THE NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY OF SAUDI ARABIA

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (Unaudited)

and review report for the three and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2019

OneBahri

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KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants
KPMG Tower
Salahudeen Al Ayoubi Road
P. O. Box 92876
Riyadh 11663
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Telephone +966 11 874 8500
Fax +966 11 874 8600
Internet www.kpmg.com/sa

License No. 46/11/323 issued 11/3/1992

Independent auditor's report on review of condensed consolidated interim financial statements

To the Shareholders of The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying 30 September 2019 condensed consolidated interim financial statements of The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") which comprises:

- the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019;
- the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2019;
- the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2019;
- the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2019;
- the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2019; and
- the notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, 'Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity' that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

KPMG

Independent auditor's report on review of condensed consolidated interim financial statements

To the Shareholders of The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (continued)

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying 30 September 2019 condensed consolidated interim financial statements of The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia and its subsidiaries are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

For KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Fahad Mubark Aldossari
License No: 469

Date: 22 Safar 1441H
Corresponding to: 21 October 2019

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محاسبون ومراجعون قانونيون
C.R. 46 KPMG س.ت.م رقم ٤٦
Certified Public Accountants
KPMG Al Fozan & Partners

THE NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY OF SAUDI ARABIA
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Condensed consolidated statement of financial position
As at 30 September 2019

	Note	30 September 2019 (Unaudited) SAR '000	31 December 2018 (Audited) SAR '000
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	**15,093,063**	15,614,792
Ships under construction	7	**166,203**	138,764
Right of use assets		**31,741**	-
Intangible assets		**636,054**	675,765
Investment in associates		**1,260,598**	1,265,341
Receivables from finance lease		**-**	105,562
Other investments, including derivative financial instruments		**17,898**	76,624
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**17,205,557**	17,876,848
CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables from finance lease - current portion		**-**	5,547
Inventories		**316,209**	344,045
Trade and other receivables		**1,547,846**	1,883,716
Prepayments and other current assets		**604,005**	494,682
Murabaha and short-term deposits		**409,599**	364,293
Cash and cash equivalents		**164,263**	228,513
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**3,041,922**	3,320,796
TOTAL ASSETS		**20,247,479**	21,197,644
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital		**3,937,500**	3,937,500
Statutory reserve		**1,012,852**	1,012,852
Share premium		**1,489,103**	1,489,103
Other reserves		**(14,248)**	(13,302)
Retained earnings		**2,535,842**	2,951,718
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company		**8,961,049**	9,377,871
Non-controlling interests		**458,968**	441,430
TOTAL EQUITY		**9,420,017**	9,819,301
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sukuk and long-term loans	8	**8,700,596**	9,212,847
Employees' end of service benefits		**72,008**	69,927
Lease liabilities		**27,241**	-
Deferred tax liabilities		**35,055**	23,511
Derivative financial instruments		**10,770**	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**8,845,670**	9,306,285
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short term loans	8	**4,500**	96,000
Long term loans - current portion	8	**728,491**	887,816
Trade and other payables		**1,047,022**	873,340
Provision for zakat and taxes	11	**201,779**	214,902
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,981,792**	2,072,058
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**10,827,462**	11,378,343
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**20,247,479**	21,197,644

Chief Financial Officer **Chief Executive Officer** **Authorized Board Member**

The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

THE NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY OF SAUDI ARABIA
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss
For the three and nine month periods ended 30 September 2019

	Notes	For the three-month period ended on 30 September		For the nine-month period ended on 30 September	
		2019 (Unaudited)	2018 (Unaudited)	**2019 (Unaudited)**	2018 (Unaudited)
		SAR'000	SAR'000	**SAR'000**	SAR'000
Revenue		**1,481,558**	1,393,921	**4,627,611**	4,348,208
Operating costs		**(1,246,617)**	(1,262,892)	**(3,857,297)**	(3,691,779)
Gross profit before bunker subsidy		**234,941**	131,029	**770,314**	656,429
Bunker subsidy		**61,165**	72,841	**192,102**	185,691
Gross profit		**296,106**	203,870	**962,416**	842,120
General and administrative expenses		**(34,129)**	(36,796)	**(96,102)**	(107,174)
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables		**(21,234)**	(23,916)	**(49,980)**	(36,131)
Other income (expenses), net		**18,253**	(3,550)	**24,133**	3,159
Total operating profit		**258,996**	139,608	**840,467**	701,974
Finance costs		**(115,838)**	(38,222)	**(376,854)**	(199,914)
Share in results of associates		**26,858**	2,750	**(5,318)**	(31,307)
Profit before zakat and taxes		**170,016**	104,136	**458,295**	470,753
Zakat and taxes		**(23,794)**	(23,237)	**(69,133)**	(70,354)
Profit for the period		**146,222**	80,899	**389,162**	400,399
Profit for the period attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent company		**146,725**	81,283	**371,624**	389,827
Non-controlling interests		**(503)**	(384)	**17,538**	10,572
		146,222	80,899	**389,162**	400,399
Earnings per share (Saudi Riyal):					
Basic from net income	9	**0.37**	0.21	**0.94**	0.99
Diluted from net income	9	**0.37**	0.21	**0.94**	0.99

