ANNUAL REPORT **2019**

KAMCO
INVEST

H.H. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
Amir of the State of Kuwait

H.H. Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
Crown Prince of the State of Kuwait

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Investor Relations

Investors seeking more information on Kamco Invest may:

1. Visit our website www.Kamcoinvest.com
2. Call us on +965 2233 6766
3. Send an e-mail to investors@Kamcoinvest.com

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About Us


برج الشهيد
Al-Shaheed Tower

Our Vision

To become the preferred pan-MENA non-banking financial services powerhouse

Our Mission

To maximize stakeholdes' wealth guided by quality advice and sustained results

Our Story

In 1998, Kamco Investment Company was established as the investment arm of Kuwait Projects Company (Holding) ("KIPCO"), focusing on offering clients comprehensive access to local and international capital markets through a selection of asset management and financial services. In 2003, the investment company sought all necessary requirements to further prominence by being listed on Boursa Kuwait (formerly Kuwait Stock Exchange).

Driven by its prudent investment philosophy, innovative financial solutions, and the latest market research tools, Kamco Invest rapidly gained recognition in the regional and international financial markets. During this phase in its journey, Kamco Invest overcame exciting challenges and achieved new accomplishments that helped pave the way towards its mission of becoming the preferred asset management and investment banking provider in the region.

In 2008, unprecedented global economic and trading conditions resulted in a business world that has never been more difficult to predict. During this period, Kamco Invest responded to exceptionally unstable market conditions through strategies designed to protect its clients and the firm's position, as well as create a foundation for future growth. Despite fluctuating market conditions, the company maintained its strong position in a very volatile financial environment and emerged as one of the few investment companies to report an annual profit for 2008.

Since its inception, Kamco Invest has been dedicated towards enhancing and building upon its innovative investment strategy by widening its offering of quality investment products and full-fledged services. The Company directed its focus to growing its portfolios and assets under management, while successfully concluding milestone transactions for key institutions in the region.

In 2016, Kamco Invest opened the doors to its first international office in Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC"). Kamco Invest DIFC serves as an additional platform to provide the Company's international and regional client base with new opportunities for development and growth on a larger scale.

Further strengthening its client focus and leadership position, Kamco Invest acquired a strategic stake in Global Investment House in 2018, which led to a merger by amalgamation of the two institutions. The merger, categorized as the first of its kind in Kuwait's investment landscape, was concluded in December 2019.

Stock Information

Date Established	16 September 1998
Listing Date	20 October 2003
Stock Ticker	Kamco
Bloomberg Ticker	Kamco KK Equity
Thomson Reuters Ticker	KAMC.KW
Paid Up Share Capital	KWD 34,233,263.3
Outstanding Shares	342,332,633
Par-value per Share	KWD 0.100
Fiscal Year	January - December
Registrar	Kuwait Clearing Company P.O.Box 22077, Safat 13081 Kuwait Tel: (965) 1 841-111 / (965) 2246-9457 Email: info@maqasa.com
Shareholder Structure	Major Shareholders owning over 5% KIPCO Group Companies (United Gulf Bank, Burgan Bank) 62.92%

Sheikh Abdullah Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah
Chairman

Entisar Abdul Raheem Al-Suwaidi
Vice Chairman

Masaud Mahmoud Jawhar Hayat
Board Director

Sheikha Dana Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah
Board Director

Tariq Mohammad Abdulsalam
Board Director

Faisal Mansour Sarkhou

Chief Executive Officer

Faisal was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of Kamco Invest in 2014 and has led the company to become one of the key players in the regional financial services sector. He enjoys a wealth of experience in investment services namely investment banking and asset management.

He joined the Company in 2000 and has held several managerial positions including head of Corporate Finance and head of Financial Services & Investments, responsible for advising and executing mergers and acquisitions, underwritings, private placements, debt issuances, restructuring transactions, and private equity. Earlier in his career he was a member of the Corporate Finance Team at KPMG in Kuwait.

He sits on the board of several reputable companies, member of advisory boards and executive committees and a prominent speaker in various investment forums.

Faisal holds a BSc Economics degree with honors from the University of Birmingham, UK and an EMBA with distinction from HEC Paris, France.

Sulaiman M. Al-Rubaie

Managing Director of Investment Management

Sulaiman joined Kamco Invest in 2019 as Managing Director of Investment Management following the merger of Global Investment House and Kamco Invest.

He enjoys more than 18 years of experience in merchant banking and private equity. He started his career with boutique investment bank, Brask and Company, in their placement and later in their M&A team. He then moved back to Kuwait to join the investment banking team at Global before joining the transactions team at Eastgate Capital Group in Dubai. He joined Global again in 2010 and became the head of alternative asset management. He was then promoted to become Deputy Chief Executive Officer in 2017 and then Chief Executive Officer.

Sulaiman is a member of both the Middle East and Frontiers Market Councils of the EMPEA and is a board member of numerous companies in the GCC and Turkey.

He received his MBA from London Business School and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Operations Research and Industrial Engineering from Cornell University, New York.

Khaled Fouad

Managing Director of Markets and Investment Banking

Khaled joined Kamco Invest in 2015 to lead the Investment Management team and following the completion of the merger between Global Investment House and Kamco Invest in 2019, he became Managing Director of Markets and Investment Banking.

He led the Company's Investment Management Division overseeing the firm's investment banking services and related funds. He was a member of the Investment Committee and Executive Management Committee and has played a key role in the successful acquisition of a majority stake in Global Investment House in 2018 and the merger in 2019. He enjoys a wealth of experience working for prominent investment banks and private equity houses in the UAE. Prior to joining Kamco Invest, he managed the largest SME fund for Shell in Iraq as well as serving as a board member in several companies across the Middle East and North Africa.

He holds a degree in Telecommunications Engineering from Cairo University and an MBA from Cranfield School of Management in the UK.

Note: The Executive Management listed above represented the organization structure of Kamco Invest post-merger with Global Investment House announced in November 2019.

Nawal Mulla-Hussain

Managing Director of Support Operations

Nawal Mulla-Hussain joined Kamco Invest in 2019 as Managing Director of Support Operations following the merger of Global Investment House and Kamco Invest.

She is a professional with over 29 years of experience. She started her career at the Legal Department of Kuwait National Petroleum Company (KNPC) and left five years later to join Kuwait Investment Authority (KIA) in 1994 where she held a Legal Counsel position. At KIA she was part of the team entrusted with the establishment of Kuwait Small Projects Company, the first government initiative aimed at supporting small to medium projects in the local market. In 2004, Nawal joined Global to head the Legal Department and was promoted to Executive Vice President Legal & Compliance in 2010 and played a vital role in the development and restructuring of the Company. In 2017 she was promoted to Chief Operating Officer heading the entire support group.

She holds a Law degree from Kuwait University.

Mohammed Abdullah Al-Hubail

Managing Director of Corporate Affairs & Admin

Mohammed joined Kamco Invest in 2009 and was promoted to Chief Resources Officer in 2013. Following the merger of Global Investment House and Kamco Invest in 2019, he became Managing Director of Corporate Affairs & Admin.

He has 29 years of extensive practical experience in the fields of Human Resources, Administration, and Accounting. He worked with Enhanced Engineering & Multi-Technologies Co. as a managing director, Kuwait Investment Project Co., and with the Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company.

He is the Chairman and CEO of Manafae Holding Company and a member of board of directors of several companies in Kuwait.

Board of Directors’ Report

Dear valued shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Kamco Investment Company ("Kamco Invest"), I am pleased to present to you the Company's annual report for the fiscal year ending on 31st of December 2019, a year in which we crossed major milestones and witnessed many achievements on the corporate and operational levels.

Despite warnings from various international agencies about slow economic growth rates due to the US-China trade war, the performance of global financial markets during the year remained positive, as oil recorded one of the best annual performances in 2019.

The Company's primary goal in 2019 was to complete the merger process with Global Investment House ("Global") and become one of the largest and most competitive players in the regional investment sector specifically in the areas of asset management, investment banking and brokerage. On 12th of December 2019, the Company successfully concluded the legal merger and share swap and by year end announced its new identity "Kamco Invest". We have also adopted a new organizational structure that aims to support the core fee-based income generating businesses and further enhance customer service.

On the business and operational levels, all teams worked hard to integrate operations leveraging on synergies, competencies and offerings while simultaneously providing exclusive services to clients, winning mandates and reporting competitive returns on managed products. As of 31st of December 2019, The Company's assets under management stood at USD 13.5 billion invested through funds and portfolios in various asset classes, strategies and jurisdictions. The company was also ranked the fifth largest asset manager in the GCC region by Moody's in their asset management report issued in September 2019.

Total revenue during the year stood at KWD 26.9 million (2018: KWD 18.4 million), while fee income reached KWD 19.1 million (2018: KWD 10.2 million) representing 71.1% of total revenues (2018: 55.7%). The Company achieved a net profit of KWD 3.0 million (12.47 fils per share) compared to KWD 2.6 million (10.77 fils per share) in the year 2018.

The Board of Directors recommended for the approval of the shareholders a 5% cash dividend (5 fils per share), equivalent to KWD 1.7 million, which represents 56% of the net profits. The board of directors has proposed a transfer of 10% of profits before KFAS, Zakat and national labor support tax to the statutory reserve and a transfer of a similar amount to general reserve.

The Board of Directors also proposed the payment of KWD75,000 as remuneration to the board members (including the remuneration of the independent board member) for the year 2019. The total remuneration received by the Executive Management for the year 2019 was around KWD 1.17 million inclusive of fixed (salaries, wages and benefits) and variable pay. In addition, members of the Executive Management who hold positions on the Board of Directors of subsidiary companies received a total remuneration of KWD 9,000.

The Company enjoys a strong financial position with shareholders' equity of KWD 56.4 million as of 31st of December 2019 (2018: KD 35.7 million) and a "BBB" long-term credit rating and an "A3" short-term rating with a stable outlook by Capital Intelligence.
During the year, we remained at the forefront in ensuring full compliance with the letter and spirit of the various applicable laws and regulations and kept ourselves abreast with new regulatory developments.

In 2020, the Company will continue to develop its investment products and services, strengthen its position as a major regional player, expand its client base and strengthen relationship with them by offering integrated investment solutions that are compatible with their investment needs and in line with market developments, leveraging on our flexible strategies, specialized expertise and best practice operational standards.

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all our clients and shareholders for their continuous support and trust. I welcome new clients and shareholders that resulted from the successful merger with Global, affirming that we are committed to continue striving for greater mutual success moving forward. In my capacity as Chairman of the Board, I express my sincere thanks to the board of directors, the executive management and all employees for their efforts, dedication, and hard work. I also extend my deepest gratitude to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Capital Markets Authority of Kuwait, the Central Bank of Kuwait and all local and regional regulatory authorities for their instrumental support especially during the merger process.

Abdullah Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah
Chairman


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Management Discussion and Analysis

Dear valued shareholders

2019 was an eventful year and a key landmark in the history of Kamco Invest, on the corporate and business levels. The company reported a net profit of KWD 3.0 million compared to KWD 2.6 million for the same period in 2018. Fee income reached KWD 19.1 million representing 71.1% of the total revenues which stood at KWD 26.9 million compared to KWD 18.4 million in 2018. Earnings per share increased to Kuwaiti fils 12.47 in comparison to Kuwaiti fils 10.77 in 2018.

The year witnessed the successful completion of the merger with Global Investment House marking the beginning of a new era in implementing the growth and enhancing competencies strategy initiated by the company in 2014. The strategy aims to expand the company's client base while building long-lasting relationships through a wider range offerings and investment solutions. The completion of the merger was followed by launching our new identity "Kamco Invest".

With combined decades worth of experience, diversified offering and regional presence in key capital markets, Kamco Invest is today a more competitive player that is well positioned to serve its sophisticated client base.

Following the cancelation of treasury shares, merger and the share swap (swap ratio of 0.75522821 Kamco Invest share for each Global share), the authorized, issued and paid up share capital of Kamco Invest stood at KWD 34.2 million (2018: KWD 26.3 million).

A new organizational structure was developed in cooperation with the human resources consultancy firm, "Mercer", with an objective of strategically streamlining operations to increase efficiency across the organization. Kamco Invest's new workforce includes highly skilled individuals who specialize in various fields and possess track records that add immense value to the company. Our goal is to utilize their expertise and knowledge while maximizing their potential to provide our clients with customized and innovative offerings with the highest quality of service.

As a business with its employees being its major assets, we have put development of a unified culture at the top of our priorities following the completion of the merger. The human resources team has initiated a program that engages employees in developing this unified culture. The program was kicked-off with a culture survey that revealed similarities and differences between both entities, and the ideal culture that employees look for. We will start implementing the plan developed in 2020.

On the operational side, we have successfully streamlined key processes and procedures and integrated our core operating systems and associated technology infrastructure by leveraging on synergies, competencies and offerings while simultaneously providing high quality services to various stakeholders, winning mandates and reporting competitive returns on managed products.

Marketing, Wealth Management, Operations and Information Technology have revisited all operational touchpoints to upgrade the level of transparency, quality of service and enhance the client experience. In addition to confirmations, transaction advices and forms, a new account statement was developed providing clients with additional information, executed transactions and other valuable data that gives them a more comprehensive view on their investments.

In addition to their ongoing role of serving clients and raising funds, the Wealth Management team played a vital role in onboarding clients from the merged entity. With a personal approach, high service quality and track record, we serve an extensive and sophisticated client base including sovereign wealth funds, governmental entities, corporates, family offices and high net worth individuals in Kuwait and the region.

During the year, wealth managers worked closely with various business sectors leveraging their diversified in-house expertise to provide clients with customized solutions and advice. This resulted in acquiring new clients, strengthening our relationship with existing clients and raising funds for new and existing products.

Acquired new clients and strengthened relationship with existing clients

As one of the largest asset managers in the GCC, Kamco Invest utilizes its resources to implement a disciplined and risk-based business model. With assets under management of USD 13.5 billion in funds and portfolios comprising various asset classes, strategies and jurisdictions, Kamco Invest was also ranked the fifth largest asset manager in the GCC region by Moody's in their asset management report issued in September 2019.

Assets Under Management of USD 13.5 billion

During the year, the Equities & Fixed Income team was recognized for the performance of its managed equity funds. Three equity funds managed by the company were ranked amongst the top performing equity funds in the Kuwaiti market. Kamco Premier Market Index Fund was the best performing equity fund in Kuwait reporting 35.1% and Al-Durra Islamic Fund the best performing Sharia compliant equity fund in Kuwait reporting 22.4%. The team has also attracted new portfolio clients while enhancing current products to offer clients a wider range of investment solutions that best suit their risk appetite.

The Private Equity team focused on executing the planned exits of portfolio companies. The team has exited portfolio companies from four existing funds; Future Kid and Al Manar Leasing & Financing and partial exit from Jassim Transport & Stevedoring Company (JTC), which led to the successful distribution of USD 116 million to our esteemed fund investors. The team also initiated

exits from Gulf Takaful, Bicakcilar and Yargici and made significant progress on the exit of Gulf Healthcare International.
The Real Estate Investments team successfully acquired two properties in the US for a total amount of USD 262.3 million and completed a successful exit in the United Kingdom generating an IRR for clients of 10.53%. At the end of 2019, the real estate portfolio composed of 11 properties with an aggregate acquisition value of USD 890 million and covering a total area of 4.2 million square feet. From an investor return perspective, the portfolio provides a regular annual distributable income to investors of USD 29.2 million, thereby offering a weighted-average net cash yield of 7.81%.

Special Situations Asset Management team, our tailored "wind-down" asset management service offered to clients seeking value enhancement and optimal realization of difficult assets covering multiple asset classes with focus on the MENA region, has successfully executed the portfolios' strategies and resulted in generating cash inflows of USD 739 million since its inception in 2013 with USD 273 million in 2019. During the year, the team successfully unwound a USD 40 million portfolio, awarded in June 2015, as per agreed target asset values with the client.

The Investment Banking team completed ten investment banking mandates amounting to USD 1.6 billion (KWD 483 million), raising the total successful mandates to USD 22.3 billion since inception. The transactions included two equity capital markets (ECM) transactions worth KWD 105 million, three debt capital markets (DCM) transactions valued at KWD 247 million and five M&A transactions amounting to KWD 130 million.

Completed 10 investment banking mandates amounting to USD 1.6 billion

During the year, the Company took lead as an advisor in the bidding process organized by the Capital Markets Authority ("CMA") of Kuwait for the privatization of a strategic 50% equity stake in Boursa Kuwait Securities Company ("Boursa Kuwait"). The effective management of this landmark transaction led to attracting several international and local investors bidding the maximum equity allocation authorized by the CMA for investors and finally closing the transaction with a 73% premium to the minimum set price. The team was also the lead manager for the successful IPO for the remaining 50% share in Boursa Kuwait offered between 1st of October and 1st of December 2019, the second phase of Boursa Kuwait privatization. The shares were offered to Kuwaiti nationals and generated strong investor interest with 83,000 subscribers and more than 8.5 times oversubscribed.

The Investment Banking team also played a key role in providing valuable advice to Kamco Invest in successfully concluding the execution of the merger with Global. The team has also continued to develop a strong deal pipeline and successful secured several equity & debt capital market mandates in addition to advisory mandates across the region in various sectors.

In light of its performance during the year, the Investment Banking team has been awarded Best Debt Bank in the Middle East 2019 by Global Finance.

