Jazeera Airways K.S.C.P.
Kuwait

Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and
Independent Auditors' Report
31 December 2022

C o n t e n t s

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JAZEERA AIRWAYS K.S.C.P.

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jazeera Airways K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' 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 31 December 2022, 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 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each key audit matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition Total passenger and ancillary revenue recognized by the Group during the year amounted to KD 169,945,115. The Group recognises revenue from sale of passenger tickets in income when a passenger has flown or on expiry of ticket validity. The determination of passenger and ancillary revenue recognised involves complex information technology systems (IT) for tickets booked, utilised and expired. We have considered occurrence of revenue recorded as a key audit matter as it involves complicated IT systems that handle large volumes of transaction data. The accounting policy for revenue recognition for passenger revenue is set out in note 2.12 to the consolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures included: • evaluation of the relevant IT systems, with the assistance of our internal IT specialists. • assessment of the relevant controls to determine if they had been designed and implemented effectively and tested the controls to determine if they were operating effectively. • for the passenger and ancillary service system used by the Group, we obtained and assessed the assurance report attesting the appropriateness and effectiveness of the internal control systems established by the service provider. • testing samples of passenger revenue transactions recorded during the year by verifying the consideration received and the evidence of when the services were provided. We also assessed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRSs.

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Other information included in the Group's 2022 Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2022 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

We obtained the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of our auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Annual Report after the date of our auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and 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 the 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.

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

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

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

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

- 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 the 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.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate to those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide to those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 the information that is required by the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016 and its Executive Regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violation of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016 and its Executive Regulations, as amended, or of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2022 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.

We further report that, during the course of our audit, we have not become aware of any material violations of the provisions of Law No. 7 of 2010, concerning the Capital Markets Authority and its related regulations, as amended, during the year ended 31 December 2022, that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.

Bader A. Al-Wazzan
Licence No. 62A
Deloitte & Touche - Al-Wazzan & Co.

Kuwait
7 February 2023

Jazeera Airways K.S.C.P.
Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

		Kuwaiti Dinars	
	Note	**2022**	**2021**
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	3	44,164,805	21,165,461
Right of use assets	4	145,092,349	126,249,389
Advance for maintenance	5	7,234,341	8,236,847
Security deposits	6	1,890,950	1,236,734
		198,382,445	156,888,431
Current assets			
Inventories		2,426,741	1,196,724
Security deposits	6	325,916	1,305,034
Trade and other receivables	7	18,695,005	15,736,940
Cash and bank balances	8	52,267,804	50,060,300
		73,715,466	68,298,998
Total assets		272,097,911	225,187,429
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Equity			
Attributable to Parent Company's shareholders			
Share capital	9	22,000,000	22,000,000
Legal reserve	10	2,843,811	740,756
Retained earnings		11,683,441	7,343,773
Total equity		36,527,252	30,084,529
Non-current liabilities			
Post employment benefits	11	2,912,300	2,296,229
Maintenance payables	12	19,433,727	10,652,320
Lease liabilities	13	133,398,702	116,145,351
Murabaha payables	14	4,425,635	5,285,910
		160,170,364	134,379,810
Current liabilities			
Maintenance payables	12	7,531,410	11,245,173
Lease liabilities	13	22,485,345	20,674,479
Murabaha payables	14	849,285	840,000
Trade and other payables	15	29,201,588	21,598,732
Deferred revenue	16	14,355,356	6,364,706
Bank overdrafts	8	977,311	-
		75,400,295	60,723,090
Total liabilities and equity		272,097,911	225,187,429

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Marwan Marzouq Boodai
Chairman

Jazeera Airways K.S.C.P.
Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss - Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Kuwaiti Dinars	
		2022	**2021**
Revenue	16	182,116,206	80,395,291
Operating costs	17	(148,627,845)	(65,489,816)
Gross profit		33,488,361	14,905,475
Other operating income		986,904	938,769
General and administrative expenses	18	(6,650,382)	(4,100,729)
Finance costs		(6,332,889)	(5,231,862)
Foreign currency (loss)/gain		(1,941,881)	702,223
Gain on sale and lease back of engines	3	1,734,319	412,069
Expected credit loss - financial assets		(253,887)	(218,381)
Profit before contribution and taxes		21,030,545	7,407,564
Zakat		(217,250)	(74,403)
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)		(187,700)	(66,668)
National Labour Support Tax (NLST)		(543,200)	(186,007)
Profit for the year		20,082,395	7,080,486
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company		20,082,395	7,080,486
Earnings per share (fils)			
Basic & Diluted	19	91.28	33.26

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Jazeera Airways K.S.C.P.
Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income - Year ended 31 December 2022

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Profit for the year	20,082,395	7,080,486
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of income:		
Hedge reserve-Cash flow hedge (all contracts terminated in Q1 2021)	-	1,027,778
Total comprehensive income for the year	20,082,395	8,108,264
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Parent Company	20,082,395	8,108,264

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Jazeera Airways K.S.C.P.
Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity – Year ended 31 December 2022

	Kuwaiti Dinars					
	Share capital	**Share Premium**	**Legal reserve**	**Hedge reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total equity**
At 1 January 2022	22,000,000	-	740,756	-	7,343,773	30,084,529
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	20,082,395	20,082,395
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(13,639,672)	(13,639,672)
Transfer	-	-	2,103,055	-	(2,103,055)	-
At 31 December 2022	22,000,000	-	2,843,811	-	11,683,441	36,527,252
At 1 January 2021	20,000,000	-	-	(1,027,778)	(6,995,957)	11,976,265
Issue of share capital	2,000,000	8,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000
Transfer	-	(8,000,000)	-	-	8,000,000	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,027,778	7,080,486	8,108,264
Transfer	-	-	740,756	-	(740,756)	-
At 31 December 2021	22,000,000	-	740,756	-	7,343,773	30,084,529

