordance with the terms of Ijara financing arrangement. The investment was disposed off during the year 2018 resulting in fair value gain of SAR 0.49 million.

11 GOODWILL

The Group recorded a goodwill of SR 9.3 million on acquisition of Kindasa Water Services Company (Kindasa), a subsidiary of the Group. Subsequently, an impairment of SR 0.5 million was recorded resulting in net carrying value of SR 8.8 million (31 December 2018: SR 8.8 million).

The management reviews goodwill for impairment annually and when there is an indicator of impairment. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been allocated to the subsidiary (i.e. cash generating unit). The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation, using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the senior management and Board of Directors of Kindasa.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the carrying amount of goodwill was reviewed and no impairment indicators were identified.

12 INVENTORIES, NET

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Spare parts	25,199,480	26,652,756
Raw materials and chemicals	235,335	92,626
Fuel, oil and desalinated water	748,472	193,124
	<u>26,183,287</u>	<u>26,938,506</u>
Less: allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories	(8,011,586)	(5,635,851)
	<u>18,171,701</u>	<u>21,302,655</u>

13 TRADE RECEIVABLES, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Trade receivables, net (note 33)	69,043,545	86,722,446
Prepayments and other receivables	20,349,646	25,002,691
Margin deposits (note 31)	2,254,980	1,454,980
Advances to suppliers	8,440,773	2,894,131
	100,088,944	116,074,248
Non current portion of trade receivables (note below)	-	(8,041,252)
	100,088,944	108,032,996

During the year ended 31 December 2017, one of the subsidiaries agreed to reschedule the outstanding balance due from a customer amounting to SR 10.3 million in respect of lease of land space at bonded and re-export zone. Under the rescheduling arrangement, the amounts were due over a period of next three to four years till January 2021. Accordingly, the amount was discounted at market profit rates and recorded as long-term receivables at their present values as at 31 December 2018. However, during the current year, the customer defaulted and went in to liquidation proceedings. Accordingly, the subsidiary provided 100% specific impairment allowance against this customer.

14 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Cash on hand	318,714	268,740
Cash at banks (note 14.1)	259,243,419	99,664,648
Murabaha deposits (note 14.2)	35,538,668	80,650,795
	295,100,801	180,584,183

14.1 SR 0.54 million (31 December 2018: SR 0.54 million) held with a commercial bank in respect of accumulated unclaimed dividends.

14.2 Murabaha deposits are placed with local commercial banks having original maturity of less than three months and yield financial income at prevailing market rates.

15 SHARE CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND

As at 31 December 2019, the authorized and paid up capital of the Company is divided into 81.6 million shares (31 December 2018: 81.6 million shares) of SR 10 each.

On 7 May 2019, the General Assembly approved a distribution of cash dividend amounting SR 32.6 million (SR 0.4 per share) for the year 2018 (cash dividend of SR 24.48 (SR 0.3 per share) million was paid in 2018 for the year 2017). The dividend has been paid in full.

Subsequent to the year end 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company on 2 Rajab 1441 (corresponding 26 February 2020) subject to approval of the shareholders, recommended to distribute dividend amounting to SR 48.96 million (SR 0.6 per share).

16 STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Company's By-laws, the Company sets aside 10% of its net income in each year to a statutory reserve until such reserve equals to 30% of the share capital. This reserve is currently not available for distribution to the shareholders of the Company.

At 31 December 2019

17 LONG-TERM LOANS AND BANK FACILITIES

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Long-term loans	781,101,050	852,440,751
Less: current portion	(240,711,549)	(153,414,129)
Non-current portion	540,389,501	699,026,622

- a) During 2007, RSGT entered into an Ijara arrangement with two banks to obtain a loan of SR 1,271 million. The Ijara facility is secured by property and equipment – port terminal operations and intangible assets – port concession rights of RSGT (note 6). The remaining amount of loan is repayable in semi-annual installments, with maturity up to December 2023. The loan bears commission rate of SIBOR plus an agreed margin. The facility includes unamortised portion of the advance rentals and other fees paid to the banks and will be amortised over the remaining period of the Ijara facility.
- b) During 2016, RSGT entered into an Ijara arrangement with two banks to obtain a loan of SR 260 million for expansion of its existing berths. The Ijara facility is secured by the property and equipment – port terminal operations of a subsidiary (note 6). The loan carries commission at commercial rates (SIBOR plus an agreed margin) and is repayable in nine installments ending in December 2023.

