Palms Agro Production Company K.S.C.P and its Subsidiary

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2015

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Contents

Al-Shatti & Co.
Arraya Tower II, 23rd-24th floor, Sharq P.O. Box 1753
Safat 13018
Kuwait
Telephone: +965 22275777
Fax: +965 22275888

Russell Bedford
Bader Al Abduljader & Partners
Chartered Accountants & Business Advisers
Panasonic Tower, 18th Floor
Fahad Al Salem Street, Qibla
P.O. Box 5613, Safat 13057
Kuwait

T : +965 222 48717
F : +965 222-48715
www.russellbedford.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PALMS AGRO PRODUCTION COMPANY K.S.C.P

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Palms Agro Production Company K.S.C.P ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiary (together referred to as "the group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management of the Parent Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PALMS AGRO PRODUCTION COMPANY K.S.C.P (CONTINUED)

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's board of directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, the executive regulation of law no. 25 of 2012, Law No.7 of 2010 in respect of the establishment of Capital Markets Authority and Organisation of the Security Activity and its Executive Regulations and by the Parent Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, the executive regulation of law no. 25 of 2012, law No.7 of 2010 in respect of the Establishment of Capital Markets Authority and the Organisation of the Security Activity and its Executive Regulations nor of the Parent Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2015 that might have had a material effect on the business of the group or its consolidated financial position.

Khalid Ebrahim Al-Shatti
Licence No. 175-A
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Al-Shatti & Co.)

Bader A. Al-Abduljader
License No. 207 "A"
of Russell Bedford - Bader Al Abduljader & Partners
Member firm of Russell Bedford International

20 March 2016
Kuwait

Palms Agro Production Company K.S.C.P and its Subsidiary

Consolidated statement of income
(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2015	2014
Revenue		**10,601,043**	8,982,883
Cost of revenue	11	**(7,863,503)**	(6,861,878)
Gross profit		**2,737,540**	2,121,005
Selling and marketing expenses	12	**(687,736)**	(688,012)
General and administrative expenses	13	**(831,764)**	(701,201)
Provision for impairment of receivables	8	**(25,369)**	-
Recovery of provision for impairment of receivables	8	**1,796**	14,929
Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories	7	**(26,040)**	(8,426)
Operating profit		**1,168,427**	738,295
Investment (loss) / income	14	**(42,738)**	11,287
Impairment of investment in associate	6	**(28,000)**	-
Share of results of associate	6	**(127,957)**	(244,494)
Other income		**1,280**	7,333
Profit for the year before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences ("KFAS"), National Labor Support Tax ("NLST"), Zakat and Board of directors remuneration		**971,012**	512,421
Contribution to KFAS		**(10,010)**	(4,812)
NLST		**(27,511)**	(14,686)
Zakat		**(11,004)**	(5,810)
Board of directors remuneration		**(30,000)**	(20,000)
Profit for the year		**892,487**	467,113
Basic and diluted earnings per share	15	**17.06 Fils**	8.93 Fils

Palms Agro Production Company K.S.C.P and its Subsidiary

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	**2014**
Profit for the year	**892,487**	467,113
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	**39,215**	42,619
Total other comprehensive income	**39,215**	42,619
Total comprehensive income for the year	**931,702**	509,732

The accompanying notes set out on pages 8 to 34 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position
(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 December 2015	2014
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	1,248,514	1,485,837
Investment in associates	6	1,156,729	1,240,471
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		96,831	-
		2,502,074	2,726,308
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,738,821	1,785,166
Amounts due from related parties	16	20,172	18,496
Accounts receivable and prepayments	8	5,717,504	4,337,014
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,641,920	2,120,905
		9,118,417	8,261,581
Total assets		11,620,491	10,987,889
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	15	5,239,900	5,239,900
Share premium		225,000	225,000
Treasury shares	15	(3,573)	(3,573)
Statutory reserve	15	963,614	866,513
General reserve	15	963,614	866,513
Foreign currency translation reserve		92,629	53,414
Retained earnings		1,501,367	1,326,240
Net equity		8,982,551	8,574,007
Liabilities			
Non- current liability			
Employees' end of service benefits		666,535	614,716
Current liabilities			
Advances on contracts		166,893	618,326
Accounts payable and accruals	10	1,804,512	1,180,840
		1,971,405	1,799,166
Total liabilities		2,637,940	2,413,882
Total equity and liabilities		11,620,491	10,987,889

