Drake & Scull International PJSC

Directors' report and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Directors' report and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

[redacted]

Drake & Scull

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Directors' report

Dear Shareholders,

The Board of Directors of Drake & Scull International PJSC ("DSI") or (the "Company") and its Subsidiaries (the "Group") have the pleasure in presenting their consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activities

During the year ended 31 December 2014 DSI was preliminary engaged in engineering, integrated design and construction disciplines of Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing (MEP), Civil Contracting, Water and Power Infrastructure and Oil and Gas Infrastructure.

Financial results

For the year ended 31 December 2014, DSI recorded revenues amounting to AED 4,762 million. The net profit for the year was AED 100.7 million.

Despite challenging market conditions and operational challenges, DSI managed to deliver a profitable year, increasing its market share and expanding its backlog to a record high of AED 14.5 billion. Our performance for the full year across all our operating segments was challenging and particularly in our key market KSA. Our EBITDA margins were affected in 2014 due to the provisions of doubtful debt in our key markets UAE and KSA. Delays in collections affected our working capital and led to an increase in our debt level which in turn resulted in higher finance cost affecting our profitability margins for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Looking ahead at our direction for the year ended 31 December 2015, we are confident that the strength of our business model and the integration of our projects operations will allow us to overcome the challenging market conditions and to deliver our backlog.

Our main focus will be strengthening our capital structure and reducing our leverage level .We remain committed to achieving cost reduction and improving of our return on capital to deliver sustainable growth and improved profitability in 2015.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers were appointed as external auditors of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014. PricewaterhouseCoopers are eligible for reappointment as auditors for 2015 and have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

....
Chairman

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Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Drake & Scull International PJSC

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Drake & Scull International PJSC (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2014 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 is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

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Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Drake & Scull International PJSC (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 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to Note 4.1(b) to these consolidated financial statements, which describes critical accounting estimate and judgement on revenue recognition relating to unapproved change orders and claims.

We also draw attention to Note 8 to these consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainty related to the outcome of arbitrations and litigation with certain customers.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of these matters.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (8) of 1984, as amended, in respect of the Company, we report that:

(i) we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(ii) the financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (8) of 1984, as amended, and the Articles of Association of the Company;

(iii) the Company has maintained proper books of account and has carried out physical verification of inventories in accordance with properly established procedures;

(iv) the financial information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of account of the Company; and

(v) nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has breached any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (8) of 1984, as amended, or of its Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2014.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
30 March 2015

Paul Suddaby

Paul Suddaby
Registered Auditor Number 309
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Consolidated balance sheet

	Note	As at 31 December 2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	534,538	510,680
Intangible assets	7	1,060,719	1,098,469
Investment property	10	29,376	29,376
Investments	29	264,812	93,249
Deferred income tax assets	9	5,811	5,646
Available-for-sale financial assets	11	40,753	75,159
Trade and other receivables	8	227,650	212,503
		2,163,659	2,025,082
Current assets			
Inventories	13	44,817	30,259
Development properties		19,111	19,111
Trade and other receivables	8	5,474,175	4,256,323
Due from related parties	21	91,479	268,628
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	5,368	4,678
Cash and bank balances	14	758,120	558,217
		6,393,070	5,137,216
Total assets		8,556,729	7,162,298
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital	15	2,285,047	2,285,047
Share premium	15	3,026	3,026
Statutory reserve	16	116,677	93,722
Other reserve	17	24,543	24,543
Retained earnings		593,554	515,801
Foreign currency translation reserve		(15,286)	(15,685)
		3,007,561	2,906,454
Non-controlling interests		68,425	68,372
Total equity		3,075,986	2,974,826
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	18	534,084	48,878
Deferred income tax liabilities	9	2,153	2,414
Employees' end of service benefits	20	150,962	110,234
		687,199	161,526
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	2,988,595	2,938,909
Bank borrowings	18	1,676,599	1,067,592
Due to related parties	21	128,350	19,445
		4,793,544	4,025,946
Total liabilities		5,480,743	4,187,472
Total equity and liabilities		8,556,729	7,162,298

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 11 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Consolidated income statement

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Contract revenue	5	4,762,264	4,879,189
Contract costs	24	(4,350,655)	(4,382,296)
Gross profit		411,609	496,893
Other income	23	31,003	20,658
General and administrative expenses	25	(373,668)	(328,581)
Other gain/(losses) - net	27	690	(3,070)
Operating profit		69,634	185,900
Finance income	22	11,658	23,147
Finance costs	22	(21,456)	(36,032)
Finance costs – net	22	(9,798)	(12,885)
Share of profit from investment in joint venture	29.1	65,995	64,043
Share of loss from investment in associate	29.2	(1,506)	-
Profit for the year before tax		124,325	237,058
Income tax expense	28	(23,653)	(55,323)
Profit for the year		100,672	181,735
Profit attributable to:			
- Owners of the Parent		100,708	166,469
- Non-controlling interests		(36)	15,266
		100,672	181,735
Earnings per share			
- Basic and diluted (AED)	30	0.044	0.073

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 December 2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Profit for the year	100,672	181,735
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Foreign currency translation	399	(7,339)
Other comprehensive income for the year	399	(7,339)
Total comprehensive income for the year	101,071	174,396
Attributable to:		
- Owners of the Parent	101,107	159,130
- Non-controlling interests	(36)	15,266
	101,071	174,396

The notes on pages 11 to 65 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Share capital AED'000	Treasury shares AED'000	Share premium AED'000	Statutory reserve AED'000	Other reserve AED'000	Retained earnings AED'000	Foreign currency translation reserve AED'000	Total AED'000	Non-controlling interests AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	2,285,047	-	3,026	93,722	24,543	515,801	(15,685)	2,906,454	68,372	2.974,826
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	100,708	-	100,708	(36)	100,672
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	399	-	399
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	100,708	399	101,107	(36)	101,071
Transfer from retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	-	22,955	-	(22.955)	-	-	-	-
Amount contributed by non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	89
Balance at 31 December 2014	2,285,047	-	3,026	116,677	24,543	593,554	(15,286)	3,007,561	68,425	3,075,986

The notes on pages 11 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

	Share capital AED'000	Treasury shares AED'000	Share premium AED'000	Statutory reserve AED'000	Other reserve AED'000	Retained earnings AED'000	Foreign currency translation reserve AED'000	Total AED'000	Non-controlling interests AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2013	2,285,047	(28,622)	-	79,219	24,543	363,835	(8,346)	2,715,676	53,106	2,768,782
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	166,469	-	166,469	15,266	181,735
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,339)	(7,339)	-	(7,339)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	166,469	(7,339)	159,130	15,266	174,396
Transaction with owners										
Re-issue of treasury shares (Note 17)	-	28,622	3,026	-	-	-	-	31,648	-	31,648
Total transaction with owners	-	28,622	3,026	-	-	-	-	31,648	-	31,648
Transfer from retained earnings to statutory reserve	-	-	-	14,503	-	(14,503)	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	2,285,047	-	3,026	93,722	24,543	515,801	(15,685)	2,906,454	68,372	2,974,826

The notes on pages 11 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Consolidated statement of cash flow

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		124,325	237,058
Adjustments for:			
Share of profit from investment in joint venture	29.1	(65,995)	(64,043)
Share of loss from investment in associate	29.2	1,506	-
Depreciation	6	70,615	47,388
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	37,750	37,750
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	20	49,076	41,665
Fair value (gain) / loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	27	(690)	143
Fair value gain on settlement of share swaps	27	-	(5,583)
Fair value loss on interest rate swaps	27	-	4,050
Loss on settlement of equity warrants	27	-	27
Impairment reversal on available-for-sale financial assets	11	-	(727)
Loss on sale of development properties	27	-	5,160
Finance income	22	(11,658)	(23,147)
Finance costs	22	98,958	36,032
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	23	(160)	(982)
Provision for impairment on trade receivables and retentions - net	25	54,416	22,509
Operating cash flows before payment of employees' end of service benefits, income tax and changes in working capital		358,143	337,300
Employees' end of service benefits paid	20	(8,348)	(16,100)
Income tax paid		(17,301)	(49,760)
Changes in working capital			
Inventories		(14,558)	(3,749)
Development properties		-	(1,306)
Trade and other receivables before provisions and excluding interest receivable and loans and advances		(1,327,240)	(578,182)
Due from related parties		177,149	(242,638)
Trade and other payables excluding income tax and interest payable		30,930	732,064
Due to related parties		108,905	7,746
Derivative financial instruments		-	(20,153)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(692,320)	165,222
Balance carried forward		(692,320)	165,222