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Long-term loans	775,344,095	844,912,426
Less: current portion (note below)	(238,940,177)	(151,642,758)
Non-current portion	536,403,918	693,269,668

- c) During 2016, Kindasa entered into an agreement for a long-term facility with a commercial bank for to SR 24 million to finance the construction of a new water desalination facility. The loan carries commission at commercial rates (SIBOR plus an agreed margin) and is repayable in quarterly instalments commencing one year after the first drawdown. The loan is secured by secondary mortgage over Kindasa's property and equipment. As at 31 December 2019, Kindasa has drawn down SR 8.5 million out of total facility of SR 24 million.

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Long-term loan	5,756,954	7,528,325
Less: current portion	(1,771,371)	(1,771,371)
Long-term portion	3,985,583	5,756,954

At 31 December 2019

18 EMPLOYEES' END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS

The Company and its subsidiaries operate an approved unfunded employees' end of service benefits scheme / plan for its permanent employees. The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Balance at 1 January	27,215,717	26,693,232
<i>Included in statement of profit or loss</i>		
Current service cost	4,172,387	4,381,747
Interest cost	1,209,124	1,115,782
	5,381,511	5,497,529
<i>Included in statement of other comprehensive income</i>		
Actuarial loss / (gain)	8,847,677	(2,976,034)
Benefits paid	(1,974,846)	(1,999,010)
Balance at 31 December	39,470,059	27,215,717

Actuarial assumptions

The defined benefit plan is exposed to many actuarial risks, the most significant of which are final salary risk, discount / interest rate fluctuation risk, longevity risk and inflation risk.

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Discount rate	3.2%	4.61%
Future salary growth / expected rate of salary increase	3%	3%
Price inflation rate	2%	2%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 12.53 years (2018: 13.41 years).

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the discount rate by 100 basis points is as follows:

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Increase in discount rate	(4,948,361)	(5,615,668)
Decrease in discount rate	4,948,361	5,615,668

At 31 December 2019

19 LONG-TERM PROVISIONS

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	SR	SR
Provision for asset replacement cost (note a)	72,632,517	59,661,353
Provision for dismantling cost (note b)	1,742,072	1,662,887
Others	162,967	179,330
	<u>74,537,556</u>	<u>61,503,570</u>

a) Provision for asset replacement cost

As per the Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) agreement with MAWANI, RSGT, a subsidiary of the Group has an obligation to replace certain machinery and equipment ("the Equipment") during the tenure of the agreement. The management of the subsidiary has estimated that an amount of SR 479 million (31 December 2018: SR 534 million) will be incurred to replace the equipment.

The movement in the provision for asset replacement cost is as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	SR	SR
Balance at 1 January	59,661,353	65,843,826
Charge / (reversal) for the year	12,971,164	(6,182,473)
Balance at 31 December	<u>72,632,517</u>	<u>59,661,353</u>

The following assumptions were used in estimating the provision for asset replacement cost:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Discount rate	5.14%	6.62%
Equipment price inflation rate	0.96%	1.40%

b) Provision for dismantling cost

It represents cost to remove the plant pertaining to Kindasa, a subsidiary from land leased by MAWANI for a period of 17 years.

