ACICO FOR INDUSTRIES CO. - K.S.C. (CLOSED)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATE OF KUWAIT

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010
WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

ACICO FOR INDUSTRIES CO. - K.S.C. (CLOSED)

AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
STATE OF KUWAIT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Shareholders
ACICO for Industries Co. - K.S.C. (Closed)
State of Kuwait

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ACICO for Industries Co. - K.S.C. (Closed) (the Parent Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2010 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly ,in all material respects, the financial position of ACICO for Industries Co. - K.S.C. (Closed) as of December 31, 2010, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Also in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements include the disclosures required by the Commercial Companies Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, and we obtained the information we required to perform our audit. In addition, proper books of account have been kept, physical stocktaking was carried out in accordance with recognized practice, and the accounting information given in the Director's Report is in agreement with the Parent Company's books. According to the information available to us, there were no contraventions during the year ended December 31, 2010 of either the Commercial Companies Law or the Parent Company's Articles of Association which might have materially affected the Group's financial position or results of its operations.

Abdul Rahman Mubarak Al-Qaoud
Licence No. 25-A
Abdul Rahman Al-Qaoud & Partners
Public Accountants

Dr. Shuaib A. Shuaib
Licence No. 33-A
Al-Bazie & Co.
Member of RSM International

State of Kuwait
March 28, 2011

ACICO FOR INDUSTRIES CO. - K.S.C. (CLOSED) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010
(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

ASSETS	Note	2010	2009
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,437,639	3,769,551
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	4	8,591,743	6,752,522
Gross amount due from customers for contract work	5	33,978	157,501
Due from related parties	6	4,564,661	6,183,143
Inventories	7	5,993,340	5,356,544
Land under development	8	-	164,420
Investments available for sale	9	2,551,862	2,842,674
Investment in associates	10	13,039,429	13,366,597
Investment properties	11	169,914,248	142,539,795
Right of utilization of leasehold	12	588,819	723,065
Fixed assets	13	31,781,630	32,029,476
Goodwill	14	1,500,000	2,000,000
Total assets		240,997,349	215,885,288
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Due to banks	15	7,803,624	5,352,492
Accounts payable and other credit balances	16	11,720,482	11,654,366
Gross amount due to customers for contract work	5	1,625,447	326,208
Due to related parties	6	5,822,112	4,028,029
Loans	17	129,500,561	111,763,506
Dividends payable to shareholders		1,338,860	807,356
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity	18	990,276	1,007,312
Total liabilities		158,801,362	134,939,269
Equity:			
Share capital	19	22,565,831	21,491,268
Share premium	20	24,426,446	24,426,446
Statutory reserve	21	8,468,516	8,076,099
Treasury shares	22	(432,774)	(432,774)
Treasury shares reserve		2,589,875	2,589,875
Cumulative changes in fair value		(71,143)	(71,143)
Effect of change in equity of an associate		(289,530)	(398,797)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(504,215)	(105,351)
Retained earnings		21,267,405	21,090,037
Equity attributable to parent company's shareholders		78,020,411	76,665,660
Non-controlling interests		4,175,576	4,280,359
Total equity		82,195,987	80,946,019
Total liabilities and equity		240,997,349	215,885,288

The accompanying notes (1) to (36) form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Ghassan Al - Khaled
Vice Chairman

ACICO FOR INDUSTRIES CO. - K.S.C. (CLOSED) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010
(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	Note	**2010**	2009
Operating income	23	**38,817,924**	51,722,926
Operating costs	23	**(29,915,296)**	(43,594,742)
Gross profit from operations		**8,902,628**	8,128,184
General and administrative expenses	24	**(4,376,983)**	(4,219,085)
Selling expenses		**(1,050,752)**	(1,278,817)
Depreciation and amortization	23	**(643,965)**	(678,369)
Income from operations		**2,830,928**	1,951,913
Loss on sale of investment property		**-**	(450,000)
Changes in fair value of investment properties	11	**(226,727)**	326,044
Group's share of results from associates	10	**(395,998)**	107,231
Impairment loss of investment in associate	10	**-**	(1,060,910)
Impairment of goodwill	14	**(500,000)**	(250,506)
Net investment loss	25	**(754)**	(129,988)
Gain from sale of land under development	8	**51,580**	-
Rental income		**3,571,767**	4,848,984
Interest income		**25,231**	7,638
Other income	26	**758,050**	530,175
Finance charges	23	**(2,083,661)**	(2,148,533)
Provision no longer required		**150,000**	-
Provision for doubtful debts	4	**(55,000)**	(400,000)
Provision for slow moving inventory	7	**-**	(100,000)
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain		**(121,342)**	100,774
Profit for the year before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences, National Labor Support Tax, Contribution to Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration		**4,004,074**	3,332,822
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	27	**(13,950)**	(17,679)
National Labor Support Tax	28	**(95,303)**	(110,052)
Contribution to Zakat	29	**(15,771)**	(26,399)
Board of Directors' remuneration	30	**(15,000)**	(15,000)
Net profit for the year		**3,864,050**	3,163,692
Attributable to:			
Parent company's shareholders		**3,784,148**	3,758,366
Non-controlling interests		**79,902**	(594,674)
Net profit for the year		**3,864,050**	3,163,692
		Fils	Fils
Earnings per share	31	**16.83**	16.75

The accompanying notes (1) to (36) form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ACICO FOR INDUSTRIES CO. - K.S.C. (CLOSED) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010
(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	Note	**2010**	2009
Net profit for the year		**3,864,050**	3,163,692
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		**(583,549)**	2,512,016
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) from associates	10	**109,267**	(139,648)
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		**(474,282)**	2,372,368
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,389,768**	5,536,060
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent company		**3,494,551**	6,161,900
Non-controlling interests		**(104,783)**	(625,840)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,389,768**	5,536,060