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Balance brought forward		(692,320)	165,222
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(95,939)	(86,733)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		1,057	32,229
Investment in associate	29.2	(53,766)	(29,206)
Investment in available-for-sale financial assets	11	(18,902)	(72,048)
Loans and advances	8	46,550	9,683
Interest received		4,933	15,083
Net cash used in investing activities		(116,067)	(130,992)
Financing activities			
Term deposits under lien	14	(88,128)	(68,608)
Proceeds from re-issue of treasury shares	15	-	31,648
Net proceeds from trust receipts and other borrowings		153,877	277,477
Proceeds from term loans	18	933,833	24,350
Payment of term loans	18	(231,093)	(577,659)
Non-controlling interest's contribution to subsidiary's share capital		89	-
Interest paid		(86,980)	(21,856)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		681,598	(334,648)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(126,789)	(300,418)
Net foreign currency translation difference		968	(4,217)
Movement in restricted cash		-	444,867
Cash and cash equivalents, at the beginning of the year		322,266	182,034
Cash and cash equivalents, at the end of the year	14	196,445	322,266

The notes on pages 11 to 65 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Drake & Scull International PJSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

1 General information

Drake & Scull International PJSC ("the Company" or "the Parent Company") was incorporated on 16 November 2008 and was registered on 21 January 2009 as a Public Joint Stock Company in accordance with the UAE Federal Law No. 8 of 1984, (as amended). The Company is listed on Dubai Financial Market.

The address of the Company's registered office is PO Box 65794, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (together, "the Group") are carrying out contracting work relating to the construction industry, such as electrical, plumbing, oil and gas, air conditioning and sanitation work in the Middle East, Europe, Asia and North Africa region.

The Company has either directly or indirectly the following major subsidiaries:

Major Subsidiaries	*Principal activities*	*Shareholding %*		*Country of incorporation*
		2014	*2013*	
Drake & Scull International LLC (Abu Dhabi)	Contracting work related to mechanical, electrical and sanitary engineering	100	100	UAE
Gulf Technical Construction Company LLC	Mechanical, electrical and civil construction work	100	100	UAE
Drake & Scull Engineering formerly Drake & Scull Water and Power LLC	Engineering, procurement and construction of Water and Power Infrastructure projects	100	100	UAE
Drake & Scull International for Electrical Contracting WLL	Mechanical, Electrical contracting and repairing work relating to the construction industry	75	75	Kuwait
Drake & Scull International (Qatar) WLL	Mechanical, electrical and plumbing activities	100	100	Qatar
Passavant Energy & Environment and its subsidiaries (a subsidiary of Passavant Engineering Limited)	Developing waste water, water and sludge treatment plants	100	100	Germany
Drake & Scull International WLL	Implementation of construction contracts, operation and maintenance of electrical and mechanical installations and related activities	65	65	Saudi Arabia
International Center for Contracting Co. Ltd	Contracting work relating to the construction industry	100	100	Saudi Arabia
Drake & Scull Construction Company LLC	Contracting work relating to the construction industry	94	94	Saudi Arabia
Drake & Scull International for Contracting SAE	Contracting work related to mechanical, electrical and sanitary engineering	100	100	Egypt
Drake & Scull International LLC (Oman)	Contracting work related to mechanical, electrical and sanitary engineering	51	51	Oman

1 General information (continued)

The Group, through Gulf Technical Construction Company LLC, also has a 50% interest in Ranya Test Joint Venture, a joint arrangement with Ranya General Contracting Company LLC under a joint arrangement agreement dated 12 August 2005. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group, through Drake & Scull International for Contracting SAE, also has a 50% interest in a joint venture with Hassan Allam Sons (Misr Sons Development S.A.E) under a joint arrangement agreement dated 21 July 2011. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group, through Drake & Scull International Saudi Co. LLC, also has a 50% interest in a joint venture with Specon Saudi LLC under a joint arrangement agreement dated 14 February 2013. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group, through Drake & Scull Construction Company LLC, also has a 50% interest in a joint venture with Consolidated Contractors Group S.A.L (Offshore) (CCC) under a joint arrangement agreement dated 27 September 2011. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group, through Drake & Scull Construction Company LLC – Saudi Arabia, also has a 50% interest in a joint venture with Saudi Arabia Construction Co (SACC – DSC JV) under a joint arrangement agreement dated 15 October 2012. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group, through Drake & Scull Construction LLC, also has a 50% interest in a joint venture with John Sisk and Sons Construction LLC, (SISK-DSC-SMH-Joint Venture) under a joint arrangement agreement dated 25 November 2012. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

Drake & Scull International PJSC, has a 50% interest in a joint venture with SICIM S.p.A under joint arrangement agreement dated 11 January 2013. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

Drake & Scull International PJSC, also has a 51% interest in a joint venture with Al Habtoor Specon LLC (DSI-HLS Joint Venture) under a joint arrangement agreement dated 17 April 2013. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

Drake & Scull Engineering LLC, also has a 49% interest in a joint venture with Al Habtoor Specon LLC (HLS-DSE Joint Venture) under a joint arrangement agreement dated 1 May 2013. This is classified as joint operation in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group, through Drake & Scull (Cayman Islands) No. 3 Limited, also has a 50% interest in a joint venture with Omniyat Properties Twenty Seven Limited (DSO Development Limited) under a joint arrangement agreement dated 6 November 2012. This is classified as joint venture in these consolidated financial statements.

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 the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2.1.2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) *New standards, amendments, and interpretations adopted by the Group*

The following standards have been adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and does not have a material impact on the Group:

- IAS 32 (amendment), 'Financial instruments: Presentation', (effective from 1 January 2014);
- IAS 36 (amendment), 'Impairment of assets', (effective from 1 January 2014);
- IAS 39 (amendment), 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', (effective from 1 January 2014); and
- Amendments to IFRS 10, 12 and IAS 27 on consolidation for investment entities (effective from 1 January 2014).

(b) *New standards, amendments, and interpretations not yet adopted*

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements, are set out below:

- IAS 19 (amendment), 'Employee benefits', (effective from 1 July 2014);
- IAS 27 (amendment), 'Separate financial statements', (effective from 1 January 2016);
- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures' (effective from 1 July 2016);
- IFRS 9 (amendment), 'Financial instrument', (effective from 1 January 2018);
- IFRS 11 (amendment), 'Joint arrangements', (effective from 1 January 2016); and
- IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers', (effective from 1 January 2017).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1.2 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures (continued)

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

The Group is assessing the impact of the above amendments and new standards, none of which are expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

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.

The Group applies the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred 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 at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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 consolidated income statement (Note 2.6).

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.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Consolidation (continued)

(a) *Subsidiaries* (continued)

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 with the Group's accounting policies.

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.

(b) *Joint ventures*

The Group applies IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11 investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations each investor. The Group has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be both joint ventures and joint operations. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method whereas joint operations are consolidated on a proportional line by line basis.

Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint ventures), the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Consolidation (continued)

(c) *Associates* (continued)

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement, 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 and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of profit/(loss) of associates in the consolidated income statement.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associate are recognised in the Group's 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 income statement.

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 executive management that makes strategic decisions. The Chief Operating decision-maker of the Group is the "Executive Management".

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) *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 respective entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), which is the Group's 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 income statement.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the consolidated income statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated income statement.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

(c) *Group entities*

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 balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
(ii) income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect 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 and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property and equipment.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Property and equipment (continued)

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 costs are charged to the consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated on the straight-line method, at rates calculated to allocate the cost of assets less their estimated residual value over their expected useful lives as follows:

Type of assets	**Years**
Buildings	5 to 10 years
Machinery	2 to 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	2 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. When commissioned, capital work-in-progress is transferred to property and equipment or intangible assets and depreciated or amortised in accordance with Group policies.

