

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2018

TOGETHER WITH REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF
INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Crowe Horwath™

Al Azem & Al Sudairy
CPA's & Consultants
Member Crowe Horwath International

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018
TOGETHER WITH REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF INTERIM CONDENSED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Index	Page
Report on the review of interim condensed financial statements	1
Interim condensed statement of financial position (Unaudited)	2
Interim condensed statement of comprehensive income (Unaudited)	3
Interim condensed statement of changes in shareholders' equity (Unaudited)	4
Interim condensed statement of cash flows (Unaudited)	5
Notes to the interim condensed financial statements (Unaudited)	6-21

**REPORT ON REVIEW OF
 INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**TO: THE SHAREHOLDERS' OF
 WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
 (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)**

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed statement of financial position of **WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (the "Company")** as at 30 June 2018, and the related interim condensed statement of comprehensive income for the three and six month periods ended 30 June 2018, and the related interim condensed statements of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six months period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard (34) "Interim Financial Reporting" that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard (34) "Interim Financial Reporting" that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



**AlAzem & AlSudairy
 Certified Public Accountants**

**Salman B. AlSudairy
 License No. 283**

6 Moharram 1440H (September 16, 2018)
 Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 30 JUNE 2018
(Saudi Riyals)

<i>Note</i>	30 June 2018 (Unaudited)	31 December 2017 (Audited)
ASSETS		
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment, net	112,112,594	116,433,138
Investments in companies, net	9,241,438	9,241,438
Real estate investments	11,127,708	11,127,708
Investments determined by fair value through other comprehensive income	920,158	605,179
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS	133,401,898	137,407,463
CURRENT ASSETS		
Accounts receivable, net	43,504,441	24,165,997
Inventory, net	26,784,520	26,184,855
Prepayments and other debit balances	11,050,229	8,649,182
Cash and cash equivalents	5,101,151	5,489,742
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	86,440,341	64,489,776
TOTAL ASSETS	219,842,239	201,897,239
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Capital	(1) 200,000,000	200,000,000
Statutory reserve	(4) 7,202,424	7,202,424
Fair value reserve	(335,541)	(650,520)
Accumulated losses	(77,256,384)	(75,395,362)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	129,610,499	131,156,542
LIABILITIES		
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Non - current portion of long term government loan	(5) 21,000,000	21,000,000
Employees' end of service indemnities	5,431,927	5,665,082
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	26,431,927	26,665,082
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	32,240,832	24,962,160
Oversubscribed payable	3,258,720	3,258,720
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	4,475,962	1,899,683
Accrued dividends distribution	(6) 1,199,975	1,200,525
Current portion of long term government loan	(5) 8,000,000	10,500,000
Provisions	(7) 11,869,797	--
Zakat estimated provision	2,754,527	2,254,527
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	63,799,813	44,075,615
TOTAL LIABILITIES	90,231,740	70,740,697
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	219,842,239	201,897,239

Finance Manager

CEO

Authorized Member

The accompanying notes from (1) to (15) are integrated part of these interim condensed financial statements

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

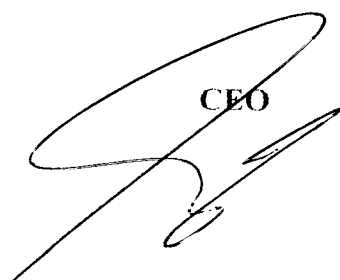
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(Saudi Riyals)

	Note	For the three period ended 30 June		For the six period ended 30 June	
		2018 (Unaudited)	2017 (Unaudited)	2018 (Unaudited)	2017 (Unaudited)
Sales, net	(8)	24,097,806	21,285,835	48,110,521	36,955,099
Cost of sales		(15,681,327)	(15,792,131)	(32,862,523)	(30,234,564)
Gross operation income		8,416,479	5,493,704	15,247,998	6,720,535
General and administrative expenses		(2,179,381)	(2,198,313)	(4,655,493)	(4,664,149)
Selling and distributing expenses		(4,345,129)	(3,838,861)	(9,488,505)	(7,346,664)
Net income (loss) from the main operation		1,891,969	(543,470)	1,104,000	(5,290,278)
Other income		18,453	297,123	34,978	317,912
Net income (loss) for the period before estimated zakat		1,910,422	(246,347)	1,138,978	(4,972,366)
Estimated zakat		(250,000)	(250,000)	(500,000)	(475,000)
Net income (loss) for the period		1,660,422	(496,347)	638,978	(5,447,366)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:					
Net change in fair value reserve		165,135	(15,290)	314,979	18,454
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period		1,825,557	(511,637)	953,957	(5,428,912)
Income (loss) per share					
From net income (loss) from the main operation for the period		0.095	(0.027)	0.055	(0.26)
From net income (loss) for the period		0.083	(0.025)	0.032	(0.27)


