

**National Cement Company
(Public Shareholding Co)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT
AUDITOR'S REPORT**

31 DECEMBER 2023

Directors' Report

The Board of Directors of National Cement Company is pleased to present their report along with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023.

1 - Principal Activities:

National Cement Company was established in 1968 under the direction of the late His Highness Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai. His vision was to create new horizons for the industry using local resources and local raw materials. Accordingly, the National Cement Company was established to produce basic materials to supply the expected construction boom in the United Arab Emirates and the region. Our company is primarily involved in manufacturing and supply of Cement and clinker. The company is also involved in investment of its excess funds to earn additional income.

2 - Financial Performance:

The financial position and financial results of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 are included in the accompanying financial statements.

3 – Directors:

The Board of Directors comprises:

Mr. Rashid Saif Ahmed Al Ghurair
Mr. Iyad Mazhar Saleh Malas
Mr. Thani Abdullah Suhail Juma Al-Zaffin
Mr. Sultan Abdullah Ahmed Al Ghurair
Mr. Salem Ali Abdullah Al Sharhan Al Nuaimi
Mrs. Raja Mohammed Ghanem Saeed Al Mazrouei
Mr. Omar Issam Ashur

Chairman
Deputy Chairman
Board Member
Board Member
Board Member
Board Member
Board Member

4- Auditors:

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 were audited by Ernst & Young.

5- Acknowledgment:

The Board would like to express their gratitude and appreciation to all its shareholders, client and business partners whose continued support has been a source of great strength and encouragement. The Board would also like to place on record their commendation for the hard work and efforts put in by Company management and staff as well as their loyalty and perseverance for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders.

On behalf of the Board



RASHED SAIF AHMAD ALGURAIR

Chairman

28 March 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING CO.)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Cement Company (Public Shareholding Co.) (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 13 to the financial statements, which describes the current situation and environment in Sudan and the management's assessment thereon. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

The matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matters. For the matters below, our description of how our audit addressed the matters is provided in that context.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING CO.) (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to the matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Impairment of loan receivable from an associate</i>	We performed the following: • Obtained direct confirmation from the associate with regard to the loan balance; • Obtained the latest available asset valuation report with regard to the pledged assets of the associate performed by an independent third-party specialist engaged by management. Assessed the reasonableness of the methodologies and inputs used and verified that the total fair value of the pledged assets sufficiently exceeds the carrying amount of the loan receivable; • Reviewed the methodologies applied in assessment of the loan balance including estimates and judgments made by management; • Considered the sensitivity of the impairment testing model to changes in key assumptions; and • Obtained a recent lawyer's report expressing a legal opinion on the enforceability of the pledge.

As stated in note 14.2 to the financial statements, the Company's statement of financial position includes AED 288,213 thousand of loan receivable from an associate, representing around 14% of the Company's total assets. Management performed an impairment assessment on the loan based on specific factors and recognised an impairment amounting to AED 27,787 thousand on the loan receivable at the reporting date.

This is a key audit matter due to the significance of the loan balance, the fact that the associate had a history of default in meeting the loan repayment commitments and the renewal of the loan agreement has not yet been formally finalized at the date of the reporting or issuance of the Company's financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING CO.) (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other Information

Other information consists of the information included in the Directors' report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and the Audit Committee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING CO.) (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING CO.) (continued)**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company has not amended its Articles of Association to adjust its position in line with the new provisions as required by the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021.

Except for the above, as required by the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021, we report that for the year ended 31 December 2023:

- i) We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii) The Company has maintained proper books of account;
- iii) The financial information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of account of the Company;
- iv) The Company's investments in shares or stocks during the year ended 31 December 2023 are disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements;
- v) Note 14 reflects material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;
- vi) Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing else has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2023 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021 or of its Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2023; and
- vii) No social contributions were made during the year.

For Ernst & Young



Signed by:
Wardah Ebrahim
Partner
Registration No.: 1258



28 March 2024

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

National Cement Company (Public Shareholding Co.)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 AED '000	2022 AED '000
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	187,922	136,997
Direct costs	5	(189,787)	(159,133)
GROSS LOSS		(1,865)	(22,136)
Other income	6	14,570	10,101
Administration and general expenses	7	(57,583)	(28,224)
Selling and distribution expenses	8	(4,536)	(8,031)
OPERATING LOSS		(49,414)	(48,290)
Finance income	9.1	32,849	8,558
Finance cost	9.2	(5,484)	(4,127)
Dividend income from equity investments		86,088	19,282
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVTPL	12	1,944	4,029
Fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI recycled to profit and loss on disposal		(3,749)	(8,172)
PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		62,234	(28,720)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Net change in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	12	306,754	(10,986)
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Net change in fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI	12	(5,504)	(3,974)
Fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI recycled to profit and loss on disposal		3,749	8,172
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		304,999	(6,788)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/ (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		367,233	(35,508)
Earnings per share (based on profit/ (loss) for the year)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (AED)	22	0.17	(0.08)