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 (Note 2.7).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within the consolidated income statement.

Specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Intangible assets

(a) *Goodwill*

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the Parent Company's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Cash Generating Units ("CGUs"), or Groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or Group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

(b) *Trade names*

Trade names are shown at historical cost. Trade names acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Trade names have infinite lives and are not amortised due to the minimal cost of renewal.

(c) *Customer relationships*

Acquired contractual customer relationships are initially recognised at fair value at the time of acquisition and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. The contractual customer relationships have a finite useful life. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of customer relationships over its estimated useful life of 10 years, which is the estimated period of benefit.

(d) *Orders backlog*

Acquired orders backlog is arrived at by calculating the present value of the expected future economic benefits to arise from those orders after deducting the contributory asset charge. Subsequently, orders backlog is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of orders backlog over its estimated useful life of 4 years, which is the estimated period of benefit.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life – for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use – are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation/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 largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

2.8 Financial assets

2.8.1 Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity. 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) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current.

(b) *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 'trade and other receivables', 'due from related parties', and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the balance sheet (Notes 8, 21 and 14 respectively).

(c) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial assets (continued)

2.8.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments 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 income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for- sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 income statement within 'other gain/(losses)' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the consolidated income statement as 'Gains and losses from investment securities'.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of other income. Dividend on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

2.9 Impairment of financial assets

(a) *Assets carried at amortised cost*

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.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(a) *Assets carried at amortised cost* (continued)

For loans and receivables category, 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 the consolidated income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. 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 the consolidated income statement.

(b) *Assets classified as available-for-sale*

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a Group of financial assets is impaired.

For debt securities, if any such evidence exists the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated income statement.

For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated income statement.

2.10 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability (cash flow hedge).

The Group does not document at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Group does not also document its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. Accordingly, the derivative is not designated as a hedging instrument

The full fair value of a derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and as current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

The gain or loss relating to the change in fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement within “Other gain/(losses)”.

2.12 Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the companies in the Group, is classified as investment property. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. After initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value. The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and other assumptions market participants would make when pricing the property under current market conditions.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset’s carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Changes in fair values are recognised in the consolidated income statement. Investment properties are derecognised when they have been disposed.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Investment property (continued)

Where the Group disposes of a property at fair value in an arm's length transaction, the carrying value immediately prior to the sale is adjusted to the transaction price, and the adjustment is recorded in the consolidated income statement within net gain from fair value adjustment on investment property.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property and equipment. Its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

Where an investment property undergoes a change in use, evidenced by commencement of development with a view to sale, the property is transferred to development properties. A property's deemed cost for subsequent accounting as development properties is its fair value at the date of change in use.

2.13 Development properties

Properties acquired, constructed or in the course of construction for sale are classified as development properties. Such properties are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of development properties includes the cost of land and other related expenditure which are recognised as and when activities that are necessary to get the properties ready for sale are in progress. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred in completing and selling the property. Any gains or losses on sale of development properties are included in other gain/(losses).

2.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.15 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for billing in the ordinary course of business for construction contracts. 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.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Trade receivables (continued)

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement within "General and administrative expenses". When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the consolidated income statement.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within bank borrowings in current liabilities.

2.17 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any Group company purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued.

Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

2.18 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables 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.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.19 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

2.20 Bank borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

2.21 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the consolidated income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Current and deferred income tax (continued)

However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally the Group is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates. Only where there is an agreement in place that gives the group the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference not recognised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.22 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Employee benefits

A provision is made for the estimated liability for employees' entitlements to annual leave and related benefits as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the balance sheet date. Provision is also made, using actuarial techniques, for the end of service benefits due to employees in accordance with the Labour Laws applicable in the countries in which the Group operates, for their periods of service up to the balance sheet date.

The provision relating to annual leave and leave passage is disclosed as a current liability and included in trade and other payables, while that relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in assumptions are charged or credited to equity in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in consolidated income statement.

2.24 Contract revenue

Contract revenue is recognised under the percentage-of-completion method. When the outcome of the contract can be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised by reference to the proportion that accumulated costs up to the year end bear to the estimated total costs of the contract. When the contract is at an early stage and its outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised to the extent of costs incurred up to the year end which are considered recoverable.

Revenue related to variation orders is recognised when it is probable that the customer will approve the variation and the amount of revenue arising from the variation can be reliably measured.

A claim is recognised as contract revenue when settled or when negotiations have reached an advanced stage such that it is probable that the customer will accept the claim and the amount can be measured reliably.

Losses on contracts are assessed on an individual contract basis and provision is made for the full amount of the anticipated losses, including any losses relating to future work on a contract, in the period in which the loss is first foreseen.

The aggregate of the costs incurred and the profit/loss recognised on each contract is compared against progress billings at the year end. Where the sum of the costs incurred and recognised profit or recognised loss exceeds the progress billings, the balance is shown under trade and other receivables as amounts due from customers on contracts. Where the progress billings exceed the sum of costs incurred and recognised profit or recognised loss, the balance is shown under trade and other payables as amounts due to customers on contracts.

In determining contract costs incurred up to the year end, any amounts incurred including advances paid to suppliers and advance billings received from subcontractors relating to future activity on a contract are excluded and are presented as amounts due from customers on contracts.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.25 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the consolidated income statement on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

2.26 Dividend income

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

2.27 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 income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.28 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Group's shareholders.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are evaluated by management on an ongoing basis to assess and manage critical exposure. The Group's liquidity and market risks are managed as part of the Group's treasury activities. Treasury operations are conducted within a framework of established policies and procedures.

(a) *Market risk*

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group's foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are denominated mainly in Saudi Arabian Riyals, Qatari Riyals, Euro, Kuwaiti Dinars, Omani Riyal, Indian Rupee, Jordanian Dinar, and Algerian Dinar.

As Saudi Arabian Riyals, Qatari Riyals, Omani Riyals and United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) are pegged to US Dollars, the sensitivity considers the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the AED currency rate against the Euro, Kuwaiti Dinars, Indian Rupee, Algerian Dinars, Jordanian Dinars, and Thailand Baht with all other variables held constant, on the consolidated statement of income (due to the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities).

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) *Market risk* (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

At 31 December 2014, if these six currencies had weakened/strengthened by 5% against the AED, the profit for the year would have been higher/lower by AED 903 thousand (2013: AED 1,478 thousand).

(ii) Price risk

The Group is not exposed to equity security price risk. Its investments classified on balance sheet as available-for-sale are carried at cost and investments classified as fair value through profit or loss are not material.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group holds its surplus funds in short term bank deposits. During the year ended 31 December 2014, if interest rates on deposits had been 0.5% higher/lower, the interest income would have been higher/lower by AED 2,092 (2013: AED 1,350 thousand).

The Group also earns interest on loans and advances, which are generally at higher than market rates. A 0.5% shift in these interest rates would have resulted in a higher/lower interest income by AED 369 thousand (2013: AED 566 thousand).

The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash held at variable rates. During the year ended 31 December 2014, if interest rates on borrowings had been 0.5% higher/lower, the interest expense would have been higher/lower by AED 8,318 thousand (2013: AED 6,113 thousand).

(b) *Credit risk*

The Group has a policy for dealing with customers with an appropriate credit history. The Group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution and this is regularly monitored.