Finance Manager


CEO


Authorized Member

The accompanying notes from (1) to (15) are integrated part of these interim condensed financial statements

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

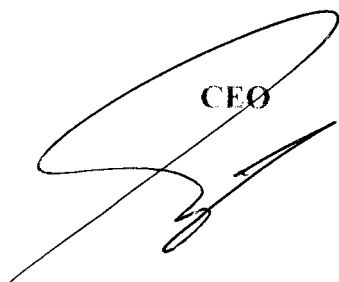
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

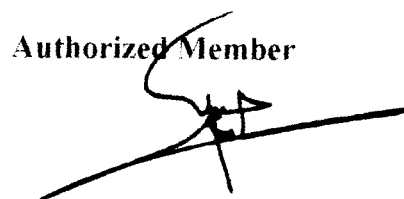
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(Saudi Riyals)

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Statutory reserve</u>	<u>Fair value reserve</u>	<u>Accumulated losses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at 1 January 2017	200,000,000	7,202,424	(685,846)	(25,393,932)	181,122,646
Net loss for the period	--	--	--	(5,447,366)	(5,447,366)
Other comprehensive income	--	--	18,454	--	18,454
Balance at 30 June 2017 (Unaudited)	200,000,000	7,202,424	(667,392)	(30,841,298)	175,693,734
Balance at 1 January 2018	200,000,000	7,202,424	(650,520)	(75,395,362)	131,156,542
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	--	--	--	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Net income for the period	--	--	--	638,978	638,978
Other comprehensive income	--	--	314,979	--	314,979
Balance at 30 June 2018 (Unaudited)	200,000,000	7,202,424	(335,541)	(77,256,384)	129,610,499


Finance Manager



CEO


Authorized Member

The accompanying notes from (1) to (15) are integrated part of these interim condensed financial statements

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY**(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)****INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018****(Saudi Riyals)**

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
<u>Cash Flows from operating Activities:</u>		
Net income (loss) for the period	638,978	(5,447,366)
Adjustments to:		
Depreciation for the period	4,745,662	6,972,513
Provision for doubtful debts	498,352	--
Provisions	11,869,797	--
Zakat estimated for the period	500,000	475,000
Employees' end of service indemnities	309,688	327,910
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	--	(103,972)
	18,562,477	2,224,085
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(22,336,796)	(445,004)
Inventory	(599,665)	(7,992,790)
Prepayments and other debit balances	(2,401,047)	(507,001)
Accounts payable	7,278,672	7,305,038
Oversubscribed payable	--	(3,500)
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	2,576,279	(30,308)
Cash from operation activities	3,079,920	550,520
Paid up Zakat	--	(2,141,297)
Employees' end-of-service indemnities paid	(542,843)	(586,698)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,537,077	(2,177,475)
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</u>		
Paid in purchase in property, plant and equipment	(425,118)	(50,235)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	--	171,403
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(425,118)	121,168
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</u>		
Long term government loan	(2,500,000)	--
Accrued dividends distribution	(550)	(335)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,500,550)	(335)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalent during the period	(388,591)	(2,056,642)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	5,489,742	4,268,368
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	5,101,151	2,211,726
<u>Non-cash transactions:</u>		
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	2,500,000	--
Net change fair value investments	314,979	18,454


Finance Manager
CEO
Authorized Member

The accompanying notes from (1) to (15) are integrated part of these interim condensed financial statements

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(Saudi Riyals)

1. ACTIVITIES

Wafrah for Industry and Development Company is a Saudi Joint Stock Company founded according to the commercial registration No. 1010076996 issued in Riyadh dated 24/10/1410H (corresponding to 18/05/1990). The paid up capital of the Company is 200 Million Saudi Riyals comprising of 20 million shares at a par value of Saudi Riyals 10 per share.