The attached notes 1 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

National Cement Company (Public Shareholding Co.)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 AED '000	2022 AED '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	143,674	157,959
Intangible assets		1,006	1,713
Investment properties	11	2,924	2,924
Investments in financial assets	12	1,407,961	1,113,535
Loan receivable from an associate	14.2	288,213	316,000
		1,843,778	1,592,131
Current assets			
Investments in financial assets	12	13,235	11,954
Inventories	15	69,419	77,481
Trade and other receivables	16	121,249	103,484
Advances and other receivables		2,105	6,837
Cash and cash equivalents	17	40,894	41,976
		246,902	241,732
TOTAL ASSETS		2,090,680	1,833,863
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	18	358,800	358,800
Share application money		26	26
Statutory reserve	18	179,402	179,402
General reserve	18	313,323	313,323
Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI	18	1,106,541	803,726
Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)		56,621	(7,797)
Total equity		2,014,713	1,647,480
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits	20	18,788	20,540
		18,788	20,540
Current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	19	20,000	120,000
Trade and other payables	21	37,179	45,843
		57,179	165,843
Total liabilities		75,967	186,383
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,090,680	1,833,863

The financial statements of the Company have been approved by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2024.


Chairman


Vice Chairman

The attached notes 1 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

National Cement Company (Public Shareholding Co.)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital AED'000	Share application money AED'000	Statutory reserve AED'000	General reserve AED'000	Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI AED'000	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings AED'000	Total equity AED'000
Balance as at 1 January 2022	358,800	26	179,402	313,323	810,514	56,803	1,718,868
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(28,720)	(28,720)
Change in fair value of financial instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	(14,960)	-	(14,960)
Fair value debt instruments at FVOCI recycled to profit and loss	-	-	-	-	8,172	-	8,172
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(6,788)	(28,720)	(35,508)
Dividend paid (Note 18.5)	-	-	-	-	-	(35,880)	(35,880)
As at 31 December 2022	358,800	26	179,402	313,323	803,726	(7,797)	1,647,480
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	62,234	62,234
Change in fair value of financial instruments at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	301,250	-	301,250
Fair value debt instruments at FVOCI recycled to profit and loss	-	-	-	-	3,749	-	3,749
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	304,999	62,234	367,233
Transfer of fair value reserve of equity instruments designated at FVOCI (Note 12)	-	-	-	-	(2,184)	2,184	-
As at 31 December 2023	358,800	26	179,402	313,323	1,106,541	56,621	2,014,713

The attached notes 1 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

National Cement Company (Public Shareholding Co.)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/ (loss) for the year		62,234	(28,720)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangibles		18,304	18,266
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	12	(1,944)	(4,029)
Allowance for ECL on trade and other receivables	16	3,135	-
Reduction in value on financial assets at amortised cost (Reversal)/ write down of inventories	15	(5,677)	1,331
Provision for employees' end of services benefits	20	2,755	1,336
Dividend income		(86,088)	(19,282)
Finance income	9.1	(32,849)	(8,558)
Finance cost	9.2	5,484	4,127
Fair value of debt instruments at FVOCI recycled to profit and loss on disposal		3,749	8,172
		(3,110)	(27,357)
Working capital changes:			
Inventories		13,739	(27,746)
Trade and other receivables and loan to associate		(20,900)	(25,483)
Advances and other receivables		4,732	-
Trade and other payables		(8,664)	(4,957)
Cash used in operating activities		(14,203)	(85,543)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	20	(4,507)	(1,666)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(18,710)	(87,209)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(3,312)	(4,824)
Investments in financial assets	12	(3,671)	(18,685)
Proceeds from maturity/disposals of financial assets	12	11,158	85,815
Dividend received		86,088	19,282
Interest received		32,849	8,558
Net movement in fixed deposits placed with banks	17	5,000	45,000
Net cash flows from investing activities		128,112	135,146
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from bank borrowings		168,605	225,000
Repayment of bank borrowings		(268,605)	(230,000)
Finance cost paid	9.2	(5,484)	(4,127)
Dividend paid		-	(35,880)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(105,484)	(45,007)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		3,918	2,930
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		16,976	14,046
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	17	20,894	16,976

The attached notes 1 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

1 BACKGROUND AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

National Cement Company (Public Shareholding Co.), Dubai ("the Company"), is registered in accordance with a decree issued by His Highness Ruler of Dubai on 10 April 1968 establishing a cement company in the Emirate of Dubai and is governed in accordance with the provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021. The Company is listed on the Dubai Financial Market ("DFM"). The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 4041, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Federal Law by Decree No 32 of 2021, which repeals and replaces Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (as amended) on Commercial Companies, was issued on 20 September 2021, and is effective from 2 January 2022.

