# APM Terminals Bahrain B.S.C CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

# APM Terminals Bahrain B.S.C

# CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION for the nine months ended 30 September 2019

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KPMG Fakhro Audit 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Fakhro Tower PO Box 710, Manama Kingdom of Bahrain Telephone +973 17 224807 Fax +973 17 227443 Website: www.kpmg.com/bh

CR No. 6220

#### Independent auditors' report on review of condensed interim financial information

The Board of Directors APM Terminals Bahrain B.S.C Hidd, Kingdom of Bahrain 5 November 2019

#### Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying 30 September 2019 condensed interim financial information of APM Terminals Bahrain B.S.C (the "Company"), which comprises:

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

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed interim financial information based on our review.

#### Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 30 September 2019 condensed interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34. "Interim Financial Reporting".

#### Other matter

As discussed in note 2 (a) of the condensed interim financial information, comparatives for condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity have not been reviewed.



# CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 September 2019

BD 000's

ASSETS	note	30 September 2019 (Reviewed)	31 December 2018 (Audited)
Intangible assets Equipment and vehicles	4	5,657 24,435	5,977 5,818
Total non-current assets		30,092	11,795
Inventories Trade receivables Prepayments and other receivables Due from related parties Cash and cash equivalents	5	399 1,598 796 17,109 5,486	335 1,665 724 20,452 3,998
Total current assets		25,388	27,174
Total assets		55,480	38,969
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity Share capital Statutory reserve Retained earnings	6	9,000 4,493 7,193	9,000 4,493 9,850
Total equity		20,686	23,343
Liabilities			
Lease liabilities Employee leaving indemnities	7	26,354 651	8,015 505
Total non-current liabilities		27,005	8,520
Trade and other payables Due to related parties Lease liabilities	5 7	6,240 465 1,084	6,572 359 175
Total current liabilities		7,789	7,106
Total liabilities		34,794	15,626
Total equity and liabilities		55,480	38,969

The Company has initially applied IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, comparative information is not restated (note 3).

The condensed interim financial information was approved by the Board of Directors on 5 November 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

David Skov Chairman Fawzi Ahmed Kanoo Vice Chairman

The accompanying notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of this condensed interim financial information.

# CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the nine months ended 30 September 2019 BD 000's

		For the nine months ended		For the three m	onths ended
	note	30 September	30 September	30 September	30 September
		2019	2018	2019 (Paviawad)	2018
		(Reviewed)	(Not reviewed)	(Reviewed)	(Not reviewed)
Revenue	8	28,771	28,180	10,195	9,517
Direct operating expenses	9	(10,313)	(10,497)	(3,599)	(3,543)
out op or ag or persons					
Gross profit		18,458	17,683	6,596	5,974
Other operating income		54	46	5	12
Other operating expenses	10	(7,813)	(7,584)	(2,792)	(2,552)
General and administrative					
expenses		(2,502)	(2,211)	(856)	(759)
				200 2000	
Operating profit		8,197	7,934	2,953	2,675
		000	100	104	
Finance income	_	398	196	164	80
Finance expense	7	(1,385)	(524)	(471)	(174)
Net finance costs		(987)	(328)	(307)	(94)
Net illiance costs		(301)	(020)	(307)	(34)
Profit for the period		7,210	7,606	2,646	2,581
Front for the period		1,210	1,000	2,0-10	2,001
Other comprehensive					
income for the period		-	-	-	-
THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O					
Total comprehensive					
income for the period		7,210	7,606	2,646	2,581
Earnings per share					
Basic and diluted earnings					
per share (in fils)		80	85	29	29

The Company has initially applied IFRS 16 at 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Under this approach, comparative information is not restated (note 3).

# CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the nine months ended 30 September 2019

BD 000's

2019 (reviewed)	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2019	9,000	4,493	9,850	23,343
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	7,210	7,210
Loss on sale of treasury shares, net (note 6)	-	н	(17)	(17)
Dividend declared for 2018	-	-	(9,850)	(9,850)
At 30 September 2019	9,000	4,493	7,193	20,686

2018 (not reviewed) At 1 January 2018

Total comprehensive income for the period

At 30 September 2018

Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
9,000	3,447	436	12,883
_	-	7,606	7,606
9,000	3,447	8,042	20,489

# CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the nine months ended 30 September 2019

BD 000's

	30 September 2019 (Reviewed)	30 September 2018 (Not reviewed)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Profit for the period	7,210	7,606
Adjustments for:  Depreciation Amortisation Finance expense Gain on sale of equipment and vehicles	1,722 320 1,385 (19)	1,085 320 524 (2)
<ul> <li>Changes in:</li> <li>Inventories</li> <li>Trade receivables</li> <li>Prepayments and other receivables</li> <li>Trade and other payables</li> <li>Employee leaving indemnities</li> </ul>	(64) (25) (93) (410) 146	(21) (551) (192) (1,048) 111
Net cash generated from operating activities	10,172	7,832
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Purchase of equipment and vehicles Placements with related party, net Proceeds from disposal of equipment and vehicles	(312) 3,456 19	(101) (4,419) 2
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	3,163	(4,518)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES  Payments of finance lease liability  Payment of finance expenses  Payments for purchase of treasury shares  Proceeds from sale of treasury shares  Dividend paid	(709) (1,292) (700) 683 (9,829)	(140) (524) - - -
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,847)	(664)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period	1,488	2,650
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,998	2,042
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	5,486	4,692

BD 000's

#### 1 REPORTING ENTITY

APM Terminals Bahrain B.S.C (the "Company") is a joint stock company incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain on 11 May 2006 under Commercial Registration (CR) number 60982 by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

The Company operates the Khalifa Bin Salman Port.

#### 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### a) Statement of compliance

This condensed interim financial information has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", and should be read in conjunction with the Company's last audited financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 ('last annual financial statements'). This does not include all the information required for a complete set of IFRS financial statements. However, 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 as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The condensed interim financial information is reviewed, not audited. The comparatives for the condensed statement of financial position have been extracted from the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. The comparatives for condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity have not been reviewed as the Company did not prepare a condensed interim financial information for that period.

# b) Use of judgements and estimates

Preparing the condensed interim financial information requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In preparing the condensed interim financial information, significant judgments made by the management in applying the accounting policies and key source of estimation of uncertainty were the same as those applied to the audited financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018 except for the new significant judgements related to lessee accounting under IFRS 16, which are described in Note 3(b)(i).

## c) Financial risk management

The Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

## 3 SIGNFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied in this condensed interim financial information are the same as those applied in the Company's audited financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018, except as set out below.

Change in accounting policy

The Company has initially adopted IFRS 16 Leases from 1 January 2019. A number of other new standards are effective from 1 January 2019 but did not have a material effect on the Company's condensed interim financial information.

IFRS 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees. As a result, the Company, as a lessee, has recognised right-of-use assets representing its rights to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. Lessor accounting remains similar to previous accounting policies.

BD 000's

# 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2018 has not been restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under IAS 17 and related interpretations. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below.

# a) Definition of a lease

Previously, the Company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement was or contained a lease under IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. The Company now assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the new definition of a lease. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. It applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

#### b) As a lessee

The Company leases marine service equipment under the sub-concession agreement. As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Under IFRS 16, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

However, the Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for some leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'equipment and vehicles', the same line item as it presents underlying assets of the same nature that it owns. Right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property are presented within investment property. As of 30 September 2019, Company doesn't have any investment property. The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets in equipment and vehicles are as below:

Marine service equipment

> 19,639 19,042

Balance at 1 January 2019 Balance at 30 September 2019

The Company presents lease liabilities as 'finance lease liability' in the statement of financial position.

#### i. Significant accounting policy

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in

BD 000's

## 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has applied judgement to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised.

#### ii. Transition

Previously the Company classified Marine service equipment as operating leases under IAS 17. These include tugs and boats. The lease is for a period of the main KBSP concession agreement.

At transition, for leases classified as operating leases under IAS 17, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019. Right-of-use assets are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

The Company used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17.

- Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term.
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

## c) Impacts on condensed interim financial information

#### i. On transition

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The impact on transition is summarised below as at 1 January 2019;

Right-of-use assets presented in equipment and vehicles Lease liabilities **Total**19,639
19.639

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 6%.

# ii. Impact for the period

As a result of initially applying IFRS 16, in relation to the leases that were previously classified as operating leases, the Company recognised BHD 19,042 of right-of-use assets and BHD 19,423 of lease liabilities as at 30 September 2019. Also, in relation to those leases under IFRS 16, the Company has recognised depreciation and interest costs, instead of operating lease expense. During the nine-month period ended 30 September 2019, the Company recognised BHD 985 of depreciation charges and BHD 863 of interest costs from these leases.

BD 000's

## 4 EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

On adoption of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019, the Company capitalised Right-of-use assets of BD 19,639. As at 30 September 2019, the ROU assets amount to BD 19,042. For details, refer to note 3(b).

