



شركة الجرافات  
البحرية الوطنية  
**NMDC**



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACROSS OCEANS **MIDDLE EAST AND BEYOND**

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

[www.nmdc.com](http://www.nmdc.com)





His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan

President of the United Arab Emirates



His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE  
Armed Forces, Chairman of the Executive Council

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**NMDC**

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# Board of Directors' Report

31 DECEMBER 2019



# Chairman's Message



## H.E. Mohamed Thani Murshed Al Rumaithi

Chairman NMDC

Since its inception in 1976, The National Marine Dredging Company (NMDC) has been a key player contributing to the development of Abu Dhabi.

I am pleased to meet you and present the Annual Report of National Marine Dredging Company (the "Group") for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019. The report includes a summary of the Group's performance, its financial statements and the Auditor's Report thereon.

At the outset, I extend my complete faithfulness to, and utmost appreciation of, the President His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan and His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, for their infinite support for National companies in general and your Group in particular. ”

# Board of Directors



H.E. Mohamed Thani Murshed Al Rumaithi

Chairman



H.E. Khalifa Mohamed Abdul Aziz Rubaya Al Muhairi

Vice Chairman



H.E. Mohamed Ahmed Bandouq Al Qamzi

Member



H.E. Dr. Mohamed Rashed Ahmed Khalaf Alhameli

Member



H.E. Rubaya Mohamed Abdul Aziz Rubaya Al Muhairi

Member



H.E. Abdul Ghaffar Abdul Khaleq Al Khouri

Member



H.E. Dagher Almarar

Member



H.E. Mohamed Rashed Mubarak Al Ketbi

Member



H.E. Majed Ahmed Omar Salem Alkarbi

Member



Eng. Yasser Nasr Zaghloul

CEO

# Overview

Stagnant global trade, subdued investment, and heightened policy uncertainty marked another difficult year for the world economy.

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) report published in November 2019 (prior to the onset of the Coronavirus pandemic), global outlook is fragile, with increasing signs that the recurring downturn is becoming entrenched. GDP growth remains weak, with a slowdown in almost all economies this year. Global GDP growth is projected to remain at around 3% in 2020 and 2021, after having declined to 2.9% this year. The Future Market Insights report on the global dredging market covering the period from 2019 to 2029, also published prior to the onset of the Coronavirus pandemic, forecasted that the global dredging market would grow at a sluggish CAGR during the assessment period, predicted at 3.3%.

Subsequent to these reports, with the Coronavirus outbreak, IMF now sees the pandemic causing global recession in 2020, albeit with a recovery in 2021. According to a statement released recently by the IMF, the global recession caused by the pandemic in 2020 could be worse than the one triggered by the global financial crisis of 2008-2009.

Oil reliant economies in the Middle East will also suffer from the fall in oil prices which has accompanied the pandemic. The fall in oil prices will significantly widen fiscal deficits in the GCC countries, Fitch Ratings said, adding that these wider deficits will accelerate drawdowns from wealth funds and debt issuance, under its revised Brent oil price assumption of \$41/bbl for 2020. These forecasts assume that Saudi Arabia (A/Stable) and Abu Dhabi (AA/Stable) will largely carry through their announced increases in production and maintain them for the rest of the year, bringing average yearly production to 11.5 million bbl/day and 3.5 million bbl/day respectively (from 9.8 and 3.1 million in 2019).

To counter some of the fallout the Coronavirus outbreak, the United Arab Emirates cabinet has approved a total stimulus package of AED 126bn (\$34.3bn) The cabinet also approved new measures to cut the costs of doing business, support small businesses & accelerate major infrastructure projects.

The increase in stimulus follows a slew of other initiatives and aid rolled out by the government and private sector this month. The UAE Central Bank earlier this month rolled out an AED 100bn (\$27.2bn) package of measures to support its banks.

To conclude, we are operating in a highly uncertain economic environment. The full impact of the Coronavirus issue cannot be ascertained, and the extent to which the stimulus measures announced by government across the world will remedy the impact is also uncertain. Thus, while your Group has once again put in a strong financial performance in 2019, these uncertain times currently call for a cautious approach to the future.



Signing Ceremony of Hail & Ghasha Artificial Islands Construction Project

Signing the award

**Abdulmunim Al Kindy,**  
ADNOC Upstream Executive Director

**Yasser Zaghloul,**  
NMDC CEO

Witnessed by UAE Minister of State and ADNOC Group CEO, His Excellency Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, and Chairman of Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce & Industry and Chairman of NMDC, His Excellency Mohammed Thani Murshed Al Rumaithi

**84%** REVENUE INCREASE IN 2019



**2019**

**AED 2,811 Million**  
Contract Revenue

**AED 181 Million**  
Net Profit

**2018**

**AED 1,532 Million**  
Contract Revenue

**AED 121 Million**  
Net Profit

## Financial Performance

With reference to FY-2019, a year with pleasing highlights in a challenging market, your Group has shown resilience and continued to perform well, as reflected in the Group's financial performance, summarised below.

The Group achieved revenue of AED 2,811 million for 2019, which was 84% higher than 2018. The increase in revenue was largely due to contributions from large projects such as Hail and Ghasha and Khalifa Port.

Net profit for 2019 at AED 181 million (2018: AED 121 million) showed an absolute increase of 50%. In addition to increase in operating profit from higher revenue, large contributions towards the profit in 2019 are from unrealised foreign exchange gains, interest income on deposits, and other income.

In order to continue building the infrastructure to support your Group's growth, we have invested in fixed assets amounting to AED 498 million during the year, most of which relate to investments in fleet, including a new Trailing Suction Hooper Dredger and a Backhoe Dredger under construction, scheduled to be delivered in the second quarter of 2020, and additional support craft.

## Major Achievements

In the first quarter of 2019, the Group was awarded the high-profile Hail and Ghasha Artificial Islands Construction Project by Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for the construction of 11 artificial islands, with a project value of AED 5.18 billion.

The Group continued the execution of work on multiple projects in the UAE, of which the most notable are Khalifa Port South Quay Development and Foreshore Works, Hail and Ghasha Artificial Islands Construction Project, Al Yasat Island development, Delma Port, and Jubail Island infrastructure works, in addition to ongoing development works at Al Sila and Mugharraq ports.

With regard to international projects, the main activity continues to be in Egypt with two main projects progressing Ras Gargoub and Manzala Lake. These achievements are of strategic importance to NMDC as they will give your Group an opportunity to grow into an EPC contractor and enable your Group to grow outside the UAE.

## Vision

Under the wise leadership and vision of the President His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan and His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi may Allah protect and save them a solid asset to our beloved country and the people of the UAE. As UAE boldly moves forward to chart out its economic destiny, your Group is committed to being a partner in the development. We are hopeful and confident to grow as always by blazing new trails and living up to our promise that WE MAKE IT HAPPEN!

Over the past four decades, our shareholders, our clients, the governments, our partners, our employees and our well-wishers have supported our strategies and decisions and have stood by us through thick and thin. At the end of this year and at the beginning of another year, we thank each one of you and look forward to your continued support, belief and trust.

We pledge to work hard to meet the elevated expectations of our stakeholders. But all of you know, there is no shortcut to success. It comes with hard work, determination and personal sacrifice. We believe in our strategy and are confident that it will lead us to success.

**H.E. Mohamed Thani Murshed Al Rumaithi**  
Chairman NMDC





## Our **Vision**

THE  
**PERFECT**  
**CHOICE**  
WHERE **WE**  
**SERVE**

## Our **Mission**

We act in the best interest of our shareholders with the aim of sustaining superior performance for the long term (Shareholders).

We aim to create a dynamic environment for our employees, emphasizing their development as the path to organizational success (People).

We continuously expand in line with industry best standards while aiming to achieve competitive and sustainable returns on investment (Quality).

We play an active role and we are a responsible and ethical contributor to our society (Society)

We provide high quality services to our clients and maintain excellence, respect and integrity in all aspects of our operations and our professional business conduct (Clients).

We are committed to health, safety and the environment and aim to create a healthy, clean and safe place to work and live in (Health, Safety & Environment).

## Our **Values**



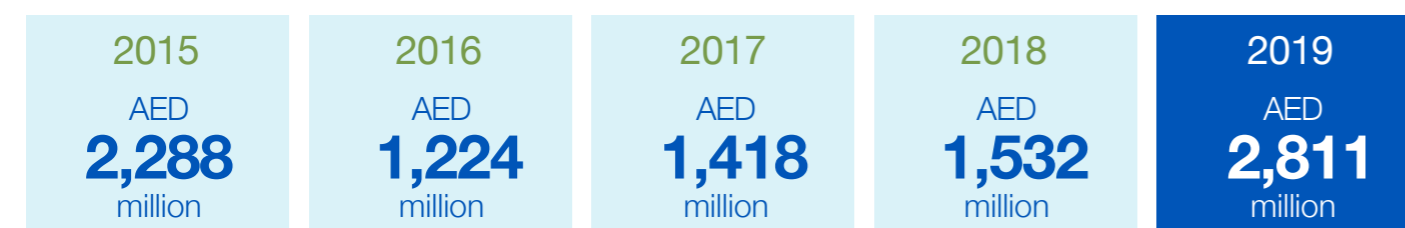
# Directors' Report

The Board of Directors of the Company have the pleasure of presenting the 2019 Annual Report along with the audited financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019.

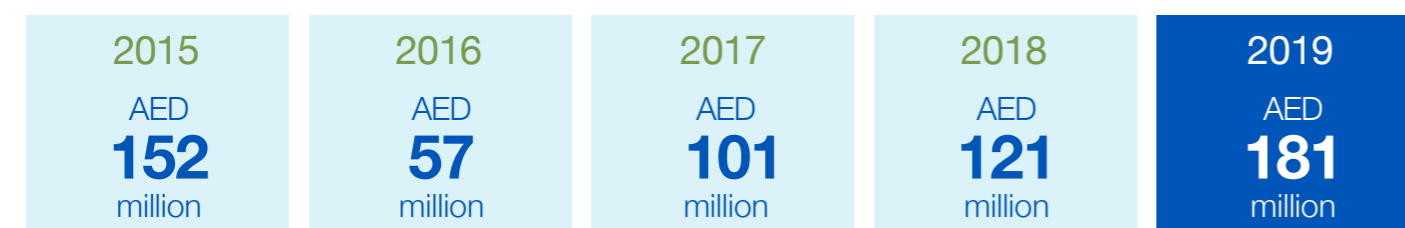
## Highlights

- Despite the ongoing economic challenges in the market NMDC has shown resilience and continued to report an improvement in overall financial performance.
- In February 2019, NMDC was awarded the high-profile Hail and Ghasha Artificial Islands Construction Project by Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
- NMDC signed a number of contracts to augment its fleet, adding a new Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger "Ghasha" and a Backhoe Dredger "Sarab" (both under construction), in addition to the acquisition of a number of support vessels.
- Twenty contracts with total value of AED 971 million were signed by the Crown Prince Court covering the majority of long outstanding and current projects against which an amount of AED 754 million was billed in 2019, and fully received in 2019 and 2020.

## CONTRACT REVENUE



## PROFIT OF THE YEAR



## Financial Results

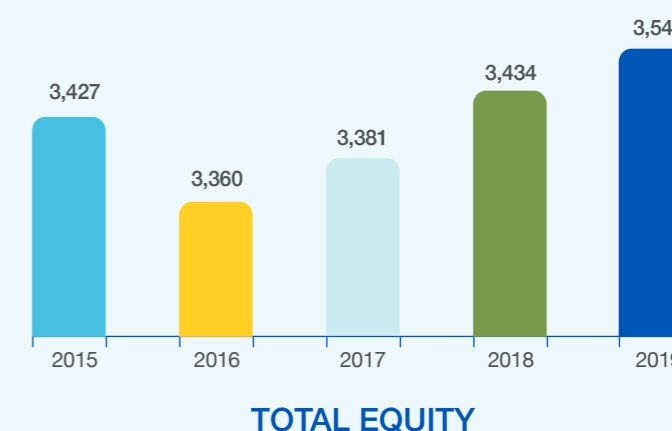
Your Company achieved revenues of AED 2,811 million and net profits of AED 181 million for the year 2019 as compared to revenues of AED 1,532 million and net profits of AED 121 million in 2018.

