



الشركة الأولى للتعليم
First Education Company



ANNUAL REPORT

2021



12/04/2022

Final report of the Sharia Supervisory Committee For the financial period of 01/10/2020 to 30/09/2021

To The Shareholders of First Education Company (FEC)

Allah's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you

In accordance with the powers delegated to us by the members of the General Assembly of First Education Company (FEC) and under the Company's Articles of Association and the relevant regulatory directives, the Sharia Supervisory Committee submits its final report for the period from 01/10/2020 to 30/09/2021 It includes four items as follows:

First: The work of the Sharia Supervisory Committee

The Sharia Supervisory Committee carried out its work, which included examining the investment structures, contract forms, products, policies and procedures either directly or in coordination with the internal Sharia audit department in order to obtain all the information and explanations that it considered necessary to provide sufficient evidence and give reasonable assurance that the company did not violate the provisions of Islamic law in the light of the resolutions of the Sharia Supervisory Committee and the Sharia standards adopted by the Company and the decisions of the relevant regulatory bodies.

Second: Decisions of the Sharia Supervisory Committee

The Sharia Supervisory Committee of the Company did not issue any decisions during the period.

Three: policies and procedures

The Sharia Supervisory Committee of the Company did not issue any policies and procedures during this period

four: The final opinion:

In our opinion, after examining all the clarifications and assurances we have obtained, we confirm that:

1. The contracts, operations and transactions concluded by the Company during the period from 01/10/2020 to 30/09/2021 were made entirely in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia.
2. The responsibility to pay zakat falls on the shareholders

Head of the Sharia
Supervisory Committee
Dr. Abdullateef H. S. Al-Awadhi



Member of the Sharia
Supervisory Committee
**Prof. Mohamed Khaled
Mansour**



Member of the Sharia
Supervisory Committee
Dr. Mohamed Ali Al-hadia



**First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed)
and its Subsidiaries**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2021





Ernst & Young
Al Aiban, Al Osaimi & Partners
P.O. Box 74
18–20th Floor, Baitak Tower
Ahmed Al Jaber Street
Safat Square 13001, Kuwait

Tel: +965 2295 5000
Fax: +965 2245 6419
kuwait@kw.ey.com
ey.com/mena

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF FIRST EDUCATION COMPANY K.S.C. (Closed)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) (the “Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2021, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF FIRST EDUCATION COMPANY K.S.C. (Closed) (continued)

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

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

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF FIRST EDUCATION COMPANY K.S.C. (Closed) (continued)

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

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

- ▶ 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that, we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies Law No.1 of 2016, as amended, and its executive regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No.1 of 2016, as amended, and its executive regulations, as amended, nor of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association have occurred during the year ended 30 September 2021 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.



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

21 April 2022
Kuwait

First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	<i>Notes</i>	2021 KD	2020 KD
INCOME			
Dividend income		127,067	96,593
Changes in fair value of investment property	4	(1,010)	17,465
Share of results of associates	5	(65,714)	150,500
Other income		83,911	9,814
		<hr/> 144,254 <hr/>	<hr/> 274,372 <hr/>
EXPENSES			
Staff costs		(140,721)	(115,321)
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(40)
Realised gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		7	-
Depreciation on property and equipment and right-of-use asset		(33,542)	(33,750)
General and administrative expenses		(62,890)	(76,598)
		<hr/> (237,146) <hr/>	<hr/> (225,709) <hr/>
(LOSS) PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		<hr/> (92,892) <hr/>	<hr/> 48,663 <hr/>
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		(104,292)	50,525
Non-controlling interests		11,400	(1,862)
		<hr/> (92,892) <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> 48,663 <hr/> <hr/>

The attached notes 1 to 11 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) and its Subsidiaries
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 For the year ended 30 September 2021

	2021 KD	2020 KD
(Loss) Profit for the year	(92,892)	48,663
Other comprehensive (loss) income		
<i>Other comprehensive (loss) income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(140,461)	49,600
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	934,921	(447,008)
Other comprehensive profit (loss) for the year	794,460	(397,408)
TOTAL COMPERHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	701,568	(348,745)
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	719,022	(360,484)
Non-controlling interests	(17,454)	11,739
	701,568	(348,745)