20 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

During the year ended 31 December 2018, RSGT entered into another Profit Rate Swap contract maturing on 30 June 2023.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedging instrument is classified as cash flow hedge. The fair value and notional amount of the derivative is as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	SR	SR
Notional amount	<u>430,051,555</u>	<u>521,037,209</u>
Negative fair value	<u>13,103,655</u>	<u>4,537,974</u>

The Profit Rate Swap contract is assessed to be effective and as at 31 December 2019, net un-realised loss of SR 8.57 million (2018: SR 4.54 million) has been included in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive Income', as cash flow hedging reserve.

The amount shown as cash flow hedging reserve in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2019 is expected to affect the consolidated statement of profit or loss in forthcoming years.

At 31 December 2019

21 TRADE PAYABLES ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Accrued liabilities	100,557,487	105,726,854
Deferred revenue	5,161,030	10,699,815
Trade payables	7,429,797	8,168,527
Advances from customers	4,310,587	4,007,638
Zakat and tax payable (note 28)	8,443,058	4,152,611
Other payables	32,955,812	26,956,350
	<u>158,857,771</u>	<u>159,711,795</u>

22 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
IFRS transition adjustments	230,459,708	-
Transfer from intangible on the date of application of IFRS 16, net (note 7.2)	26,162,609	-
	<u>256,622,317</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation:		
Depreciation for the year	(8,437,952)	-
Depreciation for the year (classified in capital work in progress)	(6,359,125)	-
At end of the year	<u>241,825,240</u>	<u>-</u>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
IFRS transition adjustments	241,835,939	-
Interest charge for the year	1,994,535	-
Unwinding of lease liability (classified in capital work in progress)	9,901,143	-
Payment of lease liabilities during the year	(6,715,179)	-
As at 31 December 2019	<u>247,016,438</u>	<u>-</u>
	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Current lease liability	29,930,538	-
Non-current lease liability	217,085,900	-
	<u>247,016,438</u>	<u>-</u>

At 31 December 2019

22 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (continued)

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	14,797,077	-
Interest charge on lease liabilities	1,994,535	-
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	16,791,612	-

23 REVENUES

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Shipping and unloading services	504,359,819	388,350,918
Sale of potable water	91,768,225	92,920,193
Rentals and support services	79,755,885	83,433,753
	675,883,929	564,704,864

24 DIRECT COSTS

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Cost of shipping and unloading services	309,714,794	238,243,204
Cost of sale of potable water	66,722,105	65,308,715
Cost of rentals and support services	39,140,145	39,087,197
	415,577,044	342,639,116

25 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Depreciation (note 6)	7,449,090	7,566,797
Salaries, wages and benefits	6,275,782	5,566,361
Utilities and telecommunication	667,485	751,791
Advertising and marketing	997,063	637,817
Expected credit losses on trade receivables (note 33)	15,849,444	393,378
Amortization (note 7)	138,309	101,172
Right of use assets depreciation	375,444	-
Others	1,109,975	1,378,060
	32,862,592	16,395,376

26 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Salaries, wages and benefits	90,891,723	67,714,221
Legal and professional fees	14,218,393	7,005,300
Utilities, telecommunication and office supplies	2,404,640	4,438,925
Depreciation (note 6)	4,577,606	12,042,935
Travelling	6,107,145	4,119,996
Amortization of intangibles (note 7)	1,971,820	1,622,825
Right of use assets depreciation	44,130	-
Capital work in progress written off	-	2,897,171
Others	13,820,915	17,750,758
	<u>134,036,372</u>	<u>117,592,131</u>

27 OTHER INCOME

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Claim received from a supplier	-	2,016,466
Reversal of provision no longer required	5,604,747	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	47,709	1,100,000
Others	3,334,273	5,665,222
	<u>8,986,729</u>	<u>8,781,688</u>

28 ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

Zakat for the year comprise of:

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Zakat charge for the year related to Saudi partners (note 28.1)	5,892,112	3,992,582
Income tax charge / (reversal) for the year related to non-Saudi partners (note 28.2)	(1,254,660)	813,527
Adjustments related to prior years (notes 28.1 and 28.2)	1,355,527	-
	<u>5,992,979</u>	<u>4,806,109</u>