Consequently, earnings per share increased from AED 0.48 in 2018 to AED 0.72 for 2019. Despite the improved performance, due to the expected significant and all-pervasive effect of the Coronavirus issue on the future operations and performance of the Company, the Directors have proposed that no dividends be paid for 2019, in order to enable the Company to maintain its cash reserves to meet the challenges that may lay ahead.

## Financial Position

Your Company's equity stands at AED 3,543 million at end of the year 2019, which is an increase of 3% YoY from AED 3,434 million at end of the year 2018. The total equity has been relatively stable from 2015 through 2019, showing a modest but steady CAGR of 0.8 percent.

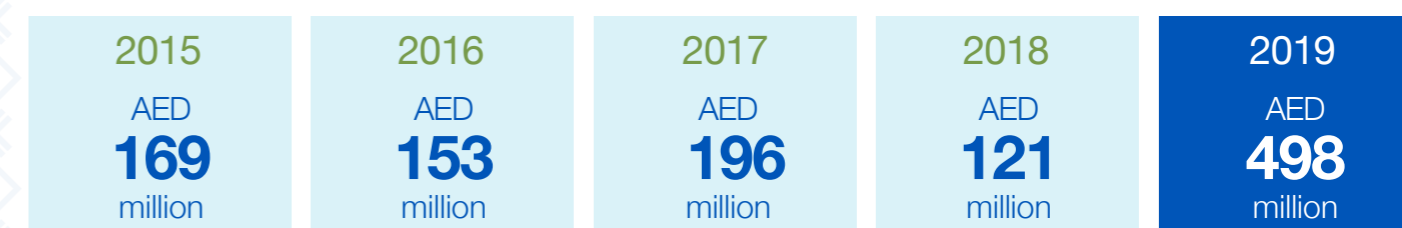
In 2019 Company maintained a debt-to-equity ratio at 10%, in line with 2018. Low level of debt in capital structure is in line with the strategic decision to keep the composite leverage at an optimal level.

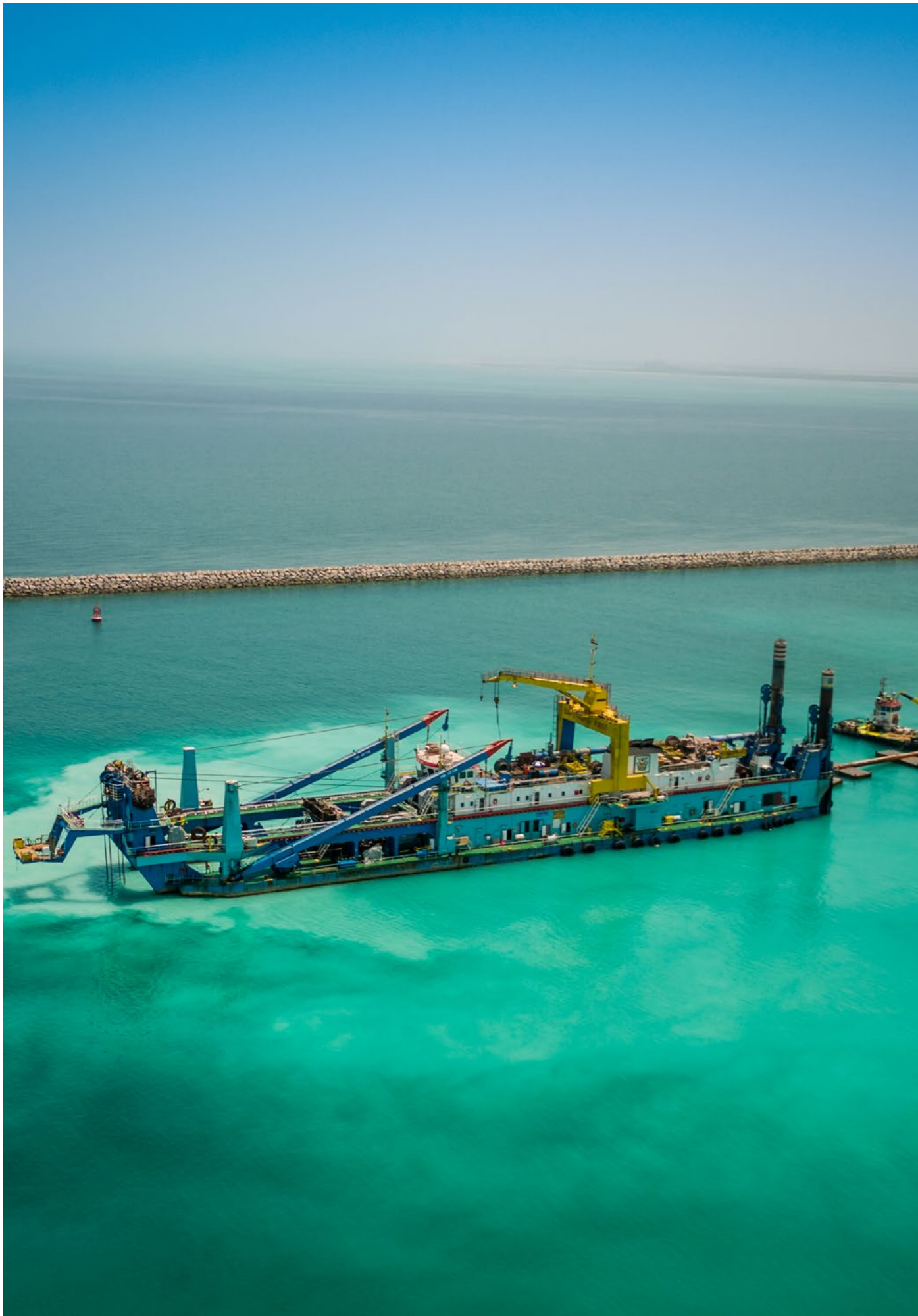


## Capital Expenditure

In order to deliver our clients with services to the highest standard, we continue to invest in latest technologies, machinery and equipment that would support the future execution of large, complex projects and improve our margins. Accordingly, we have added Fixed Assets amounting to AED 498 million in the year 2019 as against AED 121 million in the year 2018. The majority of the capital expenditure in 2019 relates to the instalments paid for the new Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger, payments for the new Backhoe Dredger, support vessels, pipelines and other CAPEX payments.

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE





## Fleet

Your Company currently owns a marine fleet consisting of 17 dredgers (two more on order), 3 booster stations, an accommodation barge (which can accommodate more than 300 personnel) and 77 other marine equipment such as marine tugs, fuel barge ships, support craft and 87 units of earth moving equipment.

During the first quarter, NMDC signed agreements for the construction of a new Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger with capacity of 8000m<sup>3</sup>, and a Backhoe Dredger, which are expected to be delivered in Q2 2020, additionally during the second quarter NMDC signed agreements for purchase of eight barges, four tugs, and a multicat. With continuous investment, your Company has grown its fleet and is currently the largest fleet owner in the region, and one of the largest worldwide.

The addition of these vessels to our fleet will allow NMDC to take on more challenging, large scale and diverse projects, and become more competitive in the dredging market in coming years.

## Information Technology

During the year, your Group has automated many business processes in order to increase users' efficiency while maintaining corporate governance:

- NMDC has launched its cloud balanced score card solution in order to measure the organization performance and department KPIs in more accurate and sophisticated manner;
- NMDC started to measure the employees' performance using cloud-based performance management solution;
- NMDC launched its on-line recruitment portal to acquire the best talent in the market and to accommodate the organization wide expansion; and
- With the need to maintain the big value assets, we automated the Asset Tracking Process to be able to value and monitor NMDC assets in a seamless manner.

NMDC IT has also promoted communications and information security in more sophisticated ways:

- 1. Communication:** NMDC launched a unified communication platform which enabled online conferencing, distance team and task management, file sharing and many more. It enhanced collaboration between the headquarters and remote locations, reduced communication and travel costs.
- 2. Cyber Security:** NMDC enhanced network security by implementing Network Access Control (NAC) solution which is a high standard security solution, the solution protects the company network and data from unauthorized access and make sure the connected devices adhere to NMDC security policy

## Quality, Health, Safety and Environmental (“QHSE”)

NMDC continues its commitment to sustaining its excellence in Quality, Health, Safety and Environment, making QHSE an absolute priority at all our work places, project sites, and accommodation facilities. Quality and Safety culture is embedded in our organization that makes safety a fully integrated part of working behaviour.

Although NMDC exceeded 15-million man-hour work without LTI, unfortunately, subcontractors working with us had two incidents involving fatalities during 2019, emphasizing the need for extra vigilance in our QHSE approach.

During 2019, the following milestones were accomplished as planned:

- NMDC has passed the audit and collect certification for ISO 45001.
- NMDC has started her two-year plan to elevate quality awareness among all employees.
- NMDC set up her 12 golden rules for safety, and training and awareness sessions are ongoing.
- Our recognized efforts and commitment to safety resulted in us being awarded the “BEST HSE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT PERFORMANCE” from Abu Dhabi Ports.
- HSEMS registration with Abu Dhabi Municipality was successfully completed during the year.

NMDC finished year 2019 as benchmark in the efficiency of HSE E-reporting system and performance analysis. HSE reporting software is officially launched at end of 2019.

Clients’ expectations and NMDC strategy obliges continuous monitoring and improvements in order to meet our targets and then exceed them, to achieve the level of excellence that would be expected from an EPC contractor of our calibre. This is reflected in our KPIs, and our innovative approach in planning and problem solving. With the assistance of the new acquired technology, our focus will be on gaps identified during performance measurement and internal audits.



# 2019

**122,475**  
NUMBER OF IN-HOUSE  
TRAINING HOURS



## Risk Management

The increasing pace of change, customer demand and market globalization, all put risk management on NMDC agenda for forward-thinking. Therefore, risk and opportunities management has become a primary part of NMDC management approach for NMDC operations and particularly with respect to supporting departments, purchasing, commercial, and others.

In particular, the current situation with the recent Corona virus outbreak has become a key priority for the QHSE department. In coordination with the newly reconstituted Crisis Management Team within NMDC, we have quickly introduced measures to comply with the Government directives and other measures to contain the spread of the virus, and to look after the well-being of our employees, within our offices, project sites and shared accommodation facilities, such as:

- Impact assessment of potential lock downs or other employee movement restrictions on our ability to perform to client and employees expectations, and managing these as much as possible;
- Work from home programs;
- Monitoring of vital signs for all employees and visitors entering our premises;
- Severe restrictions on travel;
- Introduction of interim policies to deal with employee leave and rotation; and
- Enhanced cleaning and sanitation procedures at all our work locations, projects sites, labour camps and other shared employee accommodation.

We continue to monitor the development of this emerging situation, and take measures proactively to mitigate and control the risks arising therefrom.

# Management Discussion and Analysis

## Management's explanation on qualification in auditors' report

With reference to the Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements – "Qualified Opinion" & "Emphasis of Matters" – Management would like to highlight that the Group is executing strategic projects for the Government of Abu Dhabi and/or Government related entities. The Group is involved in the projects from concept design to final construction and the nature of these projects is such that they require time from conceptualization to finalization with the clients. Discussions with clients for finalization of the billing arrangements have made significant progress during the current year. Twenty contracts with total value of AED 971 million were signed by the Crown Prince Court during the year covering a majority of long outstanding and current projects against which an amount of AED 754 million was billed in 2019 and fully received in 2019 and 2020. Discussions for the remaining aged outstanding balances are continuing and management expects that progress will be made on securing approvals for billing, in the coming periods.

In addition, the auditors have removed the Emphasis of Matter relating to management judgements in recognition of revenue on unsigned contracts, from their report.

## Our competitive strengths

We believe that we are well positioned to maintain and enhance our leadership position in the Dredging & Marine Construction market, on account of our competitive strengths, which are:

### Government backed dredging Company in the UAE

NMDC is one of the leading companies providing dredging, reclamation, and marine construction work in the Middle East. Our fleet mainly operates within the Middle East; however, our technical capabilities can be extended to any part of the Globe. We operate from a modern well-equipped premise, which includes multi-discipline workshops, slipways and fully supported administration and technical departments.

