AL MANAR
FINANCING & LEASING

2013

Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company

K.S.C. (Closed)

and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

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AL MANAR FINANCING AND LEASING COMPANY K.S.C. (CLOSED)
State of Kuwait

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2013, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

- ***Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements***

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

- ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the 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.

- ***Opinion***

  In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2013, and its consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted for use by the State of Kuwait.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that, we obtained the information that we deemed necessary for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies Law No. 25 of 2012, as amended and by the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, that an inventory was duly carried out and that to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No. 25 of 2012, as amended or of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association have occurred during the financial year ended 31 December 2013 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Group or on its consolidated financial position.

We further report that, during the course of our audit, we have not become aware of any material violations of the provisions of Law No. 32 of 1968, as amended, concerning currency, the Central Bank of Kuwait and the organization of banking business, and its related regulations or of the provisions of Law No. 7 of 2010, concerning the Capital Markets Authority and its related regulations during the financial year ended 31 December 2013, that might have had a material effect on the business of the Group or on its financial position.

Bader A. Al-Wazzan

Licence No. 62A
Deloitte & Touche, Al Wazzan & Co.

Kuwait, 17 February 2014

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2013

ASSETS	NOTE	2013 KD	2012 KD
Cash and cash equivalents	5	520,182	2,470,105
Investment in Murabaha Receivables	6	3,140,032	3,114,439
Finance receivable	7	39,976,713	39,198,543
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	3,944,274	4,741,997
Available for sale investments	9	1,871,876	1,977,621
Investment properties	10	2,146,535	2,146,535
Other receivables and prepayments	11	356,974	732,337
Other assets		62,499	53,214
Total assets		**52,019,085**	**54,434,791**

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

LIABILITIES	NOTE	2013 KD	2012 KD
Islamic Murabaha and Wakala payables	12	12,436,433	19,015,614
Accounts payable and other credit balances	13	5,605,635	3,354,287
Provision for staff indemnity		547,857	471,845
Total liabilities		**18,589,925**	**22,841,746**

EQUITY	NOTE	2013 KD	2012 KD
Share capital	14	30,874,759	30,874,759
Share premium		312,020	312,020
Statutory reserve	15	1,265,937	1,265,937
Voluntary reserve	16	1,243,823	1,243,823
Accumulated losses		(275,029)	(2,111,144)
Total equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company		33,421,510	31,585,395
Non-controlling interest		7,650	7,650
Total equity		**33,429,160**	**31,593,045**
Total liabilities and equity		**52,019,085**	**54,434,791**

Bader Abdulla Al- Sumait
Chairman

Salah Mohamad Al-Wazzan
Vice Chairman

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	NOTE	2013	2012
		KD	KD
REVENUES			
Finance revenues		4,950,259	4,089,609
Other income	17	785,205	748,747
		5,735,464	**4,838,356**

	NOTE	2013 KD	2012 KD
EXPENSES			
Net investments losses	18	263,315	175,622
Finance costs		890,490	1,165,367
Staff costs	19	1,058,426	967,570
Provision for doubtful debts	7	1,090,798	770,443
Depreciation and amortisation		27,526	18,476
Other expenses	20	549,884	532,731
		3,880,439	**3,630,209**

	NOTE	2013 KD	2012 KD
Profit before deductions		1,855,025	1,208,147
Zakat		(18,910)	(12,533)
Net profit for the year		1,836,115	1,195,614
Other comprehensive income			-
Total comprehensive income		**1,836,115**	**1,195,614**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Fils)	21	**5.95**	**3.87**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITYN

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Accumulated loss	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Balance at 1 January 2012	30,874,759	312,020	1,265,937	1,243,823	(3,306,758)	30,389,781	-	**30,389,781**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,195,614	1,195,614	-	**1,195,614**
Non - controlling interest movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,650	**7,650**
Balance at 31 December 2012	30,874,759	312,020	1,265,937	1,243,823	(2,111,144)	31,585,395	7,650	**31,593,045**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,836,115	1,836,115	-	**1,836,115**
Balance at 31 December 2013	30,874,759	312,020	1,265,937	1,243,823	(275,029)	33,421,510	7,650	**33,429,160**