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Jazeera Airways K.S.C.P.
Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows –Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Kuwaiti Dinars 2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before contribution and taxes		21,030,545	7,407,564
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	3,4	18,257,341	15,658,011
Finance costs		6,332,889	5,231,862
Foreign exchange currency loss/(gain)		1,941,881	(702,223)
Gain on sale and lease back of engine		(1,734,319)	(412,069)
Provision for post employment benefits	11	906,871	815,422
Expected credit loss on financial assets		253,887	218,381
Other operating income- interest income		(1,002,780)	(536,813)
Cash flows from operating activities before working capital changes		45,986,315	27,680,135
Changes in:			
- advance for maintenance		2,056,685	(493,628)
- inventories		(1,230,018)	(814,450)
- security deposits		463,585	(422,637)
- trade and other receivables		(3,972,279)	2,736,246
- maintenance payables		3,654,820	2,463,037
- trade and other payables		6,781,752	8,617,542
- deferred revenue		7,990,650	6,100,656
Cash generated from operations		61,731,510	45,866,901
Post-employment benefits paid	11	(290,800)	(1,001,093)
Paid to Zakat, KFAS & NLST		(327,078)	-
Net cash from operating activities		61,113,632	44,865,808
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	3	(59,693,204)	(6,414,779)
Proceed from sale of property and equipment and lease back of engine		36,614,820	4,736,770
Interest income received		972,847	502,531
Deposits maturing/(placed) after three months	8	17,000,000	(26,500,350)
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,105,537)	(27,675,828)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid		(13,639,672)	-
Murabaha payable	14	(850,990)	(896,610)
Proceeds from rights issue	9	-	10,000,000
Re-payment of lease liabilities	13	(17,102,135)	(12,744,981)
Finance costs paid		(6,180,340)	(5,231,862)
Net cash used in financing activities		(37,773,137)	(8,873,453)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		18,234,958	8,316,527
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8	11,415,332	3,105,431
Expected credit loss on Financial Assets		(4,765)	(6,626)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	29,645,525	11,415,332

Non-cash transactions			
Operating activities			
Payment of aircraft maintenance through credits from engine manufacturer for warranty claims		-	1,337,308
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment through credits from engine manufacturer for warranty claims		-	701,564
Total non-cash transactions		-	2,038,872

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Constitution and activities

Jazeera Airways K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") was incorporated by Amiri Decree on 3 March 2004 as a Kuwaiti Public Shareholding Company under the laws of Kuwait and is engaged in the business of air transportation and commercial passenger services under a license from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and operation and maintenance of an airport terminal in Kuwait (the Terminal).

The objects of the Company are –

- Air transportation services without the luxury services.
- Carry out all air transportation and other air services and all other related activities including people air transportation, cargo, goods and mails in Kuwait and abroad.
- Provide aircraft and other related asset purchasing services in favour of others and coordinate with the manufacturers.
- Provide both operating and financing lease services as needed and required by the clients "aviation companies".
- Market the aircraft to cover the medium and long-term needs of the aviation companies that ask for such services.
- Assist aviation companies to market their aircraft through sale or lease.
- Engage in providing and financing the technical support and various assets management services to aviation companies.
- Assist in co-investment processes specialized in the aviation industry.
- Invest whether partially or wholly in supplying aircraft, engines and spare parts as per needs of the clients "aviation companies" and manufacturers.
- Provide all aircraft related services to aviation companies and others whether in Kuwait or abroad, such as: handling, maintenance and other services.
- Booking tickets and passengers' services.
- Supply and deal in delivering and managing all services and products required by aviation sector, in order to properly carry out operations and maintain, support and provide aircraft customs brokerage services.
- Owning real estate and movable property to conduct its operations within the limits as stipulated by law.
- Providing services of financing aircraft purchase projects (in whole or in part) in light of the evaluation studies and determining the factors of risks associated with such projects.
- Establishing and utilizing aircraft service stations, warehouses, hangars, workshops, factories, as well as all machineries, devices and equipment related to the company's purposes.
- Investing in fields of air transportation of passengers, goods, facilities and utilities required to serve the company's purposes or its achievement.
- Founding and establishing branches and agencies of the company in Kuwait and abroad as well as conducting the businesses of ground, technical and commercial agency of Arabian and foreign airlines inside Kuwait and abroad.
- Providing service of tourism, travel and freight and conducting all its related businesses including land conveyance, holidays and flights' integrated services, car rental with or without a driver, as well as all touristic businesses related to the company's purposes, in addition to holding celebrations, competitions, exhibitions, currency exchange transactions and selling goods and products on the company's aircraft, offices and premises.
- Providing services of management and marketing in addition to the consultancy services related to the field of aircraft industry.
- Conducting all air cargo businesses inside and outside Kuwait within the limits as stipulated by law.

- Conducting all businesses of transporting, handling, distributing and customs clearance of goods related to air cargo.
- Establishing aviation, wireless studies, engineering, air and ground services institutes, in addition to training the technical personnel in the field of aviation and qualifying the Kuwaiti citizens in order to assume the technical, administrative and commercial businesses required to achieve the company's purposes.
- Owning and granting any privileges, leases or investments, as well as outsourcing any businesses or other rights related aircraft.
- Investing surplus funds in investment and real estate portfolios managed by specialized companies or entities.

The Parent Company has the following subsidiaries:

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Holding	
		2022	2021
Al Sahaab Aviation Services W.L.L.	Kuwait	99.99%	99.99%
Duty Free Management Company S.P.C*	Kuwait	99.99%	-

* The company was newly incorporated in 2022 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Al Sahaab Aviation Services W.L.L. The company will commence operations in 2023.

The Parent Company and the subsidiary are together referred to in these consolidated financial position as the Group.

The address of the registered office of the Group is Kuwait International Airport, P.O. Box 29288, Safat 13153, Kuwait.

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Group on 7 February 2023 and are subject to the approval of the shareholders at their forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). These consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis of measurement.

These consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinar.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 26. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021, except for the change disclosed in Note 3.

Going concern

The Group has performed an assessment of whether it is a going concern in the light of current economic conditions and all available information about future risks and uncertainties. The directors have, at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Effective for the current year

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year except for the following new and amended IASB Standards during the year:

Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Leases' – COVID-19 related rent concessions Extension of the practical expedient	As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. In May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 16 that provided an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. On 31 March 2021, the IASB published an additional amendment to extend the date of the practical expedient from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022. Lessees can select to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021
A number of narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 37 and some annual improvements on IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 16	*Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations'* update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date *Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment'* prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in statement of income. *Amendments to IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'- Cost of Fulfilling a Contract* The amendments specify that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). *Annual improvements make minor amendments to IFRS 1, 'First-time Adoption of IFRS', IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', IAS 41, 'Agriculture' and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16, 'Leases'.*	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