### Largest Portfolio of Dredging Assets in UAE

Your Company owns a marine fleet consisting of 17 dredgers (two more on order) with capacities ranging from 1,795 KW to 20,725 KW including a Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger with capacity of 6000m<sup>3</sup>. Our dredgers are supported by our modern marine equipment such as tugs and Multicat crafts, and ably assisted by A-Frame and barges wherever necessary. It is our endeavour to keep reviewing and expanding our fleet to meet the exacting demands of our customers.

With the delivery of the new Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger Arzana in early 2018, NMDC owns and operates the first hopper dredger that was specifically designed for working in areas such as the Arabian Gulf and in similar operating conditions. The project was delivered within the planned timeframe and within budget due to an excellent co-operation between NMDC and the shipyard.

### Strong relationships with Customers

Dredging and Marine Construction are our mainstream business positioning us at the top as one of the largest dredging players in the region. Today our dredging operations are a highly-sophisticated business, and our latest modern technology helps our customers not only meet their needs but to exceed their expectations.

## Our strategies

As a Company, we are committed to high quality growth while becoming a largest independent turnkey solution provider in the region.

### Making forays into foreign markets

Apart from consolidating our presence in the UAE market, we have established branches in Egypt, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, the Maldives and India, as part of strategy to foray into global markets to reduce geography risk. This strategy has started to show results whereby NMDC has executed projects in Egypt, Bahrain and Oman and more recently in Saudi Arabia, India and the Maldives. Our Egyptian operations contributed 10 percent to revenue in 2019 (2018: 30 percent), and our new joint venture, Egyptian Emirates Dredging Company ("EEMDC") was formally incorporated during 2018.

### Evolving into a fully Integrated and leading Middle East EPC Contractor

Over the years, NMDC has been expanding its capabilities and operations from pure dredging activities, into related marine construction activities. As a longer term strategy, NMDC's seeks to expand from its current marine focused model, into becoming a fully integrated EPC contractor with civil construction capabilities beyond marine contracting, as management believe that this will be critical for NMDC to achieve sustainable future operations and growth.

To this end, the Group is actively looking for opportunities for the acquisition of entities in backward or forward stages of the value chain as well as to enter into strategic alliances or acquisitions to diversify the business into civil or infrastructural development.

### Reducing Operational Cost

In recent years, the Group has adopted a demand and supply model to support operations whereby focus is to reduce fixed cost and optimize utilization of internal resources. Cost reduction drive has been initiated with the intention to reduce cost without compromising the quality of services, which has resulted in improvements to systems and reduction of costs.

While creating and developing good business relations with banks, your Group has given special attention to procuring finance facilities at very competitive rates, which has resulted in your Group being able to secure cheaper funding & non-funding facilities.

### Enhancement of the fleet capability

Your Group took delivery of TSHD 'Arzana' in March 2018, and is currently building another similar vessel in the same yard (one of the leading shipyards for this type of vessels). These newbuild 'Hopper Dredgers' are strategic additions to the fleet, which will not only provide your Company with additional capacity, but will also widen up the scope of work and provide the Group with a competitive edge. In addition to the newbuild 'Hopper Dredger', your Group has a new backhoe dredger under construction, and both these vessels are expected to be delivered in Q2 2020. In addition to dredgers, the Group has acquired several other support vessels during the year including eight barges, four tugs, and a Multicat, and has undertaken dry docking and major overhauling of several of its existing vessels.

### Optimization of capacity utilization

Your Company is committed to continue to optimize its capacity utilization by continuous project monitoring and review, reducing equipment downtime through preventive maintenance and working with repair yards to accelerate dry dock repair periods and through a renewed focus on training.

## Internal control systems and their adequacy

The Company has reasonable system of delegation at proper levels and an adequate system of internal control commensurate with its size and nature of its business. The Company has its own independent internal audit department for conducting extensive audit of various important operational and financial matters.

To develop the culture towards zero tolerance to fraud, the Company has set up an Ethics & Compliance Department which reports directly to CEO and/ or the Audit Committee. Further, to increase awareness, the Company has arranged multiple training sessions and workshop on Fraud Awareness.

## Emiratization

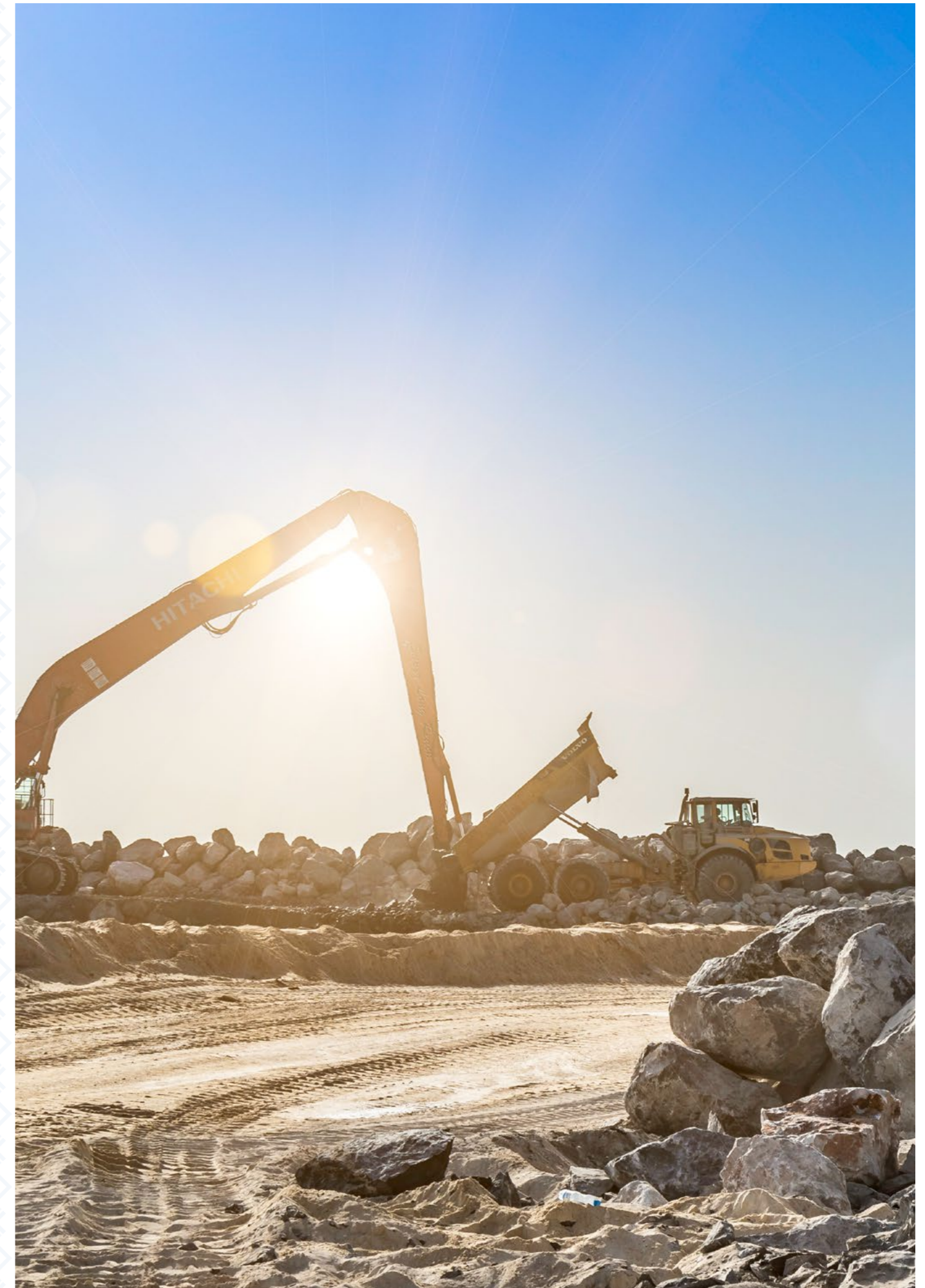
The Company has devised a plan to implement Emiratization in order to provide more opportunities to UAE Nationals to work in NMDC. The Company has been coordinating with government bodies like Tawteen Council to support in this initiative. The Company provides training and resources to UAE Nationals while getting them on board on a full time basis.

## Acknowledgment

On behalf of the Board, I wish to express our appreciation for the support and cooperation of the financial institutions, suppliers, subcontractors, business associates and government authorities and expect the same in future for sustaining the Company's growth rate. The Board would like to place on record its appreciation of the hard work, commitment and unstinting efforts put in by your Company's employees at all levels.



**H.E. Mohamed Thani Murshed Al Rumaithi**  
Chairman NMDC



# Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of NMDC

## Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

### Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of National Marine Dredging Company PJSC (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis of qualified opinion in our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

### Basis For Qualified Opinion

Trade and other receivables at 31 December 2019 include unbilled receivables relating to certain contracts with the Government of Abu Dhabi, its departments or its related parties. We were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence to support the recoverability of amounts totalling AED 464,356 thousand (verbal contracts) and AED 152,891 thousand (signed contracts) included in these balances, due to the absence of signed contracts and/or significant delays in the billing and collection. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

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 Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Emphasis of matters

As stated in note 12 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, unbilled receivables include an amount of AED 600,000 thousand recognized on the basis of claims submitted to a customer in prior periods. The final amount of the claims is still under negotiation and is subject to a review by a consultant, the finalization of which could have a significant impact on the amount of receivables recognized. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, 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 for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

### Project revenue recognition

The Group recognised AED 2,811 million of project revenue for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Project revenue recognition is significant to the financial statements based on the quantitative materiality and the degree of management judgement required for revenue recognition. Revenue is recognized according to the stage of completion of the respective projects, which is measured using the "cost-to-cost method" and surveys of work performed.

Due to the contracting nature of the business, revenue recognition involves a significant degree of judgement, with estimates being made to:

- assess the total contract costs;
- assess the stage of completion of the contract;
- assess the proportion of revenues, including variation orders, to recognize in line with contract completion;
- forecast the profit margin on each contract incorporating appropriate allowances for technical and commercial risks; and
- appropriately identify, estimate and provide for onerous contracts.

There is a range of acceptable outcomes resulting from these judgements that could lead to different revenue or income being reported in the consolidated financial statements.

### How our audit addressed the area of focus

We obtained an understanding of the key internal controls and IT systems which support the project management and accounting. These included controls in the policies and procedures concerning determination of the percentage of completion, estimates to complete for both revenue and costs and provisions for loss making projects.

We enquired of management for a selection of major projects to gain an understanding of the progress of developments, any material contract variations and the projected financial performance of projects against feasibility reports.

We verified a sample of contracts with customers and assessed project costs to date, estimates of revenue and costs to complete. We also agreed a sample of costs incurred to invoice and/or payment, including testing whether they were allocated to the appropriate project. We also evaluated subsequent payments made after the reporting date to assess whether the costs were accrued in the correct reporting period.

We also evaluated the accounting principles for revenue recognition, which form the basis for the recognition of unbilled receivables. In addition, we evaluated the adequacy of the Company's disclosures regarding trade receivables and unbilled receivables on projects, the related risks such as credit risk and the aging of trade receivables as disclosed in note 12 of the consolidated financial statements.

Management has also considered this area to be a key accounting estimate as disclosed in the 'accounting estimates and management judgements' note to the consolidated financial statements.

### **Valuation of trade receivables and Unbilled receivables (including the provision for expected credit losses)**

As at 31 December 2019, the gross trade receivables and the gross unbilled receivables on projects amounted to AED 1,023 million and AED 2,352 million respectively, out of which, AED 920 million and AED 1,589 million related to signed contracts while AED 103 million and AED 763 million related to unsigned/ verbal contracts. Such receivables are significant to the Group as these represent approximately 59% of the balance sheet total. Furthermore, the balance of trade and unbilled receivables aged more than 1 year is 36% of the trade receivables account. Hence, collectability of receivables is considered to be a key matter for the Group.