28.1 Movement in provision for zakat is as follows:

	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Balance at 1 January	4,586,438	5,096,080
Charge for the year	5,892,112	3,992,582
Adjustments relating to prior year	1,007,850	-
Amounts paid during the year	(4,769,506)	(4,502,224)
Balance at 31 December	<u>6,716,894</u>	<u>4,586,438</u>

28 ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX (continued)

28.2 Movement in provision for current income tax is as follows:

	<i>31 December</i> <i>2019</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>31 December</i> <i>2018</i> <i>SR</i>
Balance at 1 January	(433,827)	(541,686)
Charge relating to current year	3,153,005	813,527
Adjustment related to prior years	347,677	-
Paid during the year	(1,340,691)	(705,668)
	<u>1,726,164</u>	<u>(433,827)</u>

28.3 Major components of income tax are as follows:

	<i>31 December</i> <i>2019</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>31 December</i> <i>2018</i> <i>SR</i>
Current income tax (see note 28.2)	3,153,005	-
Deferred income tax (see note 28.4)	(4,407,665)	-
	<u>(1,254,660)</u>	<u>-</u>

Income tax charge relating to the non-Saudi partners of RSGT has been provided based on non-Saudi partners share of adjusted net income for the year at the rate of 20%.

28.4 Movement in deferred tax asset during the year is as follows:

	<i>31 December</i> <i>2019</i> <i>SR</i>	<i>31 December</i> <i>2018</i> <i>SR</i>
Deferred tax credit and closing balance (see note 28.3)	4,407,665	-

28.5 Zakat assessments status**Parent Company**

The General Authority for Zakat and Tax (GAZT) raised assessments for the years 2002 through 2008 with an additional liability of SR 25.8 million. The Parent Company had filed an objection against the GAZT's assessment. The Higher Appeal Committee issued their decision during the year. Following the issuance of the decision, the GAZT raised a revised assessment amounting to SR 9.5 million. The assessment does not take into consideration SR 3.9 million paid "under protest" at the time of filing an appeal with Higher Appeal Committee (HAC). The Company has filed an appeal against the decision issued by the HAC with the Board of Grievances (BOG). In addition, the Parent Company has also requested the GAZT to reconsider their revised assessment. The BOG has recently issued their decision by rejecting to review the appeal filed by the Company. The company is in process of filing an appeal to second level of BOG, the BOG have dismissed this case from a procedural perspective without considering the merits thereof, in response the entity filed an appeal against the BOG's decision with the Supreme Court. Furthermore, the case was also escalated to the General Secretariat of Tax Committees (GSTC) in line with the latest regulations in this regard.

The GAZT raised assessments for the years 2009 through 2013 with an additional Zakat and withholding tax liability of SR 10.95 million. The Company accepted and paid the imposition of Zakat amounting to SR 0.016 million. An appeal against the remaining amount was filed by the Company with the GAZT. The Preliminary Appeal Committee (PAC) issued their decision reducing the liability to SR 7.1 million. The Company has filed an appeal with the Higher Appeal Committee (HAC) and submitted a bank guarantee of SR 7.1 million, based on their understanding of the PAC decision. Following the change in regulation the cases for 2009 - 2013 were also transferred to the GSTC.

28 ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX (continued)**28.5 Zakat assessments status (continued)**

The GAZT raised assessments for the years 2014 and 2015 with an additional liability of SR 0.69 million. The Parent Company has filed an appeal against the GAZT's assessments. The GAZT has issued a revised assessment with reduced liability of SR 0.52 million. An appeal against the remaining amount was filed by the Company with the GSTC. Hearing dates for each of the cases transferred to the GSTC are yet to be assigned.