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2013

		2013	2012
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit for the year		1,836,115	1,195,614
Adjustments for:			
Provision for doubtful debts		1,090,798	770,443
Depreciation and amortisation		27,526	18,476
Net investments losses		263,315	175,622
Income from Murabaha Receivable		(25,593)	(32,404)
Finance costs		890,490	1,165,367
Provision for staff indemnity		93,186	83,235
Profit from operations before working capital changes		**4,175,837**	**3,376,353**
Finance receivable		(1,868,968)	(5,958,453)
Other receivables and prepayments		588,834	(400,450)
Financial assets at FVTPL		375,363	(10,690)
Accounts payable and other credit balances		2,251,348	973,168
Payments of staff indemnity		(17,174)	(27,069)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**5,505,240**	**(2,047,141)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investment properties		-	(114,200)
Investment in Murabaha Receivable		-	(1,610,553)
Income received from Murabaha receivable		-	32,404
Dividend income received		51,319	11,031
Purchase of other assets		(36,811)	(49,562)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**14,508**	**(1,730,880)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net movement in Islamic Murabaha and Wakala payables		(6,579,181)	4,150,201
Dividends paid		-	(105,081)
Finance costs paid		(890,490)	(1,165,367)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		**(7,469,671)**	**2,879,753**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,949,923)**	**(898,268)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**2,470,105**	**3,368,373**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5	**520,182**	**2,470,105**

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2013

1. FORMATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("the Company") was incorporated in the State of Kuwait in 2003 by the authorized letter of incorporation no. 4857 file 1 dated 6 December 2003.

The main activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") are all financing and investing activities according to the Islamic Share'a principles.

The main objectives of the company are as follows:

a) Provide all credit facilities operations for consumers.

b) Provide all leasing services, such as operating or financing lease.

c) Mobilization of resources for finance under leasing and also arrange collective finance operations for leasing.

d) Financing consumer goods through Murabaha, Bargain or any other contracts.

e) Real estate investment operations, including development of residential land and construction of housing and commercial units and complexes & warehouses intent to sell and lease.

f) Carry out all securities related transactions.

g) Establish investment funds for the company's or third parties' account, underwrite its units, act as custodian and investment manager for investment and leasing funds at home or abroad as per the applicable laws and resolutions in the state.

h) Investing in real estate, industrial, agricultural and other economic sectors by contributing to the establishment of specialized companies or purchase of shares of these companies.

i) Conducting technical and economic studies and researches concerning employment of funds or other studies necessary to the company's activity or its clients or other parties.

j) Managing all kinds of portfolios, investing and increasing funds of its clients through employing such funds in all investment aspects locally and abroad.

k) Representing or acquiring of national and foreign companies carrying on similar objectives, for the purpose of trading its financial products and services locally and abroad with no violation to Islamic Sharia and the related Kuwaiti laws and regulations.

The Company is subject to instructions and monitoring by the Central Bank of Kuwait & Capital Markets Authority.

The registered office of the Company is P.O. Box 22828, Safat 13089, Kuwait.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 February 2014 and are subject to the approval of the Annual General Assembly of the shareholders.

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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) as adopted for use in the State of Kuwait for financial institution regulated by the Central Bank of Kuwait and Capital Markets Authority. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost basis except forassets at fair value through profit or loss and available for sale investments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below.

2.2 New and revised standards

New and revised IFRSs issued and effective

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of new and revised IFRSs that are issued and effective for accounting periods that begin on or after 1 January 2013.

- ***IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities***

  The amendments to IFRS 7 require entities to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements for financial instruments under an enforceable master netting agreement to similar arrangement.

  The amendments have been applied retrospectively. As the Group does not have any offsetting arrangements in place, the application of amendments has had no material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

- ***IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements***

  IFRS 10 replaces the parts of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that deal with consolidated financial statements and of SIC-12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities.

  Under IFRS 10, there is only one basis for consolidation, that is, control. In addition, IFRS 10 includes a new definition of control that contains three elements: (a) power over an investee, (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

  The adoption of this standard has not resulted in any significant impact on the performance of the Group or its consolidated financial position.