The principal activity of the Company is to manufacture and sell cement and cement related products.

The financial statements of the Company have been approved by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2024.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable requirements of UAE Laws.

The financial statements have been prepared in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and through other comprehensive income that have been measured at fair value.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. Earlier application is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Investment in associate

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

The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Company's investment in its associate are accounted for using the equity method.

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

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

The aggregate of the Company's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

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

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

Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period
- Or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
- Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets and investment property.

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

There are no significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of cement and other related products, sandwich panels and raw steel used in the construction and building activities is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on collection of the goods by customers. The normal credit term is 30 to 120 days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., delivery). In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Delivery services

The Company provides delivery services that are usually bundled together with the sale of goods to a customer. The delivery services can be obtained from other providers and do not significantly customise or modify the goods.

Contracts for bundled sales of goods and delivery services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to transfer goods and provide delivery services are capable of being distinct and separately identifiable. Accordingly, the Company allocates the transaction price based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of the goods and delivery services.

The Company recognises revenue from delivery services and sale of goods at a point in time, generally upon delivery of the goods to the customer.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets under the section *Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement*.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognised in OCI.

Cash dividends

The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

Buildings	3 to 14 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 25 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4 to 7 years
Motor vehicles	3 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Leases

Company as lessee

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

Company as lessor

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee is classified as a finance lease.

At the commencement of a finance lease term, the Company records a finance lease receivable in the statement of financial position at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The recognition of finance income is based on a pattern reflecting the constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss due to its non-operating nature.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, investment properties are carried, in the statement of financial position, at their cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis, which reflects the pattern in which the assets' future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Company over their estimated useful life of 10 years.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Investment properties (continued)

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

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use.

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policies under 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business mode.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade and other receivables, loan to associate and due from related parties.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

i) Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments) (continued)

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

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

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

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

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its listed and non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes quoted debt instruments with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding or that such cash flows are not due on specified dates or both.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

i) Financial assets (continued)

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely of quoted bonds with good rating and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Company uses published ratings both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

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

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, due to related parties and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

ii) Financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

The Company does not hold financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at the reporting date.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings and all of the Company's financial liabilities are classified within this category.

Derecognition

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

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials – purchase cost on weighted average basis;
- Spares and consumables – purchase cost on weighted average basis;
- Finished goods and work-in-progress – cost of direct material and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to assess whether there is an indication that those assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows attributable to the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life of 5 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank balances and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Employees' end of service benefits

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

With respect to its national employees, the Company makes contributions to government pension scheme calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., secured, unsecured).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the construction and real estate sectors, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in note 26.

Impairment of inventories

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

At the reporting date, gross inventories were AED 70,864 thousand (2022: AED 84,603 thousand) and provision for slow moving inventories were AED 1,445 (2022: AED 7,122) (Refer Note 15) for information about write down of inventories). Any difference between the amounts actually realised in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the income statement.

Useful lives and depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Management periodically reviews the estimated useful lives and depreciation method to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Management engages third party specialists to determine the fair value of its property, plant and equipment. Such fair value estimate is also based on the replacement cost of an asset of equivalent utility and depreciation, including obsolescence.

4 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS**4.1 Disaggregated revenue information**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Disaggregation of sale of goods or service		
Sale of goods (recognised at a point in time)	182,411	132,776
Delivery services (recognised at a point in time)	5,511	4,221
	187,922	136,997
Type of goods/service		
Finished goods (including delivery)	187,922	128,025
Semi-finished goods and raw materials (including delivery)	-	8,972
	187,922	136,997
Geographical markets		
United Arab Emirates	187,854	127,997
Other countries	68	9,000
	187,922	136,997

4.2 Contract balances

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Trade receivables (gross) – third parties (Note 16)	122,972	104,766
Trade receivables (gross) – related parties (Note 16)	8,330	5,340
Contract liabilities – advances (Note 21)	717	900

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days. Trade receivables amounting to AED 38,885 thousand (2022: AED 40,290 thousand) are secured against bank guarantees.

Contract liabilities comprise short-term advances received for the sale of goods and delivery services.

4.3 Performance obligations

Information about the Company's performance obligations are summarised below:

Sale of goods

The performance obligation is satisfied upon collection of the goods and payment is generally in cash or due within 30 to 120 days from the sale.