The attached notes 1 to 11 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 September 2021

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>KD</i>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Furniture and equipment		1,197	12,443
Right-of-use asset		85,682	102,570
Investment property	4	5,493,992	5,577,876
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		3,634,778	2,699,857
Investment in associates	5	6,497,889	7,006,050
		<u>15,713,538</u>	<u>15,398,796</u>
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	7,240
Accounts receivable and prepayments		215,616	1,469,002
Bank balances and cash		657,668	1,219,264
		<u>873,284</u>	<u>2,695,506</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>16,586,822</u></u>	<u><u>18,094,302</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	6	12,750,000	15,000,000
Statutory reserve	7	260,706	260,706
Fair value reserve		1,326,631	391,710
Foreign currency translation reserve		597,502	709,109
Accumulated losses		(624,605)	(520,313)
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company		<u>14,310,234</u>	<u>15,841,212</u>
Non-controlling interests		1,918,708	1,936,162
Total equity		<u>16,228,942</u>	<u>17,777,374</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits		47,069	38,867
Lease liability		63,051	81,016
		<u>110,120</u>	<u>119,883</u>
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals		223,282	175,160
Lease liability		24,478	21,885
		<u>247,760</u>	<u>197,045</u>
Total liabilities		<u>357,880</u>	<u>316,928</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>16,586,822</u></u>	<u><u>18,094,302</u></u>

Mohammad G. Al Tayyar
Chairman

The attached notes 1 to 11 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	<i>Attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company</i>							<i>Total equity KD</i>
	<i>Share capital KD</i>	<i>Statutory reserve KD</i>	<i>Fair value reserve KD</i>	<i>Foreign currency translation reserve KD</i>	<i>Accumulated losses KD</i>	<i>Sub-total KD</i>	<i>Non-controlling interests KD</i>	
As at 1 October 2020	15,000,000	260,706	391,710	709,109	(520,313)	15,841,212	1,936,162	17,777,374
(Loss) profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(104,292)	(104,292)	11,400	(92,892)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	934,921	(111,607)	-	823,314	(28,854)	794,460
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	934,921	(111,607)	(104,292)	719,022	(17,454)	701,568
Partial reduction of share capital (Note 6)	(2,250,000)	-	-	-	-	(2,250,000)	-	(2,250,000)
At 30 September 2021	12,750,000	260,706	1,326,631	597,502	(624,605)	14,310,234	1,918,708	16,228,942
As at 1 October 2019	15,000,000	260,706	1,456,718	673,110	(1,188,838)	16,201,696	1,924,423	18,126,119
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	50,525	50,525	(1,862)	48,663
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	(447,008)	35,999	-	(411,009)	13,601	(397,408)
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	(447,008)	35,999	50,525	(360,484)	11,739	(348,745)
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity instruments designated at FVOCI to retained earnings	-	-	(618,000)	-	618,000	-	-	-
At 30 September 2020	15,000,000	260,706	391,710	709,109	(520,313)	15,841,212	1,936,162	17,777,374

The attached notes 1 to 11 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	<i>Notes</i>	2021 KD	2020 KD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) profit for the year		(92,892)	48,663
<i>Adjustments to reconcile (loss) profit for the year to net cash flows:</i>			
Dividend income		(127,067)	(96,593)
Changes in fair value of investment property	4	1,010	(17,465)
Unrealised loss on financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		-	40
Realised gain on sale financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		(7)	-
Share of results of associates	5	65,714	(150,500)
Depreciation on property and equipment and right-of-use asset		33,542	33,750
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		8,202	9,119
Interest expense on lease liability		3,706	940
		(107,792)	(172,046)
<i>Working capital changes:</i>			
Accounts receivable and prepayments		1,253,386	176,697
Accounts payable and accruals		(54,663)	(42,504)
Cash from (used in) operations		1,090,931	(37,853)
Employee's end of service benefits paid		-	(840)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		1,090,931	(38,693)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend income received		127,067	96,593
Dividends received from associates	5	383,572	331,200
Purchase of furniture and equipments		(314)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		7,247	-
Net movement in short-term wakala deposits		-	340,000
Net cash flows from investing activities		517,572	767,793
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid to equity holders of the Parent Company		(14,500)	(12,750)
Payments towards capital reduction		(2,132,614)	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(24,273)	(23,250)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(2,171,387)	(36,000)
Net foreign exchange differences		1,288	(618)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN BANK BALANCES AND CASH		(561,596)	692,482
Bank balances and cash as at 1 October		1,219,264	526,782
BANK BALANCES AND CASH AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER		657,668	1,219,264