- ***IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements***

  The standard replaces IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures". The standard removes the option to account for jointly controlled entities (JCEs) using proportionate consolidation. Under IFRS 11, there are only two types of joint arrangements (a) joint ventures and (b) joint operations. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Investment in joint operations are accounted for such that each joint operator recognizes its assets (including its share of any assets jointly held), its liabilities (including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly), its revenue (including its share of revenue from sale of the output by the operation) and its expenses (including its share of expenses incurred jointly). Each joint operator accounts for the assets and liabilities, as well as revenues and expenses, relating to its interest in the joint operation in accordance with the applicable Standards. The adoption of this standard has no impact on the performance of the Group or its financial position.

- ***IFRS 12 Disclosure of interest in Other Entities***

  IFRS 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. In general, the application of this standard resulted in more extensive disclosures in the consolidated financial statements (see note 23).

- ***IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement***

  IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal market at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value under this standard is an exit price regardless of whether price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Also, IFRS 13 includes extensive disclosure requirements(note 3.3).

Other than the additional disclosures, the application of the standard has not had any material impact on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

- ***IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statement***

  The amendments to IAS 1 require items of other comprehensive income to be grouped into two categories in the other comprehensive income section: (a) items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and (b) items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

  The amendment affects presentation only and has no impact on the performance of the Group or its consolidated financial position. The amendments have been applied retrospectively, and hence the presentation of comprehensive income has been modified to reflect the changes.

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

For annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

- ***Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities***

  The amendments to IFRS 10 define an investment entity and require a reporting entity that meets the definition of an investment entity not to consolidate its subsidiaries but instead to measure its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in its consolidated and separate financial statements.

  Consequential amendments have been made to IFRS 12 and IAS 27 to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities.

  The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the investment entities amendments will have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- ***IAS 32 "Financial Instruments – Presentation"***

  The amendments to IAS 32 clarify existing application issues relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities requirements. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'.

  The Group does not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have any financial assets and financial liabilities that qualify for offset.

For annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

- ***IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement***

  IFRS 9 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and for derecognition. The Group anticipates that the application of IFRS 9 in the future may have impact on amounts reported in respect of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9 until a detailed review has been completed.

2.3 Significant accounting policies

2.3.1 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company (a) has power over the investee (b) is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and (c) has the ability to use its power to affects its returns.

The company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three components of controls listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company losses control over subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of income or other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interest. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company 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 polices.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses combination are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except deferred tax assets or liabilities, liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements and assets that are classified as held for sale in which cases they are accounted for in accordance with the related IFRS.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired

and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed off.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units

(or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

2.3.2 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), held to maturity, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. The Group has determined the classification of its financial assets as follows:

- ***Financial assets at FVTPL***

  Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

  Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 3.3.

- ***Loans and receivables***

  Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including finance receivables, Murabaha and Wakala receivable and other receivable) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

- ***Available for sale (AFS)***

  AFS financial assets are non-derivatives and are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

  The financial assets available for sale is re-measured at fair value. The fair value is determined in the manner described in note 3.

  Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of changes in fair value reserve. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

  AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.

  Dividends on AFS equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

- ***Impairment in value***

  Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

  For AFS equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

  Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

  A provision for impairment in value is made to address the threat of credit related to receivables when there is an objective for the Group that it cannot collect all amounts owed to them. The amount of the provision is the difference between the book value and recoverable amount of the asset which is determined based on the current value for the cash flows, taking into consideration the exclusion of the recoverable amounts of the guarantees and securities discounted based on the rate of return. The provision is recognized in the income statement.

  In addition, in accordance with Central Bank of Kuwait instructions, a minimum general provision of 1% of all receivables net of certain restricted categories of collateral and not subject to specific provision.

  For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the

financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the income statement.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, 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, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of AFS equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income.

- ***Derecognition***

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities (including borrowings) are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

- ***Derecognition***

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.3.3 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amounts are reviewed at each reporting date on an individual basis to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Provisions for impairment losses, if any, are made where carrying values exceed the recoverable amount.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

2.3.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes the purchase price and directly associated costs of bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Maintenance and repairs, replacements and improvements of minor importance are expensed as incurred. In situations, where it is clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure is capitalized.

Depreciation is calculated based on estimated useful life of the applicable assets except for the land on a straight line basis. 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.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the income statement.

2.3.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which consist of software and key money, are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.3.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement for the period in which they arise. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.3.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized 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. Provisions are measured at the present value of the consideration 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.