Oula Wasata, the brokerage arm of Kamco Invest, continued executing a market-targeted and process-centered strategy with focus on institutional clients, which has resulted in increasing its market share in 2019. The team has effectively launched a multi-market solution in Kuwait and Jordan, which is a multi-feature state-of-the-art platform accessible through a single account that facilitates clients' access to multiple markets under one umbrella. The team continued to implement various phases of market developments in accordance with the regulatory requirements, whilst ensuring highest compliance culture.

The brokerage arm increased its market share

As one of the region's recognized thought leaders, we constantly emphasize the importance of relying on data-driven investment decisions as we aim to enhance the financial and investment knowledge and awareness of the public to garner informed investment communities. As a result, our timely insightful valuations, latest market trends, financial analysis and outlook reports play a key role in facilitating investment decisions. In 2019, the Research team achieved unmatched success maintaining its high reputation and further strengthening Kamco Invests' thought leadership position. It collaborated with external agencies to support studies focused on economic growth in the country and the region and published the highest number of research reports in the country that were quoted by regional and international media and financial information dissemination platforms.

Simultaneously, an integral part of our value creation for our stakeholders lies in playing a leading role in the community through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives that strategically add value to our national economy, our industry and the development of local human capital. In 2019, we continued our long-running support and participation with The Protégés program, Tmkeen and Injaz-Kuwait. All of which are targeted towards youth with the objective of developing their financial knowledge, creating mentorship and entrepreneurial opportunities and encouraging personal and professional development.

In 2020, Kamco Invest will continue to build on its sustainable development business model through an enhancement and expansion strategy, focusing on further developing its core business functions and increasing its market share both in Kuwait and throughout the region. The company is well positioned to better serve its clients in all areas including asset management as well as cross-border deals, in equity capital markets, debt capital markets, and mergers and acquisitions.

Looking back, the achievements of the past year would have not been possible without the collaboration and hard work of our dedicated internal stakeholders. In light of this, the management would like to express its sincere appreciation to the Board of Directors for the leadership and guidance they have shown during the past year, and our employees for their hard work and dedication throughout this pivotal transition. We thank our clients, shareholders, investors and financiers for their trust and assure them of Kamco Invest's commitment to constantly create more value for all stakeholders. Lastly, we extend our gratitude to Kuwait's market regulators, government officials, and organizations who were integral to our success in 2019.

Faisal Mansour Sarkhou
Chief Executive Officer

Market Highlights

Market Highlights

The year 2019 proved to be a recovery year for most major global financial markets after a majority of global indices declined during 2018. Moreover, gains during 2019 defied several warnings from various international agencies regarding a slowdown in economic growth rates due to the US-China trade war. However, in what was termed as a part of the 'Phase one' deal, the two countries made initial progress on a trade deal during mid-December that provided a big boost to the equity markets. The MSCI World index closed the year with a gain of 25.2%, supported primarily by the gains in US stock market, in addition to double digit gains for most other developed markets. Emerging markets also posted healthy gains of 15% during the year. In addition, almost all the asset classes that declined during 2018 saw strong recovery in 2019 with oil witnessing one of the best yearly performance in 2019 with a gain of 34%.

GCC's sees fourth consecutive year of gains, Kuwait outperforms with 24% returns...

GCC markets witnessed gains for the fourth consecutive year in 2019 after all the markets, barring Oman, reported gains during the year. However, after ending 2018 as one of the best performing markets, GCC equity markets underperformed global peers during 2019, with relatively smaller gains during the year. The MSCI GCC index reported a gain of 5.9% during the year as geopolitical issues and subdued oil prices affected investor sentiments towards regional markets. Volatility in the GCC was one of the highest on record, and was in line with the US markets with both recording 37 days when the markets moved more than 1% during the year as compared to 32 days and 64 days for the GCC and US equity market in 2018, respectively. In addition, gains for the individual markets also varied across the GCC. Kuwait's All Share Index witnessed the highest gain in the MENA region and was one of the best globally with a gain of 24%, whereas Oman witnessed a decline. In the broader MENA region, Egypt reported gains of 7.1% while most other markets retracted during the year.

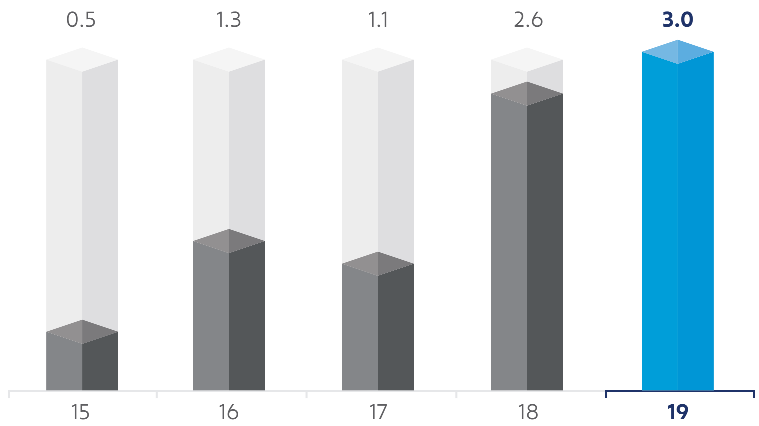
Market performance during the year was once again swayed by regional geopolitics in addition to oil price movement. Lack of catalysts was also one of the primarily reasons for the relatively smaller returns for most major markets in the GCC as compared to global markets. Kuwait was the only market that benefited from the MSCI upgrade announcement. On the other hand, international events like the US-China trade war affected prospects of stronger economic growth across the region denting investor sentiments.

In terms of sector performance, the Food Beverage & Tobacco sector posted the biggest gain during the year. The Utilities sector also witnessed gains of more than 25%, while the Banking sector was one of the strongest performing large cap sectors in the GCC with gains of almost 20%. Bank's performance was positive for most markets with 50 GCC banks seeing their stocks gain during the year while shares of 14 banks receded. Trading activity in the GCC exchanges also witnessed marginal gains during the year with value traded up by 5.5% to reach USD 310 Bn in 2019. Kuwait and Abu Dhabi witnessed significantly higher trading activity during the year while Dubai, Bahrain and Oman recorded declines.

2019 Performance Highlights

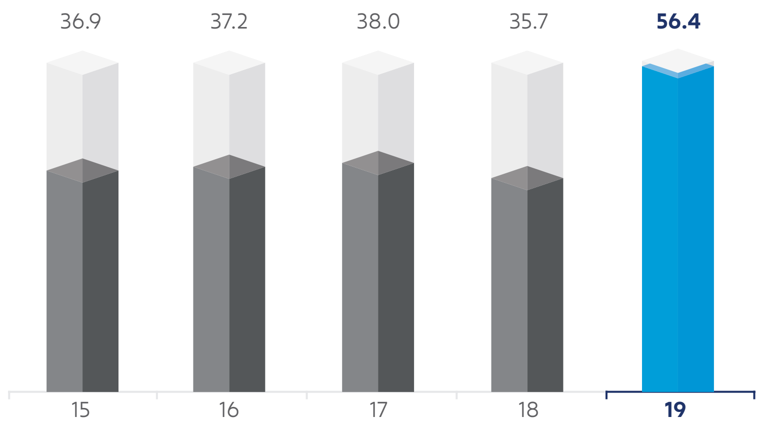
Net Profit Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company

KWD million



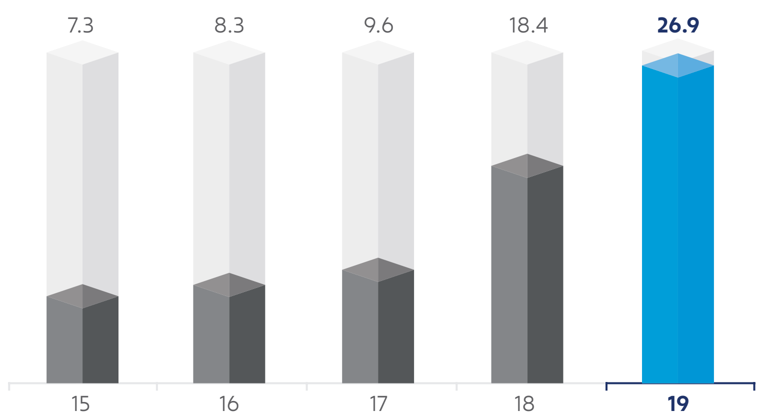
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company

KWD million



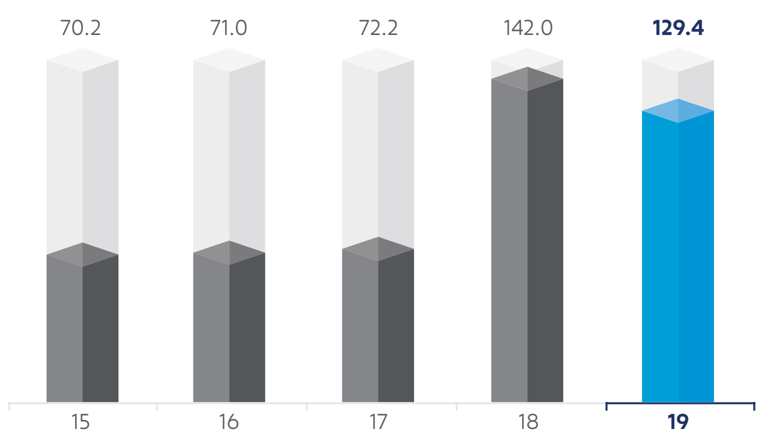
Total Revenue

KWD million



Total Assets

KWD million



Income Statement Highlights (KWD million)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	**2019**
Total Revenue	7.3	8.3	9.6	18.4	**26.9**
Total Expenses	6.9	7.1	8.5	15.7	**22.7**
Net Profit Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company	0.5	1.3	1.1	2.6	**3.0**

Financial Position Highlights (KWD million)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	**2019**
Total Assets	70.2	71.0	72.2	142.0	**129.4**
Investments	58.5	57.8	57.6	66.0	**62.5**
Loans & Advances & Other Assets	4.2	4.2	5.0	19.9	**21.1**
Loans & Bonds	27.5	26.5	26.5	57.1	**48.0**
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company	36.9	37.2	38.0	35.7	**56.4**

Profitability

	2015	2016	2017	2018	**2019**
Earnings Per Share (Fils)	2.2	5.4	4.8	10.8	**12.5**
Expenses/Revenues	94%	85%	88%	85%	**84%**
Return on Assets	0.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	**2.3%**
Return on Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company	1.4%	3.4%	3.0%	7.2%	**5.4%**

Capital

	2015	2016	2017	2018	**2019**
Book Value per share (KWD)	0.155	0.156	0.160	0.150	**0.165**
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company /Total Assets	52.6%	52.3%	52.5%	25.1%	**43.6%**
Debt to Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company (X)	0.75	0.71	0.70	1.60	**0.85**

Liquidity & Business Indicators

	2015	2016	2017	2018	**2019**
Loans & Advances and other assets/Total Assets	5.9%	5.9%	6.9%	14.0%	**16.3%**
Investments/Total Assets	83.3%	81.4%	79.7%	46.5%	**48.3%**
Assets Under Management (KWD billion)	3.38	3.17	3.37	3.93	**4.10**

Total Revenues

Management fees	63%
Advisory fees	3%
Brokerage Fees	5%
Share of result of associates	5%
Dividend income	4%
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	9%
Others	10%

Total Assets

Bank balances & cash	23%
Investments at fair value through Income statement	22%
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9%
Investments in associates	18%
Fixed assets	9%
Others	20%

Corporate Governance

The year 2019 was a watershed in Kamco Invest's corporate governance practices.

After the merger of Global Investment House with Kamco Investment Company, Kamco Invest undertook a re-design of its corporate governance framework. The re-design was aimed at institutionalizing robust corporate governance practices that enable appropriate oversight of the merged Company's larger and more complex business and operational profile post-merger, while creating agility in decision making.

Kamco Invest's corporate governance is aimed to align our activities with leading practices regarding internal processes, control, ethical considerations as well as local legal & regulatory requirements.

Kamco Invest's corporate governance philosophy is centered around trusteeship, transparency, empowerment, accountability, control and ethical corporate citizenship. Kamco Invest believes that the practice of each of these leads to the creation of the appropriate culture, behaviors & norms in the Company.

As part of the corporate governance framework, members of the Board of Directors, management personnel and all employees of Kamco Invest are committed to placing the interest of the Company, its shareholders and other stakeholders at the forefront, without any bias, irrespective of the category, size or interests of the sub-groups.

Kamco Invest's Corporate Governance Framework

Kamco Invest believes in the importance of applying the principles and standards of sound governance, by adopting professional and ethical standards in business, ensuring transparency in disclosures, announcing key information in a timely manner, maintaining the Company's reputation and continually enhancing shareholders and other stakeholders' confidence. As part of Kamco Invest's commitment in implementing the rules of corporate governance, Kamco Invest, represented by its Board of Directors and Executive Management, has developed a governance system that synchronizes the Company's operations and defines the responsibilities of each Board member and Executive Management.

During 2019, Kamco Invest refreshed its corporate governance framework to be commensurate with the size and complexity of its business and operations, while striking a balance between conformance and performance. Key initiatives that were undertaken are as follows:

- Re-designing the Company's organizational chart
- Re-designing the Company's Board Committee's framework
- Re-designing the Company's management committee's framework
- Updating the Company's key policies and operating procedures
- Enhancing the Company's corporate governance policies to streamline and strengthen the mechanisms of good governance; and
- Re-designing the Company's delegation of authorities' framework to ensure appropriate balance of power amongst the Board of Directors, Board Committees, management committees and management.

In undertaking the above, Kamco Invest has remained compliant with the requirements of the Capital Markets Authority of Kuwait's Executive Bylaws pertaining to Corporate Governance (Module 15).

This report summarizes the requirements and procedures implemented at Kamco Invest for applying corporate governance rules and regulations.

Rule I: Constructing a Balanced Board Composition

Board's Structure

Kamco Invest's Board of Directors comprises five members appointed during the Company's Annual General Assembly once every three years. The Board members have strong educational background, professional experience, and extensive business knowledge both locally and regionally.

The role of the Board is to govern the Company, whilst day to day management has been entrusted upon the Company's Executive Management. Members of the Board of Directors exercise their duties collectively & independently, devote enough time to their responsibilities, and work in good faith towards the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Kamco Invest's Board Members

For the year ending 2019, the members of the Board of Directors were:

Member Name	Classification of the Member	Qualification and Work Experience	Date of Election / Appointment
Sheikh Abdullah Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah (Chairman) Representing United Gulf Bank	Non-Executive Director	BA – Business Administration [More than 15 years of experience]	14 May 2017
Entisar Abdul Raheem Al-Suwaidi (Vice Chairman)	Independent Director	BA – Accounting [More than 30 years of experience]	14 May 2017
Sheikha Dana Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al Sabah	Non-Executive Director	BA – English Literature [More than 20 years of experience]	14 May 2017
Masaud Mahmoud Jawhar Hayat Representing United Gulf Bank	Non-Executive Director	BA – Economics [More than 40 years of experience]	14 May 2017
Tariq Mohammad Abdulsalam	Non-Executive Director	BA – Accounting [More than 30 years of experience]	14 May 2017
Farouq Al Oumi	Board Secretary	BA – Business Administration	14 May 2017

Summary of Board's Meetings in 2019

During 2019, the Board of Directors has held 16 meetings. The below table summarizes the dates of each meeting and the attendance by each director.

	Member Name				
Meeting Number & Date	Sheikh Abdullah Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al- Sabah (Chairman)	Entisar Abdul Raheem Al-Suwaidi (Vice Chairman)	Sheikha Dana Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah	Masaud Mahmoud Jawhar Hayat	Tariq Mohammad Abdulsalam
01/2019 (3rd February 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
02/2019 (19th February 2019)	√	√	√	√	-
03/2019 (14th March 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
04/2019 (19th March 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
05/2019 (9th April 2019)	√	√	-	√	√
06/2019 (12th May 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
07/2019 (16th May 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
08/2019 (12th June 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
09/2019 (26th June 2019	√	√	√	√	√
10/2019 28th July 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
11/2019 (17th September 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
12/2019 (24th September 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
13/2019 (24th October 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
14/2019 (31st October 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
15/2019 (5th December 2019)	√	√	√	√	√
16/2019 (29th December 2019)	√	√	√	√	√

Registering, Coordinating and Archiving Board of Directors Minutes of Meetings

The Board of Directors has a register where all Board of Directors' minutes of meetings and Board of Directors resolutions are maintained (in serial number).

The Board of Directors has appointed Farouq Al Oumi as the Board Secretary, who is responsible for preparing, soliciting approval on and archiving of the Board's minutes of meetings, records, resolutions and reports. The Board Secretary also advises the Board members on its operational processes in line with the regulatory requirements, the Board Charter and prevailing Board Resolutions.

Rule II: Establishing Appropriate Roles and Responsibilities

As part of Kamco Invest's commitment towards good governance, the Company identified the roles and responsibilities of the Board Members and Executive Management as follows:

- Adopt the Charter of Board of Directors giving the Board the authority to exercise its role and responsibilities in managing the Company.
- Detail the responsibilities of the Board of Directors within the Company's Articles of Associations.
- Form specialized Board Committees with set authorities and responsibilities to fulfill.
- Establish Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors.
- Establish Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to evaluate the performance of the Executive Management in accordance with the Company's objectives and strategy.
- Approve the delegation of authority matrix which identifies the authorities of the Board of Directors vis-à-vis Executive Management.
- Form specialized management committees with set authorities and responsibilities for overseeing regular business & risk aspects of the Company
- Approve the Company's policies and charters as to achieve balance in distribution of authorities between the Board of Directors and Executive Management.