The application of these amendments did not have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements', on classification of liabilities	The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. Note that the IASB has issued a new exposure draft proposing change to this amendment. The IASB is currently considering further amendments to the requirements in IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including deferring the application of the January 2020 amendments.	Deferred until accounting periods starting not earlier than 1 January 2024
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies	The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1, IFRS Practice statement 2 and IAS 8	The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023
Amendment to IAS 12-deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description	Effective date
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', as amended in June 2020	This standard replaces IFRS 4, which currently permits a wide variety of practices in accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
A narrow-scope amendment to the transition requirements in IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	The amendment relates to insurers' transition to the new Standard only—it does not affect any other requirements in IFRS 17. IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments have different transition requirements. For some insurers, these differences can cause temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information they present in their financial statements when applying IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 for the first time. The amendment will help insurers to avoid these temporary accounting mismatches and, therefore, will improve the usefulness of comparative information for investors. It does this by providing insurers with an option for the presentation of comparative information about financial assets.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments will not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

2.3 Business combinations

A business combination is the bringing together of separate entities or businesses into one reporting entity as a result of one entity, the acquirer, obtaining control of one or more other businesses. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition is measured as the fair values of the assets transferred, equity interests issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of the exchange. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. The acquisition related costs are expensed when incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination (net assets acquired in a business combination) are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Non-controlling interest in the subsidiary acquired is recognized at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured at its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The fair value of the equity of the acquiree at the acquisition date is determined using valuation techniques and considering the outcome of recent transactions for similar assets in the same industry in the same geographical region.

The Company separately recognizes contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination if it is a present obligation that arises from past events and its fair value can be measured reliably.

An indemnification received from the seller in a business combination for the outcome of a contingency or uncertainty related to all or part of a specific asset or liability that is recognized at the acquisition date at its acquisition-date fair value is recognized as an indemnification asset at the acquisition date at its acquisition-date fair value.

The Company uses provisional values for the initial accounting of a business combination and recognizes any adjustment to these provisional values within the measurement period which is twelve months from the acquisition date.

2.4 Consolidation

The Group consolidates the financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (i.e. investees that it controls) and investees controlled by its subsidiaries.

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, and
- 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;
- Voting rights and potential voting rights;

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis, from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

Non-controlling interest in an acquiree is stated at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date and the non-controlling interest's share of changes in the equity since the date of the combination. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interest in the subsidiary and any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the Group's shareholders. Non-controlling interest is presented separately in the consolidated statements of financial position and statement of income. The non-controlling interests are classified as a financial liability to the extent there is an obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to settle the non-controlling interest

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances based on latest audited financial statements of subsidiaries. Intra Group balances, transactions, income, expenses and dividends are eliminated in full. Profits and losses resulting from intra Group transactions that are recognized in assets are eliminated in full. Intracompany losses that indicate an impairment is recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost as well as related non-controlling interests. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value at the date when control is lost. Any resulting difference along with amounts previously directly recognized in equity is transferred to the consolidated statement of income.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination is computed as the excess of the aggregate of: the consideration transferred; the non-controlling interests proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's net identifiable assets at the acquisition date, if any; and in a business combination achieved in stages the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree, over the net of the acquisition-date fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Any deficit is a gain from a bargain purchase and is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income.

Goodwill is allocated to each of the cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Gains and losses on disposal of an entity or a part of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity or the portion sold.

2.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated provisions for impairment, if any. The cost of property and equipment consists of their purchase price, other directly attributable costs incurred to bringing them up to operating condition and ready for their intended use and borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

The cost of property and equipment less estimated residual values is depreciated on straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Leasehold improvements	5
Building	50
Furniture & equipment	3 - 5
Engines	15
Rotables	2 - 3
Vehicles	5

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. When the asset is ready for its intended use, it is transferred from capital work-in-progress to the appropriate category under property and equipment and is depreciated from that date.

Rotables are classified as property and equipment if they are expected to be used over more than one period and are depreciated over their useful lives.

An element of the cost of a new engine is attributed on acquisition to prepaid maintenance and is depreciated over a period of five years from the date of manufacture. Subsequent costs incurred which lend enhancement to future periods, such as long-term scheduled maintenance and major overhaul, are capitalised and depreciated over the length of the period benefiting from these enhancements. All other maintenance costs are charged to the income statement as incurred.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the period in which they are incurred. Major modifications and improvements to property and equipment are capitalised and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

The residual value, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Manufacturers' credits

Credits received from manufacturers in connection with acquisition of aircraft and engines are reduced from the cost of the related aircraft and engines or are taken to consolidated statement of income, depending on the terms of the credit.

2.6 Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognizes a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. On that date, the lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

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

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

On the commencement date, the Group measures the right of use at cost, which comprises of:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability.
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred for restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period. This is recognised as part of the cost of the right of use asset when the Group incurs the obligation for those costs, which may be at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the asset during a particular period.

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the Group measures lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest rate) and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The constant periodic rate of interest is the discount rate used at the initial measurement of lease liability.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line “operating cost” in statement of income.

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

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. The Group determines whether a right of use asset is impaired and recognizes any impairment loss identified in the statement of income. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

Sale and lease back

The Group enters into sale and leaseback transactions whereby it sells either new or mid-life aircraft engines and immediately leases them back. Where sale proceeds received are judged to reflect the fair value, any gain or loss arising on disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of income to the extent that it relates to the rights that have been transferred. Gains and losses that relate to the rights that have been retained are included in the carrying amount of the right of use asset recognised at commencement of the lease. Where sale proceeds received are not at the fair value, any below market terms are recognised as a prepayment of lease payments, and above market terms are recognised as additional financing provided by the lessor.

Where the Group is the lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate consideration under the contract to each component.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

If there is an indication that the carrying value of a non-financial asset such as property and equipment and right of use of assets is greater that its recoverable amount, it is tested for impairment and the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Goodwill, if any, is tested, at least annually, for impairment.

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 group of assets. In that case, they are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows, known as cash generating units for the purpose of assessing impairment of property and equipment and goodwill.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 risk specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. The Group prepares formal three years plan for its businesses. These plans are used for the value in use calculation. Long range growth rates are used for cash flows into perpetuity beyond the four to five year period. Fair value less costs to sell is determined using valuation techniques and considering the outcome of recent transactions for similar assets in the same industry in the same geographical region.

If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata, on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income unless the relevant assets are carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of any previously recognized revaluation gain.

For non-financial assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates 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 exceeds 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 income. That relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

2.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group classifies all its financial assets as "at amortised costs'.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these are applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'Sell' business model and measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss. The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account.

Contractual cash flow characteristics test

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (the 'SPPI test').

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a basic lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

Cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and security deposits in the nature of financial assets are classified as financial assets carried at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Recognition and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset has expired or the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or when it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and when it no longer retains control over the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in statement of income.

All regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized using settlement date accounting. Changes in fair value between the trade date and settlement date are recognized in the statement of income or in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the policy applicable to the related instrument. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulations or conventions in the market place.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9.

The expected credit loss of a financial instrument is measured in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating range of possible outcomes; the time value of money; and past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions. The ECL model applies to all financial instruments except investments in equity instruments. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

General approach

IFRS 9 introduces three-stage approach to measuring ECL. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1 includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date. For these assets, 12-month expected credit losses ('ECL') are recognized. 12-month ECL are the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. It is not the expected cash shortfalls over the 12-month period but the entire credit loss on an asset weighted by the probability that the loss will occur in the next 12 months. The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade".

Stage 2 includes financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (unless they have low credit risk at the reporting date) but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognized. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Expected credit losses are the weighted average credit losses with the probability of default ('PD') as the weight. When determining whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly, management considers reasonable and supportable information available, in order to compare the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition of the financial instrument.

The Group incorporates forward-looking information based on expected changes in macro- economic factors in assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognized as the difference between the financial asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

Any adjustments to the carrying amount of the financial asset arising from expected credit losses is recognized in statement of income as an impairment gain or loss.

ECL are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD). The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the financial instruments and potential changes to the current amounts allowed under the contract including amortisation.

The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. The LGD represents expected loss conditional on default, its expected value when realised and the time value of money.

Simplified approach

The Group applies the simplified approach to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. Accordingly, trade receivables which are not credit impaired and which do not have significant financing component are categorised under stage 2 and lifetime ECL is recognised.

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers quantitative, qualitative information and backstop indicators and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit risk assessment, including forward-looking information.

For amounts due from banks, the Group uses the low credit risk exemption as permitted by IFRS 9 based on the external rating agency credit grades. If the financial instrument is rated below BBB- (sub investment grade) on the reporting date, the Group considers it as significant increase in credit risk.

Financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

The financial instrument has a low risk of default,

- The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

Credit-impaired financial assets

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, there is sufficient doubt about the ultimate collectability; or the customer is past due for more than 90 days.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade and other receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in statement of income.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value, at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of income immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in statement of income depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Group has both a legally enforceable right and intention to offset. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not due to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and fuel price risk in fair value hedges, cash flow hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

In order to manage particular risks, the Group applies hedge accounting for transactions, which meet the specified criteria. At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group's formal hedge accounting documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge effectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and

- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

The Group designates the full change in the fair value of a forward contract (i.e. including the forward elements) as the hedging instrument for all of its hedging relationships involving forward contracts.

Fair value hedges

The fair value change on qualifying hedging instruments is recognised in statement of income except when the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of a hedged item not already measured at fair value is adjusted for the fair value change attributable to the hedged risk with a corresponding entry in statement of income. For debt instruments measured at FVOCI, the carrying amount is not adjusted as it is already at fair value, but the hedging gain or loss is recognised in statement of income instead of other comprehensive income. When the hedged item is an equity instrument designated at FVOCI, the hedging gain or loss remains in other comprehensive income to match that of the hedging instrument.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of income, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to statement of income on disposal of hedge item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of hedging reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in statement of income, and is included in the ‘other gains and losses’ line item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to statement of income in the periods when the hedged item affects statement of income, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. This transfer does not affect other comprehensive income. Furthermore, if the Group expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in the hedging reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to statement of income.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in hedge reserve at that time remains in equity and is reclassified to statement of income when the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in the hedge reserve is reclassified immediately to statement of income.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories, expendable parts and supplies are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value after provision for slow moving and obsolete items.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, current account with banks and time deposits with banks with original maturities not exceeding three months from acquisition date.

2.11 Post-employment benefits

The Group employees are entitled to an end of service indemnity payable under the Kuwait Labor Law based on the employees' accumulated periods of service and latest entitlements of salaries and allowances. The present value of end of service indemnity payable, which is unfunded, is determined annually by actuarial valuations using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions such as determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. These assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected within equity under "Other Reserves" and will not be reclassified to statement of income.

Past service cost is recognised in statement of income when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs, or when the Group recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits, if earlier. Gains or losses on settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognised when the settlement occurs. Net interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs. The gain or loss on settlement comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, any change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation, any related actuarial gains and losses and past service cost that had not previously been recognised.

2.12 Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to a customer. The service is transferred when the customer obtains the control of service. The timing of the transfer of control of service, at point in time or over time, should be determined to recognise revenue. Accordingly, the specific revenue recognition criteria applied to significant elements of revenue is set out below:

Passenger revenue arises from the sale of flight seats, administration fees and service fees and is measured as the price paid by the customer. Passenger revenue is recognised when the performance obligation has been completed. This is when the flight takes place and revenue thus is recognised point in time. Amounts paid by 'no-show' customers are recognised as passenger revenue when the booked service is provided, as such customers are not generally entitled to change flights or seek refunds once a flight has departed.

Ancillary revenue includes revenue from the provision of checked baggage, allocated seating, change fees, inflight sales and cargo revenue. These are recognised when the performance obligation is complete, which is generally when the related flight takes place and is measured as the price paid by the customer for the service booked and thus revenue is recognised point in time.

Unearned revenue from flights not yet flown is held in the statement of financial position until the performance obligation is complete, when it is taken to statement of income.

The Group earns revenue from advertisement contracts which is recognised point over time in proportion to the period of contract.

2.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalised.

2.14 Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates and in the case of the Group, it is the Kuwaiti Dinars.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the date of consolidated statement of financial position are translated to Kuwaiti Dinars at the rates of exchange prevailing on that date. Resultant gains and losses are taken to the consolidated statement of income.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions for liabilities are recognised when, as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle a present obligation (legal or constructive) and the amount can be reliably estimated.

The Group, as a lessee, has a contractual obligation to repair and maintain leased aircraft to a level that meets specified redelivery conditions that aircraft airframes, engines, landing gear and auxiliary power units must meet at the end of the lease term. This requires the Group to schedule periodic maintenance for engine performance restoration and aircraft checks over the lease term to conform to aircraft manufacturer and regulatory specifications. The Group estimates the related maintenance costs based on the contractual reserve rates per hour or cycle in the related lease agreement and recognizes that amount in the statement of income for actual hours or cycles flown. This is subject to adjustment based on actual cost and engineering technical estimates derived from actual and estimated aircraft and engine usage to the next related maintenance check.

2.16 Fair value measurement

Fair values

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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For financial instruments quoted in an active market, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices. Bid prices are used for assets and offer prices are used for liabilities.