The Parent Company has filed its Zakat returns for the years upto 31 December 2018. Up to the date of these consolidated financial statements, GAZT is yet to raise the assessment for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Subsidiaries***Red Sea Gateway Terminal Company Limited and Red Sea Ports Development Company ("the Subsidiaries")***

RSGT has finalized its Zakat and income tax assessments with GAZT up to 2013 and has filed its Zakat and income tax returns up to the year 2018. GAZT is yet to raise the assessment for the years from 2014 to 2018.

RSPD has filed its Zakat and income tax returns up to the year 2018. Up to the date of these consolidated financial statements, GAZT is yet to raise assessments.

Saudi Trade and Export Development Company Limited ("the Subsidiary")

The Subsidiary has finalized its Zakat assessments with GAZT up to 2008 and has filed its Zakat returns up to 2018. Up to the date of these consolidated financial statements, GAZT is yet to raise the assessment for the years from 31 December 2009 to 31 December 2018.

Support Services Operation Company Limited ("the Subsidiary")

The Subsidiary has finalized its Zakat assessments with GAZT up to 2008 and has filed its Zakat returns up to 2018. GAZT has not raised the assessment for the years from 31 December 2009 to 31 December 2018.

Kindasa Water Service Company ("the Subsidiary")

The Subsidiary has finalized its Zakat assessments with GAZT up to 2008 and has filed its Zakat returns up to 2018. Up to the date of these consolidated financial statements, GAZT is yet to raise the assessment for the years from 31 December 2009 to 31 December 2018.

29 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue outstanding during the year.

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company	50,922,990	46,745,090
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	81,600,000	81,600,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.62	0.57

The diluted EPS is same as the basic EPS as the Group does not have any dilutive instruments in issue.

30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

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

a) Significant related party transactions for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

Due from related parties

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount of transaction</i>		<i>Balance as at</i>	
			<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2019 SR</i>	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
International Water Distribution Company	Associate	Sales of goods and services	62,909,118	57,220,639	10,376,904	6,984,904
		Services rendered to associate	693,000	693,000	-	2,105,597
		Expenses incurred by associate on behalf of the Group	(38,081)	(30,469)	-	-
		Expenses incurred by Group on behalf of the associate	188,734	2,176,893	-	-
Arabian Bulk Trade Limited	Affiliate	Lease of land and warehouses	13,858	241,022	5,237	4,003
Ambro limited	Affiliate	Purchase of services	(14,841)	(80,898)	-	-
Al Jabr Talke Company Limited	Associate	Services rendered to associate	499,331	498,785	-	250,985
		Dividend received from associate	8,444,856	6,799,945	10,420	-
		Expenses cross charged by Group to associate	10,420	-	-	-
Saudi Water and Environmental Services Company Limited	Associate	Sales of goods and services	5,010,303	4,574,610	309,637	331,625
Saudi Cable Company	Affiliate	Lease of land and warehouses	244,047	366,492	210,035	242,892

At 31 December 2019

30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount of transaction</i>		<i>Balance as at</i>	
			<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>
			<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
			<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Aecom Arabia Limited	Affiliate	Payments made by the Group on behalf of affiliate	-	-	64,226	-
Xenel Industries Limited	Shareholder	Payments made by the Group on behalf of the Shareholder	329,295	135,729		-
		Expenses incurred by the shareholder on behalf of the Group	(133,828)	(468,750)	208,582	-
Haji Abdullah Ali Reza & Co. Limited	Affiliate	Purchase of goods		(36,081)	-	-
		Purchase of air tickets		(130,931)	-	-
Total					11,185,041	9,920,006

Due to related parties

<i>Related party</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount of transaction</i>		<i>Balance as at</i>	
			<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>	<i>31 December</i>
			<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
			<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Al Karam Fedics Services Company	Affiliate	Purchase of goods and services	10,219,308	9,413,894	980,418	807,873
Aecom Arabia Limited	Affiliate	Payments made by the Group on behalf of affiliate	-	-	-	64,226
Xenel Industries Limited	Shareholder	Expenses incurred by the shareholder on behalf of the Group	-	-	-	20,246
Total					980,418	892,345