The accompanying notes (1) to (36) form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ACICO FOR INDUSTRIES CO. - K.S.C. (CLOSED) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010
(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	Attributable to parent company's shareholders											
	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Treasury shares	Treasury Shares reserve	Cumulative changes in fair value	Effect of change in equity of an associate	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to parent company's shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2008	20,467,874	24,426,446	7,683,349	(731,539)	2,583,763	(71,143)	(259,149)	(2,648,533)	19,767,020	71,218,088	3,525,539	74,743,627
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(139,648)	2,543,182	3,758,366	6,161,900	(625,840)	5,536,060
Bonus shares – 5%	1,023,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,023,394)	-	-	-
Cash dividends – 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,019,205)	(1,019,205)	-	(1,019,205)
Sale of treasury shares	-	-	-	298,765	6,112	-	-	-	-	304,877	-	304,877
Effect of sale of a subsidiary resulting in an associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920,728	920,728
Effect of sale of a portion of an investment in a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	459,932	459,932
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	392,750	-	-	-	-	-	(392,750)	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2009	21,491,268	24,426,446	8,076,099	(432,774)	2,589,875	(71,143)	(398,797)	(105,351)	21,090,037	76,665,660	4,280,359	80,946,019
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,267	(398,864)	3,784,148	3,494,551	(104,783)	3,389,768
Bonus shares – 5% (Note 32)	1,074,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,074,563)	-	-	-
Cash dividends – 10% (Note 32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,139,800)	(2,139,800)	-	(2,139,800)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	392,417	-	-	-	-	-	(392,417)	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2010	**22,565,831**	**24,426,446**	**8,468,516**	**(432,774)**	**2,589,875**	**(71,143)**	**(289,530)**	**(504,215)**	21,267,405	**78,020,411**	**4,175,576**	**82,195,987**

The accompanying notes (1) to (36) form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ACICO FOR INDUSTRIES CO. - K.S.C. (CLOSED) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010
(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit for the year before Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences, National Labor Support Tax, Contribution to Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration	**4,004,074**	3,332,822
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	**2,164,292**	2,486,266
Amortization	**134,246**	57,456
Group's share of results from associates	**395,998**	(107,231)
Finance charges	**2,083,661**	2,148,533
Rental income	**(3,571,767)**	(4,848,984)
Interest income	**(25,231)**	(7,638)
Provision for employees' end of services indemnity	**221,988**	238,916
Gain from sale of land under development	**(51,580)**	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	**(11,899)**	(32,454)
Loss on sale of investment property	**-**	450,000
Dividend income	**-**	(11,572)
Income from tawaroq	**(290,058)**	-
Change in fair value of investment properties	**226,727**	(326,044)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(316,369)**	-
Provision for doubtful debts	**55,000**	400,000
Provision for slow moving inventory	**-**	100,000
Provision no longer required	**(150,000)**	-
Impairment loss of available for sale investments	**290,812**	192,845
Impairment loss of investment in associates	**-**	1,060,910
Impairment of goodwill	**500,000**	250,506
	5,659,894	5,384,331
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	**(1,844,221)**	2,542,719
Due from customers for contract works	**123,523**	4,282,029
Due from related parties	**1,618,482**	(1,404,318)
Inventories	**(536,796)**	1,302,249
Accounts payable and other credit balances	**210,338**	(2,004,488)
Due to customers for contract works	**1,299,239**	326,208
Due to related parties	**1,794,083**	(2,129,031)
Payment for employees' end of service indemnity	**(237,279)**	(111,731)
Payment for National Labor Support Tax	**(149,867)**	-
Payment for Zakat	**(134,379)**	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**7,803,017**	8,187,968

	2010	2009
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of land under development	**216,000**	-
Paid for investment properties	**(27,601,180)**	(25,955,408)
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	**-**	3,250,000
Paid for investment in associates	**(12,683)**	-
Paid for purchase of fixed assets	**(2,394,774)**	(1,951,837)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	**274,422**	200,632
Rental income received	**3,571,767**	4,848,984
Tawaroq income received	**290,058**	-
Dividend income received	**-**	11,572
Interest income received	**25,231**	7,639
Net cash used in investing activities	**(25,631,159)**	(19,588,418)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from (paid for) due to banks	**2,451,132**	(5,109,602)
Net proceeds from term loans	**17,737,055**	22,354,870
Finance charges paid	**(2,083,661)**	(2,148,533)
Payment of cash dividends to shareholders	**(1,608,296)**	(701,221)
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares	**-**	304,877
Net cash generated from financing activities	**16,496,230**	14,700,391
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,331,912)**	3,299,941
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note 3)	**3,769,551**	469,610
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 3)	**2,437,639**	3,769,551

The accompanying notes (1) to (36) form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

1. Incorporation and activities

ACICO for Industries Co. - K.S.C. (Closed) was incorporated authenticated at the Ministry of Justice – Real Estate Registration and Authentication Department under Ref. No. 16540 on June 23, 1990 and registered on Commercial register under Ref. No. 41903 dated July 17, 1991.

According to the shareholders' General Assembly meeting held on May 18, 2008, the name of the Company was changed from Aerated Concrete Industries Co. K.S.C.C. (Closed) to be ACICO Industries Co. K.S.C. (Closed). The amendment was registered in Ministry of commerce and Industry and the Commercial register on May 25, 2008.

The main objectives of the Company include the establishment of a factory for the production of all types and sizes of aerated concrete and non-concrete and all its construction requirements, import and export of all building materials. The Company is considered the sole agent in the Middle East for manufacturing 'Hebel' international products.

The Company's objectives also include owning, buying and selling real estates, land and lands for development for the benefit of the Company either inside or outside Kuwait, dealing in industrial companies' shares and bonds relating to the main objective of the Company for the benefit of the Company only either inside or outside Kuwait, preparing and submitting the studies and consultancy and also organizing the industrial exhibitions for the Company's projects.

The Company may have interests or participate in any aspect in other firms conducting similar activities or which may assist the Company in achieving its objectives in Kuwait or abroad. The Company may also acquire such firms or participate in their equity.

The parent Company's number of employees is 225 as at December 31, 2010 (2009 - 300).

The address of the Company is Sharq – Ahmed Al-Jaber Street – Raed Center, 5th floor, P.O. Box 24079, Safat, 13101 - State of Kuwait.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 28, 2011. The Shareholders' General Assembly has the power to amend these financial statements after issuance.

2. Significant accounting policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Significant accounting policies are summarized as follows:

a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars and are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the following material items that are stated at their fair value.

* Certain investments available for sale
* Investment properties

The accounting policies applied by the Group are consistent with those used in the previous year except for the changes due to implementation of the following new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards as of January 1, 2010:

Revised IFRS 3 Business Combinations (2008)
IFRS 3 introduces significant changes in the accounting for business combinations occurring after the effective date. Changes affect the valuation of non-controlling interest, the accounting for transaction costs, the initial recognition and subsequent measurement of a contingent consideration and business combinations achieved in stages. These changes will impact the amount of goodwill recognised, the reported results in the period that an acquisition occurs and future reported results.