Bader Hamad Al-Rabiah
Chairman

Faisal Fares Al-Fares
Vice Chairman and CEO

Palms Agro Production Company K.S.C.P and its Subsidiary

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Statutory reserve	General reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2014	5,239,900	225,000	(3,573)	815,271	815,271	10,795	1,484,769	8,587,433
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	467,113	467,113
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	42,619	-	42,619
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	42,619	467,113	509,732
Dividends distributed (note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(523,158)	(523,158)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	51,242	51,242	-	(102,484)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	**5,239,900**	**225,000**	**(3,573)**	**866,513**	**866,513**	**53,414**	**1,326,240**	**8,574,007**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	892,487	892,487
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	39,215	-	39,215
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	**39,215**	**892,487**	**931,702**
Dividends distributed (note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(523,158)	(523,158)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	97,101	97,101	-	(194,202)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	**5,239,900**	**225,000**	**(3,573)**	**963,614**	**963,614**	**92,629**	**1,501,367**	**8,982,551**

The accompanying notes set out on pages 8 to 34 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Palms Agro Production Company K.S.C.P and its Subsidiary

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		892,487	467,113
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	316,761	325,389
Murabaha income	14	(8,458)	(11,287)
Impairment of investment in associate	6	28,000	-
Provision for impairment of receivables	8	25,369	-
Recovery of provision for impairment of receivables	8	(1,796)	(14,929)
Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories	7	26,040	8,426
Share of results of associates	6	127,957	244,494
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit	14	51,196	-
Employees' end of service benefits		100,493	130,087
		1,558,049	1,149,293
Inventories		20,305	(429,041)
Accounts receivable and prepayments		(1,404,063)	(816,235)
Accounts payable and accruals		617,527	243,590
Advances on contracts		(451,433)	(459,796)
Employees' end of service benefits paid		(48,674)	(55,055)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		291,711	(367,244)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	5	(79,438)	(306,702)
Amounts due from related parties		(1,676)	629,755
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(148,027)	-
Dividends received from associate	6	-	126,400
Purchase of investment in associate	6	(33,000)	-
Murabaha income received		8,458	11,287
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		(253,683)	460,740
Cash flows from financing activities			
Obligations under finance lease		-	(262,550)
Cash dividends paid		(517,013)	(511,119)
Net cash used in financing activities		(517,013)	(773,669)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(478,985)	(680,173)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		2,120,905	2,801,078
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	9	1,641,920	2,120,905

The accompanying notes set out on pages 8 to 34 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Palms Agro Production Company K.S.C.P (the Parent Company) is a Kuwaiti closed shareholding company registered and incorporated in Kuwait on 25 May 1982.

The Parent Company's main activities are import and export business of agricultural supplies, the execution of agricultural contracting work, establishment and management all types of nurseries and farms, reclamation and development of agricultural land, landscape gardening and ornamentation of public places and cities, utilizing of financial surplus available to the Parent Company through investing it in portfolios managed by specialized companies and entities, import and circulation of veterinary medicines and concluding agency agreements, inaugurating and operation of veterinary clinics and centres and practicing the professional of veterinary medicine, trading in the Kuwait stock exchange, breeding and trading of chicken and eggs and execution of construction contracts work.

The Parent Company operates under license number 33390 and is valid until 2 June 2019.

The consolidated financial statements of the group include the financial statements of Palms Trees Company K.S.C. - fully owned subsidiary of the Parent Company which is operating in producing and packing of black honey; however the subsidiary's licence was suspended on 31 December 2006 and the subsidiary is not having any operations since then.

The Parent Company is a subsidiary of Bayan Holding Company (K.S.C.) (the Ultimate Parent Company) by a percentage of 84.11%. The Parent Company's shares are listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange.
The registered head office of the Parent Company is at P.O. Box 1976, Safat 13020, Kuwait.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company on 9 March 2016 and are subject to the approval of the Annual General Assembly of the shareholders.

The Parent Company had a total of 696 employees as at 31 December 2015 (31 December 2014: 820 employees).

The Companies Law was issued on 24 January 2016 by Decree Law No. 1 of 2016 (the "Companies Law"), which was published in the official gazette on 1 February 2016, and cancelled Decree Companies Law No. 25 of 2012. This Law shall be applicable as of 26 November 2012.