As for the provision for impairment of trade and unbilled receivables from customers, it is considered to be a key matter of significance as it requires the application of judgement by management.

This involves judgement as the expected credit losses must reflect information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions, as well as the time value of money. The Group's disclosures are included in Note 3 and Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, which outlines the accounting policy for determining the provision for impairment.

### **Other information**

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

We also inspected the governance around approval of project budgets and held discussions with management where significant variances against the approved budgets were noted.

In addition, we performed procedures to ensure that the revenue recognition criteria adopted by the Group is appropriate and is in line with Group's accounting policy.

### **How our audit addressed the area of focus**

We performed detailed procedures on individually significant projects, such as, substantiating transactions with underlying documentation, including contracts and third party correspondence, to obtain evidence for the accuracy and collectability.

We examined the Group's assessment of the customers' financial circumstances and ability to repay the debt and considered the customers' historical payment habits along with other macroeconomic information.

We requested and assessed legal opinions in situations where the outcome of project results or the recoverability of (un)billed receivables was dependent on the outcome of legal proceedings or arbitration.

Gained an understanding of management's assessment of expected credit losses and their assumptions applied such as historical loss rates, time value of money etc. and evaluated whether the assumptions used in the assessment were reasonable.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the 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 auditors' 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.

### **Responsibilities of management and Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, 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.

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee 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 skepticism 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.



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

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, we report that:

1. we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
2. the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 and the Company's Articles of Association;
3. the Group has maintained proper books of account;
4. the financial information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of account and records of the Company;
5. investments in shares and stocks are included in note 8 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements and include purchases and investments made by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2019;
6. note 26 reflects the disclosures relating to related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted; and
7. based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2019, any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 or of its Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2019; and
8. note 22 reflects the social contributions recorded during the year.

Signed by

Raed Ahmad  
Partner

Ernst & Young  
Registration No. 811

30 March 2020  
Abu Dhabi





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# Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 DECEMBER 2019

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	Notes	2019 AED '000	2018 AED '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	1,444,334	1,052,584
Goodwill and other intangible assets	6	36,276	49,805
Investment in a joint venture	7	21,451	16,869
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	31,669	46,645
Deferred tax assets	10	2,623	5,410
Retentions receivable		7,395	19,109
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,543,748</b>	1,190,422
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	11	393,640	238,640
Trade and other receivables	12	3,546,516	3,122,843
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	27,097	26,000
Cash and bank balances	13	254,226	106,933
		4,221,479	3,494,416
Assets classified as held for sale	5	1,478	56,553
Total current assets		4,222,957	3,550,969
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>5,766,705</b>	4,741,391
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	15	250,000	250,000
Share premium	16	341,500	341,500
Reserves	17	672,725	682,109
Retained earnings		2,278,676	2,105,332
Proposed dividend		-	55,000
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>3,542,901</b>	3,433,941
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	18	118,419	97,641
Term loan	14	148,565	-
Long term lease liabilities	3	8,724	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>275,708</b>	97,641
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	19	1,751,807	881,149
Short term borrowings	14	196,289	328,660
Total current liabilities		1,948,096	1,209,809
Total liabilities		2,223,804	1,307,450
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>5,766,705</b>	4,741,391



Mohammed Thani Murshed Al Rumaithi  
CHAIRMAN

Yasser Nasr Zaghloul  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Sreemont Prasad Barua  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Notes	2019 AED '000	2018 AED '000
Revenue from contracts with customers	20	2,810,733	1,532,069
Contract costs	21	(2,536,861)	(1,303,190)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		<b>273,872</b>	228,879
Share of profit of a joint venture	7	1,245	14,713
General and administrative expenses	22	(137,257)	(126,426)
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)		36,845	(1,024)
Fair value gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	1,097	(664)
Finance costs	23	(22,316)	(9,844)
Finance income	23	22,367	5,681
Other income, net	24	15,320	20,712
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>191,173</b>	132,027
Income tax expense on foreign operations	10	(10,329)	(11,068)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>180,844</b>	120,959
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in AED) attributable to equity holder of the Company	25	0.72	0.48

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 AED '000	2018 AED '000
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>180,844</b>	120,959
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss) Items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss</b>			
Loss on revaluation of investment in financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	(14,976)	(11,784)
<b>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods:</b>			
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		5,592	(1,169)
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(9,384)</b>	(12,953)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>171,460</b>	108,006

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Share capital AED '000	Share premium AED '000	Reserves AED '000	Retained earnings AED '000	Proposed dividends AED '000	Total equity AED '000
Balance at 1 January 2018	250,000	341,500	695,062	2,044,373	50,000	3,380,935
Profit for the year	-	-	-	120,959	-	120,959
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(12,953)	-	-	(12,953)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period	-	-	(12,953)	120,959	-	108,006
Dividends (note 19.3)	-	-	-	(5,000)	(50,000)	(55,000)
Proposed dividend	-	-	-	(55,000)	55,000	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	250,000	341,500	682,109	2,105,332	55,000	3,433,941
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>341,500</b>	<b>682,109</b>	<b>2,105,332</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>3,433,941</b>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	180,844	-	180,844
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(9,384)	-	-	(9,384)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period	-	-	(9,384)	180,844	-	171,460
Dividend (note 19.3)	-	-	-	(7,500)	(55,000)	(62,500)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>341,500</b>	<b>672,725</b>	<b>2,278,676</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,542,901</b>

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

	Notes	2019 AED '000	2018 AED '000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit before tax		191,173	132,027
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	164,969	154,044
Amortisation of intangibles	6	-	796
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	24	(5,659)	(13,493)
Impairment of assets held for sales	5	-	1,968
Fair value (gain) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	(1,097)	664
Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventory	11	5,095	-
Share of profit of a joint venture	7	(1,245)	(14,713)
Dividend income	24	(2,674)	(1,950)
(Reversal)/allowance for expected credit losses		(90,258)	90,408
Other provisions		42,823	17,300
Finance costs, net	23	(51)	4,163
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	18	22,430	9,691
		325,506	380,905
Employees' end of service benefit paid		(4,842)	(3,488)
		320,664	377,417
<b>Working capital changes:</b>			
Change in inventories		(160,095)	(14,189)
Change in trade and other receivables		(320,193)	(707,946)
Change in trade and other payables		822,809	232,556
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		663,185	(112,162)
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	23	(498,440)	(120,535)
Investments in joint venture	7	(3,337)	(2,156)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		27,098	27,382
Interest received		22,367	5,681
Dividend received	24	2,674	1,950
Net cash used in investing activities		(449,638)	(87,678)
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from term loan	14	248,565	-
Repayment of loan		(8,334)	-
Dividends paid	19.3	(66,176)	(58,972)
Interest paid		(21,869)	(11,911)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		152,186	(70,883)
<b>NET INCREASE.(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>365,733</b>	<b>(270,723)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		(221,727)	50,165
Foreign exchange translation adjustment		5,597	(1,169)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER</b>	13	<b>149,603</b>	<b>(221,727)</b>

The attached notes 1 to 31 form part of these consolidated financial statements.



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# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 DECEMBER 2019

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## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

National Marine Dredging Company (the “Company”) is a public shareholding company incorporated in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The Company was incorporated by Law No. (10) of 1979, as amended by Decree No. (3) and (9) of 1985 issued by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, who was then the Deputy Ruler of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 3649, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

These consolidated financial statements include the financial performance and position of the Company and its subsidiaries, joint venture and branches (collectively referred to as the “Group”), details of which are set out below.

The Company is primarily engaged in the execution of dredging contracts and associated land reclamation works in the territorial waters of the UAE, principally under the directives of the Government of Abu Dhabi (the “Government”), a major shareholder. The Group also operates in other jurisdictions in the region including Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and India through its subsidiaries, branches and joint operations.

Name Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding		Principal activities
		2019	2018	
Emarat Europe Fast Building Technology System Factory L.L.C. (Emarat Europe)	UAE	100%	100%	Manufacturing and supply of precast concrete
National Marine Dredging Company (Industrial)	UAE	100%	100%	Manufacturing of steel pipes and steel pipe fittings and holding 1% investment in the Group's subsidiaries to comply with local regulations
ADEC Engineering Consultancy L.L.C.	UAE	100%	100%	Consultancy services in the fields of civil, architectural, drilling and marine engineering along with related laboratory services
Abu Dhabi Marine Dredging Co S.P.C.	Bahrain	100%	100%	Offshore reclamation contracts, services for fixing water installation for marine facilities and excavation contracts
National Marine and Infrastructure India Private Limited	India	100%	100%	Dredging and associated land reclamation works, civil engineering, port contracting and marine construction
<b>Branches</b>				
National Marine Dredging Company	Saudi Arabia	<b>Branch</b>		Dredging and associated land reclamation works, civil engineering, port contracting and marine construction
National Marine Dredging Company	Egypt	<b>Branch</b>		Dredging and associated land reclamation works, civil engineering, port contracting and marine construction
National Marine Dredging Company	Maldives	<b>Branch</b>		Dredging and associated land reclamation works, civil engineering, port contracting and marine construction
National Marine Dredging Company	Abu Dhabi	<b>Branch</b>		Dredging and associated land reclamation works, civil engineering, port contracting and marine construction
<b>Joint Venture</b>				
The Challenge Egyptian Emirates Marine Dredging Company	Egypt	49%	49%	Dredging and associated land reclamation works, civil engineering, port contracting and marine construction

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CHANGES TO THE GROUP'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable requirements of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in UAE Dirham (AED), which is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency. All financial information presented in AED has been rounded to the nearest thousand except as otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, that have been measured at fair value and assets held for sale which have been measured at lower of cost and fair value less cost to sell.

### 2.2 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists 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 all of the following:

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

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

- The contractual arrangement(s) 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 statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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 of the Group 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 align their accounting policies 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. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

## 2.3 New And Amended International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations

### a) Effective and adopted in the current year

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS effective as of 1 January 2019, with the exception of IFRS 16, which did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group:

- IFRS 16 Leases;
- IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments;
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation;
- Amendments to IAS 19 Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement;
- Amendments to IAS 28 Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;

#### Annual IFRS Improvement Process

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Previously held Interests in a joint operation;
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements - Previously held Interests in a joint operation;
- IAS 12 Income Taxes - Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity;
- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs - Borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments during the year that have been issued but are not yet effective. In 2019, the Group applied, for the first time, IFRS 16 Leases. The nature and effect of the changes arising therefrom are disclosed below.

### Nature and effect of adoption of IFRS 16

The Group has lease contracts (as lessee), which, prior to the adoption of IFRS 16, had been classified at the inception date as operating leases. The leased assets were not capitalised and the lease payments were recognised as rent expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any prepaid and accrued rent was recognised under 'trade and other receivables' and 'trade and other payables' respectively. Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Group.

As a result, 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 were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related intangibles in respect of favorable leases, 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.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application;
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease terms that ended within 12 months at the date of initial application;
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

### Impact of adoption of IFRS 16

The Group adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method 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 on 1 January 2019. 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').

The impact of adoption IFRS 16 as at 1 January 2019 is as follows:

	AED'000
<b>Assets</b>	
Recognition of right-of-use asset (land)	23,978
Derecognition of intangible asset in respect of favourable lease	(13,529)
Prepayments	(420)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>10,029</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Recognition of lease liabilities	10,029
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>10,029</b>
Total adjustment in equity:	
Retained earnings	-
	-

The lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2018 as follows:

	AED'000
Operating lease commitments as at 31 December 2018 (AED'000)	13,554
Incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019	4.5%
Discounted operating lease commitments at 1 January 2019 (AED'000)	10,029
Adjustment of commitments relating to leases of low value assets (AED'000)	-
<b>Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 (AED'000)</b>	<b>10,029</b>



**b) Standards issued but not yet effective**

The standards and interpretations that are 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.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform;
- The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting.
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

Management anticipates that the adoption of the standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective will have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

**2.4 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

**Judgements**

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

*Determining whether unsigned (verbal) agreements meet the definition of contract under IFRS 15:*

Certain projects for the Government of Abu Dhabi, its departments or related parties, and for customers in Egypt, are executed on the basis of verbally agreed terms (including estimates of total project cost and timelines) in line with the Group's historical business practice. Management has determined such unsigned verbal agreements meet the definition of a 'contract with customer' under IFRS 15 on the basis of external legal opinions. Based on legal opinions, management considers such unsigned verbal agreements to meet the definition of a 'contract with customer' under IFRS 15 since the Group and the customer agree upon the essential elements of a contract and any other lawful conditions, though matters of detail are left to be agreed upon at a later date, and the contract is deemed to be made and binding even in the absence of agreement on these matter of detail. In addition, under Article 132 of the UAE Civil code and under the Supreme Administrative Court Ruling in Case no. 134 of 42 Judicial Year dated 22 July 1997 a contract can be oral or written and a contract can also result from acts which demonstrate the presence of mutual consent between the relevant parties.