Board of Director's Achievements for 2019

2019 was a milestone in the history of the Company, as it marked the creation of a stronger, larger and more resilient enterprise, by virtue of the merger between Global Investment House and Kamco Investment Company. The year was marked by several other achievements by the Board of Directors, namely:

- Achievement of KWD3mn in net profits.
- Approving the new organizational structure post-merger.
- Approving key components of the Company's corporate governance structure (management committees, corporate governance policies and delegation of authorities etc.).
- Approving the Company's major goals, strategies and plans.
- Approving the merged Company's annual budget for 2020.

Board Committees

The Board of Directors has established specialized Committees to assist in performing key functions and responsibilities entrusted to it. The Board approves the charters governing the work of these Committees as they specify the terms, authorities, functions, rights and responsibilities of the Committees and the method they are supervised by the Board. The Committees are formed pursuant to a resolution issued by the Board of Directors which appoints the members and specifies the Committee chairperson and the time the Committee should start performing its functions. For the year ending 2019, Kamco Invest had institutionalized the following Board Committees:

a. Board Audit Committee

Committee Roles and Responsibilities

The Committee assists the Board in providing oversight of the financial reporting process, the audit process, the system of internal controls and compliance with laws and regulations by:

- Reviewing periodical financial statements before providing them to the Board of Directors and providing the Board of Directors with opinions and recommendations concerning the financial statements.
- Recommending to the Board of Directors to reappoint external auditors or change them and specifying the remunerations thereof.
- Supervising the internal audit function in the Company, evaluating the extent of sufficiency of internal control applied inside the company and reviewing the results of the internal audit reports.
- Reviewing and approving the internal audit plan.
- Verifying the Company's compliance with related laws, policies, systems, and regulations.
- Following up on external auditors work and reviewing their remarks on the Company's financial statements.
- Any other responsibilities as required under the mandate of the relevant laws & regulations or as entrusted by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Formation Date and Duration

The Committee was reconstituted in May 2017 for a term of three years, in line with the term of the Board.

Membership

For the year ending 2019, the Committee members were:

- Entisar Abdul Raheem Al-Suwaidi (**Chairperson**)
- Sheikha Dana Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah (**Member**)
- Tariq Mohammad Abdulsalam (**Member**)

Pradeep Rajagopalan was the secretary of the Committee

Meetings

The Committee met seven times in 2019

b. Board Risk Committee

Committee Roles and Responsibilities

The Committee oversees the risk management practices at the Company by:

- Preparing and reviewing the risk management strategies and policies, seeking approval from the Board on these matters and ensuring their proper implementation, commensurate with the size and nature of Company activities.
- Ensuring availability and sufficiently of resources and systems for risk management.
- Evaluating systems and mechanisms of identifying, measuring and monitoring various types of risks that may face the Company.
- Assisting the Board of Directors in identifying and evaluating the Company's acceptable risk level and ensuring that the Company does not exceed this level, once approved by the Board.

- Reviewing the organizational structure of risk management and providing recommendations in this regard to the Board.
- Verifying independence of the risk management employees.
- Ensuring that the risk management employees fully understand the risks the Company faces.
- Preparing periodic reports about the nature of risks facing the Company and submitting such reports to the Board.
- Reviewing issues raised by the Board Audit Committee, which may affect risk management in the Company.
- Any other responsibilities as required under the mandate of the relevant laws & regulations or as entrusted by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Formation Date and Duration
The Committee was reconstituted in May 2017 for a term of three years, in line with the term of the Board.

Membership
For the year ending 2019, the Committee members were:
- Tariq Mohammad Abdulsalam (**Chairperson**)
- Entisar Abdul Raheem Al-Suwaidi (**Member**)
- Masaud Mahmoud Jawhar Hayat (**Member**)

Ketan Kapoor was the secretary of the Committee.

Meetings
The Committee met four times in 2019

c. Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Committee Roles and Responsibilities
The Committee is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors with regard to its responsibilities pertaining to nomination and remuneration related to the members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management. The Committee assists the Board in reviewing the level of competence of the members of the Board of Directors and Kamco Invest's Executive Management, set the remuneration framework and ensure its effectiveness in accordance with the approved remuneration policy. Moreover, the Committee is responsible for establishing criteria for Board and Executive Management remuneration through:

- Recommending nomination and re-nomination acceptance for members of Board of Directors and Executive Management members.
- Setting a policy for Board of Directors and Executive Management members' remunerations, along with annual review of the required proper skills needed for Board membership. In addition to receiving applications for executive positions as required, studying and revising these applications.
- Determining various remuneration categories to be provided for employees such as fixed, performance-based, equity-based and end of service remuneration categories.
- Designing job description for Board members.
- Ensuring continued independence of independent Board members
- Preparing detailed annual report for all remunerations given to Board of Directors and Executive Management members.
- Any other responsibilities as required under the mandate of the relevant laws & regulations or as entrusted by the Board of Directors from time to time.

Formation Date and Duration
The Committee was reconstituted in May 2017 for a term of three years, in line with the term of the Board.

Membership
For the year ending 2019, the Committee members were:
- Sheikha Dana Nasser Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah (**Chairperson**)
- Entisar Abdul Raheem Al-Suwaidi (**Member**)
- Tariq Mohammad Abdulsalam (**Member**)

Farouq Al Oumi was the secretary of the Committee

Meetings
The Committee met seven times during 2019.

d. Board Executive Committee
The Company had institutionalized a Board Executive Committee in May 2017, which was mandated to support the discharge and execution of the Board of Directors mandate in between Board meetings. The Board of Directors dissolved the Committee in 2019.

Mechanisms Enabling Board Members to Obtain Accurate and Timely Information and Data

The Company has an effective mechanism that enables the Board of Directors to obtain accurate and timely information, which enables them to perform and fulfil their duties and roles efficiently and sufficiently.

The secretaries of the Board and various Board Committees take a proactive approach to ensure that the necessary information, reports and analyses are made available to members of the Board and Board Committees in a timely, clear and accurate manner. The Company has also developed the necessary IT infrastructure, which enables high quality, accurate and timely reporting.

Rule III: Recruiting Highly Qualified Candidates for the Board of Directors and Executive Management

Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board of Directors has formed a Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which is responsible for the nomination of members to the Board, Board Committees and Executive Management, in addition to setting policies related to the Board of Directors and Executive Management remuneration.

Board of Directors' and Executive Management Remuneration

The overall strategy of Kamco Invest is set and approved by the Board and translated into Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These KPI's are then documented and communicated to ensure alignment of the management activities to the strategy applied by the Executive Management. These KPIs are monitored and reported to the Board on a regular basis. The remuneration is determined based on the achievement of KPIs, this include financial and non- financial criteria.

The remuneration policy at Kamco Invest aims to link remunerations and acceptable risk levels to attract qualified candidates to the company and ensure transparency. The Policy was approved by the Board of Directors in June 2016. A summary of this policy is presented as follows:

a. Director's Remuneration Policy

- The Directors remuneration comprises an annual remuneration given to all Board Members for their roles as members of the Board of Directors of Kamco Invest.
- The Board member may be entitled for each committee membership remuneration only if he/she was able to attend the minimum number of meetings required in each committee's charter subject to approval of the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.
- The total remuneration should not exceed 10% of the net profit of the Company (post the deduction of depreciation, reserves, shareholders dividends not less than 5% of the Company's capital or any higher percentage as stipulated in the Company's Articles of Association).
- The total remuneration amounts should be approved by the shareholders in their Annual General Assembly, based on a recommendation by the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee to the Board of Directors.
- The independent board member may be exempted from the stipulations of the maximum remuneration stipulations, based on the approval of the Annual General Assembly Meeting of the shareholders.

b. Executive Management Remuneration Policy

The Executive Management remuneration policy takes into consideration the conditions and environment in which the Company operates, the results achieved, and relevant risk factors. The key components are:

Fixed Remuneration:

- Fixed compensation is set based on the responsibilities and growth path identified for each member of the Executive Management.
- Fixed remunerations are agreed upon with the Executive Management personnel based on their skills and experience.
- Fixed remunerations are reviewed periodically.
- Fixed remunerations, including salaries, allowances, and benefits are set in Kamco Invest's salary and grading structure and approved by the Board of Directors.

Variable Remuneration:

- Variable remuneration awards are allocated to individuals depending upon individual, divisional, and Companywide performance using an individualized performance assessment system.
- Variable remuneration is designed to motivate and reward high performers within the overall risk framework of the organization.
- The variable remuneration is divided into annual cash bonus / incentive. These are determined annually by the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee and subsequently approved by the Board.
- The performance appraisal process for determining revisions in fixed remuneration and amounts of variable remuneration are managed in accordance with the Company's approved performance management standards.

c. Balance between Fixed and Variable remuneration

The Company ensures that there is an appropriate balance between fixed and variable remuneration to allow for the possibility of reducing variable remuneration in the case of weak or adverse financial performance. The percentage of fixed and variable remuneration is reviewed and determined annually by the Board of Directors based on the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee's recommendations.

Board Remuneration Details

The Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee proposed to the Board of Directors a bonus of KWD75,000/- for the financial year ended 31st December 2019. This will be proposed to the Annual General Assembly of the Shareholders, for the financial year ended 31st December 2019.

Executive Management Remuneration Details

Fixed Remuneration (KWD)

Employees Category	**Executive Management**
Number of Employees	6
Fixed Compensation	481,588
Education and Travel	46,910
End of Service and Annual Leave	131,150
Total Fixed Remuneration	659,648

Variable Remuneration (KWD)

Employees Category	**Number of Employees**	**Annual Bonus**
Executive Management	6	506,336

Total Fixed & Variable Remuneration (KWD)

Employees Category	**Executive Management**
Number of Employees	6
Total Fixed Compensation	659,648
Total Variable Compensation	506,336
Total Remuneration	1,165,984

Including the director of financial

Other Remuneration Granted by Subsidiaries (KWD)

Number of Employees	**Board and Board Committees Meeting Fees**
3	9,000

Rule IV: Safeguarding the Integrity of Financial Reporting

The Board of Director acknowledges to the shareholders its responsibility for the fair presentation of Kamco Invest's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2019; and that they present all financial aspects of the Company, including data and operational results, and are prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards approved by the Capital Market Authority of Kuwait.

Furthermore, the Executive Management acknowledges to the Board its responsibility for the fair presentation of Kamco Invest's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2019, and that these statements present all financial aspects of the Company accurately, including data and operational results, and are prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards approved by the Capital Market Authority of Kuwait.

The Board of Directors have established a Board Audit Committee. The Committee members have educational qualifications and practical experience in the field of accounting and finance. There was no conflict between the recommendations of the Board Audit Committee and the decisions of the Board of Directors during the

year 2019.
The external auditors of the Company are fully independent from the Company and its Board, and the Board Audit Committee verifies their independence on an annual basis. Furthermore, the external auditors do not provide any material services other than the services related to the Company's audit function

Rule V: Applying Sound Systems of Risk Management & Internal Audit

Risk Management Department

The Company's Board of Directors approved organizational structure institutionalizes a fully independent Risk Management department, reporting to the Company's Board Risk Committee.

The Risk Management department is granted full authority to perform its role properly without being granted financial powers. The department also has qualified employees with professional competences and technical capabilities.

Board Risk Committee

The Board of Directors formed a Board Risk Committee that consists of three members, and its main responsibility of developing and monitoring risk management policies and procedures.

Internal Controls Systems

The Company makes ongoing efforts to enhance its internal controls systems and while doing so, applies the "Four Eyes Principles" as follows:

- Proper segregation of authorities between the Board and Executive Management, whilst ensuring appropriate checks and balance.
- Segregation of duties amongst business units and employees to prevent conflicts of interest.
- Maker-checker control and review.
- Multi-layered approvals/authorizations.

Internal Audit Department

The Company's approved organization structure also includes a fully independent Internal Audit department, reporting directly to the Company's Board Audit Committee. The head of the Internal Audit department is appointed directly by the Board of Directors based on the nomination of the Board Audit Committee; and the Board of Directors identifies the Internal Audit department's mandate, roles and duties.

Rule VI: Promoting Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards

The Company has institutionalized a comprehensive corporate governance policy that acts as a backbone of the Company's corporate governance framework. The Corporate Governance Policy acts as the Business Charter for the firm and includes extensive directives to address:

- Related Party Transactions – mechanisms for various internal departments to highlight and appropriately manage transactions that may be undertaken by the Company with related parties.
- Code of Conduct and Ethics – emphasizing confidentiality of information, appropriate care of Kamco Invest's assets, financial responsibility and compliance with applicable laws & regulations. These directives establish the framework of acceptable behavior at Kamco Invest. The Company also conducts appropriate training on a periodic basis to reiterate commitment to the Code of Ethics and Conduct. Any violation of the Code of Ethics and Conduct is dealt with severely resulting in immediate disciplinary action.
- Insider Information Management – Kamco Invest prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of sensitive/material information acquired in the normal course of business and the misuse of such information in activities detrimental to the interests of the Company and integrity of capital markets.
- Whistle Blowing – establishment of mechanisms for stakeholders to highlight any potential or alleged wrongdoings, breaches of Corporate Governance Policy, financial crimes, fraud, theft, harassment etc. The mechanisms afford full protection from any retaliation and full confidentiality of all whistleblowers.
- Conflicts of Interest – to ensure any conflicts of interest emanating from Kamco Invest's operations are appropriately identified, discussed, resolved & disclosed. This policy has set the mechanisms to mitigate situations constituting conflicts of interest within Kamco and its subsidiaries and affiliates as to ensure that all conflicts of interest are dealt with and addressed expeditiously.
- Chinese Walls – to ensure segregation of information being generated from various business units of Kamco Invest and to minimize risks of misusing such information.

The Corporate Governance Policy is circulated to all employees of Kamco Invest against an acknowledgement to ensure employees understand the subject matter of the policy. Any breaches of the policy merit strictest of actions under the Company's Human Resources Policies and the Kuwait Labor Law, including but not limited to termination and legal action.

Rule VII: Ensuring Timely and High-Quality Disclosures & Transparency

Mechanism of Disclosure and Transparency

Kamco Invest has been in the forefront in offering transparency in operations through its annual Shafafiya (transparency) forum. In this forum Kamco Invest's management offer insights regarding how the Company has promoted ethical and responsible decision making, while safeguarding the integrity of financial reporting.

The Company adopted the policy and procedures pertaining to "**Disclosure and Transparency**" which details disclosure requirements, guidelines and responsibilities (including financial, non-financial and regulatory disclosures). The Policy also requires the application of disclosure practices to ensure the disclosure of Company information and material in a fair and professional manner and to provide accurate information in a timely manner for the benefit of internal and external stakeholders in compliance with CMA regulations. During 2019, Kamco Invest has made appropriate regulatory disclosures in a timely manner on Kuwait Bourse Website and the Company's own official website. One of the Company's aims is to balance the legitimate interests of stakeholders through consistent enhanced performance.

The Company maintains a special register related to all the Board of Directors and Executive Management's disclosures. This register is available to be reviewed by all the Company's shareholders; and is reviewed and updated periodically.

Investors Relations Unit

The Company also incorporated an Investors Relations Unit, which is responsible for providing data and reports to investors. This Unit is reasonably independent, in a manner that allows it to provide accurate data and reports in a timely manner. There is a dedicated section on the Company's website for Investor Relations, which also contains the contact information for the Unit.

Development of Information Technology Infrastructure in the Disclosure Process

The Company also works continuously on developing and updating the information technology infrastructure, to be able to effectively communicate with shareholders, investors and stakeholders. The Company regularly updates its websites with material information for clients, shareholders and other stakeholders. Additionally, the Company's website a dedicated section for corporate governance, where all governance related information and data that shareholders and potential investors might need is available.

Rule VIII: Respecting the Rights of Shareholders

The governance system at the Company ensures that all shareholders are fairly treated, ensuring equal dealing with all shareholders and protection against breach of the rights thereof, in addition to protecting capitals of shareholders against misuse. Furthermore, the Company's Articles of Association also include procedures and controls required to ensure fairness and equality amongst all shareholders. Shareholders rights include:

- Listing the shares held and shareholding percentage in the Company records.
- Transacting in the Company's shares, including registration and transfer of ownership.
- Receiving dividends on shares held.
- Obtaining residual claims in the Company's assets in case of liquidation.
- Having access to data and information of the Company's activities and operational and investment strategies regularly and easily.
- Participating in the shareholders' assembly meetings and voting on the resolutions thereof.
- Electing members of Board of Directors.
- Following up on performance of the Company, in general, and the Board of Directors, in particular.
- Holding the Company's Board of Directors or the Executive Management accountable.