Bundled sale of goods and delivery services

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and payment is generally due within 30 to 120 days from delivery.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

5 DIRECT COSTS

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Material cost	120,723	90,829
Utilities and other factory costs	35,185	33,244
Cost of labour	17,502	17,004
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	16,377	16,725
Write down of inventories	-	1,331
	189,787	159,133

6 OTHER INCOME

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Sale of scrap and other non-trading materials	2,980	4,693
Rental income from investment properties (Note 11)	3,438	3,025
Other rental income	1,953	1,884
Reversal of slow-moving inventory provision	5,677	-
Others	522	499
	14,570	10,101

7 ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Staff salaries and benefits	15,723	17,202
Repair and maintenance	3,521	2,612
Reduction in value on financial assets at amortised cost (Note 14.1)	27,787	-
Expected credit loss on trade and other receivables (Note 16)	3,135	-
Legal and professional fees	1,714	1,487
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	1,147	682
Amortization of intangible assets	708	627
Bank charges	319	905
Directors' fees	-	1,750
Others	3,529	2,959
	57,583	28,224

8 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Sales and marketing	3,470	4,141
Transportation	993	3,658
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	73	232
	4,536	8,031

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

9.1 FINANCE INCOME

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Suspended interest released (Note 14)	29,492	2,000
Interest income on investments in financial assets (debt instruments)	1,311	6,024
Interest income on term deposits	2,046	534
	<u>32,849</u>	<u>8,558</u>

9.2 FINANCE COST

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Murabaha and short term loans	5,309	3,629
Bank overdrafts	175	498
	<u>5,484</u>	<u>4,127</u>

National Cement Company (Public Shareholding Co.)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2023

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Buildings AED'000</i>	<i>Plant and machinery AED'000</i>	<i>Furniture, fixtures & equipment AED'000</i>	<i>Motor vehicles AED'000</i>	<i>Capital work in progress AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Cost:						
At 1 January 2022	36,208	942,486	18,134	54,793	61,348	1,112,969
Additions	273	285	349	-	3,917	4,824
Transfers	-	61,179	78	-	(61,797)	(540)
At 31 December 2022	36,481	1,003,950	18,561	54,793	3,468	1,117,253
Additions	-	-	869	-	2,443	3,312
Disposals	-	-	-	(39)	-	(39)
At 31 December 2023	36,481	1,003,950	19,430	54,754	5,911	1,120,526
Accumulated Depreciation:						
At 1 January 2022	32,157	838,102	17,912	53,484	-	941,655
Charge for the year	436	16,131	219	853	-	17,639
At 31 December 2022	32,593	854,233	18,131	54,337	-	959,294
Charge for the year	429	16,556	305	307	-	17,597
Disposals	-	-	-	(39)	-	(39)
At 31 December 2023	33,022	870,789	18,436	54,605		976,852
Net carrying value:						
At 31 December 2023	3,459	133,161	994	149	5,911	143,674
At 31 December 2022	3,888	149,717	430	456	3,468	157,959

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)**10.1 Depreciation**

Depreciation is allocated in the statement of profit or loss as follows:

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Direct costs (Note 5)	16,377	16,725
Administration and general expenses (Note 7)	1,147	682
Selling and distribution expenses (Note 8)	73	232
	17,597	17,639

As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of PPE included fully depreciated assets that are still in use which amounted to AED 773,028 thousand (2022: AED 765,802 thousand).

10.2 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress comprises mainly plant machineries. The expected completion date of these machineries is in the first quarter of 2024.

10.3 Granted land

Buildings, plant and machinery are located on a land granted by the Government of Dubai.

11 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties comprise land with a carrying amount of AED 2,924 thousand and fully depreciated villas constructed on the land with an initial cost of AED 16,575 thousand, held for rental purposes and capital appreciation. There was no movement in investment properties during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

The following amounts have been recognised in the statement of income in respect of investment properties:

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Rental income (Note 6)	3,438	3,025
Direct operating expenses	(318)	(229)
	3,120	2,796

Management carried out an internal valuation to determine the fair value of the properties at the reporting date. Accordingly, the properties were valued at AED 43 million at year-end 2023 (2022: AED 38 million).

Valuation technique

The value of the properties is measured by management using the 'investment method valuation' approach (level 3 hierarchy). Under this method, the annual rental income presently received or expected over a period of time from the lease of the property is estimated and reduced by the expenses or outgoings incidental to the ownership of the property to obtain the net annual income. This net annual income is then capitalised by an appropriate capitalization rate.

The relevant capitalization rate is chosen based on the investment rate of return expected (as derived from comparisons of other similar property investments) for the type of property concerned taking into consideration such factors as risk, capital appreciation, security of income and ease of sale.

12 INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
<i>Current financial assets</i>		
Investments at FVOCI	6,443	9,245
Investments at FVTPL	6,792	2,709
	13,235	11,954
<i>Non-current financial assets</i>		
Investments at FVOCI	1,403,400	1,102,327
Investments at FVTPL	4,561	11,208
	1,407,961	1,113,535
	1,421,196	1,125,489

The categories of investments in financial assets are as follows:

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Quoted equity instruments – at fair value	1,396,252	1,050,609
Debt instruments – at fair value	24,944	33,012
Unquoted equity instruments – at fair value	-	41,868
	1,421,196	1,125,489

Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI include investments in equity shares of listed and non-listed companies. The Company holds non-controlling interests in these companies. These investments were irrevocably designated at fair value through OCI as the Company considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI include investments in quoted government and corporate bonds. Fair values of these debt instruments are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include investments in listed debt instruments shares. Fair values of these instruments are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

At 31 December 2023, investments in marketable securities amounting to AED 212 thousand (2022: AED 319 thousand) are held in the personal name of the Company's General Manager for the beneficial interest of the Company.