2.3.8 End of service's indemnity

The Group is liable under Kuwait Labour Law to make payments under defined benefit plans to employees at termination of employment, regarding the labour in other countries; the indemnity is calculated based on law identified in these countries. Such payment is made on a lump sum basis at the end of an employee service. Defined benefit plan is un-funded and is based on the liability that would arise on involuntary termination of all employees on the balance sheet date. This basis is considered to be a reliable approximation of the present value of the Group's liability.

2.3.9 Dividends

The dividends attributable to shareholders of the Company are recognized as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

2.3.10 Foreign currencies

- ***Functional and presentation currency***

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

- ***Transactions and balances***

  Foreign currency transactions are translated into Kuwaiti Dinars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are resulted from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end in the income statement.

- ***Group companies***

  The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

  - Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
  - Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and
  - All resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

2.3.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns and other similar allowances.

- Murabaha and Wakala income are recognized on a weighted time appointment basis.
- Income from operating lease is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of contract.
- Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive dividends is established.
- Interest income from deposits is recognized on time basis.
- Fees and commission income are recognised at the time the related services are provided

2.3.12 Accounting for leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

- ***The Group as lessor***

  Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

  Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

- ***The Group as lessee***

  Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Operating lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.3.13 Zakat

Zakat is calculated according to the recommendation of the Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory board.

The Company calculates and announces Zakat payable on each share. The shareholders are responsible for the payment.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risks (including currency risks, fair value profit rates risk, cash flows profit rates risk, and prices risk) in addition to credit risk and liquidity risks.

The Group management for these financial risks is concentrated in continuous evaluation of market conditions and trends and assessment of long and short-term market factors.

Market risk

- ***Foreign exchange risk***

  The foreign exchange risk arises from future transactions on financial instruments in foreign currency classified in the financial statements of the Group in foreign currencies.

  The Company develops policies to manage the risks of foreign currency represented in monitoring changes of the currency rate as well as the impact on the Company's financial situation throughout the year.

- ***Foreign currency exchange risk management***

  The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters and through continuously monitoring exchange rate fluctuations. As of the financial statements date there are no material financial instruments in foreign currency.

- ***Interest rate risk***

  The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Group operate in accordance with Islamic Shariaa principles.

- ***Price risk***

  Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will fluctuate as a result of changes in the level of equity indices or the value of individual share prices. The Group manages the risk through diversification of investments in terms of geographic and monitor the fair value of the Group investments on regular basis in order to take the necessary action on timely basis.

Credit risk

The credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss due to the group inability to collect the debt because of counter parties fails to discharge their contractual obligations against the Group.

The credit risk is managed on the Group basis. The credit risk is highly concentrated in cash and cash equivalents, finance receivables and Wakala and Murabaha receivables.

The Group manages the credit risk related to cash, Murabaha deposits, through dealing with local financial institutions with a good reputation in the market. Also the Group manages the credit risk by setting credit policies in order to avoid the concentration of credit limit via diversifying the finance portfolio over a large number of customers in addition to the identification of the necessary guarantees received from the customers as well as setting a credit approval limit.

The Group uses the collateral to reduce the exposure of credit risk to an acceptable level. The credit policy identifies the type of collateral required for each kind of transaction as well as the valuation basis for the collateral and the frequency of this valuation. The Group monitors on a regular basis the credit risk policies, the Board of Directors approves any change on the credit policies.

The below schedule sets out the assets exposed to credit risk in the statement of financial position, without taking into consideration the guaranties:

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Cash and cash equivalents	494,629	2,469,642
Investments in Murabaha receivables	3,140,032	3,114,439
Finance receivables	39,976,713	39,198,543
Other receivables	164,448	214,448

Provision for doubtful debts is made in accordance with the Central Bank of Kuwait's instructions. Note (7) shows aging analysis of finance receivables and the provision's movement.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk require from the Group to keep enough balance from cash and high liquid securities, as well as by availability of funding from adequate of committed credit facility in order to make available liquidity of the Group because of dynamic of the business the Group arrange a different finance resources and manage it assets to make available the liquidity and monitor the cash flow and make available the necessary guarantee to get a finance in timely manner when required.