For unquoted financial instruments, fair value is determined by reference to the market value of a similar investment, discounted cash flows, other appropriate valuation models or brokers' quotes.

For financial instruments carried at amortized cost, the fair value is estimated by discounting future cash flows at the current market rate of return for similar financial instruments.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized 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.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group determines classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.17 Income taxes

Income tax payable on profits is recognized as an expense in the period in which the profits arise, based on the applicable tax laws in each jurisdiction.

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences, at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax provisions depend on whether the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and whether it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all temporary differences, including carry-forward of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each date of consolidated statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised

2.18 Contingencies

Contingent assets are not recognised as an asset till realisation becomes virtually certain. Contingent liabilities are not recognized as liabilities unless, as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle a present obligation (legal or constructive) and the amount can be reliably estimated.

3. Property and equipment

	Kuwaiti Dinars					
	Engines & rotables	**Leasehold improvements**	**Furniture & equipment**	**Vehicles**	**Capital work-in-progress**	**Total**
Cost						
As at 31 December 2020	7,164,800	16,994,557	3,924,161	28,986	1,481,235	29,593,739
Additions	4,324,701	41,563	110,142	26,050	2,613,887	7,116,343
Transfers	-	422,471	455,433	-	(877,904)	-
Disposal	(4,324,701)	-	-	-	-	(4,324,701)
As at 31 December 2021	7,164,800	17,458,591	4,489,736	55,036	3,217,218	32,385,381
Additions	6,434,250	5,206	955,051	13,950	52,284,747	59,693,204
Transfers	1,126,914	257,322	197,574	-	(1,581,810)	-
Disposal/adjustment	(7,437,392)	(91,600)	-	-	(27,480,482)	(35,009,474)
As at 31 December 2022	7,288,572	17,629,519	5,642,361	68,986	26,439,673	57,069,111
Depreciation						
As at 31 December 2020	2,005,578	4,215,519	2,884,772	28,986	-	9,134,855
Charge for the year	396,576	1,214,991	471,865	1,633	-	2,085,065
As at 31 December 2021	2,402,154	5,430,510	3,356,637	30,619	-	11,219,920
Charge for the year	490,945	660,221	654,708	7,485	-	1,813,359
Disposal	(87,534)	(41,439)	-	-	-	(128,973)
As at 31 December 2022	2,805,565	6,049,292	4,011,345	38,104	-	12,904,306
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2022	4,483,007	11,580,227	1,631,016	30,882	26,439,673	44,164,805
As at 31 December 2021	4,762,646	12,028,081	1,133,099	24,417	3,217,218	21,165,461

Leasehold improvements include airport terminal and office building including park & fly constructed on leasehold land amounting to KD 9,787,324 (31 December 2021: KD 9,984,391) and KD 921,586 (31 December 2021: KD 980,957) respectively.

During the year, the Group completed the sale and leaseback of two engines of (KD 7,437,392) and two aircraft (KD: 27,480,482). The sale and lease back of engines resulted in a gain of KD 1,734,319 (2021: KD 412,069). Engines sold are leased back for a period of 9 years. The sale and lease back of aircraft did not result in any gain or loss. Aircraft sold are leased back for a period of 12 years. The lease payments are fixed in nature. The sale and leaseback facilitate transfer of residual value risk and also provides flexibility in managing the asset ageing and Group's liquidity.

Addition to Capital work-in-progress includes payment towards purchase of aircraft (refer Note 22).

During the year, the Group reviewed and revised the estimated useful lives of terminal and office building to 50 years from 20 years. Assuming the assets are held until the end of their estimated useful lives, the financial effect of this reassessment is to decrease the depreciation expense in the current year and until the end the useful lives of the building. As a result of this change in accounting estimate, the depreciation charge for the current year decreased to KD 318,040 from KD 646,760.

Depreciation has been allocated in the consolidated statement of income as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Operating costs	1,158,851	1,613,499
General and administrative expenses	654,508	471,566
	1,813,359	2,085,065

4. Right of use assets

	Kuwaiti Dinars			
	Aircraft	**Aircraft engines**	**Leasehold land**	**Total**
Cost				
As at 31 December 2020	109,876,320	2,931,994	3,504,601	116,312,915
Additions	43,917,794	2,466,583	520,312	46,904,689
Modification	-	-	(888,844)	(888,844)
As at 31 December 2021	153,794,114	5,398,577	3,136,069	162,328,760
Additions	21,282,626	6,712,851	1,524,857	29,520,334
Modification (refer note 3)	-	-	5,766,608	5,766,608
As at 31 December 2022	175,076,740	12,111,428	10,427,534	197,615,702
Depreciation				
As at 31 December 2020	21,509,980	352,312	644,133	22,506,425
Charge for the year	12,760,616	414,392	397,938	13,572,946
As at 31 December 2021	34,270,596	766,704	1,042,071	36,079,371
Charge for the year	15,369,767	836,020	238,195	16,443,982
As at 31 December 2022	49,640,363	1,602,724	1,280,266	52,523,353
Net book value				
As at 31 December 2022	125,436,377	10,508,704	9,147,268	145,092,349
As at 31 December 2021	119,523,518	4,631,873	2,093,998	126,249,389

The Group mostly leases aircraft, engines and land for its operations. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 6 to 14 years for aircraft, 2 to 12 years for the engines and 50 years for leasehold land.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

5. Advance for maintenance

This represents advance given to service provider and lessors for future maintenance of aircraft and as maintenance reserve.

6. Security deposits

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Deposits with lessors	769,697	1,248,088
Other deposits	1,455,095	1,302,968
Expected credit loss	(7,926)	(9,288)
	2,216,866	2,541,768

The above is segregated as:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Current	325,916	1,305,034
Non-current	1,890,950	1,236,734
	2,216,866	2,541,768

Deposits with lessors are payments made as security for any default in payment for lease rentals and maintenance obligation that the Group incurs under the lease contract. Any payment that is not expected to be reimbursed by the lessor is recognised immediately within operating expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

7. Trade and other receivables

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Trade receivables	7,770,145	8,980,474
Expected credit loss	(759,009)	(534,903)
	7,011,136	8,445,571
Prepayments	1,199,273	993,267
Other receivables including receivables from lessor	11,469,285	7,256,413
Expected credit loss	(984,689)	(958,311)
	11,683,869	7,291,369
	18,695,005	15,736,940

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Kuwaiti Dinars	11,832,971	8,723,830
US Dollars	5,395,023	5,264,823
UAE Dirham	28,835	10,566
Egyptian Pounds	48,832	24,521
Euro	51,804	760
Indian Rupees	868,699	437,345
Others	468,841	1,275,095
	18,695,005	15,736,940

8. Cash and bank balances

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Cash on hand	62,301	51,138
Current account with banks	7,577,705	11,376,599
Time deposits with banks	44,644,968	38,644,968
Expected credit loss	(17,170)	(12,405)
	52,267,804	50,060,300
Less: Overdrafts	(977,311)	-
Deposits for original maturity for more than three months	(21,644,968)	(38,644,968)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	29,645,525	11,415,332

The effective interest rate on time deposits as of 31 December 2022 was 1.375% to 5.65% (31 December 2021: 1.375% to 2.37%).