Minister of Commerce and Industry shall issue the executive regulations of this law, along with the required resolutions for its implementation within two months as of the date of its publication in the official gazette. Other regulatory bodies shall issue, during the mentioned period, their resolutions required to be issued by them, in accordance with the provisions of this law. Effectiveness of the executive regulations of Decree Law No. 25 of 2012, as amended, shall be continued until commencement of this Law executive regulations effectiveness. The executive regulations shall specify rules and controls of regularizing companies' current affairs in accordance with provisions of the new law.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The consolidated financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and biological assets.

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD"), which is also the group's functional and presentation currency.

2.1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the group

The following amendments have been adopted by the group for the first time for the financial period beginning on or after 1 January 2015 with no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements:

- *Amendment to IAS 19,'Employee benefits', regarding defined benefit plans (effective annual periods on or after 1 July 2014)*
- *Annual improvements 2012 (effective annual periods on or after 1 July 2014)*
- *Annual improvements 2013 (effective annual periods on or after 1 July 2014)*

(b) New standard, amended and interpretation issued but not yet adopted by the group:

'IFRS 9 – Financial instruments'

IFRS 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement with a single model that has initially only two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value.

Classification of debt assets will be driven by the group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if: a) the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows, and b) the contractual cash flows under the instrument solely represent payments of principal and interest.

All other debt and equity instruments, including investments in complex debt instruments and equity investments, must be recognised at fair value.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

(b) New standard, amended and interpretation issued but not yet adopted by the group: (continued)

'IFRS 9 – Financial instruments' (continued)

All fair value movements on financial assets are taken through the consolidated statement of income, except for equity investments that are not held for trading, which may be recorded in the consolidated statement of income or in reserves (without subsequent recycling to the consolidated statement of income).

For financial liabilities that are measured under the fair value option entities will need to recognise the part of the fair value change that is due to changes in the their own credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than the consolidated statement of income.

The new hedge accounting rules (released in December 2013) align hedge accounting more closely with common risk management practices. As a general rule, it will be easier to apply hedge accounting going forward. The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation.

In December 2014, the IASB made further changes to the classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model. With these amendments, IFRS 9 is now complete. The changes introduce:

- a third measurement category (FVOCI) for certain financial assets that are debt instruments.
- a new expected credit loss (ECL) model which involves a three-stage approach whereby financial assets move through the three stages as their credit quality changes. The stage dictates how an entity measures impairment losses and applies the effective interest rate method. A simplified approach is permitted for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component (eg trade receivables). On initial recognition, entities will record a day-1 loss equal to the 12 month ECL (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables), unless the assets are considered credit impaired.

For financial years commencing before 1 February 2015, the group can elect to apply IFRS 9 early for any of the following:

- the own credit risk requirements for financial liabilities
- classification and measurement (C&M) requirements for financial assets
- C&M requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities, or
- C&M requirements for financial assets and liabilities and hedge accounting.

The group is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact.

'IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers'
The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

(b) New standard, amended and interpretation issued but not yet adopted by the group: (continued)

'IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers' (continued)

The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

A new five-step process must be applied before revenue can be recognised:

- identify contracts with customers
- identify the separate performance obligation
- determine the transaction price of the contract
- allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and
- recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Key changes to current practice are:

- Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognised, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements.
- Revenue may be recognised earlier than under current standards if the consideration varies for any reasons (such as for incentives, rebates, performance fees, royalties, success of an outcome etc) minimum amounts must be recognised if they are not at significant risk of reversal.
- The point at which revenue is able to be recognised may shift: some revenue which is currently recognised at a point in time at the end of a contract may have to be recognised over the contract term and vice versa.
- There are new specific rules on licenses, warranties, non-refundable upfront fees and, consignment arrangements, to name a few.
- As with any new standard, there are also increased disclosures.

These accounting changes may have flow-on effects on the group's business practices regarding systems, processes and controls, compensation and bonus plans, contracts, tax planning and investor communications.

The group will have a choice of full retrospective application, or prospective application with additional disclosures. The group is yet to assess IFRS 15's full impact.