Amended IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (2008)
IAS 27 requires that a change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary (without loss of control) is accounted for as a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. Therefore, such transactions will no longer give rise to goodwill, nor will they give rise to gains or losses. Furthermore, the amended standard changes the accounting for losses incurred by the subsidiary as well as the loss of control of a subsidiary. The changes by IFRS 3 and IAS 27 will affect future acquisitions or loss of control of subsidiaries and transactions with non-controlling interest.

IAS 38 (amendment), 'Intangible Assets'.
The amendment is part of the IASB's annual improvements project published in April 2009 and the Group adopted IAS 38 (amendment) from the date IFRS 3 (revised) is adopted. The amendment clarifies guidance in measuring the fair value of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination and it permits the grouping of intangible assets as a single asset if each asset has similar useful economic lives. The amendment did not result in a material impact on the group or financial statements.

IAS 1 (amendment), 'Presentation of financial statements'.
The amendment is part of the IASB's annual improvements project published in April 2009. The amendment provides clarification that the potential settlement of a liability by the issue of equity is not relevant to its classification as current or non current. By amending the definition of current liability, the amendment permits a liability to be classified as non-current (provided that the entity has an unconditional right to defer settlement by transfer of cash or other assets for at least 12 months after the accounting period) notwithstanding the fact that the entity could be required by the counterparty to settle in shares at any time. The Group has applied IAS 1 (amendment) from January 1, 2010. It did not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows:
The amendment is part of the IASB's annual improvements project published in April 2009. The amendment explicitly states that only expenditure that results in recognizing an asset can be classified as a cash flow from investing activities.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 2(aa).

Standards and Interpretations issued but not effective
The following IASB Standard and Interpretation have been issued but are not yet effective, and have not yet been adopted by the Group :

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:
The standard, which will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, specifies how an entity should classify and measure its financial assets. It requires all financial assets to be classified entirely based on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial assets are measured either at amortized cost or fair value.

These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of IAS 39. They apply a consistent approach to classifying financial assets and replace the numerous categories of financial assets in IAS 39, each of which had its own classification criteria. They also result in one impairment method, replacing the numerous impairment methods in IAS 39 that arise from the different classification categories

Others

Amendments to IFRS 7 Disclosures	Transfers of Financials Assets
IAS 24(revised in 2009)	Related Party Disclosures
Amendments to IAS 32	Classification of Rights Issues
Amendments to IFRIC 14	Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities Equity Instruments

b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Acico for industries Company - K.S.C. (Closed) and the following subsidiaries:

Name of Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	**Percentage of holding 2010**	Percentage of holding 2009
Ghassan Ahmed Sauod Al-Khaled & Co. – W.L.L. and its subsidiary	Kuwait	75%	75%
ACICO Arabia for General Trading & Contracting – W.L.L.	Kuwait	60%	60%
ACICO for Construction K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	75%	75%
ACICO Kuuwait Company W.L.L.	Kuwait	100%	-

The accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2010 and the related consolidated statement of income for the year then ended include the following financial information relating to ACICO Kuwait Company W.L.L. while the comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2009 do not include such information:

Consolidated statement of financial position :

	KD
Cash on hand and at banks	**169,786**
Accounts receivable	**183,374**
Inventory	**6,353**
Fixed assets	**5,683**
Accounts payable and other credit balances	**(27,306)**

Consolidated statement of income:

	KD
Sales	**296,714**
Cost of sales	**(149,282)**
General and administrative expenses	**(125,981)**
Depreciation	**(493)**

Subsidiaries are those enterprises controlled by the Parent Company. Control exists when the Parent Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control effectively commences until the date that control effectively ceases. Inter-company balances and transactions, including inter-company profits and unrealized profits and losses are eliminated on consolidation. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the Non-controlling shareholder's share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Non-controlling interests are measured at either fair value, or at its proportionate interest in the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree, on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity;
Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and

Reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

c) Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value as at the acquisition date and the resulting gain / loss is included in the consolidated statement of income.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the consideration transferred over the Group's net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of three months or less.

e) Receivables

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 120 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income with in general and administration expense. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the consolidated statement of income.

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f) Gross amount due from (to) customers for contract work

The gross amount due from (to) customers for contract work represents the net amount of costs incurred plus recognized profits, less the sum of recognized losses and progress billings for all contracts in progress. Costs comprises direct materials, direct labor and an appropriate allocation of overheads. For contracts where progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognized profit (less recognized losses), the excess is included under liabilities.

g) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value after providing allowances for any obsolete or slow-moving items. Costs comprises direct materials and direct labor costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

h) Lands under development

Lands under development are valued at actual cost, while land and real estate that are ready for sale are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Any resulting differences are included in the consolidated statement of income.

i) Investments

The Group classifies its investments as available for sale investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and is determined at initial recognition by the management.

(i) Investments available for sale

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

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on settlement date – the date on which an asset is delivered to or by the Group. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through income statement.

After initial recognition, investments available for sale are subsequently carried at fair value. The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for an investment is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances.

Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investments available for sale are recognized in cumulative changes in fair value in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income.

Where investments available for sale could not be measured reliably, these are stated at cost less impairment losses, if any.

When an investment available for sale is disposed off or impaired, any prior fair value earlier reported in other comprehensive income is transferred to the consolidated statement of income.

An investment (in whole or in part) is derecognized either when: the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the investment have expired; or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the investment and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the investment, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the investment, but has transferred control of the investment. Where the Group has retained control, it shall continue to recognize the investment to the extent of its continuing involvement in the investment.

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for investments available for sale, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognized in the consolidated statement of income on available for sale equity instruments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of income.

j) Associates

Associates are those enterprises in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policy decisions. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the results and assets and liabilities of associates under the equity method of accounting from the date that significant influence effectively commences until the date that significant influence effectively ceases, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for under IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of an associate in excess of the Group's interest in that associate which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate are not recognized.

Gains or losses arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment in the associate to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment in associates and is assessed for impairment as part of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

k) Investment properties

Investment properties, which are properties, held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, are stated at their fair value at the end of the reporting period. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of income for the period in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Gains or losses arising on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

l) Rights of utilization

Rights of utilization are stated at historical cost. Rights of utilization have a definite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of rights of utilization over their estimated useful lives (17 years).

m) Fixed assets

The initial cost of fixed assets comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to income in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of fixed assets beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of fixed assets.

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the profit or loss for the period.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of other fixed assets as follows:

	Useful life years
Buildings	20
Machinery	3 - 20
Motor vehicles	3
Tools and equipment	3
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 5

Except for tools and equipment related to factories depreciation by number of units.