The attached notes 1 to 11 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 30 September 2021

1 CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION

1.1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) (the “Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) for the year ended 30 September 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Parent Company on 18 April 2022 and the shareholders have the power to amend these consolidated financial statements at the annual general assembly meeting (AGM).

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 were approved in the Annual General Assembly meeting (AGM) of the shareholders held on 1 April 2021.

The Parent Company is a Kuwaiti closed shareholding company registered and incorporated in the State of Kuwait on 20 December 2005. The Parent Company carries out its activities in accordance with Islamic Sharia ‘a principles as approved by the Group's Fatwa and Sharia ‘a Supervisory Board.

The principal activities of the Parent Company is as follows:

- ▶ Constructing, establishing and managing educational institutions and various kinds of schools including nursery, primary, preparatory and secondary schools.
- ▶ Constructing and managing professional educational institutions and various training institutes and centres.
- ▶ Constructing buildings necessary for educational institutions and importing, exporting and trading in fixtures, equipment and plants pertaining to educational activities in all levels.
- ▶ Conducting studies and rendering all types of consultancy services and feasibility studies in the educational and training fields.
- ▶ Holding training courses relevant to the Group’s objectives according to the needs of the governmental bodies, companies and private institutions.
- ▶ Obtaining agencies for educational and training institutions and representing companies with similar objectives after obtaining the necessary official approvals.
- ▶ Issuing, publishing and distributing printouts and special books in the educational fields after obtaining the necessary licenses.
- ▶ Rendering programs and special computer services in the educational fields.
- ▶ Using surplus funds available with the company by investing it in financial portfolios managed by specialized bodies and companies.
- ▶ The right to participate with other firms, which operate in the same field or those, which would assist in achieving its objectives in Kuwait or abroad, and to purchase those firms or participate in their equity.

The registered postal address of the Parent Company is at P.O. Box 20389, Safat 13064, Kuwait.

1.2 GROUP INFORMATION

a) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include following subsidiaries:

<i>Name of the company</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Principal activities</i>	<i>Effective equity interest</i>	
			<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
<i>Direct subsidiaries</i>				
Saudi Kuwaiti Education & Training Company Limited	Saudi Arabia	Educational services	100%	100%
Al Maali Real Estate Company W.L.L.	Saudi Arabia	Real estate	64.3%	64.3%

The attached notes 1 to 11 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 30 September 2021

1 CORPORATE AND GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

1.2 GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

b) Associates

Set out below are the associates of the Group as at 30 September. For more details, refer to Note 5.

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	% equity interest		2021	2020
			2021	2020	KD	KD
The Kingdom University B.S.C. (Closed) ("KU")	Kingdom of Bahrain	Educational services	46.78%	46.78%	3,338,532	3,428,042
Integrated Curriculum for Education Services Company W.L.L. ("ICES")	Kuwait	Educational services	32.71%	32.71%	1,001,791	1,205,857
Kalema Tayeba Educational Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("KTEC")	Kuwait	Educational services	20.00%	20.00%	1,784,120	1,963,863
Al Koon International Schools Company W.L.L. ("Al Koon")	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Educational services	30.00%	30.00%	373,446	408,288
					6,497,889	7,006,050

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).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investment securities and investment properties which have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (KD) which is also the functional currency of the Parent Company.