The table below analysis the Group's financial liabilities during the expected periods from the financial statements date. The disclosed balances are the undiscounted cash flows according to the contracting dates.

	31 December 2013		
	Within 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years
	KD	KD	KD
Payables and other credit balances	5,605,635	-	-
Islamic Murabaha and Wakala payables	2,744,463	6,832,730	3,269,109

	31 December 2012		
	Within 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years
	KD	KD	KD
Payables and other credit balances	3,354,287	-	-
Islamic Murabaha and Wakala payables	1,997,120	13,240,566	4,613,566

3.2 Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests).

- ***Gearing ratio***

The gearing ratio at year end was as follows:

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Islamic Murabaha and Wakala payables	12,436,433	19,015,614
Cash and cash equivalents	(520,182)	(2,470,105)
Net debt	11,916,251	16,545,509
Equity	33,421,510	31,585,395
Net debt to equity ratio	**36%**	**52%**

3.3 Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- **Level one:** Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level two:** Quoted prices in an active market for similar instruments. Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in market that are not active. Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets and liabilities.
- **Level three:** Inputs for the asset or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Financial assets	**Fair value as at**		**Fair value hierarchy**	**Valuation technique(s) and Key input(s)**	**Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value**
	2013	**2012**			
	KD	KD			
Fair value through profit or loss:					
Local quoted Shares	-	134,112	Level 1	Bid prices	N/A
Local unquoted Shares	3,846,260	4,233,587	Level 2	Market comparative prices of identical assets	The higher the market comparatives, the higher the fair value
Local Funds	98,014	127,569	Level 2	NAV	N/A
Foreign Funds	-	246,729	Level 2	Market comparative prices of identical assets	The higher the market comparatives, the higher the fair value

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required):

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Financial assets				
Finance receivables	39,976,713	39,933,955	39,198,543	39,198,543
Financial liabilities				
Islamic Murabaha & Wakala payables	12,436,433	12,436,433	19,015,614	19,015,614
Payables & other credit balances	5,605,635	5,605,635	3,354,287	3,354,287
	18,042,068	**18,042,068**	**22,369,901**	**22,369,901**

	Fair value hierarchy 31 December 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Financial assets				
Finance receivables	-	-	39,933,955	39,933,955
Total	-	-	**39,933,955**	**39,933,955**
Financial liabilities	-	-		
Islamic Murabaha & Wakala payables	-	-	12,436,433	12,436,433
Payables & other credit balances	-	-	5,605,635	5,605,635
Total	-	-	**18,042,068**	**18,042,068**

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models such as discounted cash flow.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in (note 2), the Management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial years.

- ***Valuation of financial instruments***

  Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Group management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and input for fair value measurement. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability the Group uses market observable data to the extent it is available. Information about valuation techniques and input used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in note (3.3).

- ***Evidence of impairment of investments***

  Management determines the impairment in equity instruments classified as available for sale when there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of these investments. Determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment from management. The Group evaluates, among other factors, the usual fluctuation of listed stock prices, expected cash flows and discount rates of unquoted investments, impairment is considered appropriate when there is objective evidence on the deterioration of the financial position for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows (note 18).

- ***Impairment of Finance Receivables***

  The Group's management determines impairment of receivables in the light of the Group's previous experience about collectability, overdue period, and change in global and local economies which led the customers to default in payment. in accordance with Central Bank of Kuwait (CBK) instructions, a minimum general provision of 1% is made on all credit facilities for which no specific provisions are provided (Note 7).

- ***Contingent liabilities/ liabilities***

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

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Cash on hand	25,553	463
Cash at banks	494,629	2,469,642
	520,182	**2,470,105**

6. INVESTMENT IN MURABAHA RECEIVABLE

Investment in Murabaha receivables are the deposited amounts at local financial institutions according to Murabaha contracts. The average yield on those contracts is 0.95% per annum (1.26% - 2012).

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Finance receivables	49,778,400	60,443,749
Finance receivables after write off	376,929	-
Less: deferred revenues	(7,320,089)	(10,412,176)
Less: provision for doubtful debts	(2,858,527)	(10,833,030)
Finance receivable – net	**39,976,713**	**39,198,543**

7.1 Finance receivables of KD 32,636,279 as at 31 December 2013 (KD 28,241,372 - 2012) were fully performing.

7.2 Finance receivable amounted to KD 12,121,567 as at 31 December 2013 (KD 12,759,307- 2012) is due from 1 to 90 and not impaired, and for which no specific provision are provided.