30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

b) Key management personnel remuneration and compensation comprised of the following:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Short term employee benefits	9,877,991	8,472,440
Post-employment benefits	563,811	460,164
	<u>10,441,802</u>	<u>8,932,604</u>

Short term employee benefits of the Group's key management personnel include remuneration, salaries and bonuses.

c) Board of Directors / Committee members remuneration and compensation comprised of the following:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Meeting attendance fees	805,000	445,000
Other remuneration	5,340,400	4,260,000
	<u>6,145,400</u>	<u>4,705,000</u>

31 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At 31 December 2019, the Group's bankers have issued letters of guarantee amounting to SR 67.1 million (31 December 2018: SR 42.1 million) against which cash margin of SR 2.25 million (31 December 2018: SR 1.45 million) was deposited.

As at 31 December 2019, the Group has commitments for capital work in progress amounting to SR 141.7 million (31 December 2018: SR 2.9 million) mainly relating to new logistic hub and park construction project and new desalination plant construction and development project.

32 BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Group has the following main business segments:

- Port development and operations
- Water desalination and distribution
- Logistic parks and support services
- Unallocated: Consists of investment activities and head office functions.

These business segments are located within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and are the Group's strategic business units.

The Company's top management reviews internal management reports of each strategic business unit at least quarterly. Segment results that are reported to the top management include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment revenues, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the top management. The following table presents segment information (assets, liabilities, revenue and net income) for each of the business segments as at and for the year ended 31 December:

	Reportable segments			<i><u>Total</u></i> <i><u>(SR'000)</u></i>	<i><u>Unallocated</u></i> <i><u>(SR'000)</u></i>	<i><u>Total</u></i> <i><u>(SR'000)</u></i>
	<i><u>Port development and operations</u></i> <i><u>(SR'000)</u></i>	<i><u>Logistic parks and support services</u></i> <i><u>(SR'000)</u></i>	<i><u>Water desalination and distribution</u></i> <i><u>(SR'000)</u></i>			
31 December 2019						
External revenues	504,827	82,270	92,728	679,825	-	679,825
Inter-segment revenue	(468)	(2,514)	(959)	(3,941)	-	(3,941)
Segment Revenue	504,359	79,756	91,769	675,884	-	675,884
Direct costs	313,189	39,607	66,722	419,518	-	419,518
Inter-segment direct costs	(3,474)	(467)	-	(3,941)	-	(3,941)
Segment cost	309,715	39,140	66,722	415,577	-	415,577
Segment gross profit	194,644	40,616	25,047	260,307	-	260,307
Profit / (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	42,142	2,596	2,773	47,511	3,412	50,923
Segment assets	1,906,314	522,672	236,847	2,665,833	240,269	2,906,102
Segment liabilities	994,452	259,342	32,374	1,286,168	28,899	1,315,067

32 BUSINESS SEGMENTS (continued)

31 December 2018	Reportable segments			<u>Total</u> (SR'000)	<u>Unallocated</u> (SR'000)	<u>Total</u> (SR'000)
	<i>Port development and operations</i> (SR'000)	<i>Logistic parks and support services</i> (SR'000)	<i>Water desalination and distribution</i> (SR'000)			
External revenues	388,666	83,504	93,740	565,910	-	565,910
Inter-segment revenue	(315)	(70)	(820)	(1,205)	-	(1,205)
Segment Revenue	388,351	83,434	92,920	564,705	-	564,705
Direct costs	239,133	39,402	65,309	343,844	-	343,844
Inter-segment direct costs	(890)	(315)	-	(1,205)	-	(1,205)
Segment cost	238,243	39,087	65,309	342,639	-	342,639
Segment gross profit	150,108	44,347	27,611	222,066	-	222,066
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	18,963	18,174	5,230	42,367	4,378	46,745
Segment assets	1,853,822	346,662	219,331	2,419,815	257,920	2,677,735
Segment liabilities	1,017,108	37,813	24,444	1,079,365	26,937	1,106,302

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risks, currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on robust liquidity management as well as monitoring of various relevant market variables, thereby consistently seeking to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include long term loans and long term liabilities.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing interest rates on the Group's financial position and cash flows. The Group manages the interest rate risk by regularly monitoring the interest rate profiles of its interest bearing financial instruments.