Credit risk is managed on group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and bank balances, available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss, trade and other receivables and amounts due from related parties.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) *Credit risk* (continued)

The table below shows the rating and balance of the major counterparties at the balance sheet date:

	2014		2013	
Counterparty	External rating*	AED'000	External rating*	AED'000
Bank A	A1	214,852	A1	497,919
Bank B	Ba1	16,301	A1	37,129
Bank C	Baa1	363,474	Baa1	12,667
Bank D	Baa2	8,093	A1	154
Bank E	Baa3	22,633	BB+	6,188
Bank F	Aa3	26,221	A1	-
Bank G	A2	58,692	-	-
Bank H	A3	19,103	-	-
Bank I	B2	24,625	-	-
Bank J	Caa2	10	-	-
		754,004		554,057

*Based on Moody's ratings

The Group has a formal procedure of monitoring and follow-up of customers for outstanding trade receivables. The Group assesses internally the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

At 31 December 2014, the Group had a significant concentration of credit risk with ten customers accounting for 45% of the trade receivables (2013: 55%). Management believes that this concentration of credit risk is mitigated as the Group has long-standing relationships with these customers.

The other categories of financial assets do not result in significant credit risk.

(c) *Liquidity risk*

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the nature of the underlying business through progress billings, the Group maintains adequate bank balances and credit facilities to fund its operations.

Management monitors the forecast of the Group's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flow.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(c) *Liquidity risk* (continued)

The Group is currently financed from shareholders' equity and bank borrowings. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	Less than 1 year AED'000	**Between 1 year and 2 years** AED'000	**Between 2 years and 5 years** AED'000	**Total** AED'000
At 31 December 2014				
Bank borrowings	1,698,100	88,966	533,115	2,320,181
Trade payables and accruals	2,013,146	-	-	2,013,146
Due to related parties	128,350	-	-	128,350
At 31 December 2013				
Bank borrowings	1,071,174	22,367	30,161	1,123,702
Trade payables and accruals	2,035,469	-	-	2,035,469
Due to related parties	19,445	-	-	19,445

3.2 Capital 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 dividend paid to shareholders or manage its working capital requirements. Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital.

Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including current and non-current borrowings as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and bank balances (including short term deposits). Total capital is calculated as 'Total equity' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.2 Capital management (continued)

The gearing ratios at 31 December 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Total borrowings (Note 18)	2,210,683	1,116,470
Less: Cash and bank balances (Note 14)	(758,120)	(558,217)
Net debt	1,452,563	558,253
Total equity	3,075,986	2,974,826
Total capital	4,528,549	3,533,079
Gearing ratio	32%	16%

The gearing ratio has increased by 16% compared to last year due to the increase in net debt.

3.3 Fair value estimation

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

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- 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 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are based on net asset values provided by the fund managers. The fair market value of these investments, as indicated by the fund managers are based on:

a) For listed investments, current bid prices in an active market; and
b) For unlisted investments, valuations based on fundamentals and rationale of the portfolio performed by independent valuers.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table presents the Group's assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2014. See Note 10 for disclosures of the investment property that is measured at fair value.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
31 December 2014				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Investment in Real Estate fund	-	5,368	-	5,368
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Equity securities	2,358	-	753	3,111
Total assets	2,358	5,368	753	8,479

The following table presents the Group's assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2013.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
31 December 2013				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Investment in Real Estate fund	-	4,678	-	4,678
Available-for-sale financial assets				
- Equity securities	2,358	-	753	3,111
Total assets	2,358	4,678	753	7,789

The Group has no liabilities measured at fair value at 31 December 2014 and 2013.

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the period.

(a) *Financial instruments in Level 2*

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

(a) *Financial instruments in Level 2* (continued)

Specific valuation techniques used to value level 2 and level 3 financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments;
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves;
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

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.

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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.

(a) *Estimated impairment of goodwill*

Asset recoverability is an area involving management judgement, requiring assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate.

In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of the impairment reviews. The key assumptions on which management has based its cash flow projections when determining the recoverable amount of the assets are as follows:

- Management's projections have been prepared on the basis of strategic plans, knowledge of the market, and management's views on achievable growth in market share over the long term period of four years;
- The discount rates applied to cash flows are based on the Group's weighted average cost of capital with a risk premium reflecting the relative risks in the markets in which the businesses operate; and
- Growth rate estimates are based on a conservative view of the long-term rate of growth.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

(a) *Estimated impairment of goodwill* (continued)

The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations in 2014 are as follows:

- Growth rate: 5% to 10%,
- Discount rate: 11.4%,
- Terminal growth rate: 4%

The value-in-use of goodwill is higher than its carrying value and therefore no impairment loss exists at the year-end. Any sensitivity applied to the key assumptions above will have no significant impact on the value-in-use.

(b) *Revenue recognition*

The percentage-of-completion method is used to account for construction contracts. This method requires estimates of the final revenue and costs of the contract, as well as measurement of progress achieved to date as a proportion of the total work to be performed in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 2.20. As a result, the Group is required to estimate the total cost to completion of all outstanding projects at each period end. The application of a 5% sensitivity to management estimates of the total costs to completion of all outstanding projects at 31 December 2014 would result in the revenue and profit increasing/decreasing by AED 352 million (31 December 2013: increasing/decreasing by AED 377 million).

The main uncertainty when assessing contract revenue is related to recoverable amounts from variation orders, claims and incentive payments which are recognised when, in the group's judgement, it is probable that they will result in revenue and are measurable. This assessment is adjusted upon management's evaluation of liquidated damages to be imposed by customers typically relating to contractual delivery terms. In many projects there are frequent changes in scope of work resulting in a number of variation orders. Normally contracts with customers include procedures for presentation of and agreement of variation orders. At any point in time, there will be unapproved variation orders and claims included in the project revenue where recovery is assessed as probable and other criteria are met. Even though management has extensive experience in assessing the outcome of such negotiations, uncertainties exist.

Cost to complete depends on productivity factors and the cost of inputs. The performance of subcontractors and others with an impact on schedules, commodity prices and currency rates can all affect cost estimates. Experience, systematic use of the project execution model and focus on core competencies reduces but does not eliminate the risk that estimates may change significantly. A risk contingency is included in project cost based on the risk register that is prepared for every project.

Progress measurement based on costs has an inherent risk related to the cost estimate as described above. In situations where cost is not seen to properly reflect actual progress, alternative measures such as hours or plan progress are used to achieve more precise revenue recognition.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

(b) *Revenue recognition* (continued)

The estimation uncertainty during the early stages of a contract is mitigated by a policy of normally not recognising revenue in excess of costs on large projects before the contract reaches 20% completion. However, management can on a project-by-project basis give approval of earlier recognition if cost estimates are considered reliable. Cost estimates can be considered reliable in situations of repeat projects, proven technology, proven execution model or when committed costs are high so there is low risk of material changes to the cost estimates.

The application of these policies requires management to apply judgement in estimating the total revenue and total costs expected on each project. Such estimates are revised as a project progresses to reflect the current status of the project and the latest information available to management. Project management teams perform regular reviews to ensure the latest estimates are appropriate. In the management's view, one of the projects awarded to a subsidiary of the Group is subject to estimation uncertainty, the outcome of which could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The completion of the project is currently scheduled to occur during the third quarter of 2015. The project is delayed and costs have increased due to, among other factors, changes to the project, and third party actions in furnishing design, equipment and materials, all of which have directly and adversely impacted the cost and timing of work on the project.

If the change orders and claims' final approved amount was 32% below their actual cost incurred up to 31 December 2014, an amount of AED 176 million would be decreased from gross profit, contract revenue and amount due from customers on contracts and accordingly the Group would achieve a break even on this project. Further reductions in approved change orders and claims' value would result in an onerous contract where management would be required to recognise losses including the cost to complete that will be incurred subsequent to the year end.

(c) *Impairment of trade and other receivables*

The impairment charge reflects estimates of losses arising from the failure or inability of the parties concerned to make the required payments. Management's judgement is required in evaluating customers' debts to determine if they will be collected. The charge is based on the ageing of the customer accounts, the customer's credit worthiness and the historic write-off experience. Changes to the estimated impairment charge may be required if the financial condition of the customers were to improve or deteriorate. Management considers that the current level of impairment charge is appropriate and consistent with the loss estimated at year end.

5 Segment reporting

Information regarding the Group's operating segments is set out below in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments". IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the "Executive management" who are the Chief Operating decision-makers in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. Executive management assesses the performance of the operating segments based on revenue.