The principal activities of the Company are manufacturing, canning, preserving, processing and development and marketing of food products for the local and foreign markets and taking advantage of seasonal surplus from agricultural crops, especially those which are perishable in nature, which are presented to the consumers after treatment and are subjected to varying degrees of agro-processing services.

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements represents Company's financial statements and those of its branch's which are as follows:

<u>Branch Name</u>	<u>Commercial registration No.</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Wafrah for Industry and Development CO. – Jeddah	4030108227	Marketing of the company's products
Wafrah for Industry and Development CO. – Dammam	2050028895	Marketing of the food products
Wafrah for Industry and Development CO. – Khamis Mushait	5855339110	Marketing of the company's products

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) **Applied accounting principles:**

These interim condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are issued by Saudi Organization of Certified Public Accountants (SOCPA) and should be read in conjunction with the Company's last annual financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017 ("last annual financial statements"). They do not include all of the information required for a complete set of IFRS financial statements, however; accounting policies and selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Company's financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements.

This is the first set of interim condensed financial statements where IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 3-1.

(b) **Preparation of the interim condensed financial statements:**

These interim condensed Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the interim condensed Statement of Financial Position.

- Equity investments is measured at fair value at FVOCI.
- The defined benefit obligation is recognized at the present value of future obligations using Projected Unit Credit Method.

(c) **Functional and presentation currency:**

The interim condensed financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyal, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) **Use of Judgments and Estimates**

In preparing these condensed interim financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant judgments made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those described in the last annual financial statements, except for new significant judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty related to the application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9, which are described in Note 3-1.

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(Saudi Riyals)

Use of Judgments and Estimates (continued)

Change in Accounting Estimate

In accordance with its policy, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of its fixed assets on an ongoing basis. This review indicated that the actual lives of certain property, plant and equipment at its manufacturing plants were longer than the estimated useful lives used for depreciation purposes in the Company's financial statements. As a result, effective 1 January 2018, the Company changed its estimates of the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment to better reflect the estimated periods during which these assets will remain in service. The effect of this change in estimate for the six months period ended 30 June 2018 is an increase in net income by SAR 818,952, and increase in earnings per share by SAR 0.0409.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2018. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

3-1 **New standards, interpretations, and amendments adopted by the Company**

The Company applies, for the first time, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. As required by IAS 34, the nature and effect of these changes are disclosed below.

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with Customers

The Company has applied IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 18. The details of accounting policies under IAS 18 are disclosed separately if they are different from those under IFRS 15 and impact of changes is disclosed in Note 3-3.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the exemption in IFRS 9 paragraph 7.2.15 relating to transition for classification and measurement, and accordingly has not restated comparative periods in the year of initial application. Accordingly, any adjustments to carrying amounts of financial assets or liabilities are recognized at the beginning of the current reporting period, with the difference recognized in opening retained earnings. Therefore, financial assets are not reclassified in the statement of interim condensed financial position for the comparative period and provisions for impairment of accounts receivable have not been restated in the comparative period.

The details of accounting policies under IAS 39 are disclosed separately if they are different from those under IFRS 9 and impact of changes is disclosed in Note 3-3.

3-2 **Significant accounting policy**

Revenue accounting policy

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with customer and excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 are applied using the following five steps:

Step 1: The Company accounts for a contract with a customer when:

- The contract has been approved and the parties are committed;
- Each party's rights are identified;
- Payment terms are defined;
- The contract has commercial substance; and
- Collection is probable.

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-2 Significant accounting policy (continued)

Revenue accounting policy (continued)

Step 2: The Company identifies all promised goods or services in a contract and determines whether to account for each promised good or service as a separate performance obligation. A good or service is distinct and is separated from other obligations in the contract if both:

- The customer can benefit from the good or service separately or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer; and
- The good or service is separately identifiable from the other goods or services in the contract.

Step 3: The Company determines the transaction price, which is the amount of consideration it expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.

Step 4: The transaction price in an arrangement is allocated to each separate performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price of the good or service being provided to the customer.

Step 5: Revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. The Company transfers a good or service when the customer obtains control of that good or service. A customer obtains control of a good or service if it has the ability to direct the use of and receive the benefit from the good or service.

In comparative period, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude, and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The following is a description, accounting policies and significant judgements of the principal activities from which the Company generates revenue.

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when control of the products has been transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer.