Cash and bank balances are denominated in the following currencies:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Kuwaiti Dinars	47,568,451	46,674,463
US Dollars	427,395	348,059
UAE Dirham	125,863	25,917
Egyptian Pounds	2,124,170	268,045
Indian Rupees	1,234,156	1,879,514
Others	787,769	864,302
	52,267,804	50,060,300

9. Share capital

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Authorised, issued and fully paid in cash: 220,000,000 (31 December 2021: 220,000,000) shares of 100 fils each	22,000,000	22,000,000

Dividend

The annual general meeting of shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2021 held on 27 March 2022 (31 December 2020 – 21 April 2021) approved distribution of final cash dividend of 32 fils (31 December 2020 - NIL fils) per share amounting to KD 7,039,831 (31 December 2020 - KD Nil). After obtaining necessary regulatory approvals, this was paid to the registered shareholders on 14 April 2022.

Interim Dividend

The general meeting of shareholders held on 5 September 2022 approved distribution of interim cash dividend of 30 fils per share amounting to KD 6,599,841. After obtaining necessary regulatory approvals, this was paid to the registered shareholders on 27 September 2022.

Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors, subject to the approval of shareholders, recommends distribution of a cash dividend of 50 fils per share (31 December 2021 – 32 fils per share), amounting to KD 11,000,000 for the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021 – KD 7,040,000) to the registered shareholders, after obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals.

10. Reserves

Legal reserve

In accordance with the Companies Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of net profit has to be appropriated to legal reserve. Accordingly, 10% of the profit before contributions to taxes has been appropriated to Legal Reserve. The legal reserve can be utilized only for distribution of a maximum dividend of up to 5% in years when the retained earnings are inadequate for this purpose.

Voluntary reserve

The Parent Company's Articles of Association stipulates that the Board of Directors shall propose appropriations to voluntary reserve, which should be approved by the shareholders. During the year, the Board of Directors did not propose any transfer to voluntary reserve. There is no restriction on the distribution of voluntary reserve.

11. Post-employment benefits

The Group measures its post-employment benefits liability using the projected unit credit method.

The Group provides post-employment benefits to its employees based on a defined benefit plan which is unfunded. The entitlement is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period, calculated under the provisions of the Kuwait Labour Law and is payable upon resignation or termination of the employee. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

The plan typically exposes the Group to actuarial risks such as discount rate risk, salary risk and withdrawal risk.

- Discount rate risk: A decrease in the discount rate will increase the plan liability.

- Salary risk: The present value of the post-employment benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the estimated future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

- Withdrawal risk: Benefits are paid when an employee leaves employment either through resignation or retirement. The rate of withdrawal therefore affects the timing of the payment.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the post-employment benefit obligation was carried out at 31 December 2022. The present value of the post-employment benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The principal assumptions in determining the post-employment benefit obligation are discount rate of 4.5% (2021: 3%), expected rate of salary increase in the range of 3% to 4.5% (2021: 3% to 4.5%) depending on the employee category and expected rate of withdrawal in the range of 5% to 30% (2021: 5% to 30%).

Movements in the present value of the end of service benefits obligation in the current year were as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Balance at 1 January	2,296,229	2,481,900
Current service and interest cost	906,871	815,422
Benefits paid	(290,800)	(1,001,093)
	2,912,300	2,296,229

Sensitivity analysis on the post-employment benefits:

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant:

- If the discount rate is higher/(lower) by 0.25%, the post-employment benefits obligation would decrease by 42,600 (increase by KD 44,000).
- If the expected salary growth is higher/(lower) by 0.25%, the post-employment benefits obligation would increase by 72,400 (decrease by KD 76,500).

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the end of service benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

12. Maintenance payables

The Group estimates maintenance payables of leased aircraft and related engines, landing gear and auxiliary power units based on its commitments as a lessee in the aircraft operating lease agreements.

Movement

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
At the beginning of the year	21,897,492	17,988,489
Charge for the year	7,912,940	6,847,958
Utilized during the year	(2,845,295)	(2,938,954)
At the end of the year	26,965,137	21,897,493

The above is segregated as:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Current	7,531,410	11,245,173
Non-current	19,433,727	10,652,320
	26,965,137	21,897,493

The split of the current/non-current maintenance payables is based on the current expected maintenance event timings. If actual aircraft usage varies from expectation the timing of the utilisation of the maintenance payables could result in a material change in the classification between current and non-current.

13. Lease liabilities

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
At the beginning of the year	136,819,830	105,682,689
Additions	28,259,904	45,458,724
Modification (refer note 3)	5,766,608	(888,844)
Finance costs	5,625,310	4,631,762
Payments including finance cost	(22,727,445)	(17,376,743)
Impact of foreign currency movement	2,139,840	(687,758)
At the end of the year	155,884,047	136,819,830

The above is segregated as:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Current	22,485,345	20,674,479
Non-current	133,398,702	116,145,351
	155,884,047	136,819,830

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Group's treasury function.

The Group's weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the modified lease contracts was 4%

The carrying amounts of the Group's lease liabilities are denominated in the following currencies:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Kuwait Dinars	9,178,823	3,325,238
US Dollars	146,705,224	133,494,592
	155,884,047	136,819,830

14. Murabaha payables

This represents a KD denominated loan availed from a local commercial bank repayable in 5 years. The facility carries finance cost of 1% over CBDR.