The Company has created a special register at Kuwait Clearing Company (Clearing Agency), where shareholders names, nationalities and number of shares held by them are recorded. Furthermore, the Investor Relations Unit maintains a copy of the Shareholders' Register and Bondholders' Register, making it available to shareholders. The Investor Relations Unit provides the contact information of the officer in charge of responding to shareholders' queries. Shareholders can review this register and verify that data is maintained confidentially.
The Company also encourages shareholders to participate and vote in the Company's General Assembly Meeting:

Mechanism of Participation in the Shareholders General Assembly

The Shareholders' General Assembly is held upon the call of the Board of directors; and invitations are sent to shareholders including the General Assembly agenda, time and location. The invitation to the General Assembly is published in local newspapers, the Boursa Kuwait's website, and the Company's website.

The Investor Relations Unit and the Board Secretary follow up with Kuwait Clearing Company and shareholders to ensure that they received their proxy. The agenda, Board of Directors reports and financial statements are prepared and kept available to Shareholders.

Shareholders can participate in the General Assemblies and discuss all issues listed in the agenda, raising inquiries therein, and posing questions concerning such issues to be answered by the Board members and the external auditor.

Mechanism of Voting in the Shareholders General Assembly:

The Company allows shareholders to exercise the right of voting in person or by proxy, without placing any obstacles that would prevent such voting.

Rule IX: Recognizing the Roles of Stakeholders

Kamco Invest acknowledges stakeholder rights and works on encouraging the cooperation between the Company and stakeholders in various areas. Moreover, stakeholders' contributions represent a crucial resource for building the Company's competitiveness and supporting its performance.
The Company has developed an internal policy related to the rules and procedures that ensure acknowledgment and protection of the stakeholders' rights, such as:

- Ensuring that dealing between the Company and its stakeholders is conducted without any discrimination or preferential conditions.
- Articulating procedures to be followed in case any party breaches the obligations thereof articulated.
- Compensating stakeholders, if the rights set out by the covenants of the agreements are breached.
- Encouraging the Company to establish good relations with the clients and suppliers and maintaining confidentiality of information of various parties.
- Encouraging redressal of complaints or disputes, which may arise between the Company and any stakeholder.
- Encouraging stakeholders to participate in following up with the Company's various activities through:

The Company allows the various stakeholders to have access to information and data related to the activities related to them in a timely and regular manner. Furthermore, the Company publishes all announcements on its website and press releases of important events and information on a regular basis and when needed.

Having said that, the Company has also set mechanisms and channels, as per the client complaints policies & procedures and whistleblowing policies & procedures that allows stakeholders to communicate any grievances or report unfair, improper, unethical or illegal practices.

Rule X: Encouraging and Enhancing Performance

The Company developed several mechanisms that would allow Board Members and Executive Management to attend different training programs and workshops continuously, that are related to the Company's activities and to the Board Members role, in order to develop their skills and experience; in a manner that would help them perform their duties effectively.

During the year, the Company's Board Members and Executive Management Members attended several training programs and workshops related to different topics such as:

- Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing
- Blockchain - a look inside the digital revolution
- Policies Structure in Kamco Invest
- Custodian Chart in Kamco Invest
- Paper discussion: The broad policy toolkit for financial stability: Foundations, fences, and fire doors

The Company also developed mechanisms to evaluate the overall performance of Kamco Invest's Board and the performance of each member of the Board of Directors and Executive Management periodically, through developing a set of performance measurement indicators related to the extent of achieving strategic goals of the Company.

The Board of Directors also work continuously on ensuring the importance of value creation with the employees of the Company; through enforcing mechanisms that achieve the Company's strategic goals, improving performance level and abiding to the laws and regulations and, in particular, corporate governance. These mechanisms include but are not limited to:

- Annual budget setting and long-range plan setting exercise; coupled with regular review of the Company's performance against the set targets and budgets
- Proper and clear distribution of authorities amongst management, management committees, Board Committees and the Board of Directors
- Institutionalizing appropriate corporate governance policies, procedures & practices
- Institutionalizing appropriate policies related to compliance, anti-money laundering & countering terrorism financing, FATCA, Common Reporting Standards (CRS) etc.
- Institutionalizing appropriate mechanisms for internal governance: In order to facilitate the value creation in the Company and effectively manage and enhance performance in a risk cognizant manner, the Board has instituted several management committees, that comprise the Company's senior managerial personnel. These committees ensure effective execution of various business, operational and risk-based mandates. A summary of these committee's is given below:

Business Excellence & Strategic Transformation Committee

The committee provides strategic oversight to the performance of the Company and facilities cooperation among various business units. The committee reviews all new products/services/transactions offered by Kamco Invest, prior to launch.

Asset, Liability and Capital Management Committee

The committee provides oversight to the management of Kamco Invest's balance sheet and capitalization.

HR Committee

The committee provides general oversight of Kamco Invest's compensation structure including long term rewards and benefits programs, to review and provide guidance on Kamco Invest's human resources programs, workforce programs, talent review and leadership development and best place to work initiatives. The outcomes of the committee's activities are presented to the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee and/or Board of Directors for approval, as required under applicable regulations.

Credit Committee

The committee exercises due care, diligence, skill and oversight towards credit risk management in the loan portfolio of Kamco Invest, within Board approved authorities.

Provisions Committee

This committee approves provisions on the individual loan accounts and on an omnibus basis on the loan portfolio to ensure accurate reflection of recoverability

Rule XI: Focusing on the Importance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Kamco Invest is constantly balancing business objectives with broader ethical and social considerations, just as it works on the balance between profits now and the promise of higher returns in the foreseeable future.

Kamco Invest's 2019 CSR initiatives focused on the areas of youth empowerment, professional development, education and financial literacy, as well as community and employee well-being; positioning the goal of community development at center-stage.

During the year, the Company participated in several community initiatives such as:

- Supporting "The Protégés" with KIPCO group companies
- Supporting the Annual KIPCO Tamkeen Award for Young Entrepreneurs for the 5th consecutive years
- Sponsoring of the 2019 AUK Career Fair
- Conducting university lectures to foster a culture of financial literacy and investment awareness
- Participating with INJAZ-Kuwait
- Hosting annual blood donation drive
- Sponsoring Dar Al Athar Al Islamiyah workshops

Financial Statements

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2019

EY
Building a better working world

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAMCO INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as adopted for use by the State of Kuwait.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAMCO INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

a) Valuation of investment securities

Investment securities comprises of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are disclosed in Note 7 and Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

The valuation of the Group's investment securities involves the exercise of judgment by the management and the use of assumptions and estimates, most predominantly for the instruments classified under level 2 and level 3. Key judgments applied by management in valuation of the Group's investment securities carried at fair value include determination of price to book multiples from comparable companies, identification of recent sales transactions, calculated net asset value (NAV) and application of illiquidity discounts in certain cases. Due to these estimation uncertainties, this is considered a key audit matter. The Group's policies on valuation of investments securities are presented in accounting policies and in Note 3 and Note 27 of the consolidated financial statements.

As part of our audit procedures we have tested the level 1 fair valuations by comparing the fair values applied by the Group with publicly available market data. For level 2 and 3 valuations we evaluated the models and the assumptions used by the management and tested the source data used in the valuations, to the extent possible, to independent sources and externally available market data to evaluate the data's relevance, completeness and accuracy. We further assessed that the main assumptions and related uncertainties are appropriately reflected in the disclosure in Note 27 of the consolidated financial statements.

b) Impact of IFRS 10 on the Group's ownership in funds

The Group has direct investments in various funds which are managed by the Group in the capacity of a Fund manager. The complexity of structure, servicing and ownership in these funds requires the Group to continuously determine control under IFRS 10. This impact assessment is critical for the overall accounting and presentation of Group financial statements therefore we considered this to be a key audit matter.

The Group's policy on control assessment over its managed funds is given in the accounting policies section of the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit procedures included, amongst others, assessment of Group's policies and procedures in identifying the control over investees. We have challenged the Group's assessment of control over the funds managed by the Group and considered the guidance included in IFRS 10. We evaluated the power of the Group through reviewing the contractual and legal agreements including articles and memorandum of incorporation of these funds. We also compared the right to variable returns of the Group from these funds by the industry average. Furthermore, we considered the right of other unitholders for the removal of the Group as fund manager and also the ability of the Group to use its powers over these funds.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAMCO INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

c) Accounting for Merger with a Subsidiary
During the year, KAMCO obtained approval of the Kuwait Capital Market Authority (CMA) to merge Global Investment House K.S.C. (Closed) ("GIH") with KAMCO, where by the shareholders of GIH will receive shares of KAMCO in exchange of GIH shares. KAMCO will become legal successor of GIH's all rights and obligations on the effective date of the merger. As a result of the merger, the share of GIH has been cancelled. The details of the merger have been disclosed in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

We have determined merger to be a key audit matter based on the significance of the transaction and significant assumptions involved in the recognition and measurement of the transferred assets and assumed liabilities and complexity of the related to accounting the disclosure.

As part of our audit procedures on the accounting for the merger, we have read the share swap agreement and obtained minutes of the meetings to obtain understanding of the terms and conditions of the merger. We have obtained the valuation report for determination of the fair value per share of KAMCO and GIH and recalculated the share swap ratio and we evaluated the quality and objectivity of the valuation process and the independence and expertise of external valuation specialist. We have evaluated the timing and appropriateness of the accounting treatment of the merger.

We also assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other information included in the Group's 2019 Annual Report
Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2019 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the report of the Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of our auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Annual Report after the date of our auditor's report.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAMCO INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted for use by the State of Kuwait 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.

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

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAMCO INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF KAMCO INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Company's Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, as amended, and its executive regulations, as amended, and by the Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, as amended, and its executive regulations, as amended, or of the Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2019, that might have had a material effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position.

We further report that, during the course of our audit, we have not become aware of any violations of the provisions of Law No. 32 of 1968, as amended, concerning currency, the Central Bank of Kuwait and the organization of banking business, and its related regulations, or of the provisions of Law No. 7 of 2010 concerning the Capital Markets Authority and its related regulations during the year ended 31 December 2019 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position.

BADER A. AL-ABDULJADER
LICENCE NO. 207 A
EY
AL AIBAN, AL OSAIMI & PARTNERS

11 March 2020
Kuwait

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	*2019* *KD*	*2018* *KD*
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**29,273,264**	39,190,856
Loans and advances	6	**6,132,019**	6,284,590
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	**28,417,665**	23,621,283
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	**11,020,228**	20,533,532
Financial assets at amortised cost		**85,000**	150,000
Investment in associates	9	**22,968,169**	21,707,005
Other assets	10	**14,980,069**	13,577,244
Investment properties		**716,000**	657,000
Property and equipment	11	**11,763,170**	11,837,494
Intangible assets	12	**4,067,467**	4,409,867
TOTAL ASSETS		**129,423,051**	141,968,871
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Loans	13	**8,000,000**	17,080,391
Bonds	14	**40,000,000**	40,000,000
Other liabilities	15	**20,620,398**	25,170,135
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**68,620,398**	82,250,526
Equity			
Share capital	16	**34,233,263**	26,330,175
Share premium	16	**9,089,045**	9,089,045
Treasury shares	16	**-**	(12,795,688)
Statutory reserve	16	**5,726,409**	12,450,271
Voluntary reserve	16	**325,190**	1,008,953
Treasury shares reserve	16	**-**	1,383,134
Cumulative changes in fair values		**(6,121,287)**	(3,127,134)
Foreign currency translation reserve		**569,340**	582,415
Retained earnings		**12,589,660**	769,206
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**56,411,620**	35,690,377
Non-controlling interests		**4,391,033**	24,027,968
TOTAL EQUITY		**60,802,653**	59,718,345
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**129,423,051**	141,968,871

Entisar Abdul Raheem Al-Suwaidi
Vice Chairman

Faisal Mansour Sarkhou
Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	*2019* *KD*	*2018* *KD*
INCOME			
Fee income	17	**19,136,361**	10,220,609
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	**2,551,831**	(432,137)
Gain on fair valuation of investment in associates on reclassification to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**-**	9,345
Share of results of associates	9	**1,408,276**	(231,870)
Bargain purchase gain	22	**-**	7,238,271
Net income on disposal of non-current assets exclusively acquired for sale	23	**201,356**	159,130
Dividend income		**1,089,761**	311,633
Interest income		**1,477,295**	733,552
Foreign exchange gain		**60,449**	183,082
Other income		**995,327**	172,760
		26,920,656	18,364,375
EXPENSES			
General and administrative expenses	19	**19,489,365**	12,799,002
Finance costs		**3,486,234**	2,060,562
Provision for financial assets	10	**130,336**	922,633
Net write back of provision for credit losses	6	**(393,833)**	(101,000)
		22,712,102	15,681,197
PROFIT BEFORE CONTRIBUTION TO KUWAIT FOUNDATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE ("KFAS"), ZAKAT AND NATIONAL LABOUR SUPPORT TAX ("NLST")		**4,208,554**	2,683,178
Contribution to KFAS		**(31,371)**	(44,865)
Zakat		**(31,558)**	(46,872)
NLST		**(81,266)**	(75,824)
Directors' remuneration		**(75,000)**	(20,000)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**3,989,359**	2,495,617
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**3,032,705**	2,557,812
Non-controlling interests		**956,654**	(62,195)
		3,989,359	2,495,617
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE – Attributable to equity holders of the Company	20	**12.47 fils**	10.77 fils

The attached notes 1 to 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	*2019* *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Profit for the year		**3,989,359**	2,495,617
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that are or may be reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	9	**44,725**	(16,109)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		**(13,075)**	(254,205)
		31,650	(270,314)
Items that will not be reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods:			
Net loss on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(3,355,860)**	(3,606,496)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		**(3,324,210)**	(3,876,810)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**665,149**	(1,381,193)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(165,135)**	(1,195,514)
Non-controlling interests		**830,284**	(185,679)
		665,149	(1,381,193)

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company											
	Share capital KD	*Share premium KD*	*Treasury shares KD*	*Statutory reserve KD*	*Voluntary reserve KD*	*Treasury shares reserve KD*	*Cumulative changes in fair values KD*	*Foreign currency translation reserve KD*	*Retained earnings KD*	*Total KD*	*Non-controlling interests KD*	*Total equity KD*
As at 1 January 2019	26,330,175	9,089,045	(12,795,688)	12,450,271	1,008,953	1,383,134	(3,127,134)	582,415	769,206	35,690,377	24,027,968	59,718,345
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,032,705	3,032,705	956,654	3,989,359
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,184,765)	(13,075)	-	(3,197,840)	(126,370)	(3,324,210)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,184,765)	(13,075)	3,032,705	(165,135)	830,284	665,149
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	325,190	325,190	-	-	-	(650,380)	-	-	-
Arising on liquidation of subsidiary (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(746,524)	(746,524)
Incorporation of subsidiary (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,249,882	1,249,882
Distribution to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84,199)	(84,199)
Transfer of loss on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,612	-	(190,612)	-	-	-
Cancellation of treasury shares (Note 16)	(2,585,343)	-	12,795,688	(7,049,052)	(1,008,953)	(1,383,134)	-	-	(769,206)	-	-	-
Issuance of shares against swap for minorities (Note 21)	10,488,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,397,947	20,886,378	(20,886,378)	-
As at 31 December 2019	**34,233,263**	**9,089,045**	-	**5,726,409**	**325,190**	-	**(6,121,287)**	**569,340**	**12,589,660**	**56,411,620**	**4,391,033**	**60,802,653**

The attached notes 1 to 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company											
	Share capital KD	*Share premium KD*	*Treasury shares KD*	*Statutory reserve KD*	*Voluntary reserve KD*	*Treasury shares reserve KD*	*Cumulative changes in fair values KD*	*Foreign currency translation reserve KD*	*Retained earnings KD*	*Total KD*	*Non-controlling interests KD*	*Total equity KD*
As at 1 January 2018	26,330,175	9,089,045	(12,795,688)	12,175,734	734,416	1,383,134	(1,047,880)	836,620	1,257,451	37,963,007	2,922,330	40,885,337
Transition adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053,338	-	(943,212)	110,126	2,610	112,736
Balance as at 1 January 2018 (Restated)	26,330,175	9,089,045	(12,795,688)	12,175,734	734,416	1,383,134	5,458	836,620	314,239	38,073,133	2,924,940	40,998,073
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,557,812	2,557,812	(62,195)	2,495,617
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,499,121)	(254,205)	-	(3,753,326)	(123,484)	(3,876,810)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,499,121)	(254,205)	2,557,812	(1,195,514)	(185,679)	(1,381,193)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	274,537	274,537	-	-	-	(549,074)	-	-	-
Subsidiaries acquired exclusively with a view to resale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,373	35,373
Ownership changes in subsidiaries without loss of control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(349,948)	(349,948)
Distribution to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,161,350)	(2,161,350)
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,764,632	23,764,632
Transfer of loss on disposal of equity investments at FVOCI to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	366,529	-	(366,529)	-	-	-
Dividends (Note 16g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,187,242)	(1,187,242)	-	(1,187,242)
As at 31 December 2018	26,330,175	9,089,045	(12,795,688)	12,450,271	1,008,953	1,383,134	(3,127,134)	582,415	769,206	35,690,377	24,027,968	59,718,345