In these contracts, the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified food products. The Company bears inventory risk before the food products has been transferred to the customer. In addition, the Company has discretion in establishing the price for the food products. The Company bears credit risk on these transactions as it is obliged to pay the supplier even if the customer defaults on a payment.

(b) Volume discounts

Revenue is often sold with volume discounts based on aggregate sales over a 12 months period. Revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts.

Accumulated experience and contracted discount are used to determine for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A contract liability is recognized for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-2 Significant accounting policy (continued)

(c) Sales return

Revenue is recognized, minus sales return.

The accumulated experience is used to estimate the volume of sales returns using the expected value method, and revenue is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The expected sales returns are recognized in the amount of payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

Financial instruments accounting policy

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of interim condensed financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, the company must measure the financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that can be directly attributed to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability. Except for financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets

IFRS 9 introduces new classification and measurement requirements for financial assets. IFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be classified and subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value. The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial asset, determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories under IFRS 9:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost;
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), with gains or losses recycled to profit or loss on derecognition;
- Equity instruments at FVOCI, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition; and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL).

(a) Financial assets classified as amortized cost

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

If a financial asset does not meet both of these conditions, it is measured at fair value.

The Company makes an assessment of a business model at portfolio level as this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. In making an assessment of whether an asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Company considers:

- Management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-2 Significant accounting policy (continued)

(a) Financial assets classified as amortized cost (continued)

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How management evaluates the performance of the portfolio;
- Whether the management's strategy focus on earning contractual commission income;
- The degree of frequency of any expected asset sales;
- The reason for any asset sales; and
- Whether assets that are sold are held for an extended period of time relative to their contractual maturity or are sold shortly after acquisition or an extended time before maturity.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company will consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This will include assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost. Interest is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are subject to impairment.

(b) Financial assets designated as FVOCI with recycling

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVOCI:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- 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.

For debt financial instruments measured at FVOCI, commission income and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost.

All other changes in the carrying amount of these instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the investment revaluation reserve. When these instruments are derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

(c) Financial assets classified as FVPL

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVPL, unless the Company designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost or FVOCI criteria are measured at FVPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortized cost criteria but are designated as at FVPL to avoid accounting mismatch are measured at fair value through income statement. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as FVPL since the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (i.e. 1 January 2018).

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortized cost to FVPL when the business model is changed such that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVPL on initial recognition is not allowed.

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-2 Significant accounting policy (continued)

(c) Financial assets classified as FVPL (continued)

Financial assets at FVPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Commission income on debt instruments as at FVPL is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVPL is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

(b) Investment in equity instruments designated as FVOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation as at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset or financial liability is held for trading if:

- It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other reserves. Gain and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to the statement of profit or loss and no impairment is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Investment in unquoted equity instruments which were previously accounted for at cost in accordance with IAS 39, are now measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

Dividends on these investments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Investment revaluation reserve includes the cumulative net change in fair value of equity investment measured at FVOCI. When such equity instruments are derecognized, the related cumulative amount in the fair value reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-2 Significant accounting policy (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, as well as on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. No impairment loss is recognized for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses reflects changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company applies the simplified approach to calculate impairment on trade receivables and this always recognizes lifetime ECL on such exposures. ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a flow rate based on the Company'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.

For all other financial instruments, the Company applies the general approach to calculate impairment. Lifetime ECL is recognized when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and 12 months ECL is recognized the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition. The assessment of whether credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition is made through considering the change in risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

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 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. Exposure at default for off balance sheet items is arrived at by applying a credit conversion factor to the undrawn portion of the exposure.

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 Company's trade and other receivables), are assessed for expected credit losses on an individual basis);
- Past-due status;
- Nature, and size industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the interim condensed statement of financial position.

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-2 Significant accounting policy (continued)

Derecognize of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expires; or it transfers the financial asset or substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership to another entity. If the Company neither transfer nor retains substantially all the risks and reward of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost have been classified and measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

For financial liabilities that are designated as at FVPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized interim condensed other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in interim condensed other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in interim condensed comprehensive income. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to interim condensed comprehensive income.

The liability credit reserve includes the cumulative changes in the fair value of the financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss that are attributable to changes in the credit risk of these liabilities and which would not create or enlarge accounting mismatch in interim condensed comprehensive income. Amount presented in liability credit reserve are not subsequently transferred to interim condensed comprehensive income. When such investments are derecognized, the related cumulative amount in the liability credit reserve is transferred to retained earnings. Since the date of initial application of IFRS 9 (i.e. 1 January 2018), the Company has also not designated any financial liability as at FVPL.

