Dubai Refreshment (P.J.S.C.)

Reports and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

Dubai Refreshment (P.J.S.C.)

Contents

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors
Dubai Refreshment (P.J.S.C.)
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Dubai Refreshment (P.J.S.C.)** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and its 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 Company in accordance with the international Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Cont'd…

Key audit matters

Key audit matter	How was the matter addressed in our audit
General IT Controls	
We identified IT systems and controls over Dubai's Refreshment Company's financial reporting as an area of focus due to the extensive volume and variety of transactions which are processed daily by the Company and rely on the effective operation of automated and IT dependent manual controls. There is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls are not accurately designed and operating effectively. In particular, the incorporated relevant controls are essential to limit the potential for fraud and error as a result of a change to an application or underlying data.	Our audit approach relies on automated controls and therefore the following procedures were designed to test access and control over IT systems: We obtained an understanding of the applications relevant to significant business processes, financial reporting and the infrastructure supporting these applications. We tested IT general controls relevant to automated controls and computer-generated information covering access security, program changes, data center and network operations. We examined computer generated information used in financial reports from relevant applications and key controls over their report logics. We performed testing on the key automated controls on significant IT systems relevant to business processes.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's 2020 Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the report of the Chairman's report prior to the date of our auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Company's 2020 Annual Report after the date of our auditor's report. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Board of Directors of Dubai Refreshment (P.J.S.C.) (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole arc 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 1SAs 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Board of Directors of Dubai Refreshment (P.J.S.C.) (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

We also provide 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 or our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, we report that for the year ended 31 December 2020:

- the Company has maintained proper books of account;
- we have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015;
- the financial information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of account of the Company;
- investments in shares and stocks during the year ended 31 December 2020 are disclosed in note 8 to the financial statements;
- note 19 reflects material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;
- based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 or of its Articles of Association which would have a material impact on its activities or its financial position; and
- note 24 reflects the social contributions made during the year.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)

Musa

Musa Ramahi
Registration No. 872
22 February 2021
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**618,910**	648,033
Right-of-use assets	6	**107,511**	120,107
Intangible assets	7	**11,779**	15,732
Investment securities	8	**71,897**	81,391
Total non-current assets		**810,097**	865,263
Current assets			
Inventories	9	**50,859**	50,663
Trade and other receivables	10	**167,485**	182,773
Contract assets		**8,011**	6,532
Cash and cash equivalents	11	**132,646**	120,299
Total current assets		**359,001**	360,267
Total Assets		**1,169,098**	1,225,530
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	12	**90,000**	90,000
Statutory reserve	13	**45,000**	45,000
General reserve	14	**618,401**	618,401
Fair value reserve	15	**40,814**	50,308
Cash flow hedge reserve		**1,377**	(414)
Retained earnings		**72,477**	82,808
Total equity		**868,069**	886,103
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity	17	**26,141**	24,344
Lease liabilities - non-current portion	21	**100,391**	110,417
Term loans - non-current portion	22	**-**	10,032
Total non-current liabilities		**126,532**	144,793
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	**126,803**	148,405
Lease liabilities - current portion	21	**13,443**	13,571
Contract liabilities		**24,135**	22,291
Term loans - current portion	22	**10,116**	10,367
Total current liabilities		**174,497**	194,634
Total Liabilities		**301,029**	339,427
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,169,098**	1,225,530

To the best of our knowledge, the financial information included in these financial statements fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition, results of operation and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented therein.

Mr. Ahmad Bin Eisa Alserkal
Chairman

Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Rashed Al Huraiz
Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Revenue	23	**564,449**	635,878
Cost of sales		**(366,687)**	(411,979)
Gross profit		**197,762**	223,899
Other operating income		**7,723**	8,730
Selling and distribution expenses		**(93,516)**	(105,318)
General and administrative expenses		**(51,255)**	(54,230)
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	**(3,988)**	(4,230)
Operating income		**56,726**	68,851
Finance income		**555**	507
Finance costs		**(408)**	(1,547)
Lease interest costs		**(4,211)**	(4,542)
Dividend income	19	**3,389**	5,059
Other income/(expense)		**818**	(970)
Profit for the year		**56,869**	67,358
Earnings per share in AED	18	**0.59**	0.70