Business segments

For management purpose, the Group is organised into business units based on their services and has three reportable business segments; Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing ("Engineering"), Civil, Oil and Gas and others (corporate office).

The Engineering segment carries out contracting work relating to the construction industry, such as mechanical, electrical, plumbing and sanitation work and contracting work relating to the construction industry, such as infrastructure, water treatment plants, district cooling plants and power plants.

The Civil works segment carries out contracting work relating to the construction industry, such as property construction, sanitation work and real estate activities.

The Oil & Gas segment carries out contracting services relating to design and engineering, procurement of material, fabrication and construction of complete plant and facilities.

Others segment represents corporate office which carries out strategic planning, management of all subsidiaries, treasury management, mergers and acquisition, corporate branding and investor relations. For segment information disclosure, goodwill and other intangible assets and their amortisation are disclosed under the relevant segment.

Sales between segments are carried out at agreed terms. The revenue from external parties reported to the Executive management is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated income statement.

The amounts provided to the Executive management with respect to the total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the consolidated financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

5 Segment reporting (continued)

Geographical segments

Executive management considers the geographical distribution of the Group's operations into three main segments; UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Others. The Group is presently engaged in carrying out contracting work relating to the construction industry mainly in the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Egypt, Oman, Germany, Algeria, India, Iraq, and Jordan.

5 Segment reporting (continued)

Information about business segments

All figures in AED'000

	Engineering	Civil	Oil and Gas	Other	Inter-segment elimination	Total	Engineering	Civil	Oil and gas	Other	Inter-segment elimination	Total
	For the year ended 31 December 2014						For the year ended 31 December 2013					
Revenue												
External customers	2,506,484	1,829,058	269,433	157,289	-	4,762,264	2,320,896	2,010,900	430,245	117,148	-	4,879,189
Inter- segment	447,375	18,510	-	21,837	(487,722)	-	334,088	5,740	-	254	(340,082)	-
	2,953,859	1,847,568	269,433	179,126	(487,722)	4,762,264	2,654,984	2,016,640	430,245	117,402	(340,082)	4,879,189
Segment profit / (loss)	72,225	(84,733)	52,092	61,088	-	100,672	94,167	33,571	54,504	(507)	-	181,735
Depreciation and amortisation	29,496	22,054	16,095	40,720	-	108,365	23,116	18,692	1,478	41,852	-	85,138
Capital expenditure	42,314	32,193	14,615	6,817	-	95,939	29,735	46,600	5,975	4,423	-	86,733
	At 31 December 2014						At 31 December 2013					
Segment total assets	3,927,012	3,120,308	201,942	3,621,297	(2,313,830)	8,556,729	3,185,972	2,647,117	261,917	2,665,938	(1,598,646)	7,162,298

During the year, revenue from one customer amounted to AED 872,258 thousand which exceeded 10% of the Group revenue, was earned through the Civil works segment (year ended 31 December 2013: AED 1,174,361 thousand related to Civil works segment).

5 Segment reporting (continued)

Information about geographical segments

All figures in AED'000

	UAE	Saudi Arabia	Iraq	Others	Inter segment elimination	Total
	For the year ended 31 December 2014					
Revenue from external customers	1,288,163	1,975,379	243,975	1,254,747	-	4,762,264
	For the year ended 31 December 2013					
Revenue from external customers	942,915	2,515,880	397,316	1,023,078	-	4,879,189
	At 31 December 2014					
Non-current assets	2,324,168	313,445	8,260	109,991	(592,205)	2,163,659
	At 31 December 2013					
Non-current assets	2,223,251	233,424	16,118	81,756	(529,467)	2,025,082

6 Property and equipment

	Land and buildings AED'000	Machinery AED'000	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment AED'000	Motor vehicles AED'000	Capital work-in-progress AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2013	426,289	120,445	39,004	11,435	16,143	613,316
Additions	8,626	49,214	17,740	9,051	2,102	86,733
Disposals	(27,856)	(3,979)	(926)	(659)	(670)	(34,090)
Currency translation differences	(1,482)	787	750	350	(769)	(364)
At 31 December 2013	405,577	166,467	56,568	20,177	16,806	665,595
Additions	6,825	32,013	36,131	9,389	11,581	95,939
Disposals	(394)	(3,416)	(2,787)	(1,239)	-	(7,836)
Currency translation differences	120	(1,421)	15	(93)	(386)	(1,765)
At 31 December 2014	412,128	193,643	89,927	28,234	28,001	751,933
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2013	32,313	61,249	17,975	(2,421)	-	109,116
Charge for the year	8,872	23,768	10,252	4,496	-	47,388
Disposals	(276)	(2,072)	(225)	(270)	-	(2,843)
Currency translation differences	(432)	700	686	300	-	1,254
At 31 December 2013	40,477	83,645	28,688	2,105	-	154,915
Charge for the year	9,984	25,224	29,709	5,698	-	70,615
Disposals	(280)	(3,343)	(2,148)	(1,168)	-	(6,939)
Currency translation differences	90	(1,247)	7	(46)	-	(1,196)
At 31 December 2014	50,271	104,279	56,256	6,589	-	217,395
Net book value						
At 31 December 2014	361,857	89,364	33,671	21,645	28,001	534,538
At 31 December 2013	365,100	82,822	27,880	18,072	16,806	510,680

The depreciation charge has been allocated in the consolidated income statement as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Contract costs (Note 24)	53,586	29,269
General and administrative expenses (Note 26)	17,029	18,119
	70,615	47,388

Capital work-in-progress represents ERP license and implementation costs and other assets under construction.

7 Intangible assets

	Goodwill AED'000	Trade name AED'000	Customer relationships AED'000	Orders backlog AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost					
At 31 December 2013 and 2014	844,447	86,246	335,552	16,779	1,283,024
Amortisation					
At 1 January 2013	-	-	138,415	8,390	146,805
Charge for the year	-	-	33,555	4,195	37,750
At 31 December 2013	-	-	171,970	12,585	184,555
Charge for the year	-	-	33,556	4,194	37,750
At 31 December 2014	-	-	205,526	16,779	222,305
Net book value					
At 31 December 2014	844,447	86,246	130,026	-	1,060,719
At 31 December 2013	844,447	86,246	163,582	4,194	1,098,469

The business units considered as Cash Generating Units ("CGUs") of the Group, for the purposes of assessment of impairment in the value of goodwill, are Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing ("MEP"), Infrastructure, Water and Power ("IWP") and Civil.

The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations in 2014 are as follows:

The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on their value-in-use, calculated using cash flows projections based on the financial budgets approved by management covering a period of 5 years. The discount rate applied is 11.4% (2013: 11.4%).

The other key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

Budgeted gross margins:

The basis used to determine the value assigned to the budgeted gross margin is the average gross margin achieved in the year immediately before the budgeted year, adjusted for expected efficiency improvements, price fluctuations and manpower costs.

Discount rate:

These represent the weighted average cost of capital for the cash generating units adjusted for the respective geographical risk factors.

Cost inflation:

The basis used to determine cost inflation is the forecast general price index during the budget year for the cash generating units.

7 Intangible assets (continued)

Terminal growth rate:

The terminal growth rate has been assumed to be 4% (2013: 3.55%). In management's view, the terminal growth rate is the minimum growth rate expected to be achieved beyond the five year period.

8 Trade and other receivables

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Non-current		
Trade receivables and retentions	239,766	224,257
Less: fair value adjustment	(12,116)	(11,754)
At 31 December	227,650	212,503
Current		
Trade receivables and retentions	1,751,067	1,632,912
Prepayments and other receivables	453,622	339,302
Amount due from customers on contracts	3,287,582	2,218,370
Loans and advances	85,549	132,099
	5,577,820	4,322,683
Less: provision for impairment	(103,645)	(66,360)
	5,474,175	4,256,323
Amounts due from customers on contracts comprise:		
Costs incurred to date	15,024,630	10,592,643
Recognised profits	1,434,435	1,217,354
	16,459,065	11,809,997
Less: Progress billings	(13,171,483)	(9,591,627)
	3,287,582	2,218,370

An analysis of trade receivables and retentions is as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Fully performing	1,499,052	1,479,653
Past due but not impaired	388,136	311,156
Impaired	103,645	66,360
	1,990,833	1,857,169

8 Trade and other receivables (continued)

Trade receivables that are less than six months past due are generally not considered impaired. As of 31 December 2014, trade receivables and retentions of AED 388,136 thousand (2013: AED 311,156 thousand) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables and retentions is as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Six months to one year past due	203,750	186,553
Over one year past due	184,386	124,603
	388,136	311,156

As of 31 December 2014, trade receivables and retentions of AED 103,645 thousand (2013: AED 66,360 thousand) were impaired and provided for. The individually impaired receivables are over one year old and mainly relate to customers who are in a difficult financial situation.

Movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables and retentions is as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
At 1 January	66,360	52,413
Provision for impairment (Note 25)	54,416	25,999
Written off during the year as uncollectible	(17,131)	(8,562)
Reversals (Note 25)	-	(3,490)
At 31 December	103,645	66,360

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in 'General and administrative expenses' in the consolidated income statement. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The gross carrying amount of the Group's trade receivables and retentions are denominated in the following currencies:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
UAE Dirham	816,144	845,056
Saudi Riyal	705,397	686,088
Euro	64,821	50,577
Kuwaiti Dinar	81,467	54,264
US Dollar	91,057	31,641
Others	231,947	189,543
	1,990,833	1,857,169

8 Trade and other receivables (continued)

The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

Loans and advances carry interest rates at 7.5% per annum.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivable mentioned above which approximates the fair value at the balance sheet date.

Arbitrations

During the year ended 31 December 2012, the Group had filed arbitrations with certain customers for settlement of the receivables, retentions and due from customers on contracts' balances of AED 58 million, AED 36 million and AED 41.3 million respectively, which related to projects that were completed and handed over to those customers. At that time, the outcome of the arbitrations was uncertain. Management was of the opinion that the balances were fully recoverable. As at 31 December 2012, no provision for impairment was made against these balances of AED 135.3 million.

During the year ended 31 December 2013, the Group reached an amicable resolution with one of the customers for settlement of the receivables, retentions and due from customers on contracts' balances amounting to AED 48.3 million with appropriate provision being made for potential irrecoverable balance.

During the current year, one of the arbitrations for settlement of the receivables, retentions and due from customers on contracts' balances amounting to 61 million was not concluded fully in favour of the Group. As a result management has decided to continue pursuing its claims, either in Dubai courts or through a new arbitration. An estimated amount has been provided for against these balances.

At 31 December 2014, the retentions and due from customers on contracts' balances of AED 8 million and AED 18 million respectively are still under arbitration. As at the year end, no provision for impairment is made against these balances of AED 26 million as management believes these are fully recoverable.

Litigation

During the year ended 31 December 2013, the Group entered into a final settlement agreement of AED 105 million with one customer for a project that was completed and handed over. A payment plan was agreed according to the settlement agreement. During the year ended 31 December 2014, the customer has not fulfilled his obligations as per the agreement.

The Group has filed a lawsuit against the customer. The final outcome of the lawsuit is uncertain since it is at an initial stage. As at 31 December 2014, no provision for impairment is made against this balance of AED 105 million.

8 Trade and other receivables (continued)

Change orders and claims

Due from customers on contracts include an amount of AED 543 million relating to unapproved change orders and claims recorded in the consolidated statement of income as contract revenue and contract cost in respect of one contract. The amount of the unapproved change orders and the claims represents 15% of the total contract cost incurred to date. The Group has recognised both these costs at no profit margin as Management believes that the unapproved change orders are fully recoverable and that the amount of the claims element included in the aforesaid amount will be at least recoverable at cost. Previous change orders and variations were approved to the extent of 80% of the change orders submitted. In determining the revenue recognised management has considered a conservative estimate of change orders will be approved. The cost to complete has been reasonably estimated by management at the original price of contract taking into account previously agreed contractual rates.

9 Deferred tax

The gross movement on the deferred income tax assets is as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Deferred income tax assets		
At 1 January	5,646	17,630
Exchange differences	(662)	546
Deferred income tax assets considered not recoverable	-	(12,530)
Income statement charge (Note 28)	827	-
At 31 December	5,811	5,646
Deferred income tax liabilities		
At 1 January	2,414	8,835
Exchange differences	-	(323)
Income statement charge (Note 28)	(261)	(6,098)
At 31 December	2,153	2,414

10 Investment property

The fair value of investment property was equivalent to the carrying value at balance sheet date.

The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- 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 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

10 Investment property (continued)

	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2014 using			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investment property	-	29,376	-	29,376
Total assets	-	29,376	-	29,376

	Fair value measurements at 31 December 2013 using			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investment property	-	29,376	-	29,376
Total assets	-	29,376	-	29,376

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the period.

Level 2 fair values have been derived using the sales comparison approach. Sales prices of comparable units in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot.

The rental income net of expenses, earned from investment property is AED 1,231 thousand (2013: 1,020 thousand) included in other income.

11 Available-for-sale financial assets

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
At 1 January	75,159	2,384
Additions	18,902	72,048
Classified as investment in associate (Note 29.2)	(53,308)	-
Impairment reversal on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 27)	-	727
At 31 December	40,753	75,159

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets in the consolidated financial statements. These investments except those carried at fair value as disclosed in Note 3.3, are carried at cost as their fair value cannot be reliably determined. Available-for-sale financial assets comprise shares in unlisted companies.

11 Available-for-sale financial assets (continued)

Additions comprise of following investment:

Name of investee company	Country	Percentage held	AED ('000)
Tahrir Petrochemicals	Egypt	0.4%	18,902
			18,902

The Group classified the above investment as available-for-sale financial assets at the date of investment.

Available-for-sale financial assets include an amount of AED 37,642 carried at cost as at the year end.

Available-for-sale financial assets are denominated in the following currencies:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
US Dollar	37,642	18,740
Saudi Riyal	-	53,308
Jordanian Dinar	3,111	3,111
	40,753	75,159

12 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Investment in a real estate fund	5,368	4,678

The movement in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
At 1 January	4,678	4,821
Fair value gain/(loss) (Note 27)	690	(143)
At 31 December	5,368	4,678

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented within 'operating activities' as part of changes in working capital in the statement of cash flows.

Changes in fair values of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the consolidated income statement within "Other gain/(losses) - net" (Note 27).

13 Inventories

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Materials and consumables	44,817	30,259

14 Cash and bank balances

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Cash on hand	4,116	4,160
Cash at bank	335,592	281,543
Term deposits	418,412	272,514
Cash and bank balances	758,120	558,217

Term deposits carry an average interest rate of 1% to 3.5% (2013: 1% to 4%).

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Cash and bank balances	758,120	558,217
Less: Term deposits under lien	(200,893)	(112,765)
Bank overdrafts (Note 18)	(360,782)	(123,186)
Cash and cash equivalents	196,445	322,266

15 Share capital

Authorised, issued and fully paid		
1,197,777,778 shares of AED 1 each paid in cash	1,197,778	1,197,778
980,000,000 shares of AED 1 each paid in kind (See i below)	980,000	980,000
Bonus shares (See ii below)	107,269	107,269
	2,285,047	2,285,047

(i) Assets and liabilities of Drake & Scull International (LLC) and its subsidiaries, were transferred to Drake & Scull International PJSC as in-kind contribution for a 45% shareholding in the Company.

(ii) During the Annual General Meeting held on 26 April 2012, the shareholders approved the cash dividend of 3% of the face value of the issued shares and 5% bonus shares. The increase in share capital was formally approved by the Ministry of Economy on 25 June 2012. These dividends had been reflected in the consolidated statement of changes in equity, accordingly.

15 Share capital (continued)

(iii) During the year ended 31 December 2009, the Company obtained necessary regulatory approval to undertake a share buy-back program. A total of 32,400 thousand shares were purchased from the market at an average price of AED 0.8834 per share amounting to AED 28,622 thousand. During the year ended 31 December 2013, these shares were re-issued at an average price of AED 0.977 per share amounting to AED 31,648 thousand, recognising a share premium of AED 3,026 thousand.