Derecognize of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-3 Impact of applying IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 on the interim condensed financial statements

Interim condensed statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018:

	Balances without adoption of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9	Adjustments	As reported
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plants and equipment, net	112,112,594	--	112,112,594
Investments in companies, net	9,241,438	--	9,241,438
Real estate investments	11,127,708	--	11,127,708
Investments determined by fair value through other comprehensive income	920,158	--	920,158
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS	133,401,898	--	133,401,898
CURRENT ASSETS			
Accounts receivable, net	46,502,793	(2,998,352)	43,504,441
Inventory, net	26,784,520	--	26,784,520
Prepayments and other debit balances	11,050,229	--	11,050,229
Cash and cash equivalents	5,101,151	--	5,101,151
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	89,438,693	(2,998,352)	86,440,341
TOTAL ASSETS	222,840,591	(2,998,352)	219,842,239
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital	200,000,000	--	200,000,000
Statutory reserve	7,202,424	--	7,202,424
Fair value reserve	(335,541)	--	(335,541)
Accumulated losses	(62,388,235)	(14,868,149)	(77,256,384)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	144,478,648	(14,868,149)	129,610,499
LIABILITIES			
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current portion of long term government loan	21,000,000	--	21,000,000
Employees' end of service indemnities	5,431,927	--	5,431,927
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	26,431,927	--	26,431,927
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	32,240,832	--	32,240,832
Oversubscribed payable	3,258,720	--	3,258,720
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	4,475,962	--	4,475,962
Accrued dividends distribution	1,199,975	--	1,199,975
Current portion of long term government loan	8,000,000	--	8,000,000
Provisions	--	11,869,797	11,869,797
Zakat estimated provision	2,754,527	--	2,754,527
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	51,930,016	11,869,797	63,799,813
TOTAL LIABILITIES	78,361,943	11,869,797	90,231,740
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	222,840,591	(2,998,352)	219,842,239

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY**(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)**

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**3-3 Impact on the interim condensed financial statements (continued)****Interim condensed statement of comprehensive income for the six months period ended 30 June 2018:**

	Balances without adoption of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9	Adjustments	As reported
Sales, net	59,980,318	(11,869,797)	48,110,521
Cost of sales	(32,862,523)	--	(32,862,523)
Gross operating income	27,117,795	(11,869,797)	15,247,998
General and administrative expenses	(4,655,493)	--	(4,655,493)
Selling and distributing expenses	(8,990,153)	(498,352)	(9,488,505)
Net profit from the main operation	13,472,149	(12,368,149)	1,104,000
Other revenue	34,978	--	34,978
Net profit for the period before Zakat estimated	13,507,127	(12,368,149)	1,138,978
Zakat estimate	(500,000)	--	(500,000)
Net profit for the period	13,007,127	(12,368,149)	638,978
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Net change in fair value reserve	314,979	--	314,979
Total other comprehensive income for the period	314,979	--	314,979
Net comprehensive income for the period	13,322,106	(12,368,149)	953,957

WAFRAH FOR INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
(Saudi Riyals)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-4 Changes in accounting policies

a) IFRS 9 financial instruments

Reclassification from loans and receivables to financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 that were measured at amortized cost continue to be measured at amortized cost under IFRS 9 as they are held within a business model to collect contractual cash flows and these cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Measurement of financial instruments

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach.

IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

For Trade and other receivables, the Company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The adoption of the ECL requirements of IFRS 9 resulted increase in impairment allowances of the Company's debt financial assets. The increase in allowance resulted in adjustment to Retained earnings.

The impact of the change in impairment methodology on the Company's equity is SAR 2,500,000. The impact on interim condensed statement of comprehensive income for the three months ended 31 March 2018, resulting in increases in selling and distributing expenses amounting to SAR 498,352 respectively.

b) IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

Under IAS 18, the Company recognized revenue from providing services in the reporting period in which the services are rendered and revenue from sale of goods when a customer obtains controls of the goods at a point in time i.e. on delivery, which is in line with the requirements of IFRS 15. As a result, there is no material impact of adopting 'IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

Under IFRS 15, any earned consideration that is conditional should be recognized as a contract asset rather than receivable.