Investments in financial assets amounting to AED 861,073 thousand (2022: AED 672,889 thousand) are pledged with banks against loans and borrowings (Note 19). During the year, the Company sold some of its equity interests in line with the level of the investment strategy set out by management. The cumulative gain recognised in OCI of AED 2.18 million was transferred to retained earnings.

The Company has an investment, through an unquoted equity instrument, in a cement plant under construction outside the UAE. The investment is being carried at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income and is classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The Company was not able to obtain a reliable fair valuation as per its accounting policies in order to determine the fair value of the investment due to the non-conductive situation in the country of investment. Accordingly, based on management's judgement, the fair value was fully written down as at the reporting date (2022: AED 41,868 thousand).

12 INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

The movement in the different classes of investments in financial assets during the year was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2023			
	Debt instruments at FVOCI AED'000	Debt instruments at FVTPL AED'000	Equity instruments at FVOCI AED'000	Total AED'000
At the beginning of the year	19,095	13,918	1,092,476	1,125,489
Additions during the year	-	-	3,671	3,671
Matured/redeemed	-	(4,509)	(6,649)	(11,158)
Changes in fair value	(5,504)	1,944	306,754	303,194
At the end of the year	13,591	11,353	1,396,252	1,421,196
	Year ended 31 December 2022			
	Debt instruments at FVOCI AED'000	Debt instruments at FVTPL AED'000	Equity instruments at FVOCI AED'000	Total AED'000
At the beginning of the year	61,677	38,411	1,103,461	1,203,549
Additions during the year	4,609	14,076	-	18,685
Matured/redeemed	(43,217)	(42,598)	-	(85,815)
Change in fair value	(3,974)	4,029	(10,985)	(10,930)
At the end of the year	19,095	13,918	1,092,476	1,125,489

The investments in financial assets by geography are as follows:

	<i>2023 AED'000</i>	<i>2022 AED'000</i>
United Arab Emirates	1,268,110	919,201
Saudi Arabia	146,011	151,880
Other countries	7,075	54,408
	1,421,196	1,125,489

13 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

The Company's investment in an associate represents a share of 25.43% (2022: 25.43%) in Berber Cement Company Ltd., a limited liability company registered in the Republic of Sudan. The principal activity of the associate is to manufacture and sell cement. The Company's interest in Berber Cement Company Ltd. is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements.

On 15 April 2023, an armed conflict between rival factions of the military government of Sudan began. The impact of the economic environment remains unstable and may pose serious consequences, as well as the possibility of a prolonged economic downturn.

In prior periods, the Company has accounted for the investment after taking account of the effect of hyperinflationary economy and using uniform accounting policies while preparing the financial statements of the associate. Furthermore, the Company has fully provided for the investment in the associate. The Company has no further obligation towards the losses, exceeding the face value of equity shares held.

14 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company, in the ordinary course of its business, enters into trading and financing transactions with entities which fall within the definition of "related party" as contained in International Accounting Standard 24. Management believes that the terms of the trading transactions are not materially different from those that could have been obtained from unrelated parties.

As at the reporting date, the Company holds equity interests in a local bank in UAE which are classified as equity instruments at FVOCI. The Company also maintains bank balances and has been extended credit/borrowing facilities with the bank as at the reporting date. The financial dealing and transactions with the bank are executed at commercial terms.

The significant related party transactions during the year are as follows:

14.1 Related party transactions

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Associate		
Suspended interest released to finance income (Note 9.1)	29,492	2,000
Reduction in value of financial asset at amortised cost (Note 7)	27,787	-
	<u>29,492</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Other related parties		
Revenue	12,182	6,225
Purchases	(42)	(46)
	<u>12,140</u>	<u>6,179</u>

14.2 Related party balances**Due from related parties**

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Loan to associate		
Non-current portion of loan due from associate (Note 14.4)	316,000	316,000
Accrued interest on loan to the associate	44,325	44,302
Less: suspended interest and reduction in value in financial asset	(72,112)	(44,302)
	<u>288,213</u>	<u>316,000</u>

Trade receivables

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Other related parties	7,396	4,406
Associate current account	934	934
	<u>8,330</u>	<u>5,340</u>

Due to related parties

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Associate	9,350	-
Other related parties	-	4
	<u>9,350</u>	<u>4</u>

14 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)**14.3 Remuneration to key management personnel**

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Salaries and other short-term benefits	3,204	3,340
End of service benefits	177	175
	3,381	3,515

14.4 Loan due from associate

The loan of AED 316 million as at 31 December 2023 represents AED denominated loan given to the associate and was recoverable by October 2019, however, the associate has defaulted on several payments. The interest rate on this loan is charged at the rate of 3-month EIBOR + 3% per annum.