*Joint arrangement*

For assessing joint control, the Group has considered the contractual agreement of sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. For the purpose of assessing whether a joint arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation, the Group has considered whether it has joint control on the rights to the net assets of the arrangements, in which case these are treated as joint ventures, or rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, in which case these are treated as joint operations.

The Group has concluded that the Group entity "The Challenge Egyptian Emirates Marine Dredging Company", is a joint venture because each party has equal representation on the Board of Directors and unanimous consent of the Board of Directors is required for any resolution to be passed and the Group has rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement established by contractual agreement.

*Assets classified as held for sale*

The Group's fleet plan include certain dredgers and vessels earmarked for sale where a number of assets are under negotiation with potential buyers are in progress. During the year, the Group has reactivated certain dredgers and marine equipment to meet growing operational requirements, and certain assets were sold during the year. Certain remaining assets are still not sold. Management has continued to classify these assets as held for sale based on the fact that Group is still committed to the plan, the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan have been initiated.

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

*Contract revenue*

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the outcome of the contract can be reliably estimated. The measurement of contract revenue is affected by a variety of uncertainties (including cost estimation and surveys of work performed) that depend on the outcome of future events.

As stated in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, revenue is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the basis of stage of completion of the contracts. The stage of completion can be measured by various methods. The management uses one of the following methods that measure reliably the actual work performed on the contract, depending on the nature of the contract:

- surveys of work performed; or
- the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of the contract.

When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

The above estimates often need to be revised as events occur and uncertainties are resolved. Therefore, the amount of contract revenue recognised may increase or decrease from period to period.

*Contract variations and claims*

Contract variations are recognised as revenues only to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue which can be reliably measured. This requires the exercise of estimating the value of variations based on management's prior experience, application of contract terms and the relationship with the customers.

Contract claims are recognised as revenue only when management believes that an advanced stage of negotiation has been reached and the revenue can be estimated with reasonable certainty. Management reviews the judgement related to these contract claims periodically and adjustments are made in the future periods, if assessments indicate that such adjustments are appropriate.



*Provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables*

In measuring the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost, management uses the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model and assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior such as likelihood of customer defaulting. Management consider the following judgements and estimates:

- Development of ECL model, including formula and choice of inputs;
- Determining the criteria if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime ECL basis and the qualitative assessments;
- The segmentation of financial assets when the ECL is assessed on a collective basis; and
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, and their effect on probability of default (PDs), exposure at default (EADs) and loss given default (LGD); and
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into ECL models.

The Group recognises lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) for trade and unbilled receivables using the simplified approach (note 12). As of 31 December 2019, the provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables amounted to AED 49,674 thousand (2018: AED 130,728 thousand).

*Unbilled receivables*

Unbilled receivables represent amounts relating to work performed which is yet to be billed to customers. Unbilled receivables are measured by applying the minimum recoverable rates expected, to the actual quantities dredged or the related works performed. Management believes that all unbilled receivables are collectible within twelve months from the reporting date and accordingly the balance is classified under current assets. Significant judgments are involved in management's assessment of the amounts of revenue and unbilled receivables recognised and the recoverability of these amounts. These judgments are reviewed as events occur and accordingly any changes thereon may have an impact on the amount of revenue recognised and unbilled receivables in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group receives lump sum payments from certain clients in settlement of outstanding invoices and as advances for several projects. The allocation of proceeds against invoices and unbilled receivables is determined based on management's judgment.

As of 31 December 2019, the provision for expected credit losses on unbilled receivables amounted to AED 40,041 thousand (2018: AED 49,245 thousand).

*Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*

Management assigns useful lives and residual values to the items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets based on the intended use of the assets and the expected economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from the initial estimates. Management has reviewed the residual values and useful lives of the major items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and determined that no adjustment is necessary.

The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and other limits on the use of the asset. The revision is based on the technical assessment carried by the Group's engineers.

*Allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventory*

The Group reviews the underlying costs, ageing and movements of its inventories to assess losses due to any deterioration in the market and obsolescence on a regular basis. In determining whether an allowance should be recorded in profit or loss, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is any future market for the product and the net realisable value for such product. Accordingly, management has determined that allowance for slow-moving and obsolete inventories at 31 December 2019 is AED 35,671 thousand (2018: AED 30,576 thousand).

*Impairment of goodwill*

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the higher of value-in-use or fair value less cost to sale of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill has been allocated. The value-in-use calculation for goodwill requires the Group to calculate the net present value of the future cash flows for which certain assumptions are required, including management's expectations of:

- long term growth rates in cash flows;
- timing and quantum of future capital expenditure; and
- the selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

The key assumptions used and sensitivities are detailed in note 6 to the consolidated financial statements. A change in the key assumptions or forecasts might result in an impairment of goodwill.

The carrying amount of the Precast concrete division (CGU) is AED 112,299 thousand which includes goodwill, right of use of asset, fair value adjustments on property, plant and equipment and net assets amounting to AED 36,276 thousand, AED 12,713 thousand, AED 9,401 thousand and AED 53,909 thousand, respectively. Based on the detailed impairment assessment performed by management, there were no impairment losses recognized on goodwill as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

*Impairment of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets*

The Group assesses for indicators of impairment of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets at each reporting period. In determining whether impairment losses should be recorded, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. Accordingly, an allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

*Uncertain tax positions*

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences may arise between the actual results and adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the Group to make significant assumptions related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. As of 31 December 2019, the Group has recognised a balance of AED 2,623 thousand as a deferred tax asset (2018: AED 5,410). The uncertain tax positions, for example tax disputes, have been accounted for by the applying the most likely amount. The most likely amount is the single most likely amount in a range of realistically possible options.

*Fair value of assets classified as held for sale*

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value less cost to sell for these assets is generally derived from valuation assessment carried out by a third party and/or prices agreed with potential buyers less cost. For the assessment carried out by a third party or by the management, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include consideration of market demand for these assets and nature of the assets. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the assets classified as held for sale.

*Legal claims and contingencies*

When assessing the possible outcomes of legal claims and contingencies, the Group rely on the opinions of the legal counsel. The opinions of the Group's legal counsel are based on their professional judgment and take into consideration the current stage of proceedings and legal experience accumulated with respect to various matters. As the results of the claims may ultimately be determined by courts or otherwise settled, they may be different from such estimates.

*Discount rate used for initial measurement of lease liability*

The Company, as a lessee, measures the lease liability at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company, on initial recognition of the lease, uses its incremental borrowing rate. Incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use assets in similar economic environment. The Company determined its incremental borrowing rate at 4.5% in respect of the lease liability (note 2.3).

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 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 general and 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.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. 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 consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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 consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

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

#### Investments in joint venture

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture 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 joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in other comprehensive income of the joint venture 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 joint venture, 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 joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

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



**Revenue from contracts with customers**

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model that applies to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The five steps are:

- Step 1** Identify contract(s) with a customer;
- Step 2** Identify performance obligations in the contract;
- Step 3** Determine the transaction price;
- Step 4** Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Step 5** Recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a. The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- b. The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- c. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities, as described above. The Group bases its estimate of return on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

*Contract revenue*

Contract revenue comprises revenue from execution of contracts relating to dredging activities and associated land reclamation works. Contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue, they can be measured reliably and will be approved by the customers. Claims are recognised when negotiations have reached an advanced stage such that it is probable that the customer will accept the claim and the amount can be measured reliably. Contract revenue also includes revenue from securing the award of significant projects for dredging and reclamation works. These amounts are recognised when all significant service obligations arising from the related services have been discharged.

If the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. Based on the method that most reliably measures the actual work performed on each contract, the stage of completion is determined either on the basis of surveys of work performed or in the proportion of the contract costs incurred for work performed to date as compared to the estimated total contract costs. Losses on contracts are assessed on an individual contract basis and a provision is recorded for the full amount of any anticipated losses, including losses relating to future work on a contract, in the period in which the loss is first foreseen.

In case of contracts, where revenue is recognised on the basis of surveys of work performed, revenue is measured by applying contractual rates, or the minimum recoverable rates expected, to the actual quantities dredged or the related works performed. Revenue is adjusted subsequently based on final customer approval if rates approved are different from those originally used.

When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable; and contract costs should be recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

*Significant financing component*

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

*Cost to obtain and costs to fulfill a contract*

The Group applied the practical expedient to immediately expense contract acquisition costs when the asset that would have resulted from capitalising such costs would have been amortised within one year or less. The Group does not incur any costs to obtain a contract and costs to fulfill a contract that are eligible for capitalisation.

**Finance income**

Finance income comprises interest income on bank deposits. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

*Finance costs*

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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

**Other income***Sale of scrap*

Income from the sale of scrap is recognized at the time customers take delivery and risk and rewards are transferred to customers as per agreed terms and conditions.

*Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

**Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to AED at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to AED at the exchange rate at that date.

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in AED at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are retranslated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to AED at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, except for the exchange differences arising on the retranslation of equity instruments at fair value through OCI and qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective, which are recognised in other comprehensive income. Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis.

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated into AED using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as foreign currency translation reserves.

### Taxation

Income tax (expense) / benefit comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

#### Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for these under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and joint venture to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

#### Value added tax (VAT)

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, except:

- When VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

### Property, plant and equipment

#### Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfer from other comprehensive income of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency for purchase of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

#### Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. Vessel overhaul and dry-docking costs are capitalised as a separate component of dredgers when incurred. The costs of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Vessel overhaul and dry docking costs are depreciated over the period up to next dry-docking, which is generally four years. The estimated useful lives for other items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative years are as follows:

	<b>Years</b>
Building and base facilities	<b>25</b>
Dredgers	<b>5 - 25</b>
Support vessels, boosters and pipelines	<b>1 - 10</b>
Plant, machinery and motor vehicles	<b>2 - 15</b>
Office equipment and furniture	<b>3 - 5</b>

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

#### Capital work in progress

The Group capitalises all costs relating to the construction of tangible fixed assets as capital work-in-progress, up to the date of completion of the asset. Such costs are transferred from capital work-in-progress to the appropriate asset category upon completion, and are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives from the date of such completion.

#### Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss. Insurance claim proceeds, if any, against an insured item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in "other income" in profit or loss.

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use. Intangible assets includes fair value of operating lease rights. The estimated useful life of these assets is 24 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

### 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. 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.

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 consolidated statement of profit and 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 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.

### Assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a complete sale within one year from the date of classification.

An extension of the period required to complete a sale does not preclude an asset from being classified as held for sale if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the entity's control and there is sufficient evidence that the entity remains committed to its plan to sell the asset.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

### Inventories

Inventories comprise stores and consumable spares and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The costs of inventories are based on the weighted average method, and include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses.

Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories is established based on expected usage as assessed by management.

### Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the 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.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both:

- a. periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- b. periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

In assessing whether a lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Group revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

#### *Group as a lessor*

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

#### *Group as a lessee*

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components is determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge an entity for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

For determination of the lease term, the Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that:

- a. is within the control of the Group; and
- b. affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

At the commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset classified within property, plant and equipment and a lease liability classified separately on the consolidated statement of financial position.

#### 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 remeasurement 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. As a result, ROU recognised as at 31 December 2019 is depreciated over period of 16 years representing the remaining 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.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. 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 remeasured 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 machinery 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. 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.

#### Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and profit or loss

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use asset and lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	Right-of-use land AED'000	Lease liabilities AED'000
As at 1 January 2019	23,978	10,029
Depreciation expense	(1,446)	-
Interest expense	-	447
Payments	-	(876)
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>22,532</b>	<b>9,600</b>

The Group recognised rent expense from short-term leases of AED 14,168 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Lease liabilities is analysed in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	31 December 2019 AED'000
Current liabilities (note 19)	876
Non-current liabilities	8,724
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,600</b>

Current portion of lease liabilities is included in trade and other payables.

#### Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

#### Financial assets

##### Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

##### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- a. Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments, cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables)
- b. Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- c. Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- d. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has the following financial assets:

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents which include cash on hand, cash at banks, bank overdrafts and deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of three months or less, are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

*Financial assets at amortised cost (trade receivables, cash and bank balances and amounts due from related parties)*

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- a. The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held with banks with original maturities of three months or less, net of overdraft balances.

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

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

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

*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

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

This category includes listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

*Impairment of financial assets*

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, as well as on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

*Impairment of financial assets continued*

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the end of the reporting period or an actual default occurring

*i) Significant increase in credit risk*

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the end of the reporting period with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of 'investment grade' as per globally understood definition.

The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

*ii) Definition of Default*

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are highly doubtful of collection, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full.

*iii) Credit – impaired financial assets*

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

*iv) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses*

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments (i.e. the Group's trade and other receivables, finance lease receivables and amounts due from customers are each assessed as a separate group.
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

*Derecognition*

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset.

*Financial liabilities*

Trade and other payables are classified as 'financial liabilities' and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis, except for short term liabilities when the recognition of interest is immaterial.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

*Derecognition of financial liabilities*

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

*Offsetting of financial instruments*

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

**Financial guarantee contracts**

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

**Provision for staff terminal benefits**

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

Monthly pension contributions are made in respect of UAE National employees, who are covered by the Law No. 2 of 2000. The pension fund is administered by the Government of Abu Dhabi, Finance Department, represented by the Abu Dhabi Retirement Pensions and Benefits Fund.

**Dividend**

Dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders and are recognised as distributions within equity.

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised if, as a result of past events, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

The provisions are reviewed and adjusted at each reporting date, and if outflow is no longer probable, the provision is reversed to income.

*Onerous contracts*

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

**Contingent liabilities**

Unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote, the Group discloses each class of contingent liability at the end of the reporting period and a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability. Where practicable, the Group discloses an estimate of its financial effect; an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow; and the possibility of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the change in probability occurs (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made).

**Segment information**

The Group's operating segments information is in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments. IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker and used to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.



**Current versus non-current classification**

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

**Fair value measurement**

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated 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 assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value 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.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in note 29.

**4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	Building and base facilities AED	Dredgers AED	Support vessels, boosters and pipelines AED	Plant machinery and motor vehicles AED	Office equipment and furniture AED	Capital work in progress AED	Total AED
<b>2019</b>							
<b>Cost:</b>							
At 1 January 2019	180,322	1,399,920	1,224,622	359,616	70,114	26,143	3,260,737
Effect of change in accounting policy- IFRS 16 (note 2.3)	23,978	-	-	-	-	-	23,978
Additions	2,974	31,114	97,025	32,766	5,313	329,248	498,440
Transfers	(113)	(5,655)	26,144	9,880	5,035	(35,291)	-
Disposals	(656)	(34,739)	(23,275)	(16,220)	(5,010)	(63)	(79,963)
Assets reclassified (note 5)	-	36,495	57,602	-	-	-	94,097
Exchange differences	2	-	-	-	132	689	823
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>206,507</b>	<b>1,427,135</b>	<b>1,382,118</b>	<b>386,042</b>	<b>75,584</b>	<b>320,726</b>	<b>3,798,112</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>							
1 January 2019	98,217	950,619	798,788	304,765	55,764	-	2,208,153
Charge for the year	8,471	61,262	64,422	26,072	4,742	-	164,969
Transfer	(333)	(4,632)	(10)	2,103	2,872	-	-
Disposals	(645)	(17,198)	(23,275)	(12,498)	(4,907)	-	(58,523)
Assets reclassified (note 5)	-	15,534	23,488	-	-	-	39,022
Exchange differences	119	-	22	-	16	-	157
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>105,829</b>	<b>1,005,585</b>	<b>863,435</b>	<b>320,442</b>	<b>58,487</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,353,778</b>
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>							
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>100,678</b>	<b>421,550</b>	<b>518,683</b>	<b>65,600</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>320,726</b>	<b>1,444,334</b>

Capital work in progress relates to dredgers and related equipment under construction as at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

	Building and base facilities AED	Dredgers AED	Support vessels, boosters and pipelines AED	Plant machinery and motor vehicles AED	Office equipment and furniture AED	Capital work in progress AED	Total AED
<b>2018</b>							
<b>Cost:</b>							
At 1 January 2018	182,945	1,066,557	1,249,278	489,691	65,168	222,276	3,275,915
Additions	321	14,949	27,157	9,758	7,649	62,778	122,612
Transfers	-	255,774	-	3,137	-	(258,911)	-
Disposals	(2,903)	(828)	(51,813)	(142,963)	(2,718)	-	(201,225)
Assets reclassified (note 5)	-	63,468	-	-	-	-	63,468
Exchange differences	(41)	-	-	(7)	15	-	(33)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>180,322</b>	<b>1,399,920</b>	<b>1,224,622</b>	<b>359,616</b>	<b>70,114</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>3,260,737</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>							
1 January 2018	90,863	855,987	794,157	413,118	52,163	-	2,206,288
Charge for the year	9,185	60,239	52,501	26,126	5,993	-	154,044
Disposals	(1,825)	(760)	(47,590)	(134,759)	(2,402)	-	(187,336)
Assets reclassified (note 5)	-	35,153	-	-	-	-	35,153
Exchange differences	(6)	-	(280)	280	10	-	4
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>98,217</b>	<b>950,619</b>	<b>798,788</b>	<b>304,765</b>	<b>55,764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,208,153</b>
<b>Net carrying amount:</b>							
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>82,105</b>	<b>449,301</b>	<b>425,834</b>	<b>54,851</b>	<b>14,350</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>1,052,584</b>

## 5. ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
As at 1 January	56,553	86,899
Transfers to property, plant and equipment (note 4)	(55,075)	(28,315)
Disposals	-	(63)
Fair value loss for the year	-	(1,968)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>56,553</b>

In 2019, the Group transferred certain dredgers and marine equipment with a carrying amount of AED 55,075 thousand (2018: AED 28,315), back to property, plant and equipment, to meet growing operational requirements.

For the remaining assets, the Group is in the process of locating buyers willing to buy at market price. Group is still committed to the plan, the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition and an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan have been initiated.

## 6. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill AED'000	Other intangible assets AED'000	Total AED'000
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2019	36,276	19,313	55,589
Adjustment: derecognition upon adoption of IFRS 16 (Note 2.3(a))	-	(19,313)	(19,313)
At 1 January 2019 (adjusted)	36,276	-	36,276
<b>Amortization</b>			
1 January 2019	-	5,784	5,784
Adjustment: derecognition upon adoption of IFRS 16 (Note 2.3(a))	-	(5,784)	(5,784)
Charge for the year	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>36,276</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,276</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2018	36,276	19,313	55,589
<b>Amortization</b>			
1 January 2018	-	4,988	4,988
Charge for the year	-	796	796
	-	5,784	5,784
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>36,276</b>	<b>13,529</b>	<b>49,805</b>

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 were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related intangibles in respect of favorable lease of AED 13,529 thousand (refer note 2.3(a)).

### Impairment testing for cash generating units containing goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the precast concrete division. The recoverable amount of the precast concrete CGU (Emarat Europe) was based on its value in use, determined by discounting the future pre-tax five-year cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. The carrying amount of the CGU was determined to be lower than its recoverable amount, therefore no impairment loss was recognised.

Key assumptions used in the calculation of value in use were discount rate, terminal value growth rate and the EBITDA growth rate. These assumptions were as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate (pre-tax)	8.0%	10.4%
Terminal value growth rate	2.5%	4.1%
Budgeted EBITDA growth rate	5%	5%

The discount rate was based on the risk-free rate obtained from the yield on 10-year bonds issued by the government in the relevant market and in the same currency as the cash flows, adjusted for a risk premium to reflect both the increase risk of investing in equities generally and the systemic risk of the specific CGU.

## 7. INVESTMENT IN A JOINT VENTURE

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
At 1 January	16,869	2,156
Additional investment in joint venture	3,337	-
Share of profit for the year	1,245	14,713
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>21,451</b>	<b>16,869</b>

In November 2017, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with Canal Harbour and Great Projects Company, an affiliated company of the Suez Canal Authority in Egypt, for the incorporation of a joint stock company (the "Joint Venture") to execute dredging and related works, and other engineering consulting services inside and outside the Arab Republic of Egypt. During 2018, the legal process for incorporating the joint venture in the Suez Canal Economic Zone in the name of "The Challenge Egyptian Emirates Marine Dredging Company" was completed with the shareholding of the Group at 49% and equal representation in Board of Directors of the Joint Venture. The Joint Venture is formed for an initial period of five years with automatic renewal upon approval of both parties.

## 8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
At 1 January	46,645	58,429
Fair value adjustments	(14,976)	(11,784)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>31,669</b>	46,645

The financial assets at fair value through OCI at the end of reporting date are detailed below.

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
<b>Investment in quoted UAE equity securities</b>	<b>31,669</b>	46,645

The fair value of the quoted UAE equity securities is based on quoted market prices at the end of the year as per Level 1 valuation.

## 9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
At 1 January	26,000	26,664
Change in fair value	1,097	(664)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>27,097</b>	26,000

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at the end of reporting date are detailed below.

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Investment in quoted UAE equity securities	26,154	25,057
Investment in unquoted UAE equity securities	943	943
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>27,097</b>	26,000

The fair value of the quoted UAE equity securities is based on quoted market prices at the end of the year as per Level 1 valuation. The fair value of unquoted UAE securities has been arrived at based on the fair market value as per Level 3 valuation.

## 10. TAXATION

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	10,329	11,068
Adjustments in respect of previous years	-	-
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>10,329</b>	11,068

### Deferred tax:

Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2,787)	5,410
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<b>(2,787)</b>	5,410

<b>Income tax credit</b>	<b>7,542</b>	16,478
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The income tax credit for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>33,520</b>	73,236
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in respective tax jurisdictions	22.50%	22.50%

<b>Income tax credit</b>	<b>7,542</b>	16,478
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### Income tax credit

The tax rates used for the reconciliation above are rates applicable to the profits in the respective foreign tax jurisdictions, mainly in Egypt.

The movement in deferred tax assets is as follows:

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
At 1 January	5,410	-
Credited to profit or loss during the year	(5,410)	-
<b>Other temporary and translation differences</b>	<b>2,623</b>	5,410
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>5,410</b>

Deferred tax mainly arises from temporary differences relating to tax benefits on expenses incurred in Egypt. The Group has recognized a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

## 11. INVENTORIES

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Spare parts and consumables	425,682	262,764
Raw materials	1,147	1,337
Finished goods	2,482	5,115
<b>Less: allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories</b>	<b>(35,671)</b>	<b>(30,576)</b>
	<b>393,640</b>	<b>238,640</b>

As at 31 December 2019, an amount of AED 35,671 thousand (2018: AED 30,576 thousand) is recognised as an allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories.

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
At 1 January	30,576	30,576
Charge for the year	5,095	-
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>35,671</b>	<b>30,576</b>

## 12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Trade receivables, net of allowance for expected credit loss	973,347	206,067
Retention receivables – current portion	49,722	14,312
Unbilled receivables, net of allowance for expected credit loss	2,311,962	2,602,448
Deposits and prepayments	43,071	15,080
Other receivables	168,414	284,936
	<b>3,546,516</b>	<b>3,122,843</b>

Receivables, net are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable. It is not the practice of the Group to obtain collateral over receivables and the vast majority are, therefore, unsecured.