Chief Financial Officer | **Chief Executive Officer** | **Authorized Board Member**

The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

THE NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY OF SAUDI ARABIA
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income
For the three and nine month periods ended 30 September 2019

	For the three-month period ended on 30 September		For the nine-month period ended on 30 September	
	2019 (Unaudited)	2018 (Unaudited)	**2019 (Unaudited)**	2018 (Unaudited)
	SAR'000	SAR'000	SAR'000	SAR'000
Profit for the period	**146,222**	80,899	**389,162**	400,399
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Re-measurement on defined benefit liability	**(507)**	-	**(1,521)**	-
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Investment in associates share of OCI	**286**	-	**575**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**146,001**	80,899	**388,216**	400,399
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent company	**146,504**	81,283	**370,678**	389,827
Non-controlling interests	**(503)**	(384)	**17,538**	10,572
Total comprehensive income for the period	**146,001**	80,899	**388,216**	400,399

Chief Financial Officer **Chief Executive Officer** **Authorized Board Member**

The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

THE NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY OF SAUDI ARABIA
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows
For the nine months periods ended 30 September 2019

	30 September 2019 (unaudited) SAR'000	30 September 2018 (unaudited) SAR'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the period	**389,162**	400,399
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period to net cash flows resulted from operating activities		
Depreciation of property and equipment	**642,238**	643,447
Depreciation of right of use assets	**8,127**	-
Amortization of intangible assets	**39,711**	39,066
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	**49,980**	36,131
Provision for other investment	**-**	3,377
Finance costs	**376,854**	199,914
Share in profit / (loss) of associates	**5,318**	31,307
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	**(18,103)**	(2,476)
Zakat and taxes	**69,133**	70,354
Employees' end of service benefits	**9,655**	9,450
	1,572,075	1,430,969
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	**27,836**	(112,448)
Trade and other receivables	**285,890**	(612,893)
Prepayments and other current assets	**(109,288)**	(113,859)
Receivables from finance lease	**4,947**	36,028
Trade and other payables	**5,536**	237,525
Cash generated from operations	**1,786,996**	865,322
Finance costs paid	**(337,384)**	(277,615)
Zakat and taxes paid	**(70,712)**	(42,429)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	**(9,095)**	(10,559)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**1,369,805**	534,719
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	**(141,709)**	(55,441)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	**145,465**	2,903
Ships under construction	**(27,439)**	(935,114)
Other investments, including derivatives financial instruments	**(508)**	(145,669)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(24,191)**	(1,133,321)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long term loans	**18,000**	914,825
Repayment of long term loans	**(697,064)**	(881,627)
Proceeds from short term loans	**275,000**	584,500
Repayment of short term loans	**(366,500)**	-
Dividends paid	**(588,820)**	(582,673)
Payments of lease liabilities	**(5,174)**	-
Non-controlling interests	**-**	12,000
Net cash (used in) /generated from financing activities	**(1,364,558)**	47,025
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(18,944)**	(551,577)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**592,806**	1,190,441
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**573,862**	638,864
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Ships under construction transferred to property and equipment	**-**	1,757,286

Chief Financial Officer **Chief Executive Officer** **Authorized Board Member**

The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

THE NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY OF SAUDI ARABIA
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity
For the nine months periods ended 30 September 2019

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent company							
	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
					SAR '000			
Balance as at 1 January 2018	3,937,500	964,732	1,489,103	(5,342)	3,109,225	9,495,218	422,813	9,918,031
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	389,827	389,827	10,572	400,399
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	389,827	389,827	10,572	400,399
Non-controlling interest share	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	12,000
Dividends (note 12)	-	-	-	-	(590,625)	(590,625)	-	(590,625)
Balance as at 30 September 2018 (unaudited)	3,937,500	964,732	1,489,103	(5,342)	2,908,427	9,294,420	445,385	9,739,805
Balance as at 1 January 2019	3,937,500	1,012,852	1,489,103	(13,302)	2,951,718	9,377,871	441,430	9,819,301
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	371,624	371,624	17,538	389,162
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(946)	-	(946)	-	(946)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(946)	371,624	370,678	17,538	388,216
Dividends (note 12)	-	-	-	-	(787,500)	(787,500)	-	(787,500)
Balance as at 30 September 2019 (unaudited)	3,937,500	1,012,852	1,489,103	(14,248)	2,535,842	8,961,049	458,968	9,420,017

Chief Financial Officer **Chief Executive Officer** **Authorized Board Member**

The accompanying notes 1 to 15 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

1. THE COMPANY, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND ITS BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (the "Company" or "Bahri" or "Parent Company"), a Saudi Joint Stock Company was established under the Royal Decree No. M/5 dated 12 Safar 1398H (corresponding to 21 January 1978), and registered under Commercial Registration No. 1010026026 dated 1 Dhul Hijjah 1399H (corresponding to 22 October 1979) issued in Riyadh. The Company's head office located in Olaya district, Olaya Towers (Tower B), Floors (12-15), P.O Box 5101, Riyadh, 1142, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Company and its subsidiaries listed below (the "Group") are primarily engaged in purchasing, sale and operating of vessels for the transportation of cargo and passengers, agencies for maritime shipping companies, cargo clearance and coordination for on vessels' board transport and storage, and all of the marine transport activities. The Group performs its operations through four distinct segments which are crude oil transportation, chemicals transportation, logistics and dry bulk transportation. The Group is also engaged in the ownership of lands, properties inside or outside the Kingdom, ownership of shares in other existing companies or merges with them and participates with others in establishing companies with similar activities or complementary activities. The Group performs its operations through four segments which are crude oil transportation, chemicals transportation, logistics services and dry bulk transportation.