On 15 April 2023, an armed conflict between rival factions of the military government of Sudan began. The impact of the economic environment remains unstable and may pose serious consequences, as well as the possibility of a prolonged economic downturn.

At 31 December 2023, management performed a remeasurement of the loan and evaluated the associate's ability to repay the loan based on the specific factors that includes the payment pattern during and subsequent to the reporting period, existence of adequate and sufficient securities against the loan, and proposed amendment of loan agreement with revised repayment schedule, which is expected to be formalized in the near future. As per the Company's accounting policies, management has considered the possible impact of the current conflict on delaying the future payments and accordingly disclosed the loan balance as non-current assets in view of this consideration.

Management has taken into account all indicators, future events and developments and assessed the impact on its operations, cash flows, and financial condition. Management believes that these events had not changed the existence and valuation of the securities covering the loan amount as the factory is still operating and located away from the armed conflict area.

15 INVENTORIES

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Raw materials	19,241	13,290
Work in progress	19,739	35,173
Finished goods	2,377	3,634
Consumable and spare parts	29,507	32,506
Provision for slow-moving inventories*	(1,445)	(7,122)
	69,419	77,481

*The movement in the provision for slow-moving inventories during the year was follows:

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
At 1 January	7,122	7,122
Reversal during the year	(5,677)	-
At 31 December	1,445	7,122

During the year, no difference between the cost and net realizable values of the finished goods and work in progress inventories (2022: AED 1,331 thousand) has been written-down.

16 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Trade receivables		
Receivable from third party customers	122,972	104,766
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(12,379)	(9,244)
	110,593	95,522
Other related parties (Note 14.2)	8,330	5,340
	118,923	100,862
Other receivables	2,326	2,622
	121,249	103,484

Further information about the credit terms and security against trade receivables are disclosed in Note 4.2 while information about credit exposures are disclosed in Note 26.

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses during the year was follows:

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
At 1 January	9,244	9,244
Charge during the year	3,135	-
At 31 December	12,379	9,244

17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Cash in hand	156	232
Cash at banks – current accounts	20,738	16,744
Cash at banks – fixed deposits*	20,000	25,000
Bank balances and cash	40,894	41,976
Less: fixed deposits*	(20,000)	(25,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	20,894	16,976

* Fixed deposits carry interest at commercial rates and have an initial maturity of 1 year.

18 SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES**18.1 Share capital**

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
<i>Authorised issued and fully paid up:</i>		
358,800,000 shares of AED 1 each	358,800	358,800
<i>Issued for cash</i>		
92,000,000 shares of AED 1 each	92,000	92,000
<i>Bonus shares issued by capitalizing retained earnings</i>		
266,800,000 shares of AED 1 each	266,800	266,800

At the reporting date, the share capital comprised of ordinary equity shares. All issued shares are fully paid. The holders of the ordinary equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

18.2 Statutory reserve

In accordance with Article 60.1 of the Company's Memorandum of Association, a minimum of 10% of the net profit of the Company is required to be transferred to a statutory reserve until the reserve equals 50% of the share capital. No transfer was made to the statutory reserve as the reserve has already reached 50% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except as stipulated by the above-mentioned Law.

18.3 General reserve

In accordance with Article 60.2 of the Company's Memorandum of Association, 10% of the Company's net profit is required to be transferred to a general reserve. Such transfer has been discontinued by a resolution of the general assembly based on a proposal by the Board of Directors.

Such reserve shall be used only for purposes designated by the general assembly and based on a proposal by the Board of Directors.

18.4 Fair value reserve of financial assets at FVOCI

Changes in fair value of debt and equity instruments at FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported as fair value reserve within equity. Upon derecognition of those debt or equity instruments, any loss or gain previously reported as fair value reserve within equity is included in the income statement for the year for debt instruments and transferred to retained earnings for equity instruments.

18.5 Dividends

In the annual General Meeting held on 21 April 2022, a cash dividend of AED 35,880 thousand (AED 0.10 fils per share) was declared and approved by the shareholders of the Company related to 2021, which were paid on 17 May 2022. No dividends have been declared during the current year.

19 BANK BORROWINGS

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Murabaha loans (1)	-	10,000
Short-term loans (2)	20,000	110,000
	20,000	120,000
Less: current portion	(20,000)	(120,000)
Non-current portion	-	-

(1) The Company has entered into a Murabaha agreement with a local Islamic bank for a total amount of USD 53,500 thousand (equivalent to AED 196,600 thousand) repayable in ten semi-annual instalments over a period of five years maturing in 2023, whereby the Company had repaid the remaining amount of AED 10,000 thousand during the year ended 31 December 2023. The facility bears profit at 3 months EIBOR + 1.95%, which is payable on quarterly basis. This loan was obtained by the Company and extended to its associate in the prior years. The Murabaha agreement is obtained against pledge of quoted equity shares having a fair value of AED 742,356 thousand as at the reporting date (2022: AED 467,180 thousand).