The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of fixed assets.

n) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a subsidiary or a jointly controlled entity represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities as at the date of the acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a subsidiary or a jointly controlled entity, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Where there is an excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost, the Group is required to reassess the identification and measurement of the net identifiable assets and measurement of the cost of the acquisition and recognize immediately in the consolidated statement of income any excess remaining after that remeasurement.

o) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a 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 (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

p) Payables

Accounts payable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

q) Borrowings

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

r) Provision for employees' end of service indemnity

Provision is made for amounts payable to employees under the Kuwaiti Labor Law in the private sector and employees' contracts. This liability, which is unfunded, represents the amount payable to each employee as a result of involuntary termination at the end of the reporting period, and approximates the present value of the final obligation.

s) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

t) Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or canceled. The treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under the cost method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra equity account. When the treasury shares are reissued, gains are credited to a separate account in shareholders' equity (treasury shares reserve) which is not distributable. Any realized losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings then reserves.

Gains realized subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any recorded losses in the order of reserves, retained earnings and the treasury shares reserve account. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of bonus shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

u) Revenue recognition

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

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

Sale of goods
Sales represent the total invoiced value of goods sold during the year. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods are transferred to the buyer.

Construction contracts
Revenue from construction contracts is recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method of accounting measured by reference to the percentage that actual costs incurred to date bear to total estimated costs for each contract. Profit is only recognized when the contract reaches a point where the ultimate profit can be estimated with reasonable certainty. Claims, variation orders and incentive payments are included in the determination of contract profit when approved by contract owners. Anticipated losses on contracts are recognized in full as soon as they become apparent.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Cost of revenue
Cost of revenue includes the cost of land and development costs. Development costs include the cost of infrastructure and construction

Sale of lands under development
Revenue is recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Leases
Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. All other leases are classified as finance leases.

The Group as a lessor
Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

Rent
Rental income is recognized, when earned, on a time apportionment basis.

Gain on sale of investments
Gain on sale of investments is measured by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment at the date of disposal, and is recognized at the time of the sale.

v) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

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

w) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and 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. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

x) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Kuwaiti Dinars at rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency as at the end of reporting period are retranslated into Kuwaiti Dinars at rates of exchange prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in profit or loss for the period. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equity investments which are classified as investments at fair value through income statement are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equity investments classified as investments available for sale are included in "cumulative changes in fair value" in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income.

The assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiary are translated into Kuwaiti Dinars at rates of exchange prevailing at the end of reporting period. The results of the subsidiary are translated into Kuwaiti Dinars at rates approximating the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income. Such translation differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the foreign operation is disposed off.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

y) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in the consolidated financial statements except when the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

z) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due from related parties, investment available for sale, bank facilities, payables and due to related parties. The accounting policies on recognition and measurement of these items are disclosed in the respective accounting policies found in this Note.

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains, and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability are reported as expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity. Financial instruments are offset when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

aa) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Group makes judgments, estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from the estimates.

a) Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies which are described in note 2, management has made the following judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The determination of whether the revenue recognition criteria as specified under IAS 18 are met requires significant judgment.

(ii) Determination of contract cost

Determination of costs which are directly related to the specific contract or attributable to the contract activity in general requires significant judgment. The determination of contract cost has a significant impact upon revenue recognition in respect of long term contracts. The Group follows guidance of IAS 11 for determination of contract cost and revenue recognition.

(iii) Provision for doubtful debts and inventory

The determination of the recoverability of the amount due from customers and the marketability of the inventory and the factors determining the impairment of the receivable and inventory involve significant judgment.

(iv) Classification of investments

On acquisition of an investment, the Group decides whether it should be classified as "at fair value through statement of income", "available for sale" or "held to maturity". The Group follows the guidance of IAS 39 on classifying its investments.

The Group classifies investments as "at fair value through statement of income" if they are acquired primarily for the purpose of short term profit making or if they are designated at fair value through statement of income at inception, provided their fair values can be reliably estimated. All other investments are classified as "available for sale".

(v) Impairment of investments

The Group follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine when an available-for-sale equity investment is impaired. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the group evaluates, among other factors, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost; and the financial health of and short term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires significant judgment.

b) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the end of the reporting period 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.

(i) Fair value of unquoted equity investments

If the market for a financial asset is not active or not available, the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques which include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances. This valuation requires the Group to make estimates about expected future cash flows and discount rates that are subject to uncertainty.

(ii) Impairment of Goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the "value in use" of the asset or the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating a value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash-flows from the asset or the cash-generating unit and also choose an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present-value of the cash-flows.

(iii) Long term contracts

Revenue from long term contracts is recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method of accounting measured by reference to the percentage that actual costs incurred to date bear to total estimated costs for each contract. The revenue recognition as per the above criteria should correspond to the actual work completed. The determination of estimated costs and the application of percentage of completion method involve estimation. Further, the budgeted cost and revenue should consider the claims and variations pertaining to the contract.

(iv) Provision for doubtful debts and inventory

The extent of provision for doubtful debts and inventories involves estimation process. Provision for doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified. The carrying cost of inventories is written down to their net realizable value when the inventories are damaged or become wholly or partly obsolete or their selling prices have declined. The benchmarks for determining the amount of provision or write-down include ageing analysis, technical assessment and subsequent events. The provisions and write-down of accounts receivable and inventory are subject to management approval.

bb) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is identified as the person being responsible for allocating resources, assessing performance and making strategic decisions regarding the operating segments.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2010	2009
Cash on hand and at banks	**1,673,753**	1,769,551
Fixed deposits	**763,886**	2,000,000
	2,437,639	3,769,551

The effective interest rate on the short term bank deposit ranged from 2% to 3% per annum (2009 – 2% to 3%), these deposits have an average maturity of 90 days.

4. Accounts receivable and other debit balances

	2010	2009
Trade receivables (a)	**4,415,206**	4,663,334
Provision for doubtful debts (b)	**(740,439)**	(788,309)
	3,674,767	3,875,025
Cheques under collection	**1,072,075**	743,168
Letters of credit	**622,011**	289,691
Prepaid expenses	**1,738,957**	340,592
Accrued income	**91,349**	284,940
Retention	**877,711**	571,455
Refundable deposits	**378,814**	379,995
Other debit balances	**136,059**	267,656
	8,591,743	6,752,522

a) Trade receivables

Trade receivables that are less than 6 months past due are not considered impaired. As of December 31, 2010, trade receivables amounting to KD 575,201 (2009: KD 242,430) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	2010	2009
From 60 to 90 days	**2,663,528**	2,400,711
From 90 to 120 days	**436,038**	1,231,884
Over 120 days	**1,315,640**	1,030,739
	4,415,206	4,663,334

b) Provision for doubtful debts

The movement during the year is as follows:

	2010	2009
Balance at the beginning of the year	**788,309**	541,927
Charge for the year	**55,000**	400,000
Provision no longer required	**(50,000)**	-
Utilized during the year	**(52,870)**	(153,618)
Balance at the end of the year	**740,439**	788,309

The fair values of accounts receivable and other debit balances approximated their carrying values as at December 31, 2010.