2.2 Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2 Consolidation (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values on the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The excess of the consideration transferred the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the profit and loss.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. When necessary amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform to the group's accounting policies.

(b) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(c) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, at the date when control is lost with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of income.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.2 Consolidation (continued)

(d) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

If ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the group and its associate are recognised in the group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.3 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the chairman and managing director.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the group operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (KD) which is the group's functional and presentation currency.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that consolidated statement of financial position;
(ii) Income and expenses for each statement of income presented are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effects of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
(iii) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Financial assets

2.5.1 Classification

The group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(a) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The group's loans and receivables comprise 'cash and cash equivalents', 'accounts receivable' and 'amounts due from related parties'.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances and short – term deposits held at call with banks with an original maturity of three months or less.

Accounts receivable
Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Accounts receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.5 Financial assets (continued)

2.5.1 Classification (continued)

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit and loss when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in consolidated statement of income. The net gain or loss recognised in consolidated statement of income incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in (note 3.3).

2.5.2 Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

2.5.3 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.5.4 Measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of income.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they arise.

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.5.5 Impairment of financial assets

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.5 Financial assets (continued)

2.5.5 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(a) Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in consolidated statement of income. As a practical expedient, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average method. The cost includes purchase price, import duties, transportation, handling and other direct costs. It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Biological assets included in inventories are measured at their fair value less estimated costs to sell. Changes in the fair value of biological assets are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

• Buildings and greenhouse	4-10 %
• Equipment and motor vehicles	15-25%
• Store fabrication, furniture and computers	15-16%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.9 Financial liabilities

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the group.

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The group's financial liabilities comprise of "accounts payable and accruals" and "obligations under finance lease".

Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable and accruals are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.11 Employees' end of service benefits

The provision for staff indemnity is payable on completion of employment. The provision is calculated in accordance with applicable labour law based on employees' salaries and accumulated periods of service or on the basis of employment contracts, where such contracts provide extra benefits. The provision, which is unfunded, is determined as the liability that would arise as a result of the involuntary termination of staff at the reporting date, on the basis that this computation is a reliable approximation of the present value of this obligation. With respect to its national employees, the group makes contributions to Public Authority for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

2.12 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Parent Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the group's consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Parent Company's shareholders

2.13 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

2.14 Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the group and not yet reissued or cancelled. Treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under the cost method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra equity account. When treasury shares are reissued, gains are credited to a separate account in equity, which is not distributable.

Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings then to reserves. Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in the order of reserves, retained earnings and the gain on sale of treasury shares account. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of bonus shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

2.15 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The group leases certain property and equipment. Leases of property and equipment where the group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2.15 Leases (continued)

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included as payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the consolidated statement of income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. If there is a reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset's depreciation should be calculated in accordance with IAS 16 Property and equipment.

2.16 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the group's activities. Revenue is shown net of returns, rebates and discounts after eliminating sales within the group.

The group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities as described below. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

i) Revenues from services rendered is recognised in accordance with the percentage of completion method of accounting measured by reference to the percentage that actual costs incurred to date bear to total estimated costs for each contract. Profit is only recognised when the contract reaches a point where the ultimate profit can be estimated with reasonable certainty. Claims, variation orders and incentive payments are included in the determination of contract profit when approved by contract owners. Anticipated losses on contracts are recognised in full as soon as they become apparent. Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

ii) Revenue from project management and maintenance activities represents the invoiced value of services rendered during the year.

iii) Revenues from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

iv) Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues using effective interest method.

v) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the group's finance department as approved by the Parent Company board of directors.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The group is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, Euro, Sterling pound and AED. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets, liabilities and net investments in foreign operations. The group manages its foreign currency risk by regularly assessing current and expected foreign currency rate movements.

The group had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
	KD	KD
	(equivalent)	(equivalent)
US dollar	(23,093)	(53,504)
EURO	(9,002)	(82,484)
Sterling pound	(5,015)	(2,331)
AED	12,261	10,593

The table below indicates the group's foreign exchange exposure as at 31 December, as a result of its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the KD currency rate against the US Dollar, Euro, Sterling pound and AED with all other variables held constant, on the profit and equity for the year (due to the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities).