The attached notes 1 to 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	*2019 KD*	*2018 KD*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		**3,989,359**	2,495,617
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	**(1,546,142)**	973,001
Net income on disposal of non-current assets exclusively acquired for sale	23	**(201,356)**	(159,130)
Gain on fair valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income upon reclassification to investment in associates		**-**	(9,345)
Share of results of associates	9	**(1,408,276)**	231,870
Gain on fair valuation of investment properties		**(59,000)**	-
Bargain purchase gain	22	**-**	(7,238,271)
Dividend income		**(1,089,761)**	(311,633)
Interest income		**(1,477,295)**	(733,552)
Foreign exchange gain		**(60,449)**	(183,082)
Finance costs		**3,486,234**	2,060,562
Depreciation	11	**499,455**	355,216
Amortisation	12	**342,400**	114,133
Provision for financial assets	10	**130,336**	922,633
Net write back of provision for credit losses	6	**(393,833)**	(101,000)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		**(29,000)**	-
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**746,638**	496,991
		2,929,310	(1,085,990)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Loans and advances		**546,404**	(77,609)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(3,250,240)**	7,456,415
Financial assets at amortized cost		**65,000**	-
Other assets		**(1,533,161)**	915,466
Other liabilities		**(1,280,915)**	3,400,977
Cash (used in) from operations		**(2,523,602)**	10,609,259
Dividend received		**1,089,761**	311,633
Employees' end of service benefits paid		**(1,437,087)**	(265,943)
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		**(2,870,928)**	10,654,949
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(6,080)**	(276,155)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**6,671,801**	822,007
Net purchase of deposits		**240,000**	(4,710,000)
Purchase of property and equipment	11	**(425,547)**	(339,895)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		**29,000**	-
Acquisition of non-current asset classified as held for sale	23	**(26,791,627)**	(9,508,733)
Proceeds from disposal of non-current asset classified as held for sale	23	**26,240,141**	9,229,098
Proceeds from disposal/liquidation of investment in associates	9	**41,235**	4,302,805
Deferred consideration paid on acquisition of subsidiary/ net cash outflow on business combination	22	**(2,500,000)**	(12,344,271)
Dividend received from investment in associates		**170,677**	1,004,318
Interest income received		**1,477,295**	733,552
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		**5,146,895**	(11,087,274)

The attached notes 1 to 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	***2019*** ***KD***	*2018* *KD*
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Loans availed		**56,996,481**	35,528,784
Loans repaid		**(66,074,389)**	(45,206,721)
Bonds issued		**-**	40,000,000
Dividend paid to equity holder of the Parent company		**-**	(1,187,242)
Finance costs paid		**(3,504,158)**	(1,609,847)
Proceeds from non-controlling interest on acquisition of subsidiary		**1,249,882**	-
Distribution to non-controlling interest on liquidation of subsidiary		**(746,524)**	-
Distribution to non-controlling interest		**(84,199)**	(2,161,350)
Net acquisition of non-controlling interests		**-**	(307,728)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		**(12,162,907)**	25,055,896
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(9,886,940)**	24,623,571
Foreign currency translation adjustments		**209,348**	151,259
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**34,480,856**	9,706,026
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	5	**24,803,264**	34,480,856

The attached notes 1 to 30 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. (the "Company") and subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 March 2020. The shareholders of the Company have the power to amend these consolidated financial statements at the annual general assembly.

The Company is a Kuwaiti closed shareholding company registered and incorporated in Kuwait on 28 September 1998 under the Commercial Companies Law No. 15 of 1960 and amendments thereto and is listed on Boursa Kuwait. The Company is registered with the Central Bank of Kuwait ("CBK") as an investment company and is subject to the supervision of Capital Markets Authority ("CMA").

The Company is a subsidiary of United Gulf Bank B.S.C. (the "Parent Company") which is listed on the Bahrain Stock Exchange. The Parent Company is a subsidiary of Kuwait Projects Company Holding K.S.C.P. (the "Ultimate Parent Company") which is listed on the Boursa Kuwait.

The Company's registered head office is at Sharq, Al Shaheed Tower, Khalid Bin Al-Waleed Street, Kuwait City, P.O. Box 28873, Safat 13149, Kuwait.

The purpose for which the company has been established is to undertake the following activities:

1. Investing in real estate, industrial and agricultural sectors as well as other economic sectors by contributing to the establishment of specialized companies or purchases the shares or bonds of these companies in the various sectors.
2. Contribution to the establishment or the partial ownership of companies in the different sectors.
3. Managing the funds of public and private institutions and investing these funds in the different economic sectors including the management of financial & real estate portfolios.
4. Provision and preparation of the technical, economic and assessment studies and consultancies and studying investment related projects and conducting the necessary studies thereof for the institutions and companies provided that the necessary conditions should be met by those who will practice such activity.
5. Brokerage in Lending and Borrowing Operations.
6. Carrying out the works related to issue managers for such bonds issued by the company and institutions as well as the works of investment custodians.
7. Financing and brokerage in international trade operations.
8. Providing loans for third parties with duly observing the ethics of financial solvency in granting such loans and at the same time preserving the continuity of the company's financial position soundness according to the conditions, rules, and limitations set forth by the Central Bank of Kuwait.
9. Dealing and trading in foreign currency market and precious metals market inside Kuwait and abroad.
10. Undertaking the operations related to securities trading such as the purchase and sale of the shares & bonds of local and international companies and governmental authorities.
11. Carrying out all services that help with development and enhancement of the market financial & cash ability to in Kuwait and meeting its needs, all within the limits permitted by the law as well as any procedures & instructions issued by the Central Bank of Kuwait
12. Establishment and management of all kinds of investment funds according to the law.

Also, the company may have interest or otherwise participate in any manner with such institutions who are practicing similar business, or which may assist the company in realizing its goals in Kuwait or abroad. Furthermore, the company may establish, participate or purchase these institutions or affiliate them.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified to include the measurement at fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment property. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD"), which is the functional currency of the Company.

The comparative information for the previous year ended 31 December 2018 has been reclassified to conform to classification in the current year. This reclassification does not have any effect on profit and equity of the Company. Such reclassification has been made to improve the quality of information presented.

2.2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations for financial services institutions as issued by the Central Bank of Kuwait ("CBK") in the State of Kuwait. These regulations require expected credit loss ("ECL") to be measured at the higher of the ECL on credit facilities computed under IFRS 9 according to the CBK guidelines or the provisions as required by CBK instructions; the consequent impact on related disclosures; and the adoption of all other requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") (collectively referred to as IFRS, as adopted for use by the State of Kuwait).

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations
The Group applied, for the first time, certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment is described below:

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

IFRS 16 *Leases*
IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. Therefore, IFRS 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

The Group adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application. The Group also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

a) Nature of the effect of adoption of IFRS 16
Leases previously accounted for as operating leases
The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 16 *Leases (continued)*

b) Summary of new accounting policies

Set out below are the new accounting policies of the Group upon adoption of IFRS 16, which have been applied from the date of initial application:

- *Group as a lessee*

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

- *Right-of-use assets*

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

- *Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

- *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below KD 1,500). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

- *Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options*

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Adoption of IFRS 16 did not result in any material impact on the Group's financial position and results for the year ended 31 December 2019.

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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

Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business
In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. New illustrative examples were provided along with the amendments.

Since the amendments apply prospectively to transactions or other events that occur on or after the date of first application, the Group will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material
In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'

The amendments to the definition of material is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2019. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries including Special Purpose Vehicles ("SPVs") as at 31 December 2019. The material subsidiaries of the Group are:

Name of company	*Principal activities*	*Country of incorporation*	*Equity interest as at 31 December*	
			2019	*2018*
Subsidiaries				
Kuwait Private Equity Opportunities Fund ("KPEOF")	Fund	Kuwait	**72.82%**	72.82%
KAMCO GCC Opportunistic Fund ("KGOF")	Fund	Bahrain	**100.00%**	100.00%
KAMCO Investment Company DIFC Limited	Investment management	UAE	**100.00%**	100.00%
KAMCO MENA Plus Fixed Income Fund ("KMPFIF") (a)	Fund	Kuwait	**-**	37.51%
Al Jazi Money Market Fund	Fund	Kuwait	**50.86%**	50.86%
Al Tadamun United Holding Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Holding Company	Kuwait	**96.00%**	96.00%
Nawasi United Holding Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Holding Company	Kuwait	**96.00%**	96.00%
Global Investment House K.S.C. (Closed) ("GIH") (Note 21)	Financial Services	Kuwait	**-**	71.18%
Shurooq Investment Services Holding Company SAOG (c)	Financial Services	Oman	**76.97%**	-
First Securities Brokerage Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("FSBC") (c)	Brokerage Services	Kuwait	**93.23%**	-
Global Investment House Saudia (c)	Financial Services	KSA	**100.00%**	-
Global Investment House – B.S.C. (Closed) (c)	Brokerage Services	Bahrain	**100.00%**	-
Global Investment House (DIFC) Limited (c)	Financial Services	UAE	**100.00%**	-
KAMCO MENA Plus Fixed Income Fund OEIC Ltd. (b)	Fund	UAE	**57.59%**	-
Held through GIH				
Shurooq Investment Services Holding Company SAOG (c)	Financial Services	Oman	**-**	76.97%
First Securities Brokerage Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("FSBC") (c)	Brokerage Services	Kuwait	**-**	93.23%
Global Investment House Saudia (c)	Financial Services	KSA	**-**	100.00%
Global Investment House (DIFC) Limited (c)	Financial Services	UAE	**-**	100.00%
Global Investment House – B.S.C. (Closed) (c)	Brokerage Services	Bahrain	**-**	100.00%
Global Investment House – Egypt	Financial Services	Egypt	**-**	93.73%
Held through FSBC				
Global Investment House Company Limited - Jordan	Brokerage Services	Jordan	**100.00%**	100.00%
Held through Shurooq Investment Services Company				
Shurooq Securities Company LLC	Financial Services	Oman	**100.00%**	100.00%
Held through KPEOF				
United Holding Company K.S.C. (Holding)	Holding Company	Kuwait	**99.98%**	99.98%
SPV's treated as subsidiaries				
Al Zad Real Estate Company W.L.L.	Real Estate	Kuwait	**99.48%**	99.48%
First North Africa Real Estate Company W.L.L.	Real Estate	Kuwait	**99.79%**	99.79%
Al Dhiyafa United Real Estate Company W.L.L.	Real Estate	Kuwait	**99.80%**	99.80%

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

Name of company	*Principal activities*	*Country of incorporation*	*Equity interest as at 31 December*	
			2019	*2018*
SPV's treated as subsidiaries (continued)				
Buckeye Power Manager Limited	Investment management	Jersey	**100.00%**	100.00%
Buckeye Power Advisory Company LLC	Advisory Services	USA	**50.00%**	50.00%
Flint Manager Limited	Investment management	Jersey	**100.00%**	100.00%
Flint Advisory Company LLC	Advisory Services	USA	**45.88%**	45.88%
Carnation Manager Limited	Investment management	Jersey	**100.00%**	100.00%
Carnation Advisory Company LLC	Advisory Services	USA	**74.89%**	74.89%
KAMCO Egypt Holding Company (DIFC) Ltd (formerly known as S17P02V Holding Ltd)	Holding Company	UAE	**100.00%**	100.00%
Global Capital Partners Ltd.	Investment management	Cayman Islands	**100.00%**	100.00%
Global Capital Management Ltd.	Investment management	Cayman Islands	**100.00%**	100.00%
HP Plaza Investor Inc. (b)	Investment management	USA	**100.00%**	-
Centerstone Investor Inc. (b)	Investment management	USA	**100.00%**	-
Kubbar United Real Estate Company (SPC) (b)	Real Estate	Kuwait	**100.00%**	-
Plans United Real Estate Company (SPC) (b)	Real Estate	Kuwait	**100.00%**	-
Held through KAMCO Egypt Holding Company (DIFC) Limited				
Global Investment House – Egypt	Financial Services	Egypt	**99.87%**	-
Held through HP Plaza Investor Inc.				
HP Plaza Advisor LLC (b)	Advisory Services	USA	**50.00%**	-
Held through Centerstone Investor Inc				
Centerstone Advisor LLC (b)	Advisory Services	USA	**50.00%**	-

a) This entity was liquidated during the year.
b) These entities were acquired / formed or additional stake purchased during the year.
c) These entities were formerly subsidiaries of GIH. Upon merger in the current year, these entities are now subsidiaries of the Company.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

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.

Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions in IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or the amount initially recognised less (when appropriate) cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

Investment in associates

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

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The statement of income reflects the Group's share of the results of the associate. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income and is disclosed under 'Share of results of associates'.

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

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

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

Financial instruments

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

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Receivables are measured at the transaction price.

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Group recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in investment income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in statement of income when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities, other than commitments and guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

The Group determines the classification of financial assets based on the business model it uses to manage the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Financial instruments at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Loans payable, bonds and other liabilities are classified as financial instruments at amortised cost.

Financial instruments categorised at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost and are subject to impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest method (EIR). Gains and losses are recognised in consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'Sell' business model and measured at FVTPL. The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

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3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI test)

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (the 'SPPI test').

Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition that may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of profit within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the profit rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

The Group reclassifies when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the year.

The Group classifies its financial assets upon initial recognition into the following categories:

Debt instruments at FVOCI

The Group classifies debt instruments at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions: -

- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.
- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Debt instrument classified as FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in consolidated income statement. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to the consolidated income statement.

Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Group may elect to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of Equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)
Equity instruments at FVOCI (continued)
Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair values including foreign exchange component are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the cumulative changes in fair values as part of equity. Cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on derecognition and are not recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Dividends are recognised in consolidated statement of income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity investments at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Equity instruments at FVTPL
The Group classifies equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-for-trading assets are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Changes in fair values, interest income and dividends are recorded in consolidated statement of income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Included in this classification are certain equity securities and funds.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statements comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less net of bank overdrafts.

Reclassification of financial assets
The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition except under circumstances in which the Group acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities
Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions
The Group derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI. When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Group considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, as set out below, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Group records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. For financial liabilities, the Group considers a modification substantial based on qualitative factors and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of, or greater than, ten percent. For financial assets, this assessment is based on qualitative factors.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)
Derecognition other than for substantial modification

Financial assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Group also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. The Group has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; Or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Group has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Group cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients
- The Group has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Group is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents, including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:
- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; Or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

The Group considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Group could be required to pay.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Group would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

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

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

The Group's financial liabilities include due to bank and other liabilities.

The Group has determined the classification and measurement of its financial liabilities as follows:

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)
Financial liabilities (continued)

Loans and bonds
After initial recognition, interest bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Other liabilities
Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

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

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

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

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

Impairment of financial assets
Overview of the ECL principles
The Group records an allowance for expected credit loss for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

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

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. Based on the above process, the Group groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

The Group applies three-stage approach to measuring ECL on loans and advances. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

KAMCO Investment Company K.S.C.P. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Overview of the ECL principles (continued)

Stage 1: 12 months ECL

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next 12 months is recognised.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. As this uses the same criteria as under IAS 39, the Groups methodology for specific provisions remains largely unchanged.

Determining the stage of Expected Credit Loss

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. All financial assets that are 30 days past due are deemed to have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and migrated to stage 2 even if other criteria do not indicate a significant increase in credit risk.

At each reporting date, the Group also assesses whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is credit impaired. The Group considers a financial asset to be credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred or when contractual payments are 90 days past due. All credit impaired financial assets are classified as stage 3 for ECL measurement purposes.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

ECL are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD). The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the financial instruments and potential changes to the current amounts allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. The LGD represents expected loss conditional on default, its expected value when realised and the time value of money.

However, in certain cases, the management may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full.

Provisions for credit losses in accordance with CBK instructions

The Group is required to calculate provisions for credit losses on credit facilities in accordance with the instructions of CBK on the classification of credit facilities and calculation of provisions. Credit facilities are classified as past due when a payment has not been received on its contractual payment date or if the facility is in excess of pre-approved limits. A credit facility is classified as past due and impaired when the profit or a principal instalment is past due for more than 90 days and if the carrying amount of the facility is greater than its estimated recoverable value. Past due but not impaired and past due and impaired loans are managed and monitored as irregular facilities and are classified into the following four categories which are then used to determine the provisions.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions for credit losses in accordance with CBK instructions (continued)

Category	***Criteria***	***Specific provisions***
Watch list	Irregular for a period of up to 90 days	-
Substandard	Irregular for a period of 91- 180 days	20%
Doubtful	Irregular for a period of 181- 365 days	50%
Bad	Irregular for a period exceeding 365 days	100%

The Group may also include a credit facility in one of the above categories based on management's judgement of a customer's financial and/or non-financial circumstances.

In addition to specific provisions, minimum general provisions of 1% on cash facilities and 0.5% on non-cash facilities are made on all applicable credit facilities (net of certain restricted categories of collateral) which are not subject to specific provisioning.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at the reporting date and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at the reporting date at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2019

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and certain financial assets available for sale, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

For financial instruments quoted in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices. Bid prices are used for assets and offer prices are used for liabilities. The fair value of investments in mutual funds, unit trusts or similar investment vehicles are based on the last published net assets value.

For unquoted financial instruments fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar investment, discounted cash flows, other appropriate valuation models or brokers' quotes.

For financial instruments carried at amortised cost, the fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows at the current market rate of return for similar financial instruments.

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

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

Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, all investment properties are carried at fair value that is determined based on valuations performed by independent valuers at the end of each year using valuation methods consistent with the market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses from change in the fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Investment properties are derecognised 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. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment properties (continued)
Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use. Transfer from properties under development are made upon completion of the work and the property being ready for the its intended use at carrying value and subsequently fair valued at reporting date.