16 Statutory reserve

In accordance with the applicable laws of the relevant jurisdictions and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year in each limited liability registered Company is required to be transferred to a statutory reserve. This reserve is not available for distribution except as stipulated by the law. Transfers to this reserve are required to be made until such times as it equals at least 50% of the paid up share capital of the respective companies. A transfer of AED 22,955 thousand (2013: 14,503 thousand) was made from retained earnings to this reserve at balance sheet date.

17 Other reserve

During the third quarter of the year ended 31 December 2011, the Group acquired the remaining 20% of the shares relating to the non-controlling interest in one of its subsidiaries, Gulf Technical Construction Company LLC ("GTCC"). The fair value of the total net identifiable assets of GTCC was AED 160,000 thousand. The 20% shares were owned equally by two individuals. The Group paid one of the shareholders fully in cash and paid the other shareholder partially in cash and settled the remaining balance for 6% shares in another subsidiary, Drake & Scull Construction LLC (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent Company).

The difference of AED 24,543 thousand between the total consideration paid/equity transferred and contingent liability assumed of AED 26,862 thousand and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest of AED 51,405 thousand had been credited to other reserves under the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

18 Bank borrowings

The Group has obtained bank borrowings (including bank overdrafts) from several commercial banks, mainly to fund the acquisition of new businesses and to meet other working capital and investment requirements.

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Non-current		
Term loans	534,084	48,878
Current		
Term loans	345,934	128,400
Trust receipts and other borrowings	969,883	816,006
Bank overdrafts (Note 14)	360,782	123,186
31 December	1,676,599	1,067,592

18 Bank borrowings (continued)

The movement in carrying value of term loans including Sukuk bonds is as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
At 1 January	177,278	730,587
New term loans during the year	933,833	24,350
Repayment of term loans during the year	(231,093)	(577,659)
31 December	880,018	177,278

The carrying amount of the Group's borrowings is primarily denominated in AED, USD or currencies pegged to USD. The maturity profile of borrowings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date is included in Note 3.1.

During the year, the Group has obtained four new term loans amounting to USD 20 million and AED 275 million from international and local banks respectively. Term loans payable within twelve months at the date of consolidated balance sheet are classified within current liabilities.

During the year, the Group issued Sukuk bonds amounting to USD 120 million which were subscribed by 4 commercial banks, incorporated in the United Arab Emirates. The maturity of these Sukuk bonds is five years from the issue date. The Sukuk bonds carry profit margin of 4.5% per annum.

Interest rates on the term loans were at variable rates and ranging between 2% to 6.5% (2013: 2% to 6.5%) per annum. Contractual re-pricing dates are set on the basis of 3 months LIBOR/EIBOR.

The nature of securities provided in respect of certain bank borrowings by the Group, are set out below:

- Lien on motor vehicles and equipment purchased and on certain receivables;
- Mortgage over certain property and equipment; and
- Pledge of all assets acquired through utilisation of credit facilities.

The fair value of current borrowings equals their carrying amount, as the impact of discounting is not significant. The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the borrowing rate of 5.5% and are within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Long-term borrowings are at market linked variable interest rates and therefore the carrying amounts of non-current borrowings approximate their fair value at the balance sheet date.

19 Trade and other payables

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Trade payables and accruals	1,933,026	2,035,469
Amount due to customers on contracts	80,120	104,253
Advances from customers	975,449	799,187
	2,988,595	2,938,909

Amounts due to customers on contracts comprise:		
Progress billings	856,167	1,624,293
Less: Cost incurred to date	(679,240)	(1,278,104)
Less: Recognised profits	(96,807)	(241,936)
	80,120	104,253

20 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
At 1 January	110,234	84,669
Charge for the year	49,076	41,665
Payments during the year	(8,348)	(16,100)
	150,962	110,234

End of service benefits' charge has been allocated in the consolidated income statement as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Contract costs (Note 24)	41,092	36,542
General and administrative expenses (Note 25)	7,984	5,123
	49,076	41,665

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations as at 31 December 2014 and 2013, using actuarial techniques, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the UAE labour Law and the Laws applicable in the countries in which the Group operates, for their periods of service up to the balance sheet date.

Under this method an assessment has been made of the employees' expected service life with the Group and the expected basic salary at the date of leaving the service. Future salary increases have been estimated on a basis consistent with the natural progression of an employees' salary in line with the Group's salary scales, past experience and market conditions. Management has assumed average increment/promotion cost of 5% (2013: 3.5%). The expected liability at the date of leaving the service has been discounted to its net present value using a discount rate of 3.15% per annum (2013: 4.5% per annum).

21 Related party transactions and balances

Related parties comprise the majority shareholders, key management personnel, joint arrangements, directors and businesses which are controlled directly or indirectly by the shareholders or directors or over which they exercise significant management influence (hereinafter referred as "affiliates"). In the normal course of business, the Group has various transactions with its related parties. Transactions are entered into with the related parties on terms and conditions approved by either the Group management, or its Board of Directors.

Significant related party transactions

Significant related party transactions with affiliates amounted to AED 35,775 thousand (2013: 59,817 thousand) and mainly represent sub-contracting charges on contracts.

Related party balances

The outstanding balances with related parties are given below:

Due from related parties:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Drake & Scull Group	743	-
Joint arrangements	90,610	216,548
Affiliates	126	52,080
	91,479	268,628
Due to related parties:		
Drake & Scull Group	-	818
Joint arrangements	28,560	4,314
Affiliates	99790	14,313
	128,350	19,445

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Salaries and short term benefits	39,592	44,008
Employees' end of service benefits	3,360	3,018
	42,952	47,026

The fee paid to Board of Directors during the year was AED 1,250 thousand (2013: AED 1,250 thousand).

22 Finance costs - net

	Year ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest income on term deposits	6,385	9,908
Interest income on loans and advances	5,273	13,239
Finance income	11,658	23,147
Finance costs	(21,456)	(36,032)
Finance costs – net	(9,798)	(12,885)

Finance costs have been allocated in the consolidated income statement as follows:

Interest expense on bank borrowings	98,958	100,835
Less: charged to contract costs (Note 24)	(77,502)	(64,803)
	21,456	36,032

23 Other income

Legal settlement *	15,421	-
Rental income	6,619	5,671
Scrap sale	4,074	4,224
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	160	982
Others	4,729	9,781
	31,003	20,658

* This represents legal settlement awarded by court to a subsidiary for a lawsuit against its former owners.

24 Contract costs

	Year ended 31 December	
	2014	2014
	AED'000	AED'000
Material costs	1,576,844	1,740,148
Labour and staff costs (Note 25)	1,248,481	737,513
Sub-contracting costs	831,201	1,141,128
Overheads	521,949	632,893
Finance cost	77,502	64,803
Depreciation (Note 6)	53,586	29,269
Employees' end of service benefits (Note 20)	41,092	36,542
	4,350,655	4,382,296

	Year ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
	AED'000	AED'000
25 General and administrative expenses		
Staff costs (Note 25)	152,265	155,494
Business development, legal and professional fee	55,092	48,385
Provision for impairment of trade receivables and retentions – net of reversals (Note 8)	54,416	22,509
Amortisation (Note 7)	37,750	37,750
Depreciation (Note 6)	17,029	18,119
Rent	12,472	11,562
Bank charges	9,726	7,978
Employees' end of service benefits (Note 20)	7,984	5,123
Repair and maintenance	6,195	6,974
Utilities	3,726	3,335
Withholding tax	3,139	-
Other expenses	13,874	11,352
	373,668	328,581

26 Staff cost

Contract costs (Note 24)	1,289,573	774,055
General and administrative expenses (Note 25)	160,249	160,617
	1,449,822	934,672

27 Other gain/(losses) – net

Fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12)	690	(143)
Fair value gain on settlement of share swaps	-	5,583
Loss on sale of development properties	-	(5,160)
Impairment reversal on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 11)	-	727
Fair value loss on interest rate swaps	-	(4,050)
Loss on settlement of equity warrants	-	(27)
	690	(3,070)

28 Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	24,741	48,891
Deferred income tax (credit)/expense:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,088)	6,432
	23,653	55,323

29 Investments

The amounts recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Joint ventures (Note 29.1)	159,244	93,249
Associates (Note 29.2)	105,568	-
At 31 December	264,812	93,249

29.1 Investment in joint venture

The Group's share in the joint venture's assets and liabilities included in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
At 1 January	93,249	29,206
Share of profit from investment in joint venture	65,995	64,043
At 31 December	159,244	93,249

The joint venture listed below has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which is held directly by the Group.