7.3 Finance receivable amounted to KD 5,397,483 as at 31 December 2013 (KD 19,443,070- 2012) due and not collected and impaired are as follows:

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
91 – 180 days	791,305	1,923,627
181 – 360 days	1,598,267	929,123
More than 360 days	3,007,911	16,590,320
Total	**5,397,483**	**19,443,070**

7.4 Movement of the provision for doubtful debts

	Specific provision	General provision	Total
	KD	KD	KD
Balance at 1 January 2012	**9,396,601**	**665,986**	**10,062,587**
Charged during the year	142,441	628,002	**770,443**
Balance at 31 December 2012	**9,539,042**	**1,293,988**	**10,833,030**
Charged during the year	290,349	882,599	**1,172,948**
Written off	(8,366,714)	(780,737)	**(9,147,451)**
Balance at 31 December 2013	**1,462,677**	**1,395,850**	**2,858,527**

In determining the recoverability of finance receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The Group holds KD 14,820,238 (KD 11,959,338 - 2012) as collateral over its finance receivable. Management believes that there is no further provision required in excess of the provision for doubtful debts.

7.5 During the year, the Board of Director approve to write off receivable amounted to KD 11,418,817 against the deferred income by KD 2,271,366 and the provision with KD 9,147,451. Subsequent to this an amount of KD 82,150 has been reversed to the statement of income due to the collection of this amount.

7.6 The carrying amounts of the Group's finance receivable are denominated in KD and are located in the State of Kuwait.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Investments in quoted local shares	-	134,112
Investments in unquoted local shares and funds	3,944,274	4,361,206
Investments in unquoted foreign funds	-	246,679
	3,944,274	**4,741,997**

Fair value is determined in the manner described in note (3.3).

9. AVAILABLE FOR SALE INVESTMENTS

Available for sale are foreign unquoted investments carried at cost less impairment as they do not have a quoted market price and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

10. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties are real estates located in the State of Kuwait with cost of KD 2,146,535 (KD 2,146,535 - 2012). The fair value is amounted to KD 2,889,923 as of 31 December 2013 (KD 2,474,350 - 2012).

The fair value of the Group's investment property as at 31 December 2013 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on the respective dates by independent valuers not related to the Group. The independent valuers are registered at the related governmental bodies, and they have appropriate and recent experience in the valuation of properties in the relevant locations. The fair value was determined based on the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties & discounted cash flows. In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

Find below is the fair value hierarchy as of 31 December.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value 31/12/2013	Fair value 31/12/2012
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Properties at Kuwait	-	1,789,923	1,100,000	2,889,923	2,474,350

11. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Prepaid expenses	27,230	26,514
Staff receivables	16,263	33,064
Refundable deposits	48,190	27,451
Advance to suppliers	-	386,823
Due from related party (note 24)	164,448	214,448
Other	100,843	44,037
	356,974	**732,337**

12. ISLAMIC MURABAHA AND WAKALA PAYABLES

Islamic Murabaha and Wakala payables are obtained from local banks and are dominated in KD. The average cost as at 31 December 2013 is 5.55% (6.60% - 2012) per annum.

Islamic Murabaha and Wakala payables are guaranteed against the following:

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Investment in Murbaha receivables	3,140,032	3,114,439
Assigning receivables (net)	11,918,539	21,346,951
Available for sale investment	1,497,501	1,582,097

13. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Trade payables	5,023,068	2,824,047
Accrued salaries and other staff accruals	323,179	325,698
Dividends payable	148,112	150,705
KFAS	21,270	21,270
Zakat	32,264	13,366
Others	57,742	19,201
	5,605,635	**3,354,287**

14. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized, issued and paid up share capital is KD 30,874,759 distributed over 308,747,591 shares with 100 fils per share. All shares are in cash.

15. STATUTORY RESERVE

As required by the Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year before contribution to KFAS and Zakat 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. There is no transfer to legal reserves due to the accumulated losses.