Majority of the Group's borrowings are at floating rate of interest and are subject to re-pricing on a regular basis. Management regularly monitors the changes in interest rates. The Group enters into Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS") (Derivative financial instruments) to manage its exposure to interest rate risk. Such IRS is designated as a Cash flow hedge.

Increase / decrease in variable rate by 1% with all other variables held constant, the impact on the equity and profit before zakat and income tax for the year would have been SR 3.6 million (31 December 2018: SR 3.5 million).

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's transactions are principally in Saudi Riyals and United States Dollar. Other transactions in foreign currencies are not material. The Group's management believes that their exposure to currency risk is limited as US Dollar is pegged to Saudi Riyal. Currency risk is managed on a regular basis and fluctuation in the exchange rates are monitored on a continuous basis.

Other price risk

The Group does not hold quoted instruments, accordingly not exposed to other price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. To reduce exposure to credit risk, the Group has developed a formal approval process whereby credit limits are applied to its customers. The management also continuously monitors the credit exposure towards the customers and makes provision against those balances considered doubtful of recovery. To mitigate the risk, the Group has a system of assigning credit limits to its customers based on an extensive evaluation based on customer profile and payment history.

The Groups gross maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Financial assets		
Trade receivables, net	69,043,545	86,722,446
Due from related parties	11,185,041	9,920,006
Balances with banks	294,782,087	180,315,443
	375,010,673	276,957,895

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. As at 31 December 2019, 6 largest customers (31 December 2018: 6 largest customers) account for approximately 72% (31 December 2018: 61%) of outstanding trade receivables.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Some customers are also secured, where possible, by way of cash promissory note, security deposit or advance, which are considered integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>					
	<i>Current SR</i>	<i><90 days SR</i>	<i>90–180 days SR</i>	<i>271–365 days SR</i>	<i>>1 year SR</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
Exposure at default	34,552,243	30,323,345	1,900,998	7,029,056	12,465,670	86,271,312
Expected credit loss	144,054	251,788	81,306	4,744,489	12,006,130	17,227,767
	34,408,189	30,071,557	1,819,692	2,284,567	459,540	69,043,545

33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Credit risk (continued)**

	<i>31 December 2018</i>					
	<i>Current SR</i>	<i><90 days SR</i>	<i>90–180 days SR</i>	<i>271–365 days SR</i>	<i>>1 year SR</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
Exposure at default	28,290,654	40,025,740	10,063,594	6,731,084	3,056,219	88,167,291
Expected credit loss	76,932	267,817	76,257	289,571	734,268	1,444,845
	<u>28,213,722</u>	<u>39,757,923</u>	<u>9,987,337</u>	<u>6,441,513</u>	<u>2,321,951</u>	<u>86,722,446</u>

Movement of impairment allowance against trade receivables is as follows:

	<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>31 December 2018</i>
Balance at beginning of the year	1,444,845	5,550,939
Charge during the year	15,849,444	393,378
Written off during the year	(66,522)	(4,499,472)
	<u>17,227,767</u>	<u>1,444,845</u>