5. Gross amount due from / to customers for contract works

	2010	2009
Contract cost incurred to date plus recognized profits less recognized losses	**5,581,915**	1,295,123
Less: Progress billings	**(7,173,384)**	(1,463,830)
	(1,591,469)	(168,707)

Represented by :

	2010	2009
Gross amount due from customers for contract work	**33,978**	157,501
Gross amount due to customers for contract work	**(1,625,447)**	(326,208)
	(1,591,469)	(168,707)

6. Related party transactions

The Group has entered into various transactions with related parties, i.e. shareholders, key management personnel, associates and other related parties in the normal course of its business concerning financing and other related services. Prices and terms of payment are approved by the Group's management. Significant related party transactions and balances are as follows:

Consolidated statement of financial position:	**Major shareholders**	**Associates**	**Other related parties**	**2010**	2009
Due from related parties	**663,639**	**3,212,121**	**688,901**	**4,564,661**	6,183,143
Due to related parties	**933,648**	**4,367,411**	**521,053**	**5,822,112**	4,028,029
Consolidated statement of income:					
Operating income	**-**	**10,925**	**-**	**10,925**	210,924
Operating costs	**-**	**73,301**	**-**	**73,301**	179,286
Investment income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	51,286
Other income	**-**	**-**	**95,000**	**95,000**	325,000

Due from (to) related parties mainly represent loans granted to related parties, sales between them and contracting work.

Compensation to key management personnel:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Short term benefits	**228,100**	175,338
Termination benefits	**4,000**	4,038
	232,100	179,376

7. Inventories

	2010	2009
Raw materials	**3,224,945**	3,246,649
Finished goods	**1,434,335**	1,367,309
Spare parts	**1,504,060**	1,012,586
	6,163,340	5,626,544
Provision for slow-moving inventory (a)	**(170,000)**	(270,000)
	5,993,340	5,356,544

a) Provision for slow-moving inventory

The movement during the year is as follows:

	2010	2009
Balance at the beginning of the year	**270,000**	170,000
Charge during the year	**-**	100,000
Provision no longer required	**(100,000)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**170,000**	270,000

8. Land under development

	2010	2009
Balance at the beginning of the year	**164,420**	164,420
Disposals	**(164,420)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	164,420

During the year the Group sold land under development amounting to KD 216,000 resulting gain of KD 51,580.

9. Investments available for sale

Investments available for sale includes the following

	2010	2009
Investment in real estate fund	**45,955**	106,600
Investment in unquoted shares	**2,505,907**	2,736,074
	2,551,862	2,842,674

Investments available for sale are denominated in the following currencies

	2010	2009
Kuwaiti Dinar	**2,042,355**	2,276,555
Bahraini Dinar	**509,507**	566,119
	2,551,862	2,842,674

It was not possible to reliably measure the fair value of unquoted equity securities amounting to KD 2,505,907 (2009: KD 2,736,074) due to non-availability of a reliable method that could be used to determine the fair value of such investments. Accordingly, they were stated at their cost less impairment losses, if any.

Investments available for sale amounting to KD 1,427,619 are under promise to complete a first degree pledge against term loan (Note 17).

10. Investment in associates

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership	**2010**	2009
Aerated Concrete Industries Company - Saudi Arabia W.L.L.	Saudi Arabia	45%	**84,934**	76,343
Aerated Concrete Industries Company - Qatar W.L.L.	Qatar	49%	**2,231,767**	2,393,998
Al-Masaken International for Real Estate Development - K.S.C(Closed)	Kuwait	35%	**8,346,039**	8,433,949
Al-Masaken Arabian Holding K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	11.81%	**2,364,005**	2,462,306
ACICO International for Contracting L.L.C.	UAE	45%	**1**	1
ACICO Kuwaiti Syria Company W.L.L.	Syria	50%	**12,683**	-
			13,039,429	13,366,597

The movement of investments in associates during the year was as follows:

	2010	2009
Balance at the beginning of the year	**13,366,597**	13,283,638
Additions	**12,683**	-
Group's share of results from associates	**(395,998)**	107,231
Transfer from investment in consolidated subsidiary	**-**	1,060,911
Group 's share of associate's cumulative change in fair value	**109,267**	(139,648)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**(53,120)**	115,375
Impairment loss	**-**	(1,060,910)
Balance at the end of the year	**13,039,429**	13,366,597

At each reporting date, the Group's management reviews the carrying values of each investment in associate individually to ensure that there is no indication of impairment of such investments; in case such indication exist, the recoverable amount of such investment is calculated to determine the amount of impairment.

The Group's management has compared the recoverable amount (fair value and value in use less costs to sell, whichever is higher) for its investment in Al-Masaken International for Real Estate Development -K.S.C (Closed) to its carrying value as of December 31, 2010 to determine if there is any indication of impairment.

As of December 31, 2010 the fair value of the Group's investment in Al Masaken International For Real Estate Development K.S.C. (Closed) amounted to KD 3,570,000.

The investment in Al-Masaken Arabian Holding K.S.C. (Holding) was recognized as an investment in associate even though it owns only 11.81% of the voting power, since the Parent Company has representative of 2 members in the associate's Board of Directors.

The Group's interests in its associates as of December 31 were as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net Assets	
Name of associate	**2010**	2009	**2010**	2009	**2010**	2009
Aerated Concrete Industries Company - Saudi Arabia W.L.L.	**3,096,025**	3,337,793	**3,011,091**	3,261,450	**84,934**	76,343
Aerated Concrete Industries Company - Qatar W.L.L.	**5,471,360**	4,171,135	**3,239,593**	1,777,137	**2,231,767**	2,393,998
Al-Masaken International for Real estate Development K.S.C (Closed).	**9,333,579**	9,355,828	**889,019**	824,343	**8,444,560**	8,531,485
Al-Masaken Arabian Holding K.S.C. (Closed)	**3,000,079**	2,792,407	**285,756**	52,476	**2,714,323**	2,739,931
	20,901,043	19,657,163	**7,425,459**	5,915,406	**13,475,584**	13,741,757

	Revenues		Results	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
Aerated Concrete Industries Company - Saudi Arabia W.L.L.	**966,632**	594,958	**10,365**	(169,547)
Aerated Concrete Industries Company - Qatar W.L.L.	**319,920**	1,162,325	**(110,885)**	122,221
Al-Masaken International for Real Rstate Development K.S.C (Closed).	**709,570**	1,382,916	**(218,846)**	124,626
Al-Masaken Arabian Holding K.S.C. (Closed)	**19,594**	155,531	**(76,632)**	29,931
	2,015,716	3,295,730	**(395,998)**	107,231

Investment in 70,000,000 shares of Al Masaken International for Real Estate Development K.S.C. (Closed) and 22,425,000 shares of Al Masaken Arabian Holding – K.S.C. (Closed) are under promise to complete a first degree pledge against term loan (Note 17).