Property and equipment
Property and equipment including capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is provided on all property and equipment, except land and capital work in progress, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis to their residual values over its expected useful life which is between 3 to 5 years for all property and equipment except for certain building fixtures and fittings which are depreciated over expected useful life of 10 years and building civil structure which is depreciated over its expected useful life of 20 years.

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

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Licenses	Indefinite
Customer relationships	10 years

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised to their residual values over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss within other expenses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or change in circumstances indicate the carrying value may be impaired, either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognised.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable, and reliably measurable.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

End of service indemnity
The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period in accordance with relevant labour law and the employees' contracts. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. This liability, which is unfunded, represents the amount payable to each employee as a result of involuntary termination on the reporting date.

In addition, with respect to its Kuwaiti national employees, the Group makes contributions to the Public Institution for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. These contributions are expensed when due.

Treasury shares
Treasury shares consist of the Company's own issued shares that have been reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or cancelled. The treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under this method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra account in equity. When the treasury shares are reissued, gains are credited to a separate account in equity, "treasury shares reserve", which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings and then to the statutory and voluntary reserves. Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in the order of reserves, retained earnings and the treasury shares reserve account. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of stock dividend increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

Foreign currency translation
Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to KD at rates of exchange prevailing on that date. Any resultant gains or losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to KD at the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the dates that the values were determined. In case of non-monetary assets whose change in fair values are recognised directly through other comprehensive income, foreign exchange differences are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and for non-monetary assets whose change in fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of income are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Assets (including goodwill) and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary, of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Operating results of such operations are translated at average exchange rates for the year. The resulting exchange differences are accumulated in other comprehensive income (foreign currency translation reserve) until the disposal of the foreign operation. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Income recognition
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Fee and commission income
The Group earns fee and commission income from diverse range of asset management, investment banking, custody, advisory and brokerage services provided to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following categories:

a. Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time
Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include management fees on asset management activities, custody fees and recurring retainer and advisory fees.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income recognition (continued)
Fee and commission income (continued)

b. Fee income from providing transaction services
Fees arising for rendering specific advisory services, brokerage services, placement fees, equity and debt placement transactions for a third party or arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Incentive fees is recognised when crystallised or are no longer subject to clawback

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

Rental income
The Group is the lessor in operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases on investment property is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Interest income
Interest and similar income are considered as an integral part of the effective interest of a loan receivable and is recognised using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Taxation
Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)
The Company calculates the contribution to KFAS at 1% in accordance with the modified calculation based on the Foundation's Board of Directors resolution, which states that the income from associates and subsidiaries, Board of Directors' remuneration, transfer to statutory reserve should be excluded from profit for the year when determining the contribution.

*National Labour Support Tax (NLST)*The Group calculates the NLST in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and the Minister of Finance Resolutions No. 24 of 2006 at 2.5% of taxable profit for the period. As per law, income from associates and subsidiaries, cash dividends from listed companies which are subjected to NLST are deducted from the profit for the year when determining taxable profit.

Zakat
Contribution to Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Group in accordance with the Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007 effective from 10 December 2007.

Taxation on overseas subsidiaries
Taxation on overseas subsidiaries is calculated on the basis of the tax rates applicable and prescribed according to the prevailing laws, regulations and instructions of the countries where these subsidiaries operate.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Segment information
A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs costs. The operating segments are used by the management of the Group to allocate resources and assess performance is consistent with the internal reports provided to the chief operation decision maker. Operating segments exhibiting similar economic characteristics, product and services, class of customers where appropriate are aggregated and reported as reportable segments.

Fiduciary assets
Assets and related deposits held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets or liabilities of the Group and accordingly are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Events after the reporting period
If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the Group will assess if the information affects the amounts that it recognises in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

4 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the amount of the asset or liability reported in future periods.

Judgements
In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Classification of financial assets
The Group determines the classification of financial assets based on the assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Control assessment
When determining control, management considers whether the Group has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of an investee on its own to generate returns for itself. The assessment of relevant activities and ability to use its power to affect variable return requires considerable judgment.

Classification of real estate property
Management decides on acquisition of real estate whether it should be classified as trading or investment property.

The Group classifies property as trading if it is acquired principally for sale in the ordinary course of business.

The Group classifies property as investment property if it is acquired to generate rental income or for capital appreciation, or for undetermined future use.

Structured entities
The Group uses judgment in determining which entities are structured entities. If the voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity and such voting rights relate to the administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements, the Group identifies such entities as structured entities. After determining whether an entity is a structured entity, the Group determines whether it needs to consolidate this entity based on the consolidation principles of IFRS 10. The management of the Group has determined that it does not have any such structured entities that requires consolidation.

The management has determined that the Investment Funds managed by the Group on fiduciary basis are not structured entities considering voting and similar right available to the unit holders of the Investment Fund. The Group's interest in these Investment Funds (if any) are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company is the major shareholder of certain entities either for the Company's investment banking mandates or for the Company's assets management activities. The Company has no material direct beneficial interest in these entities and accordingly they are not consolidated into the Group's consolidated financial statements. Further, the Company has not directly earned any revenue from these entities or transferred any assets to these entities during the year.

4 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

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

Impairment of associates
Investment in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting for associates, whereby these investments are initially stated at cost, and are adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates less any impairment losses. The Group is required to assess, at each reporting date, whether there are indications of impairment. If such indications exist, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the associate in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The identification of impairment indicators and determination of the recoverable amounts require management to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions.

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

Valuation of unquoted investments
Valuation of unquoted equity investments is normally based on one of the following:

- Recent arm's length market transactions;
- Price to book value or earnings model;
- The expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics; or
- Other valuation models.

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost – loans and advances
The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Useful lives of depreciable assets
Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and equipment.

Business combinations
Management uses valuation techniques when determining the fair values of certain assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination. In particular, the fair value of contingent consideration is dependent on the outcome of many variables including the acquirees' future profitability.

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5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Cash at banks and on hand	**11,518,277**	14,317,207
Deposits with banks	**17,754,987**	24,873,649
	29,273,264	39,190,856
Less: Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than three months	**(4,470,000)**	(4,710,000)
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**24,803,264**	34,480,856

6 LOANS AND ADVANCES

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Gross amount	**8,991,934**	9,538,338
Less: Provision for credit losses	**(2,859,915)**	(3,253,748)
	6,132,019	6,284,590

Loans are granted to GCC companies and individuals and are secured against investments in the funds and securities held in fiduciary portfolios by the Group on behalf of the borrowers.

The movement in the provision for credit losses relating to loans and advances during the year is as follows:

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
At 1 January	**3,253,748**	1,748
Provision arising on acquisition of subsidiary	**-**	3,353,000
Write back of provision*	**(396,000)**	(106,000)
Provision charge	**2,167**	5,000
At 31 December	**2,859,915**	3,253,748

*Write back of provision for credit losses for the year pertains to amounts written back as a result of settlement agreement with borrowers.

The ECL determined under IFRS 9, as adopted by CBK for financing receivables as of 31 December 2019 is KD 2,693 thousand (2018: KD 3,244 thousand) which is lower than provision for credit losses calculated in accordance with CBK instructions.

7 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Quoted equity securities	**4,105,516**	2,919,425
Managed funds	**19,989,467**	18,327,456
Unquoted equity securities	**360,721**	351,978
Unquoted debt securities	**250,000**	-
Quoted debt securities	**3,711,961**	2,022,424
	28,417,665	23,621,283

8 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2019 KD	*2018 KD*
Quoted equities	**10,556**	4,384,037
Unquoted equities	**10,704,810**	15,842,829
Managed funds	**304,862**	306,666
	11,020,228	20,533,532

Managed funds and managed portfolios amounting to KD 304,862 (2018: KD 306,666) are carried at the latest net assets value provided by the respective fund managers based on underlying assets of the funds.

9 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Details of associates are as follows:

Name of company	*Country of incorporation*	*Principal activities*	*Effective interest as at 31 December 2019*	*Effective interest as at 31 December 2018*	*2019 KD*	*2018 KD*
Manafae Holding Company K.S.C.	Kuwait	Investment	**32.77%**	32.77%	**3,319,843**	3,401,205
United Capital Transport Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	Services	**39.80%**	39.80%	**2,552,308**	2,814,345
KAMCO Real Estate Yield Fund ("KREYF")	Kuwait	Real Estate Fund	**37.62%**	30.14%	**4,166,637**	4,417,564
Kuwait Education Fund ("KEF")	Kuwait	Education Fund	**-**	34.35%	**-**	41,236
NS 88 SPC	Bahrain	Real Estate	**20.00%**	20.00%	**3,463,130**	3,513,160
KAMCO Investment Fund ("KIF")	Kuwait	Fund	**22.88%**	22.88%	**9,339,251**	7,395,495
Lotus Financial Investments Co. ("LFI")	Jordan	Financial Services	**45.06%**	45.06%	**57,000**	54,000
FINA Corp SA ("FCSA")	Tunisia	Financial Services	**49.00%**	49.00%	**70,000**	70,000
Adhari Park Development Company B.S.C. (Closed)	Bahrain	Financial Services	**20.00%**	20.00%	**-**	-
					22,968,169	21,707,005

	2019 KD	*2018 KD*
At 1 January	**21,707,005**	23,551,289
Share of results	**1,408,276**	(231,870)
Share of reserves	**44,725**	(16,109)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**20,075**	(491,518)
Dividend received	**(170,677)**	(1,223,218)
Additions on acquisition of subsidiary	**-**	128,625
Disposals/Capital redemption	**(41,235)**	(4,302,805)
Transfer to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**-**	(125,000)
Transfer from financial assets through profit or loss	**-**	4,417,611
At 31 December	**22,968,169**	21,707,005

9 **INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)**

Summarised financial information of material associates is as follows:

	Manafae Holding Company K.S.C.		United Capital Transport Company K.S.C. (Closed)		KAMCO Real Estate Yield Fund	
	2019	*2018*	***2019***	*2018*	***2019***	*2018*
	KD	*KD*	***KD***	*KD*	***KD***	*KD*
Total assets	**9,905,496**	10,165,940	**6,597,308**	8,174,003	**12,110,822**	14,883,968
Total liabilities	**22,056**	42,499	**209,347**	1,127,908	**1,034,349**	231,046
Net assets	**9,883,440**	10,123,441	**6,387,961**	7,046,095	**11,076,473**	14,652,922
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**32.77%**	32.77%	**39.80%**	39.80%	**37.62%**	30.14%
Group's share in the equity	**3,319,843**	3,401,205	**2,552,308**	2,814,345	**4,166,637**	4,417,564
Associates' revenue and results:						
Revenue	**(166,136)**	(272,261)	**310,185**	412,668	**(52,215)**	41,895
Total (loss) profit for the year	**(217,774)**	(297,887)	**(551,565)**	(2,175,458)	**(236,239)**	1,045,323
Group's share of the (loss) profit	**(126,987)**	(128,502)	**(264,850)**	(590,333)	**(89,841)**	6,618
Dividends received during the year	**-**	327,718	**-**	895,500	**170,677**	-

9 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

Summarised financial information of material associates is as follows (continued):

	KAMCO Investment Fund		Kuwait Education Fund		NS 88 SPC	
	2019	*2018*	***2019***	*2018*	***2019***	*2018*
	KD	*KD*	***KD***	*KD*	***KD***	*KD*
Total assets	**41,546,892**	32,448,347	**-**	121,222	**17,344,671**	17,590,962
Total liabilities	**719,302**	148,696	**-**	2,500	**29,021**	25,154
Net assets	**40,827,590**	32,299,651	**-**	118,722	**17,315,650**	17,565,808
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**22.88%**	22.88%	**-**	34.35%	**20%**	20%
Group's share in the equity	**9,339,251**	7,395,495	**-**	41,236	**3,463,130**	3,513,160
Associates' revenue and results:						
Revenues	**9,301,926**	2,940,027	**-**	-	**(265,169)**	(588,180)
Total profit (loss) for the year	**8,515,389**	2,286,048	**-**	-	**(268,992)**	(593,762)
Group's share of the profit (loss)	**1,943,756**	527,357	**-**	71,850	**(53,802)**	(118,860)
Dividends received during the year	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-

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10 OTHER ASSETS

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Due from related parties (Note 25)	**1,705,201**	1,164,011
Due from portfolio clients	**1,776,719**	1,108,628
Accrued income	**1,866,947**	2,559,715
Other receivables	**13,669,412**	12,652,764
	19,018,279	17,485,118
Less: provision for credit losses	**(4,038,210)**	(3,907,874)
	14,980,069	13,577,244

Movement in the provision for credit losses of other assets was as follows:

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
As at 1 January	**3,907,874**	23,241
Additions upon acquisition of subsidiary	-	2,957,000
Charge for the year	**130,336**	922,633
Reversal	-	5,000
As at 31 December	**4,038,210**	3,907,874

Other assets include KD 1,500 thousand (31 December 2018: KD 1,500 thousand) deposited in a bank under an escrow arrangement for certain legal claims. Based on the advice of the legal counsel, this escrow arrangement does not represent any deterioration in the Group's legal position and no provision is required relating to these legal claims as at 31 December 2019.

11 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land *KD*	*Building* *KD*	*Furniture and fixtures* *KD*	*Office equipment, computers & vehicles* *KD*	*Capital work in progress* *KD*	*Total* *KD*
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2019	5,118,833	16,690,355	4,973,493	4,306,774	395,306	31,484,761
Additions	-	5,676	134,987	25,228	259,656	425,547
Disposals	-	-	(935,524)	-	-	(935,524)
Exchange differences	19	677	(3,872)	(214)	-	(3,390)
As at 31 December 2019	**5,118,852**	**16,696,708**	**4,169,084**	**4,331,788**	**654,962**	**30,971,394**
Depreciation:						
As at 1 January 2019	-	10,740,456	4,734,856	4,171,955	-	19,647,267
Charge for the year	-	249,600	173,023	76,832	-	499,455
Disposals	-	-	(935,524)	(636)	-	(936,160)
Exchange differences	-	1,065	(2,292)	(1,111)	-	(2,338)
As at 31 December 2019	-	**10,991,121**	**3,970,063**	**4,247,040**	-	**19,208,224**
Net book value:						
As at 31 December 2019	**5,118,852**	**5,705,587**	**199,021**	**84,748**	**654,962**	**11,763,170**

11 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Land KD	*Building KD*	*Furniture and fixtures KD*	*Office equipment, computers & vehicles KD*	*Capital work in progress KD*	*Total KD*
Cost:						
As at 1 January 2018	-	-	716,187	1,067,869	138,161	1,922,217
Additions on acquisition of subsidiary (Note 22)	5,117,833	16,689,355	4,233,000	3,186,461	-	29,226,649
Additions	-	-	22,306	60,444	257,145	339,895
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,000)	-	(8,000)
Exchange differences	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	4,000
As at 31 December 2018	5,118,833	16,690,355	4,973,493	4,306,774	395,306	31,484,761
Depreciation:						
As at 1 January 2018	-	-	501,544	949,507	-	1,451,051
Additions on acquisition of subsidiary	-	10,568,000	4,146,000	3,134,000	-	17,848,000
Charge for the year	-	172,456	85,312	97,448	-	355,216
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,000)	-	(8,000)
Exchange differences	-	-	2,000	(1,000)	-	1,000
As at 31 December 2018	-	10,740,456	4,734,856	4,171,955	-	19,647,267
Net book value:						
As at 31 December 2018	5,118,833	5,949,899	238,637	134,819	395,306	11,837,494

12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Customer relationships KD	***License KD***	***Total KD***
As at 1 January 2019	3,309,867	1,100,000	4,409,867
Amortization charge for the year	342,400	-	342,400
As at 31 December 2019	**2,967,467**	**1,100,000**	**4,067,467**
As at 1 January 2018	-	-	-
Arising on acquisition of subsidiary (Note 22)	3,424,000	1,100,000	4,524,000
Amortization charge for the year	114,133	-	114,133
As at 31 December 2018	3,309,867	1,100,000	4,409,867

License represents brokerage license with indefinite useful life and is annually tested for impairment by estimating the recoverable amount of the CGU using value-in-use calculations.

Customer relationships represent intangible assets with finite life and is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life of 10 years.

The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units have been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management for 2020 and assuming an average annual growth rate of 11.73% for the four-year period thereafter, which is in the range of the current short-term growth rate for the brokerage services industry. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 9.12% and cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a growth rate of 3%. As a result of the exercise, the management has concluded that no impairment provision is considered necessary in the consolidated statement of income.

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12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use is sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Revenue;
- Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation ("EBITDA");
- Discount rates; and
- Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the 5-year period.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value in use of the cash generating units, the management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

13 LOANS

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Kuwaiti Dinars	**8,000,000**	17,080,391

As at 31 December 2019, loans are denominated in Kuwaiti Dinars and US Dollars, and due within 1 to 3 years of the reporting date and carry interest rate at 4.75% (2018: 4.75% to 5.25%).