29 Investments (continued)

29.1 Investment in joint venture (continued)

Nature of investment in joint ventures

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest	Nature of relationship	Measurement method
DSO Developments Limited	Cayman Islands	50%	Note 1	Equity

Note 1: The principal activity of DSO Development Limited is real estate investment and development.

DSO Developments Limited is a private company and there is no quoted market price available for its shares.

Commitments and contingent liabilities in respect of joint venture

The Group has no commitments and contingent liabilities relating to its joint venture.

Summarised financial information for joint venture

The summarised financial information for DSO Developments Limited which is accounted for using the equity method is shown overleaf.

Summarised balance sheet

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Current assets		
Due from related parties	-	26,436
Development property	503,463	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,211	54
Total current assets	505,674	26,490
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	139,612	40,661
Due to related parties	47,574	-
Total current liabilities	187,186	40,661
Non-current assets		
Investment property	-	329,354
Non-current liability		
Long term payable	-	128,685
Net assets	318,488	186,498

29 Investments (continued)

29.1 Investment in joint venture (continued)

Summarised statement of comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 December 2014 AED'000	Year ended 31 December 2013 AED'000
General and administrative expenses	(30,934)	(7,802)
Operating loss for the period		(7,802)
Gain on revaluation of investment property	172,205	122,878
(Loss)/gain on fair valuation of long term payables	(9,281)	13,010
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	131,990	128,086

Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in the joint venture

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Share capital introduced	-	58,412
Net assets at 1 January	186,498	-
Profit for the year	131,990	128,086
Net assets at 31 December	318,488	186,498
Interest in joint venture at 50%	159,244	93,249
Carrying value	159,244	93,249

29 Investments (continued)

29.2 Investment in associate

The Group's share in the associate's assets and liabilities included in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
At 1 January	-	-
Classified from available-for-sale financial assets (Note 11)	53,308	-
Investment during the year	53,766	-
Share of loss from investment in associate	(1,506)	-
At 31 December	105,568	-

During the year, the Group increased its share of investment in Lamar investments and real estate development LLC from 10% to 20% which resulted in the classification of investment from available-for-sale financial assets to investment in associate in the consolidated financial statements.

The associate as listed below has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the group; the country of incorporation/registration is also its principal place of business.

Nature of investment in associate

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	% of ownership interest	Nature of relationship	Measurement method
Lamar investments and real estate development LLC	Saudi Arabia	20%	Note 1	Equity

Note 1: The principal activity of Lamar is real estate investment and development.

Lamar investments and real estate development LLC is a private company and there is no quoted market price available for its shares.

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the associates.

Summarised financial information for associate

Set out below are the summarised financial information for Lamar investments and real estate development LLC which are accounted for using the equity method.

29 Investments (continued)

29.2 Investment in associate (continued)

Summarised balance sheet as at 31 December 2014

	AED'000
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	79,315
Prepayments and other receivables	335
Total current assets	79,650
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	17,337
Zakat payable	2,931
Total current liabilities	20,268
Non-current assets	
Investment properties	1,290,427
Advances to contractors	178,781
Deferred charges	80,005
Property and equipment	75
Total non-current assets	1,549,288
Non-current liabilities	
Advances from customers	609,706
Amounts due to partners	470,890
End of service benefits	234
Total non-current liabilities	1,080,830
Net assets	527,840

Summarised statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014

	AED'000
General and administrative expenses	(4,795)
Other income	81
Net loss before Zakat	(4,714)
Zakat	(2,833)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(7,547)

29 Investments (continued)

29.2 Investment in associate (continued)

Reconciliation of summarised financial information

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented to the carrying amount of its interest in associate

	2014 AED'000
Opening net assets at 1 January	535,387
Loss for the year	(7,547)
Net assets at 31 December	527,840
Interest in joint venture at 20%	105,568
Carrying value	105,568

30 Earnings per share

Basic

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding ordinary shares purchased and held as treasury shares.

	Year ended 31 December 2014	Year ended 31 December 2013
Earnings (AED'000)		
Earnings for the purposes of basic earnings per share being profit attributable to owners of the parent	100,708	166,469
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	2,285,046,667	2,295,432,420
Basic earnings per share (AED)	0.044	0.073

Diluted

The Company has not issued any instruments which would have a dilutive impact on earnings per share when exercised.

31 Guarantees

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Performance bonds	1,438,543	1,004,345
Letter of guarantees	1,503,315	1,266,331
	2,941,858	2,270,676

The various bank guarantees above were issued by the Group's bankers in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of the Directors, the above bank guarantees are unlikely to result in any liability to the Group.

32 Expenditure commitments

(a) *Operating lease commitments*

The Group has various operating lease agreements. The future minimum lease payments payable under operating leases are as follows:

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Future minimum lease payments:		
No later than one year	15,976	10,457
Later than one year but no later than five years	24,103	26,551
Later than five years	1,753	1,742
	41,832	38,750

(b) *Other commitments*

Letters of credit for purchase of materials and operating equipment	1,115,223	687,121

33 Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for the financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	Loans and receivables AED'000	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss AED'000	Available-for-sale financial assets AED'000	Total AED'000
Assets as per balance sheet				
At 31 December 2014				
Trade and other receivables (excluding advances and prepayments)	5,528,474	-	-	5,528,474
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12)	-	5,368	-	5,368
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 11)	-	-	40,753	40,753
Due from related parties (Note 21)	91,479	-	-	91,479
Cash and bank balances (Note 14)	758,120	-	-	758,120
Total	6,378,073	5,368	40,753	6,424,194
Assets as per balance sheet				
At 31 December 2013				
Trade and other receivables (excluding advances and prepayments)	4,278,202	-	-	4,278,202
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12)	-	4,678	-	4,678
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 11)	-	-	75,159	75,159
Due from related parties (Note 21)	268,628	-	-	268,628
Cash and bank balances (Note 14)	558,217	-	-	558,217
Total	5,105,047	4,678	75,159	5,184,884

33 Financial instruments by category (continued)

Other financial liabilities at amortised cost

	AED'000
At 31 December 2014	
Bank borrowings (Note 18)	2,210,683
Due to related parties (Note 21)	128,350
Trade payables and accruals excluding advances from customers (Note 19)	2,013,146
Total	4,352,179

Other financial liabilities at amortised cost

At 31 December 2013	
Bank borrowings (Note 18)	1,116,470
Due to related parties (Note 21)	19,445
Trade payables and accruals excluding advances from customers (Note 19)	2,139,722
Total	3,275,637

34 Summarised financial information on subsidiary with material non-controlling interests

Set out below are the summarised financial information for subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group.

Summarised balance sheet

	Drake & Scull International KSA	
	2014	2013
	AED'000	AED'000
Current		
Assets	1,263,182	1,025,619
Liabilities	1,081,820	850,645
Total net current assets	**181,362**	**174,974**
Non-current		
Assets	68,230	47,440
Liabilities	28,989	19,706
Total net non-current assets	**39,241**	**27,734**
Net assets	**220,603**	**202,708**

34 Summarised financial information on subsidiary with material non-controlling interests (continued)

Summarised income statement

	2014 AED'000	2013 AED'000
Revenue	979,185	1,065,273
Net profit	16,173	57,531

Summarised cash flows

	2014 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash generated from operations	30,279
Interest paid	(103)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**30,176**
Net cash used in investing activities	**(6,888)**
Net cash used in financing activities	**(90,314)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(67,026)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,480
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents	1,722
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**(57,824)**

The information above is the amount before inter-company eliminations.