16. VOLUNTARY RESERVE

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, a percentage of the profit for the year as determined by an ordinary general assembly is to be transferred to the voluntary reserve. This transfer may be stopped by a resolution adopted by an ordinary general assembly as recommended by the Board of Directors of the Company. There are no restrictions on distributions from the voluntary reserve.

17. OTHER INCOME

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Financing fee income	392,065	381,102
Rental income	143,160	127,835
Others	249,980	239,810
	785,205	**748,747**

18. NET INVESTMENTS LOSSES

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Change in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	421,895	(4,813)
Loss from sale of financial assets at FVTPL	(213,006)	-
Dividend income	(51,319)	(11,031)
Loss from impairment on available for sale investments	105,745	191,466
	263,315	**175,622**

19. STAFF COSTS

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Salaries and allowances	709,938	703,449
Provision for staff indemnity	93,186	81,657
Leave accrual	44,762	10,185
Staff bonus	131,233	100,000
Others	79,307	72,279
	1,058,426	**967,570**

20. OTHER EXPENSES

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Rent	115,787	114,591
Commission	68,663	61,716
Advertising	24,790	9,465
Penalties	-	35,000
Bank charges	5,838	5,733
Telephone and internet charges	19,336	21,906
Cleaning and messenger costs	31,735	29,280
Professional legal expenses	101,347	133,734
Others	182,388	121,306
	549,884	**532,731**

21. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated based on the profit for the year divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, as follows:

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Profit for the year	1,836,115	1,195,614
Weighted average number of the Company's outstanding shares	308,747,591	308,747,591
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	**5.95**	**3.87**

22. DIVIDENDS

The Annual General Assembly held its meeting on 5 September 2013 and approved the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2012 and approved not to distribute any dividends.

The Board of Directors held on 17 February 2014 proposed to accumulated losses amounting to KD 275,029 in voluntary reserve and approved not to distribute any dividends for the year ended 31 December 2013.

These proposals are subject to the shareholders approval in the general assembly.

23. SUBSIDIARIES

Composition of the Group

Company name	Direct Ownership percentage 2013	Direct Ownership percentage 2012	Country of incorporation	Principal activities
Manarat Tasaheel Real Estate Company W.L.L	99%	99%	Kuwait	Project Management
Al-Manar Express for Marketing Consulting Company W.L.L	50%	50%	Kuwait	Consulting activities
Al- Manar Watania for Administrative	50%	50%	Kuwait	Consulting activities

Total assets of the subsidiaries are KD 2,204,253 (KD 2,239,314 for the year ended 31 December 2012), and their net profits during the year ended 31 December 2013 are KD 387,532 (profits of KD 354,268 for the year ended 31 December 2012).

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties consist of major shareholders, directors and executive officers of the Group, their families and companies of which they are the principal owners. All related party transactions approximate arms length terms and are approved by the Group's management.

The related party balances and transactions included in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

		2013	2012
		KD	KD
A)	Accounts receivable	8,224	22,042
B)	Investments managed by major shareholder	3,704,862	3,951,237
C)	Due from related party (Qatar Finance House Company QPSC)	164,448	214,448
D)	Key management's benefits payable	318,989	263,650
E)	Compensation of key management personnel		
	Salaries and other short term benefits	526,998	447,816

25. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Operating segments are to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The operating segments are divided into two major business segments. Business segments are distinguishable components of the Group that provide products or services subject to risks and returns different from those of other business segments.

	2013			
	Finance	Investment	Unallocated items	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Segment revenues	5,502,311	-	233,153	**5,735,464**
Segment expenses	(1,981,288)	(263,315)	(1,654,746)	**(3,899,349)**
Segment results	3,521,023	(263,315)	(1,421,593)	**1,836,115**
Segment assets	43,636,927	7,962,685	419,473	**52,019,085**
Segment liabilities	17,459,501	-	1,130,424	**18,589,925**

	2012			
	Finance	Investment	Unallocated items	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Segment revenues	4,603,853	-	234,503	**4,838,356**
Segment expenses	(1,935,810)	(175,622)	(1,531,310)	**(3,642,742)**
Segment results	2,668,043	(175,622)	(1,296,807)	**1,195,614**
Segment assets	44,783,087	8,866,153	785,551	**54,434,791**
Segment liabilities	21,821,385	-	1,020,361	**22,841,746**

26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Letters of guarantee	5,4	5,420

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2013