The Company's capital consists of 393,750,000 shares as of 30 September 2019 and 31 December 2018. The par value per share is SAR 10.

The subsidiary companies' financial information incorporated into these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are as follows:

Subsidiary	Date of incorporation	Ownership % **2019**	2018	Principal Activity	Location
NSCSA Inc. - USA	1991	**100**	100	Company's ship agent	USA
Mideast Ship Management Limited (JLT)	2010	**100**	100	Ships technical management	UAE
National Chemical Carriers Company Limited (NCC)	1990	**80**	80	Petrochemicals transportation	KSA
Bahri Dry Bulk Company (BDB)	2010	**60**	60	Dry bulk transportation	KSA
Bahri Bolloré Logistics Company (BBL)	2017	**60**	60	Logistic Services	KSA
Bahri Bunge Dry Bulk DMCC*	2017	**36**	36	Dry bulk transportation	UAE

*The Parent holds effective equity ownership interest of 36% in Bahri Bunge Dry Bulk DMCC through shareholding of Bahri Dry Bulk Company (BDB).

The associate companies' financial information incorporated in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are as follows:

Associate	Date of incorporation	Ownership % **2019**	2018	Principal Activity	Location
Petredec Limited *	1980	**30.30**	30.30	Liquefied petroleum gas transportation	Bermuda
International Maritime Industries Company	2017	**19.9**	19.9	Maritime industries	KSA

* The Company's share in Petredec Limited results for the financial period is recorded as per latest financial statements prepared by Petredec. The difference between the latest financial statements prepared by Petredec and the Group's condensed consolidated interim financial statements is two months. The fiscal year of Petredec starts on 1 September and ends on 31 August of each Gregorian year. The Company operated through the following branches:

Trade Name	Registration No.	Registration Date	City
The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (Riyadh HQ)	1010026026	20/04/2015	Riyadh
The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (Jeddah)	4030033402	01/01/2018	Jeddah
The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (Dammam)	2050013881	05/11/2013	Dammam
The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (Dubai Branch)	JLT-65807	06/12/2010	Dubai DMCC

1. THE COMPANY, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND ITS BUSINESS DESCRIPTION (continued)

Group's Fleet:

As at 30 September 2019, the Group owns 90 vessels (31 December 2018: 92 vessels) operating in various sectors as the following:

Crude oil transportation sector: Consists of 48 vessels (31 December 2018: 50 vessels) out of which 42 very large crude carriers (VLCCs) are operating in the spot market, while one VLCC is chartered to ARAMCO Trading Company. The Group also owns 5 product tankers all of which are also chartered to ARAMCO Trading Company.

Chemicals transportation sector: This sector is fully operated by NCC, and it owns 31 vessels, (31 December 2018: 31 vessels) distributed as follows:

- 19 tankers that operate in the spot market.
- 7 tankers are chartered to the International Shipping and Transportation Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Saudi Basic Industries Corporation ("SABIC"), and 5 tankers are chartered to ARAMCO.

Logistics sector: This sector consists of 6 RoCon vessels (31 December 2018: 6 vessels) operate on commercial lines between North America, Europe, Middle East and the Indian Subcontinent.

Dry bulk transportation sector: This sector is fully operated by BDB, and it owns 5 vessels (31 December 2018: 5 vessels) specialized in transporting dry bulk cargo, all of which are chartered to the Arabian Agricultural Services Company (ARASCO).

In line with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) 2020 standards for reducing sulfur oxide emissions, which require the reduction of sulfur content in bunker fuels from 3.5% to 0.50% as of 1 January 2020, the Company took measures to comply with the IMO standards by:
- Developing a comprehensive plan for the entire fleet to use fuel (low sulfur 0.50%), including coordination with fuel suppliers in various ports around the world.
- Developing a detailed implementation plan for each vessel to ensure safe and effective transformation in a manner that does not contradict the vessel's operating schedule.
- Using technology installed on some vessels to process existing fuel containing 3.5% sulfur to meet the requirements of the standards.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1. Statement of Compliance

These Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 condensed interim financial reporting that is endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are issued by Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants ("SOCPA") and should be read in conjunction with the Group's last annual Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 ("last annual Financial Statements"). It does not include all of the information required for a complete set of IFRS Financial Statements however, accounting policies and selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Group's financial position and performance since the last annual Financial Statements.

2.2. Preparation of financial statements

(i) Historical cost convention

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- The defined benefit plans are recognized at the present value of future obligations using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyal ("SAR"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

3. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Group”. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group.