	Change in Currency rate	*Effect on profit and equity*
31 December 2015		
US Dollar	**+5%**	**1,155**
EURO	**+5%**	**450**
Sterling pound	**+5%**	**251**
AED	**+5%**	**(613)**
31 December 2014		
US Dollar	+5%	2,675
EURO	+5%	4,124
Sterling pound	+5%	117
AED	+5%	(530)

The decrease in currency rate will have the opposite effect on profit and equity.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation and arises principally from outstanding bank balances, accounts receivable and amounts due from related parties.
The group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to bank balances by dealing with reputable banks and with respect to receivables by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables.
The group continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporate this information into its credit risk controls. The group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. Normal credit terms for customers range from 1 to 3 months.
Exposure to credit risk
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date by class of assets is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
Loans and receivables	**2015**	2014
Amounts due from related parties	**20,172**	18,496
Accounts receivable	**5,568,304**	4,161,698
Bank balances and cash held at portfolio	**1,628,095**	2,106,781
	7,216,571	6,286,975

Concentration of credit risk

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

The group seeks to avoid undue concentrations of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or business through diversification of its activities as the group deals with a large number of customers with respect to investment, commercial and projects activities.

The group's credit risk bearing assets can be analysed by the geographic region and the industry sector as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
Geographic region:		
Kuwait	**7,204,310**	6,276,382
United Arab emirates	**12,261**	10,593
Total	**7,216,571**	6,286,975
Industry sector:		
Banks and other financial institutions	**1,628,095**	2,106,781
Others	**12,261**	10,593
Contracting and commercial customers	**5,576,215**	4,169,601
Total	**7,216,571**	6,286,975

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial instruments

It is not the practice of the group to obtain collateral over loans and receivables. Credit exposures classified as 'rated' quality are those where the ultimate risk of financial loss from the obligor's failure to discharge its obligation is assessed to be low. These include facilities to corporate entities with financial condition, risk indicators and capacity to repay which are considered to be good. Credit exposures defined as "not rated" and classified under 'standard' quality comprise all other facilities whose payment performance is fully compliant with contractual conditions and which are not 'impaired'. The ultimate risk of possible financial loss on "not rated" or "standard" quality is assessed to be higher than that for the exposures classified within the "rated" quality range. Not rated assets are classified according to internal credit ratings of the counterparties. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

The table below shows the credit risk exposure by credit quality of financial assets by class, grade and status.

	Neither past due nor impaired		
	Rated	**Not rated**	**Total**
31 December 2015			
Amounts due from related parties	-	20,172	20,172
Accounts receivable	-	4,861,095	4,861,095
Bank balances and cash held at portfolio	1,628,095	-	1,628,095
Total	**1,628,095**	**4,881,267**	**6,509,362**

	Neither past due nor impaired		
	Rated	Not rated	Total
31 December 2014			
Amounts due from related parties	-	18,496	18,496
Accounts receivable	-	3,904,276	3,904,276
Bank balances	2,106,781	-	2,106,781
Total	2,106,781	3,922,772	6,029,553

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality of financial instruments (continued)

Analysis by credit quality of financial assets is as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
Accounts receivable		
Neither past due nor impaired:		
Accounts receivable and prepayments from small or medium-sized companies	4,861,095	3,904,276
Total neither past due nor impaired	4,861,095	3,904,276
Past due but not impaired		
90-180 days overdue	451,963	142,698
180-270 days overdue	156,964	36,920
270-360 days overdue	89,661	25,297
More than 360 days over due	8,621	52,507
Total past due but not impaired	707,209	257,422
Individually determined to be impaired		
Less than 180 days overdue	-	28,009
More than 360 days over due	51,587	-
Provision for impairment of accounts receivable	(51,587)	(28,009)
Total accounts receivable, net of provision for doubtful debt	5,568,304	4,161,698
Due from related parties, neither past due nor impaired	20,172	18,496
Bank balances and cash held at portfolio, neither past due nor impaired	1,628,095	2,106,781

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will encounter difficulty in meeting commitments associated with financial liabilities, arises because of the possibility (which may often be remote) that the group could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

All financial liabilities are due within one year.

3.2 Capital risk management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.3 Fair value measurement

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximates fair value.

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the group's financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at 31 December:

	Level 1	*Total*
31 December 2015		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Quoted securities	**96,831**	**96,831**

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment charge reflects estimates of losses arising from the failure or inability of the parties concerned to make the required payments. The charge is based on the ageing of the party accounts, the customer's credit worthiness and the historic write-off experience.