Credit risk on bank balances is limited as the bank balances are held with banks with sound credit ratings ranging from A2 to A1 based on Moody's credit rating. All bank accounts are held with banks within Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Financial position of related parties is stable. There were no past due or impaired receivables from related parties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivery of cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available through committed credit facilities to meet any future commitments as well as close monitoring of cash inflows and outflows from operations. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	<i>Within 1 year SR</i>	<i>1 to 5 years SR</i>	<i>More than 5 years SR</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
31 December 2019				
Bank borrowings	240,711,549	540,389,501	-	781,101,050
Trade payables, accrued and other liabilities	140,943,097	-	-	140,943,097
Due to related parties	980,418	-	-	980,418
	<u>382,635,064</u>	<u>540,389,501</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>923,024,565</u>
31 December 2018				
Bank borrowings	153,414,129	699,026,622	-	852,440,751
Trade payables, accrued and other liabilities	145,004,341	-	-	145,004,341
Due to related parties	892,345	-	-	892,345
	<u>299,310,815</u>	<u>699,026,622</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>998,337,437</u>

34 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium, statutory reserve and retained earnings attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus debt.

	31 December 2019 SR	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Total liabilities	1,315,066,947	1,106,302,152
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(295,100,801)	(180,584,183)
Net debt	1,019,966,146	925,717,969
Equity	1,591,035,180	1,571,432,775
Total capital	2,611,001,326	2,497,150,744
Gearing ratio	39%	37%

35 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

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 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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability falls into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest input level that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

35 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels and fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying value is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

<i>31 December 2019</i>	<i>Carrying value SR</i>	<i>Level 3 SR</i>
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
<i>Amortised cost</i>		
Trade receivables and other receivables	71,298,525	-
Due from related parties	11,185,041	-
Cash and cash equivalents	295,100,801	-
<i>FVOCI</i>		
Investment in equity securities	15,538,283	15,538,283
	<u>393,122,650</u>	<u>15,538,283</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Loans and bank facility	781,101,050	-
Trade payables and other liabilities	140,943,097	-
Due to related parties	980,418	-
Derivative financial instrument	13,103,655	13,103,655
	<u>936,128,220</u>	<u>13,103,655</u>
<i>31 December 2018</i>	<i>Carrying value SR</i>	<i>Level 3 SR</i>
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
<i>Amortised cost</i>		
Trade receivables and other receivables	80,136,174	-
Due from related parties	9,920,006	-
Cash and cash equivalents	180,584,183	-
<i>FVOCI</i>		
Investment in equity securities	17,899,897	17,899,898
	<u>288,540,260</u>	<u>17,899,898</u>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Loans and bank facility	852,440,751	-
Trade payables and other liabilities	140,851,731	-
Due to related parties	892,345	-
Derivative financial instrument	4,537,974	4,537,974
	<u>998,722,801</u>	<u>4,537,974</u>

None of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are classified under level 1 and level 2.

36 MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

	31 December 2019 SR	<i>31 December 2018 SR</i>
Non -controlling interest	<u>346,622,791</u>	<u>329,328,943</u>

Summarised financial information of material non-controlling interest in “Red Sea Gateway Terminal Company Limited” and “Red Sea Ports Development Company Limited”, is disclosed in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements under “Port development and operations” segment.

37 NEW CONCESSION AGREEMENT

A subsidiary of the Group RSGT signed a new concession agreement with MAWANI dated 23 December 2019 (the new agreement). The salient feature of the new agreement included but not limited to:

- RSGT will acquire rights to operate north container terminal in addition to the terminal currently operated;
- the operational rights of the combined terminals will be for 30 years from the effective date;
- the current agreement would be terminated once the new agreement is effective;
- the contract will be effective on a proposed future date of 1 April 2020 or any subsequent mutual agreed date, once all the conditions precedent are met to the satisfaction of the counter party.

Management, based on the legal opinion, is of the view that outcome of certain of the condition precedents could only be confirmed on the future date once completed. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not reflect the accounting implications, if any, of the terms of the new agreement in accordance with the requirements of applicable IFRS regulations (see note 7).

38 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the presentation in the current year. However, there was no impact on the total comprehensive income or equity of such reclassifications.

39 APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised to issue by the Board of Directors on 26 February 2020 (corresponding to 2 Rajab 1441H).