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 in the investee;
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

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 period are included in these condensed consolidated interim 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 other comprehensive income (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, unrealised income and expenses and cash flows relating to transactions are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interest are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition with fair value.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

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

Reclassifies the Group’s share of components previously recognized in condensed consolidated statement of other comprehensive income to condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

The Company and its subsidiaries have the same reporting periods except Petredec limited (an associate) as explained in note 1.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1. Changes in significant accounting policies

Except for the changes below, the Group has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The Group applied IFRS 16 with a date of initial application of 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below.

A. Definition of a lease

Previously, the Group determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRIC 4. Under IFRS 16, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in Note 4.11.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Group elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. It applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019.

B. As a lessee

As a lessee, the Group previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Group. Under IFRS 16, the Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on statement of financial position.

The Group decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases. For leases of other assets, which were classified as operating under IAS 17, the Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Under IFRS 16 at transition, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Group's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments – the Group applied this approach to all other leases.

Leases classified as operating leases under IAS 17

Assets held under other leases were classified as operating leases and were not recognised in the Group's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases were recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received were recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

C. As a lessor

The Group is not required to make any adjustments on transition to IFRS 16 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for a sub-lease. The Group accounted for its leases in accordance with IFRS 16 from the date of initial application.

Under IFRS 16, the Group is required to assess the classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset, not the underlying asset. The Group does not have any sub lease assets.

D. Impacts on financial statements

When measuring lease liabilities, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019.

Assets:	**SAR'000**
Right of Use Assets	**40,477**
Prepayments and Other Assets	**(3,153)**
Total Impact on Assets:	**37,324**
Liabilities:	
Lease Liabilities	**(37,324)**
Total Impact on Labilities:	**(37,324)**
Equity	
Total Impact on Equity:	-

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Therefore, actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments, which are significant to the financial statements:

- Determining the estimated residual values, impairment and useful lives of property and equipment
- Lease classification
- Leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations, Key actuarial assumptions
- Investments in associate: whether Group has significant influence over investees
- Consolidation: whether the Group has defacto control over investees
- Measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables: key assumption in determining the weighted average loss rate

Determining the estimated residual values and estimated useful lives of property and equipment

The estimated residual values and estimated useful life of the property and equipment are reviewed by management at each annual reporting period. Based on the review, prospective adjustments are made to the estimated residual value and estimated useful life of property and equipment.

Employees' benefits

Provision for employees' end of service benefits is made in accordance with the projected unit credit method as per IAS 19 taking into consideration the labour law of the respective country in which the subsidiary operates. The provision is recognized based on the present value of the defined benefit obligations. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using assumptions on the average annual rate of increase in salaries, average period of employment and an appropriate discount rate. The assumptions used are calculated on a consistent basis for each period and reflect management's best estimate. The discount rates are set in line with the best available estimate of market yields currently available at the reporting date with reference Saudi Arabia interest rate swap curve or other basis, if applicable.

4.3. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

Type of service	**Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, significant payment terms**
Charter arrangement	In case of time charter arrangement, the Company measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation using a time-based measure. Further, because the Company bills a fixed amount for each day of service provided, the Company has a right to invoice the customer in the amount that corresponds directly with the value of the Company's performance completed to date.
Voyage charter	In case of voyage charter arrangement, the Company measures the progress based on number of days elapsed as compared to total number of days expected in a voyage for each contract. Further, the duration of contract executed for each voyage is generally less than year.
Logistics revenue	Logistics revenue excluding liner primarily comprises order fulfilment and transportation services. Logistics revenue is recognised at the point in time when the services are rendered to the customer.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.3. Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

Principles of IFRS 15 are applied by identifying each specified distinct goods or services promised to the customer in the contract and evaluating whether the entity under the consideration obtains control of the specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer. This assessment requires judgement based on specific facts and circumstances. Further, the Group applies output method (i.e. based on number of days elapsed as compared to total number of days in each voyage for a contract) to measure the progress of revenue.

In certain revenue arrangement, the Group is entitled to certain kind of variable benefits or obliged to pay for certain obligations (variable or conditional in nature). While determining the transaction price, the management applies judgement in estimating the variable consideration and in constraining the same.

4.4. Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.

i- Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. 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.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4. Financial Instruments (continued)

i- Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

'The financial assets at amortised cost consist of trade receivables, contract assets and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial Liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gain and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is calssified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gain and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4. Financial Instruments (continued)

- lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

'The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

'When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Presentation of impairment

Allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Impairment losses related to trade and other receivables, including contract assets and finance lease receivables, are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss under general and administrative expenses.

4.5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks, short-term deposits, and murabaha with original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.6. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost of the used inventories are measured by using the First-in-First-out method including bunker inventory. Vessels spare parts and other consumables are charged to expenses on purchase.

Cost includes the net purchase price (after trade discounts) and any shipping, transportation, insurance, custom duties and other direct expenses related to the acquisition of the inventory.