Any difference between the amounts actually collected in future years and the amounts expected will be recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Obsolete and slow moving inventories

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

Impairment and useful lives of property and equipment

The group uses the straight line method to compute depreciation to reduce the cost of property and equipment to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives of assets carried by the group, range from 4 to 25 years.

This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset. 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.

At the reporting date, management assesses whether there is any indication that property and equipment may be impaired. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on the "value in use" method. This method uses estimated cash flow projections over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Revenue recognition

The group uses the percentage of completion method in accounting for its contracting contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the group's project managers to estimate total estimated costs for each contract.

Biological assets valuation

Biological assets included in inventories are measured on initial recognition and at each reporting date at their fair value less costs to sell. In measuring fair value of agricultural products various management estimates and judgements are required. These estimates and judgements relate to the market prices, average weight and quality of the agricultural products. The quality of agricultural products sold at the local market is considered to approximate the group's agricultural products.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

Impairment of investment in an associate

After application of the equity method, the group determines whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss on the group's investment in its associated companies at each reporting date based on the existence of any objective evidence that the investments are impaired. If this is the case, the group calculates the amount of additional impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the consolidated statement of income for the year. During the year, the group recorded an impairment of KD 28,000 (2014: KD nil) (note 6).

5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings and greenhouse	Equipment and motor vehicles	Store fabrication, furniture and computers	Total
At 1 January 2014				
Cost	1,790,929	1,701,559	431,188	3,923,676
Accumulated depreciation	(842,009)	(1,252,854)	(324,289)	(2,419,152)
Net book amount	948,920	448,705	106,899	1,504,524
Year ended 31 December 2014				
Opening net book amount	948,920	448,705	106,899	1,504,524
Additions	28,700	222,311	55,691	306,702
Depreciation charge	(84,571)	(203,424)	(37,394)	(325,389)
Closing net book amount	893,049	467,592	125,196	1,485,837
At 31 December 2014				
Cost	1,819,629	1,923,870	486,879	4,230,378
Accumulated depreciation	(926,580)	(1,456,278)	(361,683)	(2,744,541)
Net book amount	893,049	467,592	125,196	1,485,837
Year ended 31 December 2015				
Opening net book amount	**893,049**	**467,592**	**125,196**	**1,485,837**
Additions	71,874	1,487	6,077	79,438
Depreciation charge	(98,953)	(184,977)	(32,831)	(316,761)
Transfers	28,279	(27,714)	(565)	-
Closing net book amount	**894,249**	**256,388**	**97,877**	**1,248,514**
At 31 December 2015				
Cost	2,005,459	1,878,756	419,435	4,303,650
Accumulated depreciation	(1,111,210)	(1,622,368)	(321,558)	(3,055,136)
Net book amount	**894,249**	**256,388**	**97,877**	**1,248,514**

Depreciation charge for the current year is allocated as follows: KD 172,252 (2014: KD 199,733) to cost of revenue, KD 13,539 (2014: KD 13,811) to general and administrative expenses and KD 130,970 (2014: KD 111,845) to selling and marketing expenses.

6 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Details of the group's share in associates are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Assets	Goodwill	Liabilities	Revenues	Loss for the year	Equity interest
31 December 2015							
Al Dhafra Irrigation Systems (L.L.C.)	United Arab Emirates	**1,774,813**	**100,250**	**751,334**	**1,499,206**	**(127,957)**	**33%**
Durra Al- Nakeel Real Estate Company W.L.L	Kuwait	**33,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33%**
31 December 2014							
Al Dhafra Irrigation Systems (L.L.C.)	United Arab Emirates	1,986,349	128,250	874,128	1,179,529	(244,494)	33%

- On 3 May 2015, the parent company participated in the incorporation of its newly established associate "Durra Al- Nakeel Real Estate Company W.L.L" with share capital amounting to KD 100,000 and equity interest of 33%. The associate's main activities are management, development, purchasing and selling of land and real estate. The associate did not start operations as at 31 December 2015.
- The other associate "Al Dhafra Irrigation Systems (L.L.C.)" is engaged in the operation and maintenance business for landscape, irrigation, forest and associated infrastructure.
- The Parent Company's investment in the associates is accounted for using the equity method.
- The associates are unlisted companies and there are no quoted market price available for their shares.