14 BONDS

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Fixed interest of 6.00% per annum and maturing on 26 July 2023	**14,900,000**	14,900,000
Floating interest of 2.75% per annum above the CBK discount rate (capped at 7% per annum) and maturing on 26 July 2023	**25,100,000**	25,100,000
	40,000,000	40,000,000

15 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Employees' end of service benefits	**5,628,321**	6,318,770
Due to related parties (Note 25)	**3,538**	16,689
Accrued expenses	**4,561,576**	4,187,243
Deferred income	**3,067,000**	4,222,375
Other payable	**7,359,963**	10,425,058
	20,620,398	25,170,135

16 EQUITY

a) Share capital
The authorised, issued and fully paid share capital comprises of 342,332,633 shares (2018: 263,301,750 shares) of 100 fils per share (2018: 100 fils per share). This consists of 237,448,325 shares (2018: 263,301,750 shares) which are fully paid up, and 104,884,308 shares arising from share swap for merger of the Company (Note 21) which was approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 17 September 2019.

b) Share premium
The share premium is not available for distribution.

c) Treasury shares

	2019	*2018*
Number of treasury shares	-	25,853,425
Percentage of capital	-	9.82%
Market value – KD	-	1,783,886
Weighted average market value	-	1,691,245

The Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 17 September 2019 approved to cancel the Company's entire treasury shares of 25,853,425 shares, with the carrying value of KD 12,795,688. This resulted in the reduction of the authorized, issued and fully paid up share capital of the Company by KD 2,585,343 (the number of issued and fully paid up shares reduced from 263,301,750 to 237,448,325 shares), treasury shares reserves by KD 1,383,134, retained earnings by KD 769,206, voluntary reserves amounting to KD 1,008,953 and remaining allocated to statutory reserves by KD 7,049,052.

d) Statutory reserve
In accordance with the Companies' Law, and the Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, a minimum of 10% of the profit for the year before contribution to KFAS, Zakat, NLST and Directors' remuneration shall be transferred to the statutory reserve. The annual general assembly of the Company may resolve to discontinue such transfer when the reserve exceeds 50% of the issued share capital. The reserve may only be used to offset losses or enable the payment of a dividend up to 5% of paid-up share capital in years when profit is not sufficient for the payment of such dividend due to absence of distributable reserves. Any amounts deducted from the reserve shall be refunded when the profits in the following years suffice, unless such reserve exceeds 50% of the issued share capital

e) Voluntary reserve
In accordance with the Companies' Law, and the Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, a maximum of 10% of the profit for the year before contribution to KFAS, Zakat, NLST and Directors' remuneration is required to be transferred to the voluntary reserve. Such annual transfers may be discontinued by a resolution of the shareholders' general assembly upon a recommendation by the Board of Directors. There are no restrictions on the distribution of this reserve.

f) Treasury shares reserve
Reserves equivalent to the cost of the treasury shares held are not available for distribution.

g) Dividend
The Board of Directors has recommended the distribution of cash dividend of 5 fils per share (2018: nil) on outstanding shares in respect of the year ended 31 December 2019. Subject to being approved by the shareholders' Annual General Assembly, the dividend shall be payable to the shareholders after obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals.

The Annual General Assembly of equity holders held on 22 April 2019 approved the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018 and resolved not to distribute any dividends (31 December 2017: 5 fils per share).

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17 FEE INCOME

	2019 KD	2018 KD
Management fees on assets under management	**11,991,065**	7,163,393
Incentive fees on assets under management	**4,170,711**	559,125
Placement fees/structuring fee/redemption fees – managed funds	**859,670**	285,924
Investment banking fees	**697,754**	1,403,420
Brokerage fees	**1,313,000**	354,000
Advisory and other fees	**104,161**	454,747
	19,136,361	10,220,609

18 NET GAIN (LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2019 KD	2018 KD
Unrealised gain / (loss)	**1,546,142**	(973,001)
Realised gain	**1,005,689**	540,864
	2,551,831	(432,137)

19 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The profit for the year is stated after charging:

	2019 KD	2018 KD
Staff costs	**12,093,455**	7,485,983
Depreciation (Note 11)	**499,455**	355,216
Amortisation (Note 12)	**342,400**	114,133
Rent - operating leases *	**567,078**	443,097
Administrative & other expenses	**5,986,977**	4,400,573
	19,489,365	12,799,002

* All the operating leases mature within 1 year from the reporting date.

20 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, less treasury shares outstanding during the year, as follows:

	2019	2018
Basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Earnings for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company (KD)	**3,032,705**	2,557,812
	Shares	Shares
Number of shares outstanding:		
Weighted average number of paid up shares	**267,632,209**	263,301,750
Weighted average number of treasury shares	**(24,436,799)**	(25,853,425)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	**243,195,410**	237,448,325
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	**12.47 fils**	10.77 fils

There are no potential diluted shares outstanding as at the reporting date.

21 MERGER WITH GLOBAL INVESTMENT HOUSE

On 21 July 2019, subsequent to the acquisition of the Global Investment House, the Company obtained approval of the Kuwait Capital Market Authority (CMA) to merge Global Investment House by amalgamation with the Company through share swap, where by the shareholders of GIH will receive shares of the Company in exchange. The Company will become the legal successor of GIH's all rights and obligations on the effective date of the merger.

The Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) of the Company, held on 17 September 2019 approved the merger between GIH and the Company by way of amalgamation, including the dissolution of GIH. Pursuant to which the Company shall be the merging company and GIH shall be the merged company in accordance with the provision of articles 255 and 262 of the Companies Law no. 1 of 2016 and its executive bylaws and the provisions of Book IX ("Mergers and Acquisitions") of the Executive Regulation of Law No. 7 of 2010 on the Establishment of the Capital Markets Authority and Regulation of the Activity of Securities. The EGM also approved the share swap ratio as noted below.

On 29 September 2019, merger resolution was announced and published in Kuwait Gazette that granted the creditors of GIH the right to object the merger within a period of 30 days from the announcement by serving an official notification to GIH through the court.

No creditor objected the merger, therefore on 30 October 2019, a general public notice of the merger was issued by Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI) which included the dissolution of GIH. On 21 November 2019, CMA approved execution of the merger between Company and GIH.

On 12 December 2019, the share swap was executed, and this resulted in cancelling of GIH's shareholders' register with Kuwait Clearing Company on the same date. As a result of the above, the Company issued 104,884,308 new shares against 138,877,635 GIH shares (owned by shareholders other than the Company) according to the swap ratio of 0.75522821 of the Company's share for each GIH's share.

As a result of the issuance of new shares, KAMCO's share capital was increased by KD 10,488,431 and the difference between non-controlling interests acquired and share capital issued of KD 10,397,947 was recorded in retained earnings. Following the merger, the authorized, issued and paid up share capital of KAMCO stood at KD 34,233,263.

22 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

During the year, KAMCO MENA Plus Fixed Income Fund ("KMPFIF") has been liquidated. On liquidation of KMPFIF, the Company received its share of net assets amounting to KD 458,345 and made net distribution to non-controlling interest unitholders amounting to KD 746,524.

In addition, the Group incorporated KAMCO MENA Plus Fixed Income (OEIC) Limited as a Company limited by shares under the Companies Law, DIFC Law no. 5 of 2018 in Dubai. This resulted in an increase in non-controlling interests by KD 1,249,882.

In the prior year, the following were the major transactions:

a. During September 2018, the effective ownership of the Group in KMPFIF increased from 70.82% to 78.13% as other unit holders redeemed units in KMPFIF. This resulted in a decrease of non-controlling interests amounting to KD 343,101. Subsequently, the effective ownership of the Group in KMPFIF decreased from 78.13% to 37.51% as the Group redeemed its units in KMPFIF.

b. During prior year, the Company acquired 71.18% effective equity interest of Global Investment House K.S.C (Closed) ("GIH"), a Kuwaiti Shareholding Company, regulated by CMA as an investment company and CBK for financing activities. GIH is principally engaged in provision of asset management, investment banking and brokerage activities. The Group was able to control the investee and therefore, the entity became a subsidiary of the Group. Accordingly, GIH has been consolidated from the date of exercise of control. The acquisition has been accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3: Business combination ("IFRS 3").

   GIH was consolidated based on the provisional values assigned to the identifiable assets and liabilities as on the acquisition date, since management was in the process of determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Group finalised the purchase price allocation exercise of GIH, and adjusted the provisional values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as following:

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22 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

	Previously reported provisional value KD	*Fair value recognized on acquisition date KD*
Assets		
Bank balances and deposits	32,894,607	32,894,607
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	19,346,271	19,233,117
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,991,712	6,901,403
Financial assets designated at amortised cost	149,274	149,274
Loans and advances	5,992,453	5,992,453
Investment in associates	128,625	128,625
Investment properties	689,475	656,663
Intangible assets	-	4,524,000
Property and equipment	7,562,461	11,378,649
Other assets	11,020,841	11,020,841
	84,775,719	92,879,632
Liabilities		
Other liabilities	14,645,666	14,137,851
	70,130,053	78,741,781
Non-controlling interests	1,507,158	1,507,158
Net assets acquired	68,622,895	77,234,623
Consideration paid in cash	(40,024,287)	(40,024,287)
Deferred consideration payable	(7,714,591)	(7,714,591)
Non-controlling interests in acquire	(19,775,746)	(22,257,474)
Bargain purchase gain	1,108,271	7,238,271

	2018 KD
Cash flows on business combination during the year	
Consideration paid in cash	(45,238,878)
Cash and bank balances in subsidiary acquired	32,894,607
Net cash outflow on business combination	(12,344,271)

In accordance with requirements of IFRS 3, the Group has carried out a purchase price allocation ("PPA") exercise which resulted in a gain from business combination, since the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeded the purchase consideration. Non-controlling interest has been recognised at the proportionate share of GIH's identifiable net assets. The Group was required to pay deferred consideration of KD 2,500,000 after 180 days of the acquisition which was subsequently paid in 2019.

Acquisition-related costs are charged to the consolidated statement of income of the Group.

23 NON CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

During the year, the Group acquired interest in certain special purpose vehicles (the "Entities"), for a consideration of KD 17,315,064 and the Entities obtained financing of KD 36,838,620. Through these Entities, the Group acquired a property in the United States of America and classified it as "disposal group held for sale". Subsequently, the Group disposed a majority interest in certain Entities, in different tranches, for a consideration of KD 16,812,501. Accordingly, a net gain on disposal of these Entities amounting to KD 114,028 is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and the remaining interest amounting to KD 456,301 was classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which was disposed subsequently.

Further, the Group had acquired shareholding in HP Plaza Investor Inc. and HP Plaza Advisor LLC to provide management services for the property.

23 NON CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE (continued)

During the year, the Group acquired interest in certain special purpose vehicles (the "Entities"), for a consideration of KD 9,476,563 and the Entities obtained financing of KD 15,857,091. Through these Entities, the Group acquired a property in the United States of America and classified it as "disposal group held for sale". Subsequently, the Group disposed a majority interest in certain Entities for a consideration of KD 9,427,640. Accordingly, a net gain on disposal of these Entities amounting to KD 87,328 is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Further, the Group had acquired shareholding in Centerstone Investor Inc. and Centerstone Advisor LLC to provide management services for the property.

The Group considered the above Entities meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale for the following reasons:

- These Entities are available for immediate sale and can be disposed of in their current condition.
- The actions to complete disposal were initiated and are expected to be completed within one year from the date of acquisition.

In the prior year, the following was the major transaction:

The Group acquired interest in certain special purpose vehicles (the "Entities"), for a consideration of KD 9,508,733 and the Entities obtained financing of KD 15,002,435. Through these Entities, the Group acquired a property in the United States of America and classified it as "disposal group held for sale". Subsequently, the Group disposed a majority interest in certain Entities for a consideration of KD 9,229,098. Accordingly, a net gain on disposal of these Entities amounting to KD 159,130 is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and the remaining interest amounting to KD 285,632 is classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Further, the Group had acquired shareholding in Carnation Manager Limited and Carnation Advisory Company LLC to provide management services for the property.

24 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Commitments		
Commitments to invest in private equity funds	**516,000**	516,000
Uncalled share capital	**80,000**	75,000
Contingent liability		
Irrevocable and unconditional bank guarantee	**583,000**	611,000

Commitments to invest in private equity funds

Commitments to invest in private equity funds represent the uncalled capital by the investment managers (general partners) of various private equity funds in which the Group has made investments. The capital can be called at the investment manager's discretion. Further, the Group in its capacity as an investment manager for a fund has given a guarantee to a foreign bank for future investment obligations in connection with a real estate transaction of the fund. The additional investment, which is highly unlikely in the event of the guarantee being exercised, is estimated to be KD 2,000,000 (2018: KD 2,000,000).

The Group is engaged in litigation cases, which involve claims made by and against the Group which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The management of the Group, after reviewing the claims pending against the Parent Company and Group companies and based on the advice of the relevant professional legal advisors, are satisfied that the outcome of these claims will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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25 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent the Parent Company / Ultimate Parent Company, associates, directors and key management personnel of the Company and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management. Balances and transactions with related parties are as follows:

	Parent Company / Ultimate Parent Company KD	*Associates KD*	*Other related parties KD*	***Total 2019 KD***	*Total 2018 KD*
Consolidated statement of financial position					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,270,153	-	336,671	**4,606,824**	9,147,786
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	799,052	**799,052**	187,825
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	2,754,689	**2,754,689**	4,109,653
Other assets (Note 10)	452,797	1,118,968	133,436	**1,705,201**	1,164,011
Other liabilities (Note 15)	-	-	3,538	**3,538**	16,689
Consolidated statement of income					
Fee income	1,078,949	652,859	1,380,767	**3,112,575**	3,787,422
Dividend income	-	-	-	**-**	60,371
Interest income	7,723	-	45,532	**53,255**	76,506
Administration expenses	-	-	307,715	**307,715**	319,044
Finance costs	13,279	-	-	**13,279**	31,947

25 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Key management personnel compensation:

	2019 KD	*2018 KD*
Short-term employee benefits	**2,216,832**	1,357,946
Termination benefits	**178,297**	169,723
	2,395,129	1,527,669

26 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The Group is organised into four major business segments based on the internal reporting provided to the management. The Group does not have material inter-segment transactions. The principal activities and services under these segments are as follows:

Investment banking and Advisory : Private placement of equities and debt, advising and managing listings, initial public offerings (IPOs), arranging conventional and Islamic debt, buy and sell side advisory, advising on strategy, privatisation, mergers and reverse mergers and acquisitions and debt restructuring.

Asset management : Asset management services cover both local and international markets and include securities trading, derivatives trading, discretionary and non-discretionary portfolio management, custody services, portfolio structuring and asset allocation advice, mutual funds and alternative instruments.

Brokerage : Quoted and unquoted equity and debt instruments brokerage activities and margin financing

Strategic investments and corporate overheads : Strategic investments include investments which are long term in nature and are aligned with the Group's long-term strategy. Corporate overheads include all support services.

Management monitors operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on segmental return on investments.

The following table presents total revenue, profit (loss) for the year and total assets information regarding the Group's operating segments.

31 December 2019

	Investment banking and Advisory KD	*Asset management KD*	*Brokerage KD*	*Strategic investments and corporate overheads KD*	*Total KD*
Total revenue	**695,139**	**19,721,371**	**1,573,698**	**4,930,448**	**26,920,656**
(Loss) profit	**(794,362)**	**9,298,763**	**139,148**	**(4,654,190)**	**3,989,359**
Total assets	-	**48,527,007**	**18,610,000**	**62,286,044**	**129,423,051**
Total liabilities	-	**16,006,608**	**764,000**	**51,849,790**	**68,620,398**
Other disclosures:					
Investment in associates	-	-	-	**22,968,169**	**22,968,169**
Share of results of associates	-	-	-	**1,408,276**	**1,408,276**

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26 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

31 December 2018

	Investment banking and Advisory KD	*Asset management KD*	*Brokerage KD*	*Strategic investments and corporate overheads KD*	*Total KD*
Total revenue	1,403,420	7,006,696	490,000	9,464,259	18,364,375
Profit	431,061	1,904,568	(117,000)	276,988	2,495,617
Total assets	-	41,438,246	19,693,000	80,837,625	141,968,871
Total liabilities	-	15,352,630	764,000	66,133,896	82,250,526
Other disclosures:					
Investment in associates	-	-	-	21,707,005	21,707,005
Share of results of associates	-	-	-	(231,870)	(231,870)

The Group's total assets include KD 11,085,623 (2018: KD 15,643,309) as non-current assets located outside Kuwait, which mainly include financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at amortised cost, investment in associates, investment properties and property and equipment.

27 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

i) Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or having a short-term maturity (less than three months), the carrying amount approximates their fair value. The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

The methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values of financial instruments is described in fair value section of note 3: Summary of significant Accounting Policies.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

31 December 2019	***Level 1 KD***	***Level 2 KD***	***Level 3 KD***	***Total KD***
Financial assets at fair value				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Quoted equities	**4,105,516**	**-**	**-**	**4,105,516**
Quoted debt securities	**3,711,961**	**-**	**-**	**3,711,961**
Unquoted debt securities	**-**	**-**	**250,000**	**250,000**
Unquoted equities	**-**	**-**	**360,721**	**360,721**
Managed funds	**1,059,316**	**14,913,000**	**4,017,151**	**19,989,467**
	8,876,793	**14,913,000**	**4,627,872**	**28,417,665**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equities	**10,556**	**-**	**10,704,810**	**10,715,366**
Managed funds	**-**	**-**	**304,862**	**304,862**
	10,556	**-**	**11,009,672**	**11,020,228**

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27 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

i) Financial instruments (continued)
Fair value hierarchy (continued)

31 December 2018	*Level 1* *KD*	*Level 2* *KD*	*Level 3* *KD*	*Total* *KD*
Financial assets at fair value				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Quoted equities	2,919,425	-	-	2,919,425
Quoted debt securities	2,022,424	-	-	2,022,424
Unquoted equities	-	-	351,978	351,978
Managed funds	-	12,947,000	5,380,456	18,327,456
	4,941,849	12,947,000	5,732,434	23,621,283
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equities	4,384,037	-	15,842,829	20,226,866
Managed funds	-	-	306,666	306,666
	4,384,037	-	16,149,495	20,533,532

ii) Non-financial assets
Non-financial asset carried at fair value comprise of investment properties. These are classified under level 3 fair value hierarchy.