4.7. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects (qualified assets) if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.7. Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Property and equipment	Useful lives (in years)
Buildings and improvements	3 to 20
Fleet and equipment	6 to 25
Containers and trailers	5 to 12
Furniture and fixtures	10
Tools and office equipment	4
Motor Vehicles	4 to 5
Computers equipment	4 to 6
Containers yard equipment	4 to 10

If an item of property and equipment comprises individual components for which different depreciation methods or rates are appropriate, then each component is depreciated separately. A separate component may either be a physical component or a non-physical component that represents a major inspection or overhaul (such as dry docking of vessels).

For recognition of the Group's vessels, estimate of first dry docking costs are considered as a major component of a vessel which are recorded as a separate asset and depreciated separately. Subsequent dry docking costs are capitalized as a separate asset and depreciated over the period until the next scheduled dry docking. Dry docking assets that are left undepreciated during another dry-docking operation are charged to the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss during the period in which such operation is commenced.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.
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.

Spare parts and capitalized machines, meeting the definition of property, plant and equipment, are accounted as per the principles of IAS 16 with respect to property plant and equipment.

4.8. Ships Under construction

Ships under constructions at period end includes certain assets that have been acquired but are not ready for their intended use. These assets are transferred to relevant assets categories and are depreciated once they are available for their intended use.

4.9. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and amount can be measured reliably. Intangible assets' residual values, useful lives and impairment indicators are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if considered necessary. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization 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, are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite life is recognised in the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.10. Investment in an associate

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.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that an associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of associate's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in condensed consolidated Statement of profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits or losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's condensed consolidated interim financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

4.11. Leases

The Group has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The details of accounting policies under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are disclosed separately if they are different from those under IFRS 16 and the impact of changes is disclosed in Note 4.1.

Policy applicable from 1 January 2019

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - ✓ the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
  - ✓ the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.
- This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 January 2019.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.11. Leases (continued)

Policy applicable before 1 January 2019

For contracts entered into before 1 January 2019, the Group determined whether the arrangement was or contained a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- fulfilment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- the arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset. An arrangement conveyed the right to use the asset if one of the following was met:

- the purchaser had the ability or right to operate the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output;
- the purchaser had the ability or right to control physical access to the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output; or
- facts and circumstances indicated that it was remote that other parties would take more than an insignificant amount of the output, and the price per unit was neither fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output.

As a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.11. Leases (continued)

Group as a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term.

The accounting policies applicable to the Group as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16.

Gross investment in finance lease include the total of the future lease payments on finance leases (lease receivables), plus estimated residual amounts receivable. The difference between the lease receivables and the cost of the leased asset is recorded as unearned lease finance income and for presentation purposes, is deducted from the gross in the finance leases. Any unguaranteed residual value of the assets is reviewed periodically and any decrease in residual value is recorded immediately.

Initial direct cost incurred by the lessors in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

4.12. Classification of assets and liabilities to "current" and "non-current"

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

4.13. Foreign currency transaction

The Group's condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals, which is also the parent Company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the 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 by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the condensed consolidated interim financial statements reporting date for the group. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the statement of profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign monetary items that form part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognized in OCI until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on these monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of a gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or consolidated statement of profit or loss, respectively).

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.14. Foreign currency translation

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Saudi Riyal at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of income are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognized in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

4.15. Zakat and Taxes

The Company and its subsidiaries in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are subject to regulations issued by the General Authority of Zakat and Tax ("GAZT") in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is subject to interpretations. Zakat is levied at a fixed rate of 2.5% on the higher of adjusted Zakat profit or based on Zakat base. The management establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the GAZT and periodically evaluates positions taken in the Zakat returns with respect to any Zakat differences. Zakat is charged to the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss. Additional Zakat liability, if any, related to prior years' assessments arising from GAZT are accounted for in the period in which the final assessments are finalized.

For subsidiaries outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, income tax is provided for in accordance with the regulations applicable in the respective countries and is charged to the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss. Provision is made for withholding tax on payments to non-resident parties and is charged to the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss. Moreover, certain shareholders of the Group are subject to income tax, which is recognized as an expense in the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in condensed consolidated interim Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference and unused tax losses arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

4.16. Borrowing costs

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

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.17 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. It 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. Where 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 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. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to OCI. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized 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 recognized. 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 recognized for the asset in prior years.
Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of specific assets:

- Goodwill is tested for impairment in the reporting period 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. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.
- Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment in the reporting period at the CGU level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

4.18. Cash dividends to the shareholders

The Group recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to the shareholders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the companies regulations of Saudi Arabia, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders or when interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

4.19. Employees' end of service benefits

The Group sets the assumptions used in determining the key elements of the costs of meeting such future obligations. These assumptions are set after consultation with the Group's actuaries and include those used to determine regular service costs and the financing elements related to the liabilities. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

i. *Short-term employee benefits*

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of the past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.19. Employees' end of service benefits (continued)

ii. Defined benefit plans

Provision is made for amounts payable to employees under the Saudi Labour Law and employee contracts. This liability, which is unfunded, represents the amount payable to each employee on a going concern basis.

The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method as amended by IAS 19.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the defined benefit liability (excluding amounts included in interest on the defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit liability. The Company recognises the following changes in the defined benefit obligation under 'cost of sales', and 'general and administration expenses' in the statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- interest expense or income

iii. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value if the impact is material. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

iv. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

4.20. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

4.21. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. An assessment is made at each reporting date to recognize contingent liabilities which are probable obligations arising from past events whose existence is confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly under the control of the Group.