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 October 2020. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business

The amendment to IFRS 3 clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarified that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on consolidated financial statements of the Group but may impact in the future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)

New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.”

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Group.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 16 COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued *COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases*. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

2.3 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2021 have not been early adopted in the preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

2.4.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as at reporting period.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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

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

Profit or loss and each component of 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 bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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

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

2.4.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Rental income

Rental income from operating leases of investment properties is recognised on straight line basis over the lease term.

2.4.3 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 30 September 2021

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.4 Taxation

Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

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

Zakat

Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Group in accordance with the Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007.

Taxation on foreign subsidiaries

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

2.4.5 Leases

Group as a lessee

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

▶ *Right-of-use assets*

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

▶ *Lease liabilities*

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

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 re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

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

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (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 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.

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.6 Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in KD, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Group companies

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

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

2.4.7 Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Fair values are determined based on an annual valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying appropriate valuation models

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.8 Investment in associates

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

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

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

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate is shown on the face of the profit or loss and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

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

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

2.4.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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

2.4.10 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

i) 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), and 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. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

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. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

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. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- ▶ Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

a) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.10 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

i) Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

b) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group has no debt instruments under this category.

c) 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.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably certain equity investments under this category.

d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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 certain equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- ▶ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.10 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of accounts payable, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Refer to the accounting policy on leases for the initial recognition and measurement of lease liabilities, as this is not in the scope of IFRS 9.

The Group's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accruals (including payables to related parties) and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- ▶ Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- ▶ Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortised cost is more relevant to the Group.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable and accruals are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Derecognition

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

iii) 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.

2.4.11 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost. Equity investments are not subject to ECLs.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Receivables from a related party that are interest free and receivable on demand, the Group expects no default on such amounts after reviewing and assessing the financial position of these parties. Accordingly, the measurement of Receivables from a related party under IFRS 9 doesn't have impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the Group.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4.12 Employees' end of service benefits

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

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

2.4.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.4.14 Contingencies

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

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

2.4.15 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.

2.4.16 Events after the reporting period

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

3.1 Significant judgments

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

Classification of real estate properties

Determining the classification of a property depends on particular circumstances and management's intentions. Property that is held for resale in the ordinary course of business or that in the process of development for such sale is classified as inventory. Property held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both is classified as investment property. Property held for use in the production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes is classified as property and equipment.

Classification of financial assets

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

Leases - determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

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

The Group has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for additional terms. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

3.2 Estimates and assumptions

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

Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group 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 asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

Valuation of investment properties

The fair value of investment properties is determined by real estate valuation experts using recognised valuation techniques and the principles of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

The significant methods and assumptions used by valuers in estimating the fair value of investment properties are set out in Note 11.

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3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

3.2 Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of associates

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

The identification of impairment indicators and determination of the recoverable amounts require management to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses impairment of non-financial assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

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

Fair value measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case, management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

4 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2021 KD	2020 KD
As at the beginning of the year	5,577,876	5,521,314
Change in fair value *	(1,010)	17,465
Exchange differences	(82,874)	39,097
As at 30 September	<u>5,493,992</u>	<u>5,577,876</u>

Investment property represents a freehold land and building owned by the Group's subsidiary "Al Maali Real Estate Company W.L.L" in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

* The fair value of investment property is determined based on valuations performed by independent and accredited valuer with recognised and relevant professional qualification and with recent experience in the location and category of investment property being valued. The valuation models applied are consistent with the principles in IFRS 13 and fair value is determined using market comparison approach considering the nature and usage of the property. Under the market comparison approach, fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions. The unit of comparison applied by the Group is the price per square meter ('sqm'). Based on these valuations, the fair value of the investment property witnessed a decrease of KD 1,010 compared to its carrying values as at 30 September 2021 (2020: increase of KD 17,465).

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5 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the associates that are material to the Group. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the relevant associates and not the Group's share of those amounts.