The current and non-current amounts are as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Current	849,285	840,000
Non-current	4,425,635	5,285,910
	5,274,920	6,125,910

15. Trade and other payables

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Trade payables	4,103,978	7,309,272
Accrued expense	18,632,180	11,858,422
Tax payable	4,551,864	1,049,626
Staff leave payable	1,363,471	1,076,665
Others	550,095	304,747
	29,201,588	21,598,732

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Kuwaiti Dinars	15,720,876	8,685,179
US Dollars	9,322,299	11,138,252
UAE Dirham	535,379	226,034
Egyptian Pounds	89,131	98,035
Euro	230,216	103,317
Indian Rupees	1,916,240	986,600
Others	1,387,447	361,315
	29,201,588	21,598,732

16. Revenue

Disaggregated revenue information

The total revenue disaggregated by major service lines is:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Point in time		
Passenger revenue	156,527,678	69,340,392
Ancillary revenue	13,417,437	5,503,477
Cargo revenue	1,963,180	2,308,153
Terminal revenue	7,891,995	2,084,552
	179,800,290	79,236,574
Lease income	2,315,916	1,158,717
	182,116,206	80,395,291

The Group has recognized the following liabilities related to contract with customers.

Contract liabilities

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Deferred revenue	14,355,356	6,364,706
	14,355,356	6,364,706

As permitted under IFRS 15, the Group does not disclose transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations as it primarily provides services that corresponds directly with the value transferred to the customer.

17. Operating costs

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Aircraft maintenance cost	21,214,488	13,365,256
Depreciation	17,602,833	15,186,445
Aircraft fuel	56,587,535	12,637,699
Staff costs	20,263,021	11,171,013
Overflying, landing and ground handling charges	22,305,686	8,824,263
Lease rentals	1,678,718	-
Insurance	1,039,709	1,037,179
Passenger meal	2,077,999	315,311
Reservation system expenses	844,147	525,344
Others	5,013,709	2,427,306
	148,627,845	65,489,816

Lease rentals consist of short-term lease payments and variable lease payment.

18. General and administrative expenses

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Staff costs	881,250	1,089,869
Marketing	2,316,779	604,959
Depreciation	654,508	471,566
Professional and consultancy	381,720	368,150
Travel	174,678	81,724
Others	2,241,447	1,484,461
	6,650,382	4,100,729

Staff cost of KD 1,089,869 for the year ended 31 December 2021 is net off reclassification of amount of KD 2,770,550 to staff costs under operating expense to conform with current presentation.

19. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated based on the earnings attributable to the equity shareholders of the Group for the year and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, as follows:

	2022	**2021**
	Kuwaiti Dinars	
Earnings for the year	20,082,395	7,080,486
	Shares	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	220,000,000	212,855,456
Earnings per share (fils) – Basic & Diluted	91.28	33.26

20. Related party transactions and balances

In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into transactions with related parties (directors, key managerial personnel and Group companies). Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the management. Transactions and balances with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Balance		
Due from related parties	71,259	29,659
Transactions		
Sales and services	669,426	313,414
General and administrative expenses	507,240	439,569
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other employment benefits	674,914	580,220

21. Segment information

The Group's operating segments are the operation of passenger airline service and operation and maintenance of Terminal.

Following is the segment information of the year ended 31 December:

	Passenger airline service		**Terminal operations**		**Total**	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Segment revenue	171,908,295	77,152,022	10,207,911	3,243,269	182,116,206	80,395,291
Segment expenses	(155,421,348)	(66,946,857)	(2,052,647)	(2,159,846)	(157,473,995)	(69,106,703)
Gain on sale and lease back	1,734,319	412,069	-	-	1,734,319	412,069
Interest income (included in Other operating income)	986,904	938,769	-	-	986,904	938,769
Finance costs	(5,953,931)	(4,973,232)	(378,958)	(258,630)	(6,332,889)	(5,231,862)
Segment results	13,254,239	6,582,771	7,776,306	824,793	21,030,545	7,407,564
Segment assets	249,839,346	208,622,389	22,258,565	16,565,040	272,097,911	225,187,429
Segment liabilities	227,892,576	191,102,328	7,678,083	4,000,572	235,570,659	195,102,900
Capital expenditure	87,320,753	53,227,365	1,892,785	793,667	89,213,538	54,021,032
Depreciation	17,759,062	14,427,088	498,279	1,230,923	18,257,341	15,658,011

22. Contingent liabilities and commitments

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Capital commitments	368,866,221	78,524
Bank guarantees	49,288,694	34,406,481
	418,154,915	34,485,005

The above bank guarantee include guarantee to the lessors amounting to KD 43,169,807 (31 December 2021: 26,519,589) for the aircraft maintenance in lieu of payments of Maintenance Reserve under the lease agreement.

The Kuwait's Ministry of Defence has raised a claim for an incident involving a Group's aircraft. The Group is fully insured against such incidents, and on the basis of legal advice, management believes that the possibility of any loss on account of the claim is remote.

In January 2022, the Parent Company's Board of Directors approved a $3.4 billion deal to buy 28 aircraft (20 A320neos and 8 A321neos) from Airbus. Capital commitments include commitment towards purchase of aircraft yet to be delivered.

23. Operating lease arrangements

Group as a lessor

Operating leases, in which the Group is the lessor, relates space leased at the Terminal. These contracts do not contain any market review clauses in the event that the lessee exercise its option to renew. The lessee does not have an option to purchase at the expiry of the lease period.

Maturity analysis of operating lease receivable.

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Not later than 1 year	1,258,939	1,696,921
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	2,541,012	2,440,549
	3,799,951	4,137,470

24. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Group's use of financial instruments exposes it to a variety of financial risks such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group continuously reviews its risk exposures and takes measures to limit it to acceptable levels. Risk management is carried out by the Group Finance function under policies approved by the Board of Directors. This function identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

The significant risks that the Group is exposed to are discussed below:

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various currency exposures. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

Group management has set up a policy that requires Group companies to manage their foreign currency risk against their functional currency. Foreign currency risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognized assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The Group is primarily exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables, deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables and lease liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currencies have been disclosed in the notes relating to the respective financial instruments.

If as at 31 December 2022, Kuwaiti Dinars had weakened against the major currencies by 5% with all other variables held constant the net impact on the profit, as of 31 December 2022, is shown below:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	Impact on profit	
Currency	**2022**	**2021**
US Dollars	(8,393,010)	(7,674,280)
UAE Dirham	(18,843)	(9,328)
Egyptian Pounds	104,345	10,998
Euro	(7,700)	(2,644)
Indian Rupees	10,896	115,628
Others	(4,414)	99,049
Net impact	(8,308,726)	(7,460,577)

A 5% strengthening of the Kuwaiti Dinars against the above currencies would have had the equal but the opposite effect on profit for the year.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's interest rate risk arises from its interest bearing assets and liabilities. The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing. Based on these scenarios, the Group calculates the impact on consolidated statement of income of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used for all currencies. The scenarios are run only for major interest-bearing positions. The Group manages interest rate risk by monitoring interest rate movements wherever necessary.