(2) Short-term loans are obtained under a revolving bank facility obtained from a local bank with a limit of AED 185 million for working capital requirements. The term of each loan obtained under this facility is for a period of 1 year. This facility bears interest at the commercial rates. This facility, along with other facilities obtained from the bank, is obtained against pledge of quoted equity shares having a fair value of AED 118,717 thousand as at the reporting date (2022: AED 205,709 thousand).

20 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

The movement in the provision recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Provision as at 1 January	20,540	20,870
Provided during the year	2,755	1,336
End of service benefits paid	(4,507)	(1,666)
Provision as at 31 December	18,788	20,540

21 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2023 AED'000	2022 AED'000
Trade payables	15,965	16,767
Dividends payable	-	16,780
Accrued expenses and other payables	5,991	5,740
Accruals for staff benefits	5,131	5,069
Advances received from customers	717	900
Accrued interest on bank borrowings	25	583
Due to related parties (Note 14.2)	9,350	4
	37,179	45,843

22 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Company of AED 62,234 thousand (2022: loss of AED 28,720 thousand) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period of 358,800 thousand shares (2022: 358,800 thousand shares).

The Company has not issued any instruments which would have a dilutive impact on earnings per share when exercised. There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and date of authorization of these financial statements.

23 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS***Capital commitments***

At 31 December 2023, the Company had no material capital commitments (2022: Nil).

Trade commitments

At 31 December 2023, the Company had no material commitments relating to purchases of assets (2022: 1,979 thousand).

Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2023, the Company had bank guarantees amounting to AED 1,587 thousand (2022: AED 1,587 thousand).

24 FAIR VALUES

Management assessed that the fair values of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings, and other current assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

- Long-term fixed-rate plus EIBOR loan to associate is evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rate, specific country risk factors, creditworthiness of the counter party, and the risk characteristics of the financed asset. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the estimated losses of the receivable.
- The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.
- Management assessed that the cost of the non-listed equity investment is the most appropriate estimate of the fair value at 31 December 2023, given the lack of sufficient more recent financial information about the investee.
- There is an active market for the Company's listed equity investments and quoted debt instruments

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets that are carried at fair value.

31 December 2023	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Quoted equity instruments at FVOCI	1,396,252	-	-	1,396,252
Unquoted equity instruments	-	-	-	-
Quoted debt instruments at FVOCI	-	13,591	-	13,591
Quoted debt instruments at FVTPL	-	11,353	-	11,353
Total	1,396,252	24,944	-	1,421,196
31 December 2022	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Quoted equity instruments at FVOCI	1,050,609	-	-	1,050,609
Unquoted equity instruments	-	-	41,868	41,868
Quoted debt instruments at FVOCI	-	19,095	-	19,095
Quoted debt instruments at FVTPL	-	13,917	-	13,917
Total	1,050,609	33,012	41,868	1,125,489

25 SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Additional information required by IFRS 8 *Segment Reporting*, is disclosed below:

a) Information about geographical segments

During the year ended 31 December 2023, revenue from customers located in the Company's country of domicile (UAE) is AED 187,854 thousand (2022: AED 127,996 thousand) and revenue from customers outside UAE (foreign customers) is AED 68 thousand (2022: AED 9,000 thousand).

All property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of the Company are based in United Arab Emirates.

b) Major customers

During the year ended 31 December 2023, there was one customer (2022: one customer) with revenues greater than 10% of the total revenue of the Company.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments in debt and equity instruments and has a loan to an associate.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2023 and 2022.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The majority of the investments in debt instruments at FVOCI carry interest at fixed rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loan borrowings and fixed deposits affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings and fixed deposits, as follows:

	<i>Increase/ decrease in basis points</i>	<i>Effect on profit for the year AED'000</i>
2023		
Loan borrowings and fixed deposits	+50	-
Loan borrowings and fixed deposits	-50	-
2022		
Loan borrowings and fixed deposits	+50	(475)
Loan borrowings and fixed deposits	-50	475

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for borrowings and fixed deposits at the reporting date. The analysis is prepared assuming that these amounts outstanding at the reporting date were outstanding throughout the year. A 50-basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Market risk (continued)****Currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) as well as investing activities (investment in financial assets and associate).

The Company does not have any significant exposure to foreign currency risk since the majority of the transactions are denominated in AED, Saudi Riyal (SAR) and US Dollar, whereby the AED and SAR are pegged to the US Dollar.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in the levels of equity index and the value of individual stocks. The Company's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities.