4.22. Earnings per share - EPS

The Group determines basic earnings per share by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. For The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period is the number of ordinary shares outstanding at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of ordinary shares bought back or issued during the period multiplied by a time-weighting factor. The time-weighting factor is the number of days that the shares are outstanding as a proportion of the total number of days in the period; a reasonable approximation of the weighted average is adequate in many circumstances.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.23. Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Saudi Arabian Regulations for Companies, the Group must transfer 10% of the net income in each year to the statutory reserve until it has built a reserve equal to 30% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders of the Company.

4.24 Bunker subsidy

Bunker subsidy is recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to expenses item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. The Group recognizes unconditional subsidy related to bunker purchase in consolidated statement of profit or loss as bunker subsidy income.

4.25 Segment reporting

A reporting segment is a component of the Group that engaged in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operation segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's chief operating decision makers about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Group is organized into business units based on their operations and has the following reportable segments:

- Transportation of oil
- Transportation of chemicals
- Logistics, and
- Transportation of dry bulk
- Head office and others

The Group's management reviews the above segments for quantitative thresholds as well as criteria for presenting the revenues and expenses for the segments at the end of every reporting period.

5. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group has the following four strategic divisions, which are its reportable segments. These divisions offer different services and are managed separately because they have different economic characteristics – such as trends in sales growth, rates of return and level of capital investment – and have different marketing strategies.

a) The following schedule illustrates the Group's activities according to the operating segments for the period ended 30 September :

SAR'000

30 September 2019	Transportation of oil	Transportation of chemicals	Logistic	of dry Transportation bulk	Head office and Others	Total
Revenue	**2,655,432**	**813,294**	**802,024**	**341,768**	**15,093**	**4,627,611**
Operating cost	**(2,222,002)**	**(696,291)**	**(650,801)**	**(288,259)**	**56**	**(3,857,297)**
Bunker subsidy	**173,709**	**9,133**	**9,260**	**-**	**-**	**192,102**
Gross profit	**607,139**	**126,136**	**160,483**	**53,509**	**15,149**	**962,416**
General and administrative expenses	**-**	**(588)**	**(3,045)**	**(11,037)**	**(81,432)**	**(96,102)**
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	**(4,041)**	**(7,310)**	**(37,958)**	**(671)**	**-**	**(49,980)**
Other income, net	**18,825**	**740**	**1,884**	**967**	**1,717**	**24,133**
Finance cost	**(200,812)**	**(49,705)**	**(19,221)**	**(28,657)**	**(78,459)**	**(376,854)**
Share in results of associates	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,318)**	**(5,318)**
Profit before zakat & taxes	**421,111**	**69,273**	**102,143**	**14,111**	**(148,343)**	**458,295**

The Group's vessels are deployed throughout the world and are not concentrated in certain geographical areas. The Group's management does not consider the geographical distribution of the group's operations to be relevant for their internal management analysis and therefore no geographical segment information has been disclosed.

All operating segment's results are reviewed regularly by the Group's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess their performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

5. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

SAR'000

30 September 2018	Transportation of oil	Transportation of chemicals	Logistic	Transportation of dry bulk	Head office and Others	Total
Revenue	2,616,514	649,378	786,297	281,386	14,633	4,348,208
Operating cost	(2,291,239)	(547,181)	(605,143)	(245,499)	(2,717)	(3,691,779)
Bunker subsidy	167,300	9,708	8,683	-	-	185,691
Gross profit	492,575	111,905	189,837	35,887	11,916	842,120
General and administrative expenses	-	(4,333)	(3,815)	(10,803)	(88,223)	(107,174)
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	(943)	816	(35,887)	(117)	-	(36,131)
Other income, net	433	1,376	4,788	593	(4,031)	3,159
Finance cost	(179,845)	(42,217)	(18,952)	(590)	41,690	(199,914)
Share in results of associates	-	-	-	-	(31,307)	(31,307)
Profit before zakat & taxes	312,220	67,547	135,971	24,970	(69,955)	470,753

5. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

b) The following schedule illustrates the distribution of the Group's assets and liabilities according to the operating segments:

						SAR'000
30 September 2019	**Transportation of oil**	**Transportation of chemicals**	**Logistics**	**Transportation of dry bulk**	**Head office and Others**	**Total**
Property and equipment	**10,519,616**	**2,779,960**	**1,245,802**	**521,487**	**26,198**	**15,093,063**
Total assets	**12,263,005**	**3,217,372**	**2,341,083**	**817,827**	**1,608,192**	**20,247,479**
Total liabilities	**6,536,546**	**1,689,455**	**938,721**	**468,835**	**1,193,905**	**10,827,462**

						SAR'000
31 December 2018	Transportation of oil	Transportation of chemicals	Logistics	Transportation of dry bulk	Head office and Others	Total
Property and equipment	10,967,095	2,785,300	1,315,512	511,856	35,029	15,614,792
Total assets	13,333,248	3,341,013	2,153,360	773,724	1,596,299	21,197,644
Total liabilities	7,049,196	1,864,888	921,868	448,231	1,094,160	11,378,343