At 31 December 2022, if interest rates at that date had been 50 basis points higher with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been higher by KD 191,964 (31 December 2021: KD 162,595).

A 50 basis points decrease in the interest rates at the date of consolidated statement of financial position would have had the equal but the opposite effect on profit for the year.

(iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments, traded in the market.

The Group is not exposed to equity price risk as it does not have any financial instrument exposed to equity price risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation causing the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial assets, which potentially subject the Group's to credit risk, consist principally of bank deposits and receivables. The Group manages this risk by placing deposits with high credit rating financial institutions. Credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to the Group's credit management policies and dispersion across large number of customers.

The following table shows the movement in the loss allowance that has been recognized for trade and other receivables:

	Kuwaiti Dinars		
	Trade receivables	**Other receivables**	**Total**
31 December 2020	359,818	925,872	1,285,690
Increase in allowance	175,085	32,439	207,524
31 December 2021	534,903	958,311	1,493,214
Increase in allowance	224,106	26,378	250,484
31 December 2022	759,009	984,689	1,743,698

The estimated total gross carrying amount of trade receivables and the ECL is as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars			
	2022		**2021**	
	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**Lifetime ECL**	**Estimated total gross carrying amount at default**	**Lifetime ECL**
Not due	3,683,972	6,587	3,769,104	8,159
30 – 90 days	2,234,190	24,772	4,461,435	55,400
Above 90 days	1,851,983	727,650	749,935	471,344
Total	7,770,145	759,009	8,980,474	534,903

The following table contains an analysis of the maximum credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognized:

	ECL Approach	Kuwaiti Dinars	
		2022	**2021**
Security deposits	General	2,224,792	2,551,056
Trade receivables	Simplified	7,770,145	8,980,474
Other receivables	General	11,469,285	7,256,413
Bank balances	General	52,222,673	50,021,567
Less: ECL		(1,768,794)	(1,514,907)
		71,918,101	67,294,603

The Group uses the low credit risk exemption based on the external rating agency credit grades except for trade receivables for which simplified approach is applied. If the financial instrument is rated below BBB- (sub investment grade) on the reporting date, the Group considers it as significant increase in credit risk. All balances are placed with counter parties who are under investment grade credit rating except for KD 392,771 (2021: KD 434,221) which is under non-investment grade credit rating.

Other receivables are due mainly from lessors of aircraft and Security deposits are with lessors and airport authorities in various countries in which the Group operates. The Group does not hold any collateral or credit enhancement to cover its credit risks associated over these receivables.

The trade receivables largely comprise of amounts receivable from reputed travel agents and are substantially secured by bank guarantees. Concentration of credit risk is limited due to these agents being unrelated. The net increase in the loss allowance during the year is mainly attributed to the increase in gross exposures at default which are above 90 days. The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. Liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Kuwaiti Dinars			
	Less than1 year	**Between 1 and 2 years**	**Between 2 and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
At 31 December 2022				
Trade and other payables	29,201,588	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	22,632,031	22,320,497	57,055,790	97,405,737
Murabaha payables	849,285	847,587	3,578,051	-
Bank overdraft	977,311	-	-	-
Maintenance payables	8,045,927	2,695,643	9,372,587	15,141,642
	61,706,142	25,863,727	70,006,428	112,547,379
At 31 December 2021				
Trade and other payables	21,598,732	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	20,265,071	19,677,872	51,895,214	71,566,155
Murabaha payables	850,896	849,285	4,425,638	-
Maintenance payables	11,932,429	2,730,923	5,945,568	1,961,083
	54,647,128	23,258,080	62,266,420	73,527,238

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments carried at amortized cost less impairment if any, are not significantly different from their carrying values. This is based on unobservable inputs Level 3, with the discount rate that reflects the credit risks of counter parties, being the most significant input.

25. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at the consolidated statement of financial position dates were as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2022	**2021**
Total borrowings including lease liabilities (refer note 8, note 14 and note 13)	162,136,278	142,945,740
Less: Cash and bank balances (refer note 8)	(52,267,804)	(50,060,300)
Net debt	109,868,474	92,885,440
Total equity	36,527,252	30,084,529
Total capital	146,395,726	122,969,969
Gearing ratio	**75%**	**76%**

26. Critical accounting judgments and estimates

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that may affect amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements. Estimates are revised if changes occur in the circumstances on which the estimates were based. The areas where estimates and assumptions are significant to the financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement, are:

Leased aircraft maintenance costs

The Group incurs liabilities for maintenance costs in respect of its leased aircraft during the course of the lease term. A charge is made in the consolidated statement of income each month based on the number of flight hours or cycles used to build up an accrual to cover the cost of heavy-duty maintenance checks when they occur. Additional maintenance costs for aircraft engines are considered for accrual based on the engineering technical estimates of operational requirements. This requires a significant level of judgment to determine the estimated flying hours and cycles up to the next due and planned checks and the related cost at that time.

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 SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. Refer note 2.8 classification of financial assets for more information.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group estimates expected credit loss for all financial assets carried at amortised cost or fair value through consolidated statement of income except for equity instruments. The determination of expected credit loss involves significant use of external and internal data and assumptions. Refer note 2.8 impairment of financial assets for more information.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group tests non-financial assets for impairment to determine their recoverable amounts based on value-in-use calculations or at fair value less costs to sell when the indicators of impairment exist. The value in use includes estimates on growth rates of future cash flows, number of years used in the cash flow model and the discount rates.

Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group determines the estimated useful lives and residual values of property and equipment. Estimated useful lives could change significantly as a result of change in technology. The depreciation charge for the year will change significantly if actual life is different from the estimated useful life of the asset.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Provisions for liabilities are recorded when a loss is considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. The determination of whether or not a provision should be recorded for any potential liabilities is based on management's judgements.

Accruals for aircraft flying costs

The management accrues for the landing, parking, ground handling, and other charges applicable for each airport in which the Group operates flights on a monthly basis. These estimates are based on the rate of charges applicable to each airport based on the agreements and recent invoices received for the services obtained. Similarly, accruals for overflying charges are estimated based on the agreement entered with each country. Actual charges may differ from the charges accrued and the differences are accounted for, on a prospective basis.

Extension and termination options in lease contracts

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the Group. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable both by the Group and the respective lessor. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lessee is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

Discounting of lease payments

The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Management has applied judgments and estimates to determine the IBR at the commencement of lease.