The effect on equity (fair value reserve) as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments quoted on the different stock exchange markets and held at FVOCI at 31 December 2023 and 2022, due to reasonably possible changes in the prices of these quoted shares held by the Company, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	2023		2022	
	<i>Decrease in market prices %</i>	<i>Effect on equity (fair value reserve) AED'000</i>	<i>Increase / decrease in market prices %</i>	<i>Effect on equity (fair value reserve) AED'000</i>
Market index				
Dubai Financial Market	5%	(53,466)	5%	(34,296)
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	5%	(8,766)	5%	(10,286)
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)	5%	(7,301)	5%	(7,594)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, loan to associate and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers, monitoring outstanding receivables, and obtaining bank and other guarantees. The Company also manages the risk through dealings with large diversified base of customers. At 31 December 2023, the Company had 13 customers (2022: 8 customers) that owed it more than AED 2 million each and accounted for approximately 91% (2022: 83%) of all the trade receivables.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., secured, partially secured, and unsecured). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Credit risk is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position.

The Company holds bank guarantees and post-dated cheques as security. These guarantees are considered integral part of trade receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment. At 31 December 2023, 30% (2022: 37%) of the Company's trade receivables are covered by bank guarantees.

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Credit risk (continued)****Trade receivables (continued)**

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

31 December 2023

		<i>Days past due</i>				<i>Total AED'000</i>
		<i><30 days AED'000</i>	<i>31-90 days AED'000</i>	<i>91-120 days AED'000</i>	<i>>120 days AED'000</i>	
Expected credit loss rate	0.8%	1.1%	2.0%	3.3%	31%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default*	41,129	11,397	25,565	9,258	35,623	122,972
Expected credit loss*	321	121	613	302	11,022	12,379

31 December 2022

		<i>Days past due</i>				<i>Total AED'000</i>
		<i><30 days AED'000</i>	<i>31-90 days AED'000</i>	<i>91-120 days AED'000</i>	<i>>120 days AED'000</i>	
Expected credit loss rate	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	5%	19%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default*	28,637	10,171	14,708	6,521	44,729	104,766
Expected credit loss*	165	71	151	325	8,532	9,244

* excluding the carrying amount and expected credit losses on non-trading receivable balances.

Financial instruments, bank balances and other receivables

The Company limits its credit risk with regard to bank deposits by only dealing with reputable banks.

The Company invests only in quoted debt securities with relatively low credit risk. The Company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely of quoted bonds that have good ratings and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. The Company did not recognise provision for expected credit losses on its debt instruments at fair value through OCI on account of immateriality. Credit note on loan receivable from associate has been disclosed in Note 14.4.

Liquidity risk

The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring that adequate internally generated funds and bank facilities are available. The Company's terms of sales require amounts to be paid within 30 to 120 days from the date of sale. Trade payables are normally settled within 30 to 120 days from the date of purchase.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

At 31 December 2023

	<i>Less than 6 months AED'000</i>	<i>6 to 12 months AED'000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>>5 years AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Trade and other payables	36,472	-	-	-	36,472
Interest-bearing borrowings	20,105	-	-	-	20,105
Total	56,577	-	-	-	56,577

26 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Liquidity risk (continued)***At 31 December 2022*

	<i>Less than 6 months AED'000</i>	<i>6 to 12 months AED'000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>>5 years AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Trade and other payables	44,942	-	-	-	44,942
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	121,732	-	-	121,732
Total	44,942	121,732	-	-	166,674

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. Capital comprises share capital, reserves and accumulated losses/retained earnings and is measured at AED 2,014,713 thousand as at 31 December 2023 (2022: AED 1,647,480 thousand).

27 CORPORATE TAX

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (Corporate Tax Law or the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime is effective from 1 June 2023 and accordingly, it has an income tax related impact on the financial statements for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

Decision No. 116 of 2022 (published in December 2022 and considered to be effective from 16 January 2023) specifies that taxable income not exceeding AED 375,000 would be subject to the 0% UAE CT rate, and taxable income exceeding AED 375,000 would be subject to the 9% UAE CT rate. With the publication of this Decision, the UAE CT Law is considered to be substantively enacted for the purposes of accounting for Income Taxes.

The UAE CT Law shall apply to the Company with effect from 1 January 2024. The MoF continue to issue supplemental Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the UAE (Decisions) to further clarify certain aspects of the UAE CT Law.

Since the provisions of UAE CT law will apply to Tax Periods commencing on or after 1 June 2023, the related current taxes shall be accounted for in the financial statements for the period beginning 1 January 2024. However, the related deferred tax accounting impact has been considered for the year ended 31 December 2023. Following assessment of the potential impact of the UAE CT Law on the balance sheet, the Company does not consider there to be material temporary differences on which deferred taxes should be accounted.

The Company will continue to monitor the publication of subsequent Decisions and related guidance, as well as continuing its more detailed review of its financial matters, to consider any changes to the position at subsequent reporting dates.