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

SAR'000

30 September 2019	Building and improvements	Fleet and equipment	Containers and trailers	Furniture and fixtures	Tools and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Containers yard equipment	Total
Cost									
At 1 January 2019	**61,655**	**22,235,547**	**12,377**	**12,431**	**4,192**	**1,131**	**26,705**	**14,433**	**22,368,471**
Additions/transfers	**2,458**	**243,212**	**11**	**491**	**188**	**6**	**1,505**	**-**	**247,871**
Disposals	**-**	**(755,863)**	**(237)**	**(1)**	**-**	**(205)**	**(9)**	**-**	**(756,315)**
At 30_September 2019	**64,113**	**21,722,896**	**12,151**	**12,921**	**4,380**	**932**	**28,201**	**14,433**	**21,860,027**
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2019	**36,032**	**6,664,306**	**7,530**	**7,108**	**3,992**	**1,008**	**20,645**	**13,058**	**6,753,679**
Charge for the period	**3,743**	**635,188**	**352**	**584**	**121**	**73**	**1,784**	**393**	**642,238**
Disposals	**-**	**(628,518)**	**(221)**	**-**	**-**	**(205)**	**(9)**	**-**	**(628,953)**
At 30 September 2019	**39,775**	**6,670,976**	**7,661**	**7,692**	**4,113**	**876**	**22,420**	**13,451**	**6,766,964**
Net book value:									
As at 30_September 2019	**24,338**	**15,051,920**	**4,490**	**5,229**	**267**	**56**	**5,781**	**982**	**15,093,063**

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

SAR'000

31 December 2018	Building and improvements	Fleet and equipment	Containers and trailers	Furniture and fixtures	Tools and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Containers yard equipment	Total
Cost									
At 1 January 2018	55,331	20,817,282	20,240	12,593	4,134	1,131	21,779	14,433	20,946,923
Additions/transfers	6,324	1,799,465	-	2,176	58	-	7,043	-	1,815,066
Disposals	-	(381,200)	(7,863)	(2,338)	-	-	(2,117)	-	(393,518)
At 31 December 2018	61,655	22,235,547	12,377	12,431	4,192	1,131	26,705	14,433	22,368,471
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January 2018	20,223	6,128,948	14,924	8,396	3,810	793	19,116	12,533	6,208,743
Charge for the year	15,809	851,180	469	778	182	215	3,646	525	872,804
Disposals	-	(315,822)	(7,863)	(2,066)	-	-	(2,117)	-	(327,868)
At 31 December 2018	36,032	6,664,306	7,530	7,108	3,992	1,008	20,645	13,058	6,753,679
Net book value:									
As at 31 December 2018	25,623	15,571,241	4,847	5,323	200	123	6,060	1,375	15,614,792

7. SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

BDB signed contracts on 25 August 2017 with Hyundai Samho Heavy Industries to build four bulk cargo carriers for a total amount of SAR 450 million (USD 120 million). These carriers are expected to be received during the year 2020. Ships under construction for the period ended 30 September 2019 amounted to SAR 166 million for 4 vessels (31 December 2018: SAR 139 million for 4 vessels) and mainly relates to payments made towards constructions of new vessels to Korean company Hyundai Samho Heavy Industries (South Korea).

8. SUKUK, LONG-TERM LOANS AND SHORT-TERM LOANS

	Note	**30 September 2019 (Unaudited) SAR '000**	31 December 2018 (Audited) SAR'000
Sukuk	8.1	**3,900,000**	3,900,000
Murabaha loans	8.2	**5,483,616**	6,144,523
Commercial loans	8.3	**108,937**	127,094
Total sukuk and long-term loans		**9,492,553**	10,171,617
Less: Total current portion		**(728,491)**	(887,816)
Non-current sukuk and long-term loans		**8,764,062**	9,283,801
Less: prepaid financing		**(63,466)**	(70,954)
Net non-current sukuk and long-term loans		**8,700,596**	9,212,847
Short-Term Loans	8.4	**4,500**	96,000
Current Portion of long-term loans		**728,491**	887,816
Loans - Current Liabilities		**732,991**	983,816
Loans - Non-Current Liabilities		**8,700,596**	9,212,847
		9,433,587	10,196,663

8.1. Sukuk

On 14 Shawwal 1436H (corresponding to 30 July 2015), the Company completed the issuance and offering of local Sukuk denominated in Saudi Riyal for public offering with nominal value amounted to SAR 3,900 million, and a nominal value of SAR 1 million for each Suk. The Sukuk issuance bears a variable rate of return at (SIBOR) plus a predetermined margin, payable semi-annually. The Sukuk is due to mature at par value on its expiry date of 1 Muharram 1444 (corresponding to 30 July 2022).