	("KU") KD	("KTEC") KD	<i>Individually immaterial associates</i> KD	2021 KD	2020 KD
Current assets	992,791	4,849,322	2,399,554	8,241,667	8,814,188
Non-current assets	8,871,036	3,164,265	3,691,742	15,727,043	16,549,735
Current liabilities	(921,552)	(421,812)	(939,367)	(2,282,731)	(1,595,370)
Non-current liabilities	(1,809,155)	(732,659)	(2,578,072)	(5,119,886)	(5,528,245)
Equity	7,133,120	6,859,116	2,573,857	16,566,093	18,240,308
Proportion of the Group's ownership					
Group's share in the equity	3,338,532	1,368,573	789,017	5,496,122	6,004,283
Goodwill arising on acquisition of associates	-	415,547	586,220	1,001,767	1,001,767
Carrying value of the investment in associates	3,338,532	1,784,120	1,375,237	6,497,889	7,006,050
Revenue	1,901,992	3,429,402	2,903,870	8,235,264	9,943,056
Total expenses	(1,979,972)	(2,643,682)	(3,481,866)	(8,105,520)	(8,790,328)
(Loss) profit for the year	(77,980)	785,720	(577,996)	129,744	1,152,728
Group's share of results for the year	(36,488)	157,217	(186,443)	(65,714)	150,500
Dividends received from associates	-	(336,960)	(46,612)	(383,572)	(331,200)

A reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the associates is set out below:

	2021 KD	2020 KD
As at the beginning of the year	7,006,050	7,175,629
Share of results	(65,714)	150,500
Dividends received	(383,572)	(331,200)
Exchange differences	(58,875)	11,121
As at 30 September	6,497,889	7,006,050

The associates had no commitments and contingent liabilities as at 30 September 2021 or 2020.

As at 30 September 2021, the management has carried out the assessment of the Group's investment in associates to identify any indicators of impairment. The management has considered factors such as changes in the investees' financial condition, any significant adverse changes in economy, market, legal environment, industry or the political environment affecting the investees' business, including COVID 19 considerations. With the recent developments of the COVID-19 outbreak, there are both external and internal sources of information, such as overall decline in the activities of certain associates, as well as ongoing economic uncertainty, which have led to decreased demand for the associates' products or services indicating that the associates may be impaired. Based on the assessment, no impairment loss was identified.

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6 SHARE CAPITAL

	<i>Number of shares</i>		<i>Authorised, issued and fully paid</i>	
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
			<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Shares of 100 fils each (paid in cash)	127,500,000	150,000,000	12,750,000	15,000,000

The shareholders at the extraordinary general assembly meeting (“EGM”) of the Parent Company held on 1 April 2021 approved a reduction in the Parent Company’s share capital by KD 2,250,000. The aforementioned changes were authenticated in the commercial register on 18 May 2021 under no. 111502.

7 STATUTORY RESERVE

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

No transfers were made to statutory reserve since the Group incurred losses during the year.

8 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Group’s related parties include its associates and joint ventures, major shareholders, entities under common control, directors and executive officers of the Group, close members of their families and entities of which they are principal owners or over which they are able to exercise significant influence or joint control. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group’s management.

The following table shows the aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances with related parties:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Consolidated statement of financial position		
Amounts due from a related party included as part of accounts receivable and prepayments	210,831	164,216
Amounts payable to the shareholders included as part of accounts payable and accruals	137,136	34,250

Unquoted foreign equity securities amounting to KD 364,067 (2020: KD 393,640) are managed by a related party on behalf of the Group.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise of the Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. The aggregate value of transactions related to key management personnel were as follows.

	<i>Transaction values for the year ended 30 September</i>		<i>Balance outstanding as at 30 September</i>	
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Salaries and other short-term benefits	72,262	63,562	13,880	9,237
Employees’ end of service benefits	4,379	4,391	28,532	24,153
	76,641	67,953	42,412	33,390

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8 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. As at 30 September 2021, the Group has not recorded any allowance for expected credit losses relating to amounts owed by related parties (30 September 2020: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial reporting period through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. The Group's policy is to monitor these business risks through the Group's strategic planning process. No significant changes were made in the risk management objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 30 September 2021 and 30 September 2020.