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amount of level 3 financial instruments which are recorded at fair value.

	As at 1 January 2019 KD	***Gain/(loss) recorded in the consolidated statement of income KD***	***Net purchases, (sales and settlements) KD***	***Transfer out from level 3 KD***	***(Loss) gain recorded in other comprehensive income KD***	***As at 31 December 2019 KD***
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Equities	**351,978**	**8,743**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**360,721**
Unquoted debt securities	**-**	**-**	**250,000**	**-**	**-**	**250,000**
Managed funds	**5,380,456**	**(706,614)**	**(656,691)**	**-**	**-**	**4,017,151**
	5,732,434	**(697,871)**	**(406,691)**	**-**	**-**	**4,627,872**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Equities	**15,842,829**	**-**	**(1,518,350)**	**(75,000)**	**(3,544,669)**	**10,704,810**
Managed funds	**306,666**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,804)**	**304,862**
	16,149,495	**-**	**(1,518,350)**	**(75,000)**	**(3,546,473)**	**11,009,672**
Non-financial assets						
Investment properties	**657,000**	**59,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**716,000**

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27 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

	As at 1 January 2018 KD	*Gain/(loss) recorded in the consolidated statement of income KD*	*Net purchases, sales, transfers and settlements KD*	*Recognised in other comprehensive income KD*	*As at 31 December 2018 KD*
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:					
Equities	-	(37,613)	389,591	-	351,978
Managed funds	-	23,894	5,356,562	-	5,380,456
	-	(13,719)	5,746,153	-	5,732,434
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:					
Equities	2,335,686	-	17,480,271	(3,973,128)	15,842,829
Managed funds	3,218,841	-	(2,912,175)	-	306,666
	5,554,527	-	14,568,096	(3,973,128)	16,149,495
Non-financial assets					
Investment properties	-	(32,475)	689,475	-	657,000

The impact on the consolidated statement of financial position or the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity would be immaterial if the relevant risk variables used to fair value the unquoted securities were altered by 5%.

During the year ended 31 December 2019, certain investments at FVTPL amounting to KD 576 thousand (2018: KD Nil) were transferred from level 2 to level 1 and certain investments at FVOCI amounting to KD 75 thousand (2018: KD Nil) were transferred from Level 3 to Level 1 due to listing of the underlying securities on stock exchanges.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of financial assets:
Unquoted equity securities are valued based on book value and price to book multiple method, multiples using latest financial statements available of the investee entities and adjusted for lack of marketability discount in the range of 25% to 40% (2018: 25% to 40%). The Group has determined that market participants would take into account these discounts when pricing the investments. Funds and managed portfolio have been valued based on Net Asset Value (NAV) of the fund provided by the custodian of the fund or portfolio and certain managed funds were adjusted for lack of marketability discount by 15% to 20% (2018: 15% to 20%).

A change in assumptions used for valuing the Level 3 financial instruments, by possible using an alternative ±5% higher or lower liquidity and market discount could have resulted in increase or decrease in the results by KD 231,394 (2018: KD 286,622) and increase or decrease in other comprehensive income by KD 550,484 (2018: KD 807,475).

27 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of non-financial assets:
Investment properties are stated at fair values which have been determined based on valuations performed by accredited independent valuers. Fair value of investment properties were determined using Mark to Market method, conducted by valuators considering transaction prices of the property and similar properties. The significant unobservable valuation input used for the purpose of valuation is the market price per square foot / meter and varies from property to property. A reasonable change in this input would result in an equivalent amount of change in fair value.

Other financial assets and liabilities are carried at amortised cost and the carrying values are not materially different from their fair values as most of these assets and liabilities are of short term maturities or are repriced immediately based on market movement in interest rates. Fair values of remaining financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are estimated using valuation techniques incorporating certain assumptions such as credit spreads that are appropriate in the circumstances.

28 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities. The maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. The maturity profile for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and investment in associates is based on management's estimate of liquidation of those financial assets.

The maturity profile of assets and liabilities is as follows:

31 December 2019	*Within 3 months KD*	*3 to 12 months KD*	*Sub-total KD*	*Over 1 year KD*	*Total KD*
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	28,559,264	714,000	29,273,264	-	29,273,264
Loans and advances	1,830,317	4,073,991	5,904,308	227,711	6,132,019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,876,793	19,540,872	28,417,665	-	28,417,665
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	10,556	10,556	11,009,672	11,020,228
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	85,000	85,000
Investment in associates	-	-	-	22,968,169	22,968,169
Other assets	169,390	14,810,679	14,980,069	-	14,980,069
Investment properties	-	-	-	716,000	716,000
Property and equipment	-	-	-	11,763,170	11,763,170
Intangible assets	-	-	-	4,067,467	4,067,467
TOTAL ASSETS	39,435,764	39,150,098	78,585,862	50,837,189	129,423,051
LIABILITIES					
Loans	3,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Bonds	-	-	-	40,000,000	40,000,000
Other liabilities	436,328	14,555,749	14,992,077	5,628,321	20,620,398
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,436,328	19,555,749	22,992,077	45,628,321	68,620,398

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28 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

31 December 2018	*Within 3 months KD*	*3 to 12 Months KD*	*Sub-total KD*	*Over 1 year KD*	*Total KD*
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	36,515,856	2,675,000	39,190,856	-	39,190,856
Loans and advances	551,000	5,449,000	6,000,000	284,590	6,284,590
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,602,916	19,018,367	23,621,283	-	23,621,283
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	143,701	143,701	20,389,831	20,533,532
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
Investment in associates	-	-	-	21,707,005	21,707,005
Other assets	374,709	13,202,535	13,577,244	-	13,577,244
Investment properties	-	-	-	657,000	657,000
Property and equipment	-	-	-	11,837,494	11,837,494
Intangible assets	-	-	-	4,409,867	4,409,867
TOTAL ASSETS	42,044,481	40,488,603	82,533,084	59,435,787	141,968,871
LIABILITIES					
Loans	7,080,391	5,000,000	12,080,391	5,000,000	17,080,391
Bonds	-	-	-	40,000,000	40,000,000
Other liabilities	2,520,421	16,330,944	18,851,365	6,318,770	25,170,135
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,600,812	21,330,944	30,931,756	51,318,770	82,250,526

29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, the latter being subdivided into interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk. It is also subject to prepayment risk and operational risk. The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

29.1 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation as it falls due and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Group has policies and procedures in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one counter party. These procedures include the non-concentration of credit risk.

Gross maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group selectively provides credit facilities in form of short-term (maturity up to 12 months) loans and advances on a fully collateralized basis to its customers of the asset management and investment banking products. The credit sanction process typically involves customers' credit appraisal in accordance with the Group's credit policies. The Group's credit risk management associated with the lending activities is governed by the Group's credit policies. The Group's credit policies cover the customer eligibility criteria for credit, large exposure and concentration limits, eligible collateral, collateral valuation methodology, minimum collateralisation requirement, credit quality monitoring processes and escalation and foreclosure processes in the event of default.

In accordance with the Group's credit policies all loans and advances with past due interest or principal obligations are considered as non-performing and are subject to specific provisions for credit losses on basis of amount of impairment determined.

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29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

29.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

Gross maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise bank balances, and other assets, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, it represents the current maximum credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk across financial assets before taking into consideration the effect of credit risk mitigation.

	2019 KD	*2018* KD
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	**29,273,264**	39,190,856
Loans and advances (Note 6)	**6,132,019**	6,284,590
Financial assets at amortised cost	**85,000**	150,000
Other assets	**14,980,069**	13,577,244
Gross maximum credit risk exposure before consideration of credit risk mitigation	**50,470,352**	59,202,690

The exposures set above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The fair value of collateral that the Group holds relating to loans and advances as at 31 December 2019 amounts to KD 24,373,419 (2018: KD 22,000,700).

Risk concentration of maximum exposure to credit risk

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

The Group's gross maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held or credit enhancements, can be analysed by the geographical regions as follows:

	Kuwait ***KD***	***GCC and the rest of the Middle East*** ***KD***	***International*** ***KD***	***Total*** ***KD***
31 December 2019				
Cash and cash equivalents	**17,829,199**	**11,125,153**	**318,912**	**29,273,264**
Loans and advances	**6,132,019**	**-**	**-**	**6,132,019**
Financial assets at amortised cost	**-**	**85,000**	**-**	**85,000**
Other assets	**5,209,059**	**9,185,800**	**585,210**	**14,980,069**
Maximum exposure to credit risk assets	**29,170,277**	**20,395,953**	**904,122**	**50,470,352**

	Kuwait *KD*	*GCC and the rest of the Middle East* *KD*	*International* *KD*	*Total* *KD*
31 December 2018				
Cash and cash equivalents	25,283,884	11,351,327	2,555,645	39,190,856
Loans and advances	6,284,590	-	-	6,284,590
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	150,000	-	150,000
Other assets	4,244,482	8,530,597	802,165	13,577,244
Maximum exposure to credit risk assets	35,812,956	20,031,924	3,357,810	59,202,690

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29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

29.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

Risk concentration of maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

The Group's gross maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held or credit enhancements, can be analysed by the following industry sectors as:

	2019 *KD*	*2018* *KD*
Banks and financial institutions	**29,271,490**	39,189,856
Others	**21,198,862**	20,012,834
	50,470,352	59,202,690

As at 31 December 2019, the maximum credit exposure to a single counterparty amounts to KD 5,571,871 (2018: KD 3,868,064).

Credit risk from lending activities

The Group selectively provides credit facilities in form of short-term (maturity up to 12 months) loans and advances on a fully collateralized basis to its customers of the asset management and investment banking products. The credit sanction process typically involves customers' credit appraisal in accordance with the Group's credit policies.

The Group's credit risk management associated with the lending activities is governed by the Group's credit policies. The Group's credit policies cover the customer eligibility criteria for credit, large exposure and concentration limits, eligible collateral, collateral valuation methodology, minimum collateralisation requirement, credit quality monitoring processes and escalation and foreclosure processes in the event of default.

In accordance with the Group's credit policies all loans and advances with past due interest or principal obligations are considered as non-performing and are subject to specific provisions for credit losses on basis of amount of impairment determined.

Credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

In accordance with the Group's credit risk management policies all performing credits are graded as: high or medium grade. Credit exposures are classified as 'high grade' when the ultimate risk of financial loss from the obligor's failure to discharge its obligation is assessed to be extremely remote to low. Credit exposures are classified as 'medium grade' when the ultimate risk of financial loss from the obligor's failure to discharge its obligation is assessed to be moderate. Whereas, the performing credit exposures when the ultimate risk of financial loss from the obligor's failure to discharge its obligation is assessed to be high are classified as "low grade". The Group does not have any low-grade financial asset at the reporting date. Non-performing credit exposures are graded as past due or impaired.

Analysis of past due but not impaired

The Group does not have any past due but not impaired financial assets as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

29.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk is managed by the treasury department of the Company. To manage this risk, the Group periodically assesses the financial viability of customers and invests in bank deposits or other investments that are readily realisable. The maturity profile is monitored by management to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

As at 31 December 2019, 16.7% of the Group's debt (loans & bonds) will mature in less than one year (2018: 25.7%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position. The management of the Company is currently considering steps to re-finance the short-term borrowings of the Group. These steps include creating liquidity by realising cash from sale of assets, dividends from financial assets and re-structuring of short-term borrowings.

29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

29.2 LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The liquidity profile of financial liabilities reflects the projected cash flows which includes future interest payments over the life of these financial liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations:

	Within 1 month KD	***Within 3 months KD***	***3 to 12 months KD***	***Over 1 year KD***	***Total KD***
31 December 2019					
Loans	**-**	**3,031,233**	**5,138,595**	**-**	**8,169,828**
Bonds	**166,489**	**-**	**1,754,539**	**46,422,635**	**48,343,663**
Other liabilities	**-**	**436,328**	**14,555,749**	**5,628,321**	**20,620,398**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**166,489**	**3,467,561**	**21,448,883**	**52,050,956**	**77,133,889**

	Within 1 month KD	*Within 3 months KD*	*3 to 12 months KD*	*Over 1 year KD*	*Total KD*
31 December 2018					
Loans	2,132,307	5,007,902	5,103,425	5,376,095	17,619,729
Bonds	166,489	-	1,748,135	48,766,289	50,680,913
Other liabilities	2,520,421	467,404	15,863,540	6,318,770	25,170,135
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,819,217	5,475,306	22,715,100	60,461,154	93,470,777

29.3 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the value of an asset will fluctuate as a result of changes in market variables such as interest rates, currency rates and equity prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual investment or its issuer or factors affecting all investments traded in the market.

Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, diversification of assets in terms of geographical distribution and industry concentration, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

29.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of all future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed by the treasury department of the Group.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable interest bearing assets and liabilities (bank deposits and loans), as a result of mismatches of interest rate repricing of assets and liabilities. It is the Group's policy to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. The Group aims to keep a certain portion of its borrowings at variable rates of interest.

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Group's profit based on floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2019 and 2018. There is no impact on equity.

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29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

29.3 MARKET RISK (continued)

29.3.1 Interest rate risk (continued)
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of income, as a result of a change in interest rates by 25 basis points, with all other variables held constant.

	Effect on profit +/-	
	2019	*2018*
	KD	*KD*
Kuwaiti Dinar	**215,875**	282,375
US Dollar	**5,198**	6,934

29.3.2 Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Currency risk is managed by the treasury department of the Company on the basis of limits determined by the Company's Board of Directors and a continuous assessment of the Group's open positions and current and expected exchange rate movements. Management believes that there is minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuations and consequently the Group does not hedge foreign currency exposures.

The effect on profit due to change in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities, as a result of change in currency rate by 5%, with all other variables held constant is shown below:

	Effect on profit +/-	
	2019	*2018*
	KD	*KD*
US Dollar	**1,105,290**	1,393,195
GCC and the rest of the Middle East currencies	**883,676**	931,115

29.3.3 Equity price risk
The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Group and classified as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Group's listed and non-listed equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. Equity price risk is managed by the direct investment department of the Group mainly through diversification of investments in terms of geographical distribution and industry concentration. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The majority of the Group's quoted investments are listed on the Boursa Kuwait.

The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in different geographical regions and industry sectors are as follows:

Geographical distribution

	Kuwait KD	***GCC and the rest of the Middle East KD***	***International KD***	***Total KD***
31 December 2019				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**16,390,235**	**7,998,488**	**4,028,942**	**28,417,665**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**9,102,379**	**879,503**	**1,038,346**	**11,020,228**

29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

29.3 MARKET RISK (continued)

29.3.3 Equity price risk (continued)

Geographical distribution (continued)

	Kuwait KD	*GCC and the rest of the Middle East KD*	*International KD*	*Total KD*
31 December 2018				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,131,156	6,810,471	4,679,656	23,621,283
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,524,586	5,355,582	2,653,364	20,533,532

Industry concentration

	Trading and manufacturing KD	***Banks and financial institutions KD***	***Construction and real estate KD***	***Others KD***	***Total KD***
31 December 2019					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**95,512**	**23,155,804**	**541,899**	**4,624,450**	**28,417,665**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,894,887**	**3,285,020**	**4,251,190**	**1,589,131**	**11,020,228**

	Trading and manufacturing KD	*Banks and financial institutions KD*	*Construction and real estate KD*	*Others KD*	*Total KD*
31 December 2018					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	43,522	21,428,971	545,493	1,603,297	23,621,283
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,130,069	10,290,109	3,903,712	4,209,642	20,533,532

The effect on other comprehensive income (as a result of a change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at 31 December) and Group's results (as a result of a change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December) due to a 5% change in market indices, with all other variables held constant is as follows:

	2019		*2018*	
Market indices	***Effect on other comprehensive income KD***	***Effect on profit KD***	*Effect on other comprehensive income KD*	*Effect on profit KD*
Market indices	**+/- 528**	**+/- 1,003,892**	+/- 219,202	+/- 793,321

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29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

29.4 PREPAYMENT RISK

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Group will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier or later than expected. The Group is not significantly exposed to prepayment risk.

29.5 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risk, the Group is able to manage these risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit.

30 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management policies is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend pay-out to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a leverage ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital of the Company. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, bonds, bank overdraft and other payables, less bank balances and cash. Total capital represents equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

	2019	*2018*
	KD	*KD*
Interest bearing loans	**8,000,000**	17,080,391
Bonds	**40,000,000**	40,000,000
Other liabilities	**20,620,398**	25,170,135
Less: Bank balances and cash	**(29,273,264)**	(39,190,856)
Net debt	**39,347,134**	43,059,670
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	**56,411,620**	35,690,377
Gearing ratio (%)	**70%**	121%

KAMCO INVEST

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