Following are summary of the recent financial information available for the significant associate "Al Dhafra Irrigation Systems (L.L.C.)":

Summarised statement of profit or loss:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Revenues	**4,543,049**	3,574,329
Expenses	**(4,930,792)**	(4,315,220)
Loss for the year	**(387,743)**	(740,891)
Total comprehensive loss	**(387,743)**	(740,891)

Summarised statement of financial position as at 31 December:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
Current assets	**4,139,521**	5,401,855
Current liabilities	**(1,709,157)**	(2,086,011)
Non - current assets	**1,238,702**	617,384
Non - current liabilities	**(567,614)**	(562,862)
Net assets	**3,101,452**	3,370,366

6 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE (Continued)

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Opening balances	1,240,471	1,568,746
Share of results	(127,957)	(244,494)
Impairment charged	(28,000)	-
Declared dividends	-	(126,400)
Acquired during the period	33,000	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	39,215	42,619
Ending balances	1,156,729	1,240,471

The group has recorded its share of results of the investment in associate "Al Dhafra Irrigation Systems (L.L.C.)" based on the audited financial statements of the associate for the year ended 31 December 2015.

During the year, the group recorded an impairment of investment in associate "Al Dhafra Irrigation Systems (L.L.C.)" amounting to KD 28,000 (2014: KD nil).

7 INVENTORIES

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
Goods available for sale	1,680,563	1,761,359
Biological assets	283,457	222,966
Less: Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories	(225,199)	(199,159)
	1,738,821	1,785,166

The movement of the biological assets is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Opening balance	222,966	169,187
Fair value revaluation	57,318	38,203
Purchases	165,949	133,456
Disposals	(162,776)	(117,880)
Ending balance	283,457	222,966

The movement of the provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Opening balance	199,159	190,733
Provision charge for the year	26,040	8,426
	225,199	199,159

8 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
Trade receivables	**3,572,400**	2,663,508
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	**(51,582)**	(28,009)
Trade receivables – net	**3,520,818**	2,635,499
Accrued income	**238,196**	320,867
Retentions receivable	**1,778,139**	1,185,847
Prepaid expenses	**17,371**	56,229
Advance payments	**131,829**	119,087
Other receivables	**31,151**	19,485
	5,717,504	4,337,014

The movement of the provision for impairment of trade receivables is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Opening balance	**28,009**	268,566
Provision for impairment of receivables	**25,369**	-
Provision write off	**-**	(225,628)
Recovery of provision for impairment of receivables	**(1,796)**	(14,929)
	51,582	28,009

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
Bank balances	**532,585**	370,861
Cash on hand	**13,825**	14,124
Fixed deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	**1,093,780**	1,735,920
Cash held at portfolio	**1,730**	-
	1,641,920	2,120,905

Fixed deposits represent deposits with local financial institutions maturing within three months from date of placement with an average rate of profit of 0.6574% (2014: 0.6931%).

10 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	As at 31 December	
	2015	**2014**
Trade payables	**1,034,869**	347,006
Other payables	**162,794**	212,990
Accrued expenses	**392,959**	423,099
Dividends payable	**183,890**	177,745
Board of directors remuneration	**30,000**	20,000
	1,804,512	1,180,840

11 COST OF REVENUE

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	**2014**
Raw materials	**5,366,720**	4,242,428
Staff costs	**1,311,219**	1,361,841
Sales commission	**194,995**	323,063
Depreciation	**172,252**	199,733
Rent	**292,405**	262,095
Insurance	**43,813**	47,875
Maintenance and repair	**23,076**	53,736
Utilities expenses	**52,403**	86,825
Bank charges and interest	**78,850**	90,088
Others	**327,770**	194,194
	7,863,503	6,861,878

12 SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	**2014**
Staff costs	**540,009**	552,440
Depreciation	**130,970**	111,845
Others	**16,757**	23,727
	687,736	688,012

13 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Staff costs	**383,562**	259,349
Depreciation	**13,539**	13,811
Rent	**59,140**	52,350
Maintenance and repair	**34,858**	62,730
Utilities expenses	**31,776**	76,044
Fines	**14,007**	9,316
Social insurance	**31,231**	23,448
Insurance	**35,225**	31,962
Bank charges	**43,029**	24,710
Others	**185,397**	147,481
	831,764	701,201

14 INVESTMENT (LOSS) / INCOME

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Murabaha income	**8,458**	11,287
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(51,196)**	-
	(42,738)	11,287

15 EQUITY

Share Capital

The Annual General Assembly of the Parent Company held on 28 May 2015 approved the annual consolidated financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2014 and the payment of cash dividend of 10 fils per share for the year ended 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: cash dividend of 10 fils per share) to the Parent Company's equity shareholders.