8.2. Murabaha loans

The Group obtained long term loan during period ended 30 September 2019 amounting to SAR 18 million (31 December 2018: SAR 915 million). Loans are secured by promissory notes and mortgages against vessels. These loans are repayable over 10 years on quarterly or semi-annual basis. The loans carry commission at normal commercial rates. Balance of loans against which profit to be paid is based on LIBOR as at 30 September 2019 equivalent to SAR 2,665 million (31 December 2018: SAR 3,104 million) and balance of loans against which profit to be paid based on SIBOR at the end of 30 September 2019 totaled to 2,818 SAR million (31 December 2018: SAR 3,040 million). Balance in prepaid financing account related to Murabaha loans at the end of 30 September 2019 is SAR 63 million (31 December 2018: SAR 71 million).

8.3. Commercial loans

The Group did not obtain any long-term loan during period ended 30 September 2019 (31 December 2018: Nil). The existing loans are secured by mortgages against vessels. This loan is repayable over 10 years on semi-annual basis carrying special commission at LIBOR plus normal commercial margin. Balance of the loan against which profit to be paid based on LIBOR as at 30 September 2019 are SAR 109 million (31 December 2018: SAR 127 million).

8.4. Short Term Loans

The Group obtained short term loans during the period ended 30 September 2019 SAR 275 million (31 December 2018: SAR 586 million). The total repayment against short term loans during the period ended 30 September 2019 is SAR 367 million (31 December 2018: SAR 490 million). The existing loans were utilized to meet working capital requirements during the period.

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the three-month period ended on 30 September 2019	For the three-month period ended on 30 September 2018	**For the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2019**	For the nine-month period ended on 30 September 2018
	SAR'000	SAR'000	**SAR'000**	SAR'000
Net income for the period	**146,725**	81,283	**371,624**	389,827
Average number of share outstanding during the period	**393,750**	393,750	**393,750**	393,750
Earnings per share - Basic (Saudi Riyals)	**0.37**	0.21	**0.94**	0.99

Earnings per share is calculated based on the number of shares outstanding during the period ended 30 September 2019 and 30 September 2018 amounting to 393.75 million shares.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair values of financial instruments

30 September 2019 (Unaudited)

	Qouted prices in the active market (Level 1)	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)**	**Total**
	SAR'000	**SAR'000**	**SAR'000**	**SAR'000**
FVOCI – equity instrument:				
Unquoted equity shares	**-**	**-**	**7,334**	**7,334**
Derivatives measured at fair value through statement of Profit or Loss				
CAP commission option	**-**	**10,480**	**-**	**10,480**

31 December 2018 (Audited)

	Qouted prices in the active market (Level 1)	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)**	**Total**
	SAR'000	**SAR'000**	**SAR'000**	**SAR'000**
FVOCI – equity instrument:				
Unquoted equity shares	-	-	7,334	7,334
Derivatives measured at fair value through statement of Profit or Loss				
CAP commission option	-	69,207	-	69,207

11. ZAKAT AND TAXES

The Company's zakat is based on financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, in accordance with the General Authority of Zakat and Tax ("GAZT') regulations. The Company and its other subsidiaries filed their zakat and tax returns separately.

The Company has filed its zakat returns up to 2018. All the assessment related to the years up to 2015 have been closed with GAZT. GAZT did not close or issue any assessment related to following years 2016-2018. The Company believes that adequate provisions have been made against any potential zakat and taxes liabilities.

12. DIVIDENDS

The General Assembly of the shareholders of the Company approved in its meeting held on 17 April 2018 the distribution of cash dividends of SAR 591 million to the shareholders for the financial year ended 31 December 2017, amounted to SAR 1.5 per share. These dividends have been paid on 3rd May 2018.

The General Assembly of the shareholders of the Company approved in its meeting held on 14 April 2019 the distribution of cash dividends of SAR 591 million to the shareholders for the financial year ended 31 December 2018, amounted to SAR 1.5 per share and represented 15% of the share par value. These dividends have been paid on 28 April 2019.

The Board of Directors decided in its meeting held on 26 September 2019 to distribute cash dividends of SAR 197 million to the shareholders for the 1st half of the financial year 2019 amounted to SAR 0.5 per share.

13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Group's capital commitment related to the ships under construction and the purchase of property and equipment SAR 157 million as of 30 September 2019 (31 December 2018: SAR 135 million).

The Group signed an agreement on 30 May 2017 with Saudi Arabian Oil Company (ARAMCO), Hyundai Heavy Industries Ltd. (South Korea) and Lamprell Power Company Limited (UAE) to enter into a partnership for the establishment, development, and operation of maritime yard in Ras Al Khair City named International Maritime Industries Company (IMI). The partners injections will total to SAR 2.625 billion (USD 700 million) of the project cost. As of 30 September 2019, the injected capital from partners totaled to SAR 1.107 billion (USD 295.2 million). The ownership in IMI is as follows; ARAMCO (50.1%), The National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (19.9%), Lamprell Power Company Limited (20%), and Hyundai Heavy Industries (10%). The Group has signed an offtake agreement for at least 75% of its commercial vessel needs over a period of 10 years from the start date of the project, equivalent to 52 vessels, including oil tankers "VLCC" - subject to commercial terms and conditions.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In the opinion of management, there have been no significant subsequent events since the period ended 30 September 2019 that would have material impact on the condensed consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as reflected in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

15. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issuance on 22 Safar 1441 H (21 October 2019).