#### 5 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties include entities over which the Company exercises significant influence, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company. Transactions with related parties are at agreed terms. The significant related party balances and transactions (excluding compensation to key management personnel) included in this condensed interim financial information are as follows:

Description	Parent/ Group company	Shareholders / entities in which directors are interested	Total
As at 30 September 2019 (Reviewed)			
Assets Trade receivables Placements Interest receivable Other receivables	280 16,049 181 22	577 - - -	857 16,049 181 22
	16,532	577	17,109
Liabilities Trade payable Other payable Accrued expenses Management fee payable Board remuneration payable	21 359 29 24	5 1 - - 26	5 22 359 29 50
	433	32	465

Description	Parent/ Group company	Shareholders / entities in which directors are interested	Total
For the nine-month period ended 30			
September 2019 (Reviewed)			
Revenue	2,050	4.381	6,431
Finance income	372	4,301	372
T mande moonie	012		072
	2,422	4,381	6,803
Expenses			
Subcontracting charges*	2,528	-	2,528
Management and administration fee	262	-	262
Computer expenses	193	-	193
Board remuneration	24	23	47
Other expenses	12	151	163
	3,019	174	3,193

<sup>\*</sup> Includes lease rental BD 1,467 to Group company accounted in the condensed interim financial information in line with IFRS 16, as right of use assets

BD 000's

# 5 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Description  As at 31 December 2018 (Audited)  Assets Trade receivable Placements Interest receivable Other receivable	Parent/ Group company  225 19,668 18 1	Shareholders / entities in which directors are interested  540	Total 765 19,668 18 1
	19,912	540	20,452
Liabilities Trade payable Other payable Accrued expenses Management fee payable Board remuneration payable	4 15 305 27	- - 5 - 3	4 15 310 27 3
	351	8	359
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2018 (Not reviewed) Income Revenue Finance income	1,417 196	4,378	5,795 196
	1,613	4,378	5,991
Expenses Subcontracting charges Management and administration fee Computer expenses Board remuneration Other expenses	2,429 266 163 3 11	- - - 3 76	2,429 266 163 6 87
	2,872	79	2,951

# Other related party transactions for the nine-month period ended 30 September

Description	Parent/ Group company	Shareholders / entities in which directors are interested	Total
30 September 2019 (Reviewed)			
Purchase of inventories	-	9	9
30 September 2018 (Not reviewed)			
Purchase of inventories	-	28	28

BD 000's

# RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

### Key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Company comprise of the Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

Salaries and other short-term benefits Post-employment benefits for the period Board remuneration for the period Post-employment benefits payable

30	September 2019
(1	Reviewed)
	594
	29
	47
	108

30 September 2018
(Not reviewed)
517
27
6
74

#### 6 SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital / issued and fully paid up 90,000,000 shares of 100 fils each (2018: 90,000,000 shares of 100 fils each)

Treasury shares Nil (2018: 129)

September 2019 Reviewed)
9,000
_

31 December 2018 (Audited)
9,000
_

Treasury shares were purchased and sold during the period. Loss of BD 17 was incurred on final sale and recognized in retained earnings.

#### 7 **LEASE LIABILITIES**

Service concession rights Lease of Marine service equipment

Non-current portion of lease liability Current portion of lease liability

30 September 2019 (Reviewed)	31 December 2018 (Audited)
8,015 19,423	8,190
27,438	8,190

27,438
1,084
26,354

8,015
175

The interest component on the finance lease liability amounting to BD 1,385 is included in finance expenses in the profit or loss.

#### 8 REVENUE

Container services General cargo services Marine services

30 September 2019 (Reviewed)
13,340
9,740
5,691
28,771

30 September 2018
(Not reviewed)
14,116 9,282 4,782
28,180

BD 000's

#### 9 DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES

Subcontracting charges Salaries and related costs Depreciation Maintenance and repairs Fuel and electricity Other expenses

30 September	30 September
2019	2018
(Reviewed)	(Not reviewed)
2,314	3,537
3,825	3,631
1,722	1,085
940	857
1,025	975
487	412
10,313	10,497

## 10 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Royalty to Government of Bahrain Amortisation of intangible asset

30 September 2019 (Reviewed)	
7,493 320	
7,813	3

20	tember 118
(Not re	viewed)
	7,264
	320
	7,584

#### 11 SEGMENTAL REPORTING

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker of the Company. Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company are the chief operating decision makers. The Company operates only in one Business Segment i.e. 'Port Services' which primarily includes services such as Container services, General Cargo services and Marine services and the activities incidental thereto within Bahrain. The revenue, expenses and results are reviewed only at Company level and therefore no separate operating segment results and disclosures are provided in this condensed interim financial information.

#### 12 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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 in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

None of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost.

## 13 DERIVATIVES

The Company has entered into foreign currency forward and swap contract with a bank with nominal value of BD 16,519 (2018: Nil).

# 14 APPROPRIATIONS

At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 24 March 2019, final dividend of BD 9,850 was approved for 2018 which has been effected during the period.

Appropriations for the current year, if any, will be made only at the year end.

BD 000's

#### 15 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

30 September 2019 (Reviewed) 31 December 2018 (Audited)

Equipment and vehicles

252

129

## 16 SEASONALITY

The Company does not have income of seasonal nature.

## 17 COMPARATIVES

The comparative figures have been regrouped, where necessary, in order to conform to the current period's presentation. Such regrouping did not affect the previously reported profit and total comprehensive income for the period or total equity.