9.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

The Group is exposed to credit risk from its bank balances, other receivables and due from a related party arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Bank balances

The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks balances by only dealing with reputable banks and with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables.

Other receivables and amounts due from a related party

As at the reporting date, the majority of the Group's counterparty exposure has a low risk of default and does not include any past-due amounts. Accordingly, management identified impairment loss to be immaterial.

9.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Group has procedures in place with the objective of minimising such risk such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available to meet future commitments.

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

	<i>On demand</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>3 to 6</i> <i>months</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>6 to 12</i> <i>months</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>More than</i> <i>one year</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>KD</i>
30 September 2021					
Accounts payable and accruals	137,136	9,913	76,233	-	223,282
Lease liability	-	12,239	12,239	67,315	91,793
Total liabilities	137,136	22,152	88,472	67,315	315,075

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9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

9.2 Liquidity risk

30 September 2020	On demand KD	3 to 6 months KD	6 to 12 months KD	More than one year KD	Total KD
Accounts payable and accruals	34,250	20,275	120,635	-	175,160
Lease liability	-	13,561	11,624	87,180	112,365
Total liabilities	<u>34,250</u>	<u>33,836</u>	<u>132,259</u>	<u>87,180</u>	<u>287,525</u>

9.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual investment or its issuer or factors affecting all investments traded in the market. The Group is mainly exposed to foreign currency risk and equity price risk. The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not hold any interest-bearing assets or liabilities.

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

9.3.1 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group incurs foreign currency risk on transactions denominated in a currency other than the KD. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries and foreign associates.

The Group currently does not use financial derivatives to manage its exposure to currency risk. The Group manages its foreign currency risk based on the limits determined by management and a continuous assessment of the Group's open positions, current and expected exchange rate movements. The Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, by dealing in currencies that do not fluctuate significantly against the KD.

Exposure to currency risk

The Group incurs foreign currency risk on expenses and certain assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than Kuwaiti Dinar. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily Saudi Riyal. At the reporting date, the Group's net exposure in foreign currency in Saudi Riyal (SAR) is KD 806 (2020: KD 52,244).

Foreign exchange rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables constant.

Currency	Change in exchange rate	Effect on profit or loss	
		2021 KD	2020 KD
SAR	5%	40	2,612

9.3.2 Equity price risk

The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Group and classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's listed and non-listed equity investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments.

9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

9.3 Market risk (continued)

9.3.1 Foreign currency risk (continued)

At the reporting date, the exposure to non-listed equity investments at fair value was KD 364,067 (2020: KD 393,640). Sensitivity analyses of these investments have been provided in Note 11.

At the reporting date, the exposure to equity investments at fair value listed on Jordan Stock Exchange (“Amman Stock Exchange”) was KD 3,270,711 (2020: KD 2,306,217). Given that the changes in fair values of the equity investments held are strongly positively correlated with changes of the Amman Stock Exchange market index, the Group has determined that an increase/(decrease) of 5% on the Amman Stock Exchange market index could have an impact of approximately KD 163,536 (2020: KD 115,311) increase/(decrease) on other comprehensive income and equity attributable to the Group.

10 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may review the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 30 September 2021 and 30 September 2020. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company and is measured at KD 14,310,234 as at 30 September 2021 (2020: KD 15,841,212).

11 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 to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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11 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

The methods and valuation techniques used for the purpose of measuring fair value are unchanged compared to the previous reporting period.

Valuation methods and assumptions

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

Fair value of financial instruments at amortised cost is not materially different from their carrying values, at the reporting date, as most of these instruments are of short-term maturity or re-priced immediately based on market movement in interest rates.

Listed investment in equity securities

Fair values of publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices in an active market for identical assets without any adjustments. The Group classifies the fair value of these investments as Level 1 of the hierarchy.