During the previous year, the Group terminated its operations under a contract with a customer due to an ongoing dispute in relation to the scope of work and the Group's performance obligations under the contract. The Group had previously issued a performance guarantee in relation to the contract and has certain outstanding receivable balances from the customer in relation to work performed under the contract. The full amount was settled during the current year.

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
<i>Unsigned contracts</i>		
- Government of Abu Dhabi and its related entities	715,410	975,278
- Joint venture	18,365	12,578
	<b>733,775</b>	987,856
<i>Signed contracts</i>		
- Government of Abu Dhabi and its related entities	1,388,541	1,057,218
- Joint venture	161,712	509,089
- Other entities	27,934	48,285
	<b>1,578,187</b>	1,614,592
	<b>2,311,962</b>	<b>2,602,448</b>

Unbilled receivables include AED 464,356 thousand (2018: AED 769,313 thousand) and AED 1,011,048 thousand (2018: AED 904,247 thousand), outstanding for a period exceeding one year, from unsigned and signed contracts respectively.

Unbilled receivables include AED 267,084 thousand (2018: AED 218,165) and AED 671,359 thousand (2018: AED 851,328) thousand recognised as revenue during the year from unsigned and signed contracts respectively. Management has determined that these receivables are fully recoverable on the basis that these are approved via letters of awards and considering that they are not outstanding for a long period of time.

Unbilled receivables include an amount of AED 600,000 thousand (AED 2018: AED 600,000 thousand) recognized on the basis of claims submitted to a customer in prior periods. The final amount of the claims is still under negotiation and is subject to a review by a consultant, the finalization of which could have a significant impact on the amount of receivables recognized.

### *Allowance for expected credit loss*

The Group recognises lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) for trade and unbilled receivables using the simplified approach. To determine the expected credit losses all debtors are classified into four categories:

- Category I – billed receivables and unbilled receivables from government of Abu Dhabi and related companies;
- Category II – private companies with low credit risk;
- Category III – private companies with high credit risk; and
- Category IV – debtors at default.

These are adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money, where appropriate.

## Trade and retention receivables as at 31 December 2019.

	Categories				Total AED'000
	I AED'000	II AED'000	III AED'000	IV AED'000	
Expected credit loss rate	0 to 1%	1 to 2%	2 to 99%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	962,902	71,118	-	46,118	<b>1,080,138</b>
Provision for expected credit losses	(2,134)	(1,422)	-	(46,118)	<b>(49,674)</b>
Net trade and retention receivables	960,768	69,696	-	-	<b>1,030,464</b>

## Trade and retention receivables as at 31 December 2018.

	Categories				Total AED'000
	I AED'000	II AED'000	III AED'000	IV AED'000	
Expected credit loss rate	0 to 1%	1 to 2%	2 to 99%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	139,760	93,375	93,160	43,921	<b>370,216</b>
Provision for expected credit losses	(418)	(1,868)	(84,521)	(43,921)	<b>(130,728)</b>
	960,768	69,696	-	-	<b>1,030,464</b>
Net trade and retention receivables	139,342	91,507	8,639	-	<b>239,488</b>

## Unbilled receivables as at 31 December 2019

	Categories				Total AED'000
	I AED'000	II AED'000	III AED'000	IV AED'000	
Expected credit loss rate	0 to 1%	1 to 2%	2 to 99%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	2,292,060	27,325	-	32,618	<b>2,352,003</b>
Provision for expected credit losses	(6,876)	(547)	-	(32,618)	<b>(40,041)</b>
	960,768	69,696	-	-	<b>1,030,464</b>
Net unbilled receivables	2,285,184	26,778	-	-	<b>2,311,962</b>

## Unbilled receivables as at 31 December 2018

	Categories				Total AED'000
	I AED'000	II AED'000	III AED'000	IV AED'000	
Expected credit loss rate	0 to 1%	1 to 2%	2 to 99%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	2,598,188	9,024	17,484	26,997	<b>2,651,693</b>
Provision for expected credit losses	(7,791)	(180)	(14,277)	(26,997)	<b>(49,245)</b>
	960,768	69,696	-	-	<b>1,030,464</b>
Net unbilled receivables	2,590,397	8,844	3,207	-	<b>2,602,448</b>

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date the credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. Trade receivables are considered past due once they have passed their contracted due date. Management has not recognised an expected credit loss in respect of delays in recovery of receivables expected to be recovered in full in the future as these are expected to be recovered in the short term and therefore no discounting adjustment is required.

## Movement in the provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables is as follows:

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
At 1 January	<b>130,728</b>	48,700
Charge during the year	<b>2,987</b>	90,301
Reversal	<b>(84,041)</b>	(8,273)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>49,674</b>	<b>130,728</b>

## Movement in the provision for expected credit losses on unbilled receivables is as follows:

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
At 1 January	<b>49,245</b>	40,865
Charge during the year	<b>3,749</b>	14,765
Reversal	<b>(12,953)</b>	(6,385)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>40,041</b>	<b>49,245</b>

## 12.1 Gross amount due from customers on construction contracts

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Contracts in progress at end of the reporting year		
Amount due from contract customers included in trade and other receivable (gross) (note 12)	<b>2,352,003</b>	2,651,693
Contract cost incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses to date	<b>10,554,999</b>	9,219,212
Less: progress billings	<b>(8,202,996)</b>	(6,567,519)
	<b>2,352,003</b>	<b>2,651,693</b>

## 13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Cash in hand	<b>2,005</b>	1,765
Cash at banks		
- Current accounts	<b>132,557</b>	53,847
- Short term deposits	<b>119,664</b>	51,321
Cash and bank balances	<b>254,226</b>	106,933
Less: bank overdraft (note 14)	<b>(104,623)</b>	(328,660)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>149,603</b>	<b>(221,727)</b>

Short-term deposits have original maturities less than three months. These deposits, and the bank overdraft facilities, carry interest at prevailing market interest rates.

## 14. BORROWINGS

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
<b>Short term borrowings</b>		
Bank overdrafts (note 13)	104,623	328,660
Short term loan	91,666	-
<b>Short term borrowings</b>	<b>196,289</b>	<b>328,660</b>

During the year, the group entered into a short term loan amounting to AED 100,000 thousand for a total tenor of 12 months which carried an interest rate of 1 month EIBOR + 1.3% per annum. The loan is payable in 12 monthly installments commencing 30th November 2019.

### Long term loan

On 8 July 2019, the Group signed an agreement for a EUR 65.67 million facility with Cooperatieve Rabobank UA for financing the construction of a new Hopper Dredger with a 10 year tenor against which an amount equivalent to AED 148,565 thousand was drawn down as at 31 December 2019. Under the terms of the agreement, the repayment of the loan will commence after six months of the delivery of the vessel which did not occur as at 31 December 2019. Accordingly, the entire amount drawn down during the period has been classified as a non-current liability in the consolidated financial statements.

## 15. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
<b>Short term borrowings</b>		
250,000,000 (2018: 250,000,000)		
<b>ordinary shares of AED 1 each</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>

## 16. SHARE PREMIUM/ ADDITIONAL SHARE CAPITAL

On 4 February 2010, the Company and Tasameem Real Estate LLC ("Tasameem") entered into an agreement according to which the Company had issued 50,000,000 convertible bonds to Tasameem convertible to 50,000,000 equity shares of the Company at AED 7.83 per share over a period of four years.

The Company issued 50,000 thousand convertible bonds to Tasameem from 2010 and 2013, for a total consideration of AED 391,500 thousand. These bonds were converted to 50,000 thousand equity shares of the Company at the face value of AED 1 per share resulting in an increase in the Company's share capital by AED 50,000 thousand as at 31 December 2014.

The excess of the consideration over the face value of the equity shares issued, amounting to AED 341,500 thousand had been recorded as share premium.

Pursuant to the Ministerial Decree No. (71) of 2014 and the Board of Directors decision circulated on 22 January 2014, the Company's Board of Directors approved the increase of its share capital from 227,848,502 shares to 250,000,000 shares. Accordingly, the share capital of the Company has increased by 22,151,498 shares with AED 1 par value which were authorised, issued and fully paid. These additional shares were subsequently listed on the Abu Dhabi Stock Exchange.

## 17. RESERVES

	Legal reserve AED'000	Asset replacement reserve AED'000	Regulatory reserve AED'000	Foreign, exchange reserve AED'000	Unrealised loss on financial assets at FVTOCI AED'000	Total AED'000
<b>At 1 January 2018</b>	125,000	595,000	20,000	(3,277)	(41,661)	<b>695,062</b>
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through						
other comprehensive income (note 8)	-	-	-	-	(11,784)	<b>(11,784)</b>
Cumulative translation adjustment on foreign operations	-	-	-	(1,169)	-	<b>(1,169)</b>
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>595,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>(4,446)</b>	<b>(53,445)</b>	<b>682,109</b>
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>						
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through	125,000	595,000	20,000	(4,446)	(53,445)	<b>682,109</b>
other comprehensive income (note 8)	-	-	-	-	(14,976)	<b>(14,976)</b>
Cumulative translation adjustment on foreign operations	-	-	-	5,592	-	<b>5,592</b>
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>595,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>(68,421)</b>	<b>672,725</b>

### Legal reserve

In accordance with UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, 10% of the annual profit of the Company is transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve. Transfers to this reserve are required to be made until such time as it equals 50% of the paid up share capital of the Company. There were no transfers made during the year as reserves equal to 50% of the paid up share capital.

### Asset replacement reserve

This reserve represents an appropriation from the annual profit, at the discretion of the Board of Directors with the approval of the General Assembly, to facilitate the financing of dredgers and support craft and other major items of property, plant and equipment. No appropriation was made from the current or prior year profit.

### Regulatory reserve

Transfers to and from the regulatory reserve are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors with the approval of the General Assembly and in accordance with the powers granted by the Articles of Association. This reserve may be used for such purposes as the Board of Directors deem necessary for the Company's activities. No appropriation was made from the current or prior year profit.

## 18. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
At 1 January	97,641	91,438
Charge for the year	22,430	9,691
Paid during the year	(4,842)	(3,488)
Reclassified to accrued expense	3,190	-
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>118,419</b>	<b>97,641</b>

During the year, the Group has contributed a total amount of AED 3,231 thousand (2018: AED 2,802 thousand) towards the Abu Dhabi Pension and Retirement Benefits Fund.

**19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Trade payables	619,222	191,960
Accrued liabilities	432,743	304,075
Advances from customers (Note 19.1)	245,480	166,383
Provisions (Note 19.2)	95,745	52,922
Dividends payable (Note 19.3)	24,330	28,006
Finance lease liability (Note 3)	876	-
Gross amount due to customers on construction contracts (Note 19.4)	209,566	1,771
Retentions payable	8,033	12,384
Other payables	115,812	123,648
	<b>1,751,807</b>	<b>881,149</b>

The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe. No interest is payable on the outstanding balances.

**19.1 Advances From Customers**

These represent amounts received in advance from customers for certain projects which will be adjusted against future billing during the course of the projects as per contractual terms

**19.2 Provisions**

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Provision for Board remuneration and employee bonus	48,500	28,104
Provision for unused vacations	17,669	10,277
Provision for warranty	7,225	7,981
Provision for liquidated damages	21,868	-
Other provisions	483	6,560
	<b>95,745</b>	<b>52,922</b>

**19.3 Dividends Payable**

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
At 1 January	28,006	31,978
Dividends declared during the year	62,500	55,000
Payments during the year	(66,176)	(58,972)
	<b>24,330</b>	<b>28,006</b>

At the annual general meeting held on 21 April 2019, the shareholders approved a dividend of AED 0.25 per share for a total dividend amounting to AED 62.5 million (2018: AED 55 million) and remuneration of the Board of Directors amounting to AED 11 million (2018: AED 10.1 million), relating to the year ended 31 December 2018.

The Board of Directors at the meeting held on 22 March 2020, recommended that no dividends be paid for the year ended 31 December 2019. This is subject to approval by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting expected to be held on 19 April 2020.