11. Investment properties

	Investment properties	Investment properties under progress	**2010**	2009
Balance at the beginning of the year	44,766,360	97,773,435	**142,539,795**	116,268,714
Additions	-	21,047,949	**21,047,949**	23,654,445
Disposal	-	-	**-**	(3,700,000)
Finance charges capitalized	-	6,553,231	**6,553,231**	3,792,654
Transfers	125,374,615	(125,374,615)	**-**	-
Changes in fair value of investment properties	(226,727)	-	**(226,727)**	326,044
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	**-**	2,197,938
Balance at the end of the year	169,914,248	-	**169,914,248**	142,539,795

Investment properties amounting to KD 155,760,934 (2009: KD 126,024,040) are pledged against term loan (Note 17).
Investment properties amounting to KD 14,153,314 (2009: KD 14,151,200) are under promise to complete a first degree pledge against term loan (Note 17).

12. Right of utilization of leasehold

	Right of utilization of leasehold
Cost as of December 31, 2009	1,149,225
Cost as of December 31, 2010	**1,149,225**
Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2009	(426,160)
Charge for the year	(134,246)
Accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2010	**(560,406)**
Balance as of December 31, 2010	**588,819**
Balance as of December 31, 2009	723,065

This land was leased from the government for 20 years ending on June 15, 2017, The advanced lease payment is amortized over the lease contract period.

13. Fixed assets

	Buildings	Machinery	Motor vehicles	Tools and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Capital work in progress	Total
Cost:							
As of December 31, 2009	12,018,789	24,652,103	3,451,601	428,903	1,042,708	3,721,333	45,315,437
Additions	498,512	1,175,447	404,664	7,786	37,296	271,069	2,394,774
Transferred from projects under construction	536,213	2,316,953	-	477,220	-	(3,330,386)	-
Disposals	-	(6,700)	(540,171)	-	(726)	(195,783)	(743,380)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(49,533)	(201,445)	(1,289)	(824)	(1,416)	-	(254,507)
As of December 31, 2010	**13,003,981**	**27,936,358**	**3,314,805**	**913,085**	**1,077,862**	**466,233**	**46,712,324**
Accumulated depreciation:							
As of December 31, 2009	2,081,278	7,929,778	2,383,795	307,434	583,676	-	13,285,961
Charge for the year	601,877	892,088	472,625	38,670	159,032	-	2,164,292
Relating to disposals	-	(5,811)	(474,773)	-	(273)	-	(480,857)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(8,904)	(26,794)	(959)	(794)	(1,251)	-	(38,702)
As of December 31, 2010	**2,674,251**	**8,789,261**	**2,380,688**	**345,310**	**741,184**	**-**	**14,930,694**
Net book value:							
As of December 31, 2010	**10,329,730**	**19,147,097**	**934,117**	**567,775**	**336,678**	**466,233**	**31,781,630**
As of December 31, 2009	9,937,511	16,722,325	1,067,806	121,469	459,032	3,721,333	32,029,476

Cost of sales include depreciation charge for the year amounting to KD 1,654,573 (2009 – KD 1,865,351)

The Company's factory buildings are erected on land leased from the Government for 25 years ending on June 30, 2017 and is renewable.

Fixed assets amounting to KD 11,562,384 are under promise to complete a first degree pledge against term loan (Note 17).

14. Goodwill

	Amount
Balance at December 31, 2008	**2,250,506**
Impairment of goodwill	**(250,506)**
Balance at December 31, 2009	**2,000,000**
Impairment of goodwill	**(500,000)**
Balance at December 31, 2010	**1,500,000**

15. Due to banks

Annual interest rate on bank overdrafts varies from 1% to 2% over the Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate.

16. Accounts payable and other credit balances

	2010	2009
Trade payable	**7,236,677**	6,206,848
Advances from customers	**2,272,876**	2,514,714
Post dated cheques	**115,707**	404,070
Subcontractors' retention payable	**265,297**	449,227
Accrued staff leave	**211,179**	212,971
Deposits held to others	**165,261**	195,602
Payable to Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences	**360,715**	287,927
National Labor Support Tax payable	**846,705**	901,269
Payable to Zakat	**45,571**	134,379
Board of Directors' remuneration payable	**62,000**	15,000
Accrued expenses and others	**138,494**	332,359
	11,720,482	11,654,366

There is no material difference between the fair value and the book value of accounts payable and other credit balances.

17. Loans

	2010	2009
Loan guaranteed by investment property bearing annual interest 3% over the CBK discount rate payable on June 30, 2010	**-**	4,800,000
Loan guaranteed by note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest 2.5% over the CBK discount rate payable on May 27, 2011	**300,000**	300,000
Loan guaranteed by note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest 2.5% payable on May 27, 2010	**-**	500,000
Loan guaranteed by note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest 2.5% over the CBK discount rate payable on May 31, 2010	**-**	171,000
Loan bearing annual interest 2.5% over the CBK discount rate payable on June 28, 2010	**-**	2,668,700
Loan guaranteed by a note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest rate 6% payable on November 2012	**458,333**	-
Revolving loan guaranteed by a note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest 2.5% over the CBK discount rate payable on June 30, 2011	**1,500,000**	-
Revolving loan guaranteed by a note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest 2.5% over the CBK discount rate payable on June 28, 2011	**1,593,000**	-
Loan guaranteed by a note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest 1% over the CBK discount rate payable on May 1, 2010	**-**	10,000,000
Loan guaranteed by a notes payable)promissory note) bearing annual interest 2.25% over the CBK discount rate payable within 6 months	**1,724,263**	-
Loan guaranteed by a note payable(promissory note) bearing annual interest 3% over the CBK discount rate payable on October 31, 2012	**465,000**	-
Loan in UAE Dirham granted by bank guarantee bearing annual interest 2.75% over DIBOR payable on March 31, 2011	**290,442**	
Loan guaranteed by note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest 2.5 % over the CBK discount rate payable within 6 months	**431,000**	-
Loan guaranteed by investment property bearing annual interest 3% over the CBK discount rate payable on July 31, 2014	**51,100,000**	36,510,870
Loan guaranteed by promise to complete a first degree pledge for investment properties and fixed assets and investments in associate and investment available for sale bearing annual interest 3.25% over the CBK discount rate payable on January 1, 2015	**29,973,560**	16,083,336
Loan guaranteed by a note payable (promissory note) bearing annual interest 3.5% over the Central bank of Kuwait discount rate payable on September 30, 2012	**1,882,675**	2,000,000
Loan in UAE Dirham guaranteed by project under construction bearing annual interest from 2% over 3M EIBOR payable on July 31, 2017	**39,782,288**	38,729,600
	129,500,561	111,763,506