Unlisted equity investments

The Group have equity investments that are not quoted in an active market. The Group determines comparable public companies (peers) based on industry, size, leverage and strategy, and calculates an appropriate trading multiple for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by using an average of the quoted prices of the comparable companies to earnings measures or net asset value (NAV). The trading multiple is then discounted for considerations such as illiquidity, lack of control and size differences between the peers based on company-specific facts and circumstances and discounted multiple is applied to the corresponding earnings measure of the investee company to measure the fair value. In NAV approach, assets of the investee are fair valued and then discounted for specific factors of the investee. The Group classifies the fair value of these investments as Level 3.

Unlisted managed funds

The Group invests in managed funds which are not quoted in an active market and which may be subject to restrictions on redemptions such as lock up periods. The management considers the valuation techniques and inputs used in valuing these funds as part of its due diligence prior to investing, to ensure they are reasonable and appropriate. Therefore, the NAV of these investee funds may be used as an input into measuring their fair value. In measuring this fair value, the NAV of the funds is adjusted, as necessary, to reflect restrictions on redemptions, future commitments, and other specific factors of the investee fund and fund manager. The Group classifies these funds as Level 3.

Investment property

The fair value of investment properties was assessed by accredited independent real estate experts with recognised and relevant professional qualification and with recent experience in the location and category of the investment properties being valued. The valuation models applied are consistent with the principles in IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and fair value is determined using the market comparison approach considering the nature and usage of each property. Fair value using the income capitalisation method is estimated based on the normalised net operating income generated by the property, which is divided by the capitalisation (discount) rate. Under the market comparison approach, fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions. The unit of comparison applied by the Group is the price per square meter ('sqm'). The fair value of investment property is included within Level 3.

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11 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

11.1 Financial instruments

The following tables provide the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets:

	Fair value measurement using		
	<i>Quoted prices in active markets</i>	<i>Significant unobservable inputs</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Level 1 KD</i>	<i>Level 3 KD</i>	
Financial assets at FVOCI			
2021			
Quoted equity securities	3,270,711	-	3,270,711
Unquoted equity securities	-	364,067	364,067
	<u>3,270,711</u>	<u>364,067</u>	<u>3,634,778</u>
2020			
Quoted equity securities	2,306,217	-	2,306,217
Unquoted equity securities	-	393,640	393,640
	<u>2,306,217</u>	<u>393,640</u>	<u>2,699,857</u>
Financial assets at FVTPL			
Managed funds	-	7,240	7,240
	<u>-</u>	<u>7,240</u>	<u>7,240</u>

There were no transfers between any levels of the fair value hierarchy during 2021 or 2020.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of items categorised within Level 3 between the beginning and the end of the reporting period:

	<i>Financial assets at FVOCI KD</i>	<i>Financial assets at FVTPL KD</i>
30 September 2021		
As at 1 October 2020	393,640	7,280
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	(29,573)	-
Disposals	-	(7,280)
As at 30 September 2021	<u>364,067</u>	<u>-</u>
30 September 2020		
As at 1 October 2019	1,327,029	7,280
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	366,611	-
Remeasurement recognised in profit or loss	-	(40)
Disposals	(1,300,000)	-
As at 30 September 2020	<u>393,640</u>	<u>7,240</u>

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11 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 30 September are as shown below:

Significant unobservable valuation inputs	Range	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Discount for lack of marketability (DLOM)	5% - 20% (2020: 5% - 20%)	10% (2020: 10%) increase (decrease) in the DLOM would decrease (increase) the fair value by KD 36,407 (2020: KD 39,364)

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts that the Group has determined that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

11.2 Non-financial assets

The following tables provide the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's non-financial assets:

	Fair value measurement using			
	Total KD	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) KD	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) KD	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) KD
2021				
Investment property	<u>5,493,992</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,493,992</u>	<u>-</u>
2020				
Investment property	<u>5,577,876</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,577,876</u>	<u>-</u>

There were no transfers between any levels of the fair value hierarchy during 2021 or 2020.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

Reconciliation for recurring fair value measurement of investment properties categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is disclosed in Note 4.

Significant unobservable valuation inputs	Range
Price per square meter	KD 79 to KD 178 (2020: KD 94 to KD 155)

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated price per square meter in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value on a linear basis.

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