**19.4 Gross Amount Due to Customers on Construction Contracts**

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Contracts in progress at end of the reporting year		
Amount due to contract customers included in trade and other payables (note 19)	209,566	1,771
Contract cost incurred plus recognised profits less recognised losses to date	828,520	1,703
Less: Progress billings	(1,038,086)	(3,474)
	<b>209,566</b>	<b>1,771</b>

**20. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS****20.1 Revenue by Project Type**

	2019 UAE AED'000	2019 International AED'000	2019 Group AED'000
Energy	741,125	-	741,125
Environment	48,219	197,629	245,848
Seaborne trade	926,028	94,223	1,020,251
Tourism	54,835	314,636	369,471
Urban development	306,918	-	306,918
Other	127,120	-	127,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,204,245</b>	<b>606,488</b>	<b>2,810,733</b>

	2018 UAE AED'000	2018 International AED'000	2018 Group AED'000
Energy	71,852	60,091	131,943
Environment	164,892	173,302	338,194
Seaborne trade	331,240	370,627	701,867
Tourism	92,129	18,783	110,912
Urban development	131,188	35,319	166,507
Other	82,646	-	82,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>873,947</b>	<b>658,122</b>	<b>1,532,069</b>

**20.2 Revenue by Activity**

	2019 UAE AED'000	2019 International AED'000	2019 Group AED'000
Dredging and reclamation	1,228,619	287,893	1,516,512
Marine construction	497,333	318,595	815,928
Other	478,293	-	478,293
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,204,245</b>	<b>606,488</b>	<b>2,810,733</b>

	2018 UAE AED'000	2018 International AED'000	2018 Group AED'000
Dredging and reclamation	519,612	547,944	1,067,556
Marine construction	271,689	110,122	381,811
Other	82,646	56	82,702
<b>Total</b>	<b>873,947</b>	<b>658,122</b>	<b>1,532,069</b>

**20.3 Timing of Revenue Recognition**

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
Services transferred over time	2,810,733	1,532,069
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>2,810,733</b>	<b>1,532,069</b>

**20.4 Other Information**

	Dredging & Reclamation AED'000	Marine Construction AED'000	Other AED'000	Total AED'000
<b>Year ended 31 December 2019</b>				
Customer 1	630,643	225,017	-	855,660
Customer 2	377,974	29,645	333,506	741,125
Customer 3	-	312,812	-	312,812
	<b>1,008,617</b>	<b>567,474</b>	<b>333,506</b>	<b>1,909,597</b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2018</b>				
Customer 1	443,089	112,840	-	555,929
Customer 2	134,689	179,482	-	314,171
Customer 3	240,297	48,142	-	288,439
	<b>818,075</b>	<b>340,464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,158,539</b>

**21. CONTRACT COSTS**

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Direct project costs	2,012,382	861,799
Cost of operating dredgers, support craft and boosters	379,890	310,285
Cost of workshop and stores	33,666	26,647
Other operating costs	110,923	104,459
	<b>2,536,861</b>	<b>1,303,190</b>

**22. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Salaries and other benefits	53,508	42,600
Board remuneration and employee bonus	52,020	56,208
Depreciation	5,107	5,652
Others	26,622	21,966
	<b>137,257</b>	<b>126,426</b>

Included in other expenses is AED 2,672 thousand (2018: AED 1,462 thousand) towards social contributions made during the year.

**23. FINANCE COSTS AND FINANCE INCOME***Finance costs*

Finance costs mainly include bank interest on overdraft facilities and other bank transaction charges. Overdraft facilities carry interest at prevailing market rates.

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Interest charges	21,869	9,844
Unwinding of discount on finance lease (note 3)	447	-
	<b>22,316</b>	<b>9,844</b>

*Finance income*

Finance income comprises income from short term deposits, which carry interest at variable market rates plus a spread.



## 24. OTHER INCOME

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,659	13,557
Dividend income	2,674	1,950
Miscellaneous income	6,987	5,205
	<b>15,320</b>	<b>20,712</b>

## 25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting year was 250,000,000 shares (2018: 250,000,000 shares). There are no potentially dilutive instruments therefore the basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

## 26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties include the Government of Abu Dhabi, joint ventures, Directors and key management personnel, management entities engaged by the Group and those enterprises over which the Government of Abu Dhabi, Directors, the Group or its affiliates can exercise significant influence, or which can exercise significant influence over the Group. In the ordinary course of business, the Group provides services to, and receives services from, such enterprises on terms agreed by management. The Group derives a significant portion of its UAE revenue from the Government of Abu Dhabi, its departments and related entities.

Balances with related parties included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Balances with Government of Abu Dhabi and related entities:		
Trade and other receivables	2,759,743	2,171,840
Balance with shareholders (excluding Government of Abu Dhabi and related entities):		
Trade and other receivables	1,626	13,452
Trade and other payables	1,000	1,000
Due from joint venture for project related work:		
<b>Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>459,849</b>	<b>554,090</b>

Transactions with related parties included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
<i>Government of Abu Dhabi and related entities</i>		
Revenue earned during the year	2,388,726	704,891
<i>Joint venture</i>		
Revenue earned during the year	291,680	556,390

## Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel is as follows:

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Salaries and other short-term benefits	6,377	4,393
Employees' end of service benefits	492	395
	<b>6,869</b>	<b>4,788</b>

## Directors' remuneration

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 21 April 2019, the Shareholders approved a Board remuneration amounting to AED 11,000 thousand (2018: AED 10,100 thousand relating to 31 Dec 2017) relating to 31 December 2018 that were paid in 2019.

## Other related party transactions

In 2018, Abu Dhabi Municipality granted the Company the right to use the land at the Company's base facilities in Musaffah for an annual charge of AED 1,799 thousand (2018: 1,799 thousand) per annum for a period of 24 years.

The below table provides the detail of dealings by the Company with companies related to the members of the board. All transactions with such related parties were carried out in the normal course of business, on arm's length transactions, and as per established policies and procedures.

Name of company	Nature of transactions	Transactions in 2019 (AED'000)	Transactions in 2018 (AED'000)
Al Khazna Insurance Company	Insurance services	-	1,818

## 27. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2019 AED'000	2018 AED'000
Bank guarantees	1,772,166	1,034,801
Letters of credit	361,294	17,332
Capital commitments	196,201	3,792

The above letters of credit and bank guarantees issued in the normal course of business.

Capital commitments comprise mainly of capital expenditure which has been contractually agreed with suppliers for future periods for new build vessels or the refurbishment of existing vessels.

## 28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, equity risk and credit risk. The Group's management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

### Credit risk

The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by dealing with good reputation and financially sound customers and monitoring outstanding receivables. Its 5 largest customers account for 57% (2018: 61%) of outstanding accounts receivable at 31 December 2019. The maximum exposure is the carrying amount as disclosed in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, including cash and cash equivalents, 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. The Group manages its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks.

### Liquidity risk

The Group seeks to limit its liquidity risk by ensuring bank facilities are available. As at 31 December 2019, the Group has AED 545,377 thousand of utilised credit facilities from banks which is revolving facility.

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

	On demand AED '000	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 to 12 months AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	> 5 years AED'000	Total AED'000
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>						
Trade payables	-	906,621	-	-	-	906,621
Bank overdrafts	104,623	-	-	-	-	104,623
Short term borrowing	-	25,000	66,667	-	-	91,667
Trade payables	-	1,075	16,615	147,972	-	165,662
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,623</b>	<b>932,696</b>	<b>83,282</b>	<b>147,972</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,268,573</b>
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>						
Trade payables	-	632,067	-	-	-	632,067
Bank overdrafts	328,660	-	-	-	-	328,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>328,660</b>	<b>632,067</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>960,727</b>

### Market risk

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

### Interest rate risk

The Group is mainly exposed to interest rate risk on bank overdrafts, short term borrowing and long term loan.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit for one year.

There is no impact on the Group's equity.

Effect on profit AED'000

### 2019

+100 increase in basis points	(2,566)
-100 decrease in basis points	2,566

### 2018

+100 increase in basis points	(2,623)
-100 decrease in basis points	2,623

### Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that financial instrument will fluctuate due to change in foreign exchange rates. Assets are typically funded in the same currency as that of the business being transacted to eliminate exchange exposures. Management believes that there is a minimal risk of significant loss due to exchange rate fluctuations and consequently the Group does not hedge its foreign currency exposure.

	2019		2018	
	Liabilities AED'000	Assets AED'000	Liabilities AED'000	Assets AED'000
Egyptian Pound (EGP)	68,099	435,232	29,464	385,081
Bahraini Dinar (BHD)	53,791	2,001	53,777	918
Euro	-	38	6,525	19
Saudi Riyal (SAR)	141,866	137,591	-	-
Indian Rupees (INR)	3,968	61,318	3,890	60,184
Others	-	-	263	-
	<b>267,724</b>	<b>636,180</b>	93,919	446,202

The Group's major transactions in foreign currencies are in Egyptian Pound (EGP), Bahraini Dinar (BHD), Euro and Indian Rupees (INR).

### Equity price risk

The Group's listed equity securities are susceptible to market price arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity investments. The Group's management reviews and approves all investment decisions.

The following demonstrates the sensitivity of the cumulative changes in fair value to reasonably possible fair value changes in equity prices, with all variables held constant. The effect of the decreases in equity prices is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown.

Effect on profit AED'000

### Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss

#### 2019

5% change in variables	1,355
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#### 2018

5% change in variables	1,300
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### Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

#### 2019

5% change in variables	1,583
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#### 2018

5% change in variables	2,332
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### Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and 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 business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018. Capital comprises share capital, share premium, reserves, retained earnings, and proposed dividend and is measured at AED 3,542,901 thousand as at 31 December 2019 (2018: AED 3,433,941 thousand).

## 29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Fair value measurement recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position

The fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 are not materially different from their carrying values at the reporting date.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets which are measured at fair value as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018:

	Fair value measurement			
	Total AED'000	Quoted prices in Active markets (Level 1) AED'000	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) AED'000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) AED'000
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	31,669	31,669	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	27,097	26,154	-	943
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	46,645	46,645	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	26,000	25,057	-	943

## 30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

### Geographical segment information

The Group has aggregated its geographical segments into UAE and International. UAE segment includes projects in the UAE, while International segment includes operations in Egypt, Bahrain, India, Maldives and East Africa.

The following table shows the Group's geographical segment analysis:

	31 December 2019 UAE AED'000	31 December 2019 International AED'000	31 December 2019 Group AED'000
Segment revenue	2,968,733	426,743	3,395,476
Intersegment revenue	-	-	(584,743)
Revenue			2,810,733
<b>Segment gross profit</b>	<b>219,044</b>	<b>54,828</b>	<b>273,872</b>
Share of profit of a joint venture	-	-	1,245
General and administrative expenses	-	-	(137,257)
Foreign currency exchange gain	-	-	36,845
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,097
Finance income - net	-	-	51
Other income - net	-	-	15,320
<b>Profit before tax for the period</b>	-	-	<b>191,173</b>
Income tax expense on foreign operations	-	-	(10,329)
<b>Profit after tax</b>			<b>180,844</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,577,726</b>	<b>1,189,873</b>	<b>5,766,705</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,210,369</b>	<b>1,014,309</b>	<b>2,223,804</b>
	31 December 2018	31 December 2018	31 December 2018
Segment revenue	953,421	888,189	1,841,610
Intersegment revenue	-	-	(309,541)
Revenue	-	-	1,532,609
<b>Segment gross profit</b>	<b>116,770</b>	<b>112,109</b>	<b>228,879</b>
Share of profit of a joint venture	-	-	14,713
General and administrative expenses	-	-	(126,426)
Foreign currency exchange loss	-	-	(1,024)
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(664)
Finance costs - net	-	-	(4,163)
Other income	-	-	20,712
<b>Profit before tax for the period</b>	-	-	<b>132,027</b>
Income tax expense on foreign operations	-	-	(11,068)
<b>Profit after tax</b>			<b>120,959</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,709,393</b>	<b>1,031,998</b>	<b>4,741,391</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>323,987</b>	<b>983,463</b>	<b>1,307,450</b>

## 31. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 March 2020.