The authorised, issued and fully paid up share capital in cash as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 consists of 52,399 thousand shares of 100 fils each.

15 EQUITY (Continued)

Treasury shares

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
Number of shares	**83,200**	83,200
Percentage of issued shares	**0.16%**	0.16%
Cost (KD)	**3,573**	3,573
Market value (KD)	**9,318**	9,152

Statutory reserve

As required by the Kuwaiti Companies Law and the Parent Company's Memorandum of Association, 10% of the profit for the year before KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' remuneration is to be transferred to the statutory reserve until the reserve reaches a minimum of 50% of the paid up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except for payment of a dividend of 5% of paid up share capital in years when retained earnings are not sufficient for the payment of such dividends.

General reserve

In accordance with the Parent Company's Memorandum of Association, 10% of profit for the year before KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' remuneration is required to be transferred to the general reserve until the shareholders decide to discontinue the transfer to the general reserve.

Proposed dividends

The Board of Directors proposed a cash dividend of 10 fils per share (2014: 10 fils per share) for the year ended 31 December 2015. This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Assembly and has not been accounted for in these consolidated financial statements.

Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares) as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Profit for the year (KD)	**892,487**	467,113
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares)	**52,315,800**	52,315,800
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**17.06 Fils**	8.93 Fils

There are no potential dilutive shares.

16 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise of the shareholders of the Parent Company who are represented in the board of directors, major shareholders and the companies in which any of its members is in the same time a board member in the Parent Company's board of directors, associated companies, directors and key management personnel of the Parent Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. In the ordinary course of business, the group has carried some transactions during the year with related parties. The transactions and balances which are included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2015	2014
(a) Balances included in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Amounts due from associate	12,261	10,593
Amounts due from the Ultimate Parent Company	7,911	7,903
	20,172	18,496

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
(b) Key management compensation:		
Short term benefits	88,000	78,000
Post-employment benefits	6,923	6,923
	94,923	84,923

17 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The group's activities are organised into three major segments in the internal reporting system as follows:

- Commercial segment: includes the production and sale of nurseries and ornamental plants.
- Projects segment; represented in providing gardening and maintenance services.
- Investment segment.

	2015			
	Commercial segment	Projects segment	Investment segment	Total
Segment revenue	3,788,840	6,815,279	(198,695)	10,405,424
Segment expense	3,458,538	5,975,874	-	9,434,412
Segment profit	330,302	839,405	(198,695)	971,012
Segment assets	4,933,272	4,317,977	2,369,242	11,620,491
Segment liabilities	1,238,465	1,399,475	-	2,637,940
Depreciation	171,588	145,173	-	316,761
Purchase of property and equipment	66,448	12,990	-	79,438

17 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

	2014			
	Commercial segment	Projects segment	Investment segment	Total
Segment revenue	4,075,612	4,929,533	(233,207)	8,771,938
Segment expense	3,737,754	4,521,763	-	8,259,517
Segment profit	337,858	407,770	(233,207)	512,421
Segment assets	4,669,012	3,323,990	2,994,887	10,987,889
Segment liabilities	798,603	1,615,279	-	2,413,882
Depreciation	111,841	199,733	13,815	325,389
Purchase of property and equipment	295,732	2,832	8,138	306,702

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2014
Adjustments		
Segment profit	**971,012**	512,421
Unallocated costs	**(78,525)**	(45,308)
Segment profit	**892,487**	467,113

18 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCES

The Parent Company had letters of guarantee toward foreign purchases amounted to KD 4,368,001 (2014: KD 5,019,631) and letters of credit amounted to KD 76,240 (2014: KD 45,720). In addition, the Parent Company has guaranteed its associate against banking facilities amounting to KD nil (31 December 2014: KD 5,198,642).