Loans are represented as follows:

	2010	2009
Current portion	**5,548,263**	18,439,700
Non-current portion	**123,952,298**	93,323,806
	129,500,561	111,763,506

18. Provision for employees' end of services indemnity

	2010	2009
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,007,312**	878,169
Charge for the year	**221,988**	238,916
Paid during the year	**(237,279)**	(111,731)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**(1,745)**	1,958
Balance at the end of the year	**990,276**	1,007,312

19 Share capital

Authorized issued and paid up capital consist of 225,658,319 shares (2009 – 214,912,685 shares) of 100 fils each.
The shareholders' General Assembly meeting held on June 2, 2010 increased the share capital from 214,912,685 shares to 225,658,319 shares with an increase of 10,745,634 shares by issuing 5% bonus shares (2009 – 5%).

	Shares	Nominal value KD
Balance at December 31, 2009	214,912,685	21,491,268
Bonus shares – 5%	10,745,634	1,074,563
Balance at December 31, 2010	**225,658,319**	22,565,831

20. Share premium

This represents cash received in excess of the par value of the shares issued. The share premium is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by law.

21. Statutory reserve

As required by the Commercial Companies Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), National Labour Support Tax (NLST), contribution to Zakat and board of directors' remuneration is transferred to statutory reserve. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve equals 50% of the capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association.

22. Treasury shares

	2010	2009
Number of shares	**879,216**	837,349
Percentage of issued shares	**0.39%**	0.39%
Market value (KD)	**316,518**	322,379
Cost (KD)	**432,774**	432,774

23. Segment reporting

Following are the segment information for the main activities of the Group:

	December 31, 2010					
	Industrial	**Real estates and hotels**	**Contracting**	**Total**	**Non - controlling interest / entries to eliminate inter-company transaction**	**Total**
Operating income	**39,901,091**	**1,742,426**	**9,932,538**	**51,576,055**	**(12,758,131)**	**38,817,924**
Operating costs	**31,462,591**	**-**	**9,468,411**	**40,931,002**	**(11,015,706)**	**29,915,296**
Net income for the year	**2,555,594**	**1,688,020**	**(379,565)**	**3,864,049**	**(79,901)**	**3,784,148**
Finance charges	**309,677**	**1,710,425**	**63,559**	**2,083,661**	**-**	**2,083,661**
Depreciation and amortization	**117,303**	**313,747**	**212,915**	**643,965**	**-**	**643,965**
Total assets	**56,651,957**	**191,835,554**	**2,280,263**	**250,767,774**	**(9,770,425)**	**240,997,349**
Total liabilities	**7,833,587**	**147,936,120**	**5,120,064**	**160,889,771**	**(2,103,409)**	**158,786,362**

	December 31, 2009					
	Industrial	Real estates and hotels	Contracting	Total	Non - controlling interest / entries to eliminate inter-company transaction	Total
Operating income	37,211,284	3,381,308	15,371,440	55,964,032	(4,241,106)	51,722,926
Operating costs	26,278,997	-	18,175,543	44,454,540	(859,798)	43,594,742
Net income for the year	3,462,158	3,225,222	(3,517,580)	3,169,800	588,566	3,758,366
Finance charges	505,994	1,566,433	76,106	2,148,533	-	2,148,533
Depreciation and amortization	441.179	-	237,190	678,369	-	678,369
Total assets	52,364,143	169,302,286	3,222,900	224,889,329	(9,004,041)	215,885,288
Total liabilities	4,530,621	122,202,056	5,075,637	131,808,314	3,130,955	134,939,269

24. General and administrative expenses

	2010	2009
Staff cost	**1,955,845**	1,495,407
Non-operating costs	**777,484**	982,542
Rent expenses	**264,436**	161,916
Insurance	**79,522**	51,199
Legal and professional fees	**346,335**	254,562
Bank charges	**152,689**	157,403
Real estate maintenance	**91,845**	128,064
Miscellaneous	**708,827**	987,992
	4,376,983	4,219,085

25. Net investment loss

	2010	2009
Dividend income	**-**	11,572
Income from tawaroq	**290,058**	-
Gain on sale of a portion of investment in a subsidiary	**-**	51,286
Impairment loss of available for sale investments	**(290,812)**	(192,846)
	(754)	(129,988)

26. Other income

	2010	2009
Gain on sale of fixed assets	**11,899**	907
Management fees	**165,000**	325,000
Miscellaneous	**581,151**	204,268
	758,050	530,175

27. Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences

Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Parent Company after deducting its share of income from shareholding subsidiaries and associates and transfer to statutory reserve:

	2010	2009
Profit for the year before contribution to KFAS, National Labor Support Tax and contribution to Zakat attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	**3,924,172**	3,927,496
Income from subsidiary subject to contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	**(2,136,737)**	(1,612,325)
Income from associates subject to KFAS –Al-Masaken International for Real Esate development K.S.C(Closed) and Al-Masaken Arabian Holding K.S.C(Closed)	**-**	(154,557)
Deduct : the transfer to statutory reserve	**(392,417)**	(392,750)
	1,395,018	1,767,864
Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences percentage	**1%**	1%
	13,950	17,679

28. National Labor Support Tax

National Labor Support Tax is calculated at 2.5% of the profit of the Parent Company and after deducting its share of income from listed shareholding subsidiaries and associates, dividends from Kuwaiti listed shareholding companies.

29. Contribution to Zakat

Contribution to Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Parent Company after deducting its share of income from shareholding subsidiaries and associates in accordance with Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007 effective December 10, 2007.

30. Board of Directors' remuneration

The proposed Board of Directors' remuneration is subject to the approval of the shareholder's General Assembly.

31. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated based on net profit for the year attributable to parent company's shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding. During the year, there are no potential dilutive shares. The required information to calculate earnings per share is as follows:

	2010	2009 (Restated)
Net profit for the year attributable to parent company's shareholders	**3,784,148**	3,758,366
	Shares	Shares
Number of shares outstanding:		
Number of issued shares at beginning of the year	**214,912,678**	214,912,678
Bonus shares 5%	**10,745,634**	10,745,634
Weighted average of treasury shares	**(879,216)**	(1,254,156)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding at end of the year	**224,779,096**	224,404,156
	Fils	Fils
Earnings per share attributable to parent company's shareholders	**16.83**	16.75

Earnings per share attributable to parent company's shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009 was 17.57 fils before retroactive adjustment relating to bonus shares.

32. Proposed dividends and bonus shares

Cash Dividends
The Board of Directors proposed a cash dividend of 10 fils per share. This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders' annual General Assembly.

Bonus Shares
The Board of Directors proposed bonus shares of 5 shares for every 100 shares held. This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders' annual General Assembly.

The shareholders' general assembly meeting held on June 2, 2010 approved the distribution of cash dividend of 5 fils per share (10%) and 5 bonus shares for every 100 shares held (5%) for the year ended December 31, 2009.

33. Financial Risk Management

In the normal course of business, the Group uses primary financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due from related parties, investments available for sale, bank facilities, payables and due to related parties and as a result, is exposed to the risks indicated below. The Group currently does not use derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to these risks.

a) Interest rate risk

Financial instruments are subject to the risk of changes in value due to changes in the level of interest. The effective interest rates and the periods in which interest bearing financial assets and liabilities are reprised or mature are indicated in the respective notes.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit (through the impact on floating rate borrowings).

Year	Increase / (Decrease) in interest rate	Loan Balance on December 31	Effect on consolidated statement of income
2010			
Due to banks	**± 50 basis points**	**7,803,624**	**39,013**
Loans	**± 50 basis points**	**129,500,561**	**647,503**
2009			
Due to banks	± 50 basis points	5,352,492	± 26,762
Loans	± 50 basis points	111,763,506	± 558,818

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation causing the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial assets which potentially subject the Group to credit risk consist principally of fixed and short notice bank deposits. The Group's fixed and short notice bank deposits are placed with high credit rating financial institutions. Receivables are presented net of allowance for doubtful debts. Credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to the large number of customers and their dispersion across different industries.

The Group's maximum exposure arising from default of the counter-party is limited to the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits, receivables and due from related parties.

c) Foreign currency risk

The Group incurs foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Kuwaiti Dinar. Group may reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates through the use of derivative financial instruments. The Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, by dealing in currencies that do not fluctuate significantly against the Kuwaiti Dinar.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the foreign exchange between AED and Kuwaiti Dinar.

Year	Increase / (Decrease) against KD	Effect on consolidated statement of income	Effect on consolidated comprehensive income
2010			
AED	**±5.00%**	**±48,899**	**±444,791**

Year	Increase / (Decrease) against KD	Effect on consolidated statement of income	Effect on consolidated comprehensive income
2009			
AED	±5.00%	±24,931	±475,991

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. To manage this risk, the Group periodically assesses the financial viability of customers and invests in bank deposits or other investments that are readily realizable.

Maturity Table for financial liabilities

2010

Financial liabilities	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**Over 1 year**	**Total**
Due to banks	**-**	**7,803,624**	**-**	**7,803,624**
Term loans	**-**	**5,548,263**	**123,952,298**	**129,500,561**
Accounts payable and other credit balances	**1,305,473**	**10,415,009**	**-**	**11,720,482**
Due to related parties	**521,053**	**-**	**5,301,059**	**5,822,112**
Dividend payable to shareholders	**1,338,860**	**-**	**-**	**1,338,860**
Total	**3,165,386**	**23,766,896**	**129,253,357**	**156,185,639**

2009

Financial liabilities	1-3 months	3-12 months	Over 1 year	Total
Due to banks	-	5,352,492	-	5,352,492
Term loans	-	18,439,700	93,323,806	111,763,506
Accounts payable and other credit balances	1,284,837	8,198,670	2,170,859	11,654,366
Due to related parties	-	4,028,029	-	4,028,029
Dividend payable to shareholders	807,356	-	-	807,356
Total	2,092,193	36,018,891	95,494,665	133,605,749

e) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that fair values of equities decrease as the result of changes in level of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment in equity securities classified as available for sale.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the equity indices as a result of change in the fair value of these investments, to which the Group had significant exposure at December 31:

	2010		2009	
Market Indices	**Change in equity price %**	**Effect on consolidated comprehensive income**	Change in equity price %	Effect on consolidated comprehensive income
Real Estate Fund Manager's report	**±5%**	±2,298	±5%	±5,330

Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained from current bid prices, discounted cash flow models and other models as appropriate. At December 31, the fair values of financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts except for certain available for sale investments as mentioned in Note 9.

Effective 1 January 2009, the Group adopted the amendment to IFRS 7 for financial instruments that are measured in the Statement of financial position at fair value, this requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).

Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at December 31.

	Level 3	Total Balance
2010		
Investment available for sale	2,042,355	2,042,355

	Level 3	Total Balance
2009		
Investment available for sale	2,276,555	2,276,555

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of reporting period. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily traded equity investments classified as trading securities or available-for-sale.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the end of reporting period, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

34. Capital Risk Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital resources are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital resources structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital resources structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return paid up capital to shareholders, issue new shares, sell assets to reduce debt, repay loans or obtain additional loans.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

For the purpose of capital risk management, the total capital resources consist of the following components:

	2010	2009
Due to banks	**7,803,624**	5,352,492
Term loans	**129,500,561**	111,763,506
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(2,437,639)**	(3,769,551)
Net debt	**134,866,546**	113,346,447
Total equity	**82,195,987**	80,946,019
Total capital resources	**217,062,533**	194,292,466

35. Contingent liabilities

	2010	2009
Letters of guarantee	**7,397,706**	10,355,655
Letters of credit	**1,565,392**	2,875,190
	8,963,098	13,230,845

On December 12, 2007 the Supreme Court had issued a verdict dictating that one of the company's promoters will be reinstated as a partner in a subsidiary company, according to the confirmations and attestations presented by the Group's legal consultant and the partner whose share is under litigation, the share of the parent company in the subsidiary company will not be affected whatsoever by the verdict as the latter wasn't issued against the parent company; accordingly, there are no contingent liabilities for the parent company for this case.

36. Comparative figures

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.