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Profit for the year	**56,869**	67,358
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Change in fair value of investment securities measured at FVOCI, equity instruments (Note 8)	**(9,494)**	(33,610)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	**1,791**	867
Total other comprehensive loss	**(7,703)**	(32,743)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**49,166**	34,615

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital AED'000	Statutory reserve AED'000	General reserve AED'000	Fair value reserve AED'000	Cash flow hedge reserve AED'000	Retained earnings AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2019	90,000	45,000	618,401	83,918	(1,281)	61,590	897,628
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	67,358	67,358
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(33,610)	867	-	(32,743)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	-	-	(33,610)	867	67,358	34,615
Dividends paid (Note 16)	-	-	-	-	-	(41,940)	(41,940)
Directors' fees (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,200)	(4,200)
At 31 December 2019	90,000	45,000	618,401	50,308	(414)	82,808	886,103
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	56,869	56,869
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	(9,494)	1,791	-	(7,703)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	-	-	(9,494)	1,791	56,869	49,166
Dividends paid (Note 16)	-	-	-	-	-	(63,000)	(63,000)
Director fees (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,200)	(4,200)
At 31 December 2020	**90,000**	**45,000**	**618,401**	**40,814**	**1,377**	**72,477**	**868,069**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	**56,869**	67,358
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	**44,704**	45,895
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 7)	**3,988**	4,230
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Note 6)	**12,596**	11,441
Finance income	**(555)**	(507)
Finance expense	**408**	1,547
Interest and other expense on lease (Note 6)	**4,211**	6,286
Gain on sale of assets	**(23)**	(445)
Dividend income (Note 19)	**(3,389)**	(5,059)
Allowance for expected credit loss (Note 10)	**993**	1,600
Provision for employees' end of service benefits (Note 17)	**3,038**	3,012
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**122,840**	135,358
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(196)**	2,203
Decrease in trade and other receivables	**14,295**	3,698
Increase in contract assets	**(1,479)**	(921)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	**(19,811)**	9,986
Increase in contract liabilities	**1,844**	1,454
Cash generated from operations	**117,493**	151,778
Employees' end of service indemnity paid (Note 17)	**(1,241)**	(1,920)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**116,252**	149,858
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	**(15,786)**	(24,990)
Purchase of intangible assets (Note 7)	**(35)**	(63)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**228**	465
Dividend income, net (Note 19)	**3,389**	5,059
Finance income, net	**555**	507
Net cash used in investing activities	**(11,649)**	(19,022)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of term loans (Note 22)	**(10,283)**	(44,235)
Director fees paid	**(4,200)**	(3,780)
Dividends paid (Note 16)	**(63,000)**	(41,940)
Finance expense, paid	**(408)**	(1,547)
Lease payments (Note 21)	**(14,365)**	(13,845)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(92,256)**	(105,347)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**12,347**	25,489
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**120,299**	94,810
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 11)	**132,646**	120,299

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Legal status and activities

Dubai Refreshment (P.J.S.C) (the “Company”) was incorporated in Dubai in 1959 by a Decree issued by His Highness The Ruler of Dubai. The Company is listed on the Dubai Financial Market (“DFM”). The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 420, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The Company is engaged in bottling and selling Pepsi Cola International products in Dubai, Sharjah and the other Northern Emirates of UAE. The Company also exports Pepsi Cola International products from time to time to foreign countries after obtaining authorisation from Pepsi Cola International. The Company holds 7Up and Aquafina bottling and selling rights for the whole of the UAE.

The existence of novel coronavirus (Covid-19) was confirmed in early 2020 and has spread across globe, causing disruptions to businesses and economic activity. The unprecedented nature of the crisis, the lack of enough historical data, the low visibility and the high uncertainty related to its evolution, its duration and its impact on the economy in general and the business in particular, make the quantification of its adverse negative impact on the business difficult to assess accurately at this stage. The management considered several foreseeable areas of operational risk and implemented various measures to ensure the continuity of the operations, the availability of the network and the ability of the organisation to cope with the lock-down situation. Company did not shut down any of its production plants during the lock down period.

The Company will continue to monitor the situation and make the necessary judgements and estimates as may be required. The assumptions and estimates used by the Company will be revisited according to the evolution of the situation and the availability of data allowing better estimation.

The Federal Decree-Law No. 26 of 2020 on the amendment of certain provisions of Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 on Commercial Companies was issued on 27 September 2020 and shall take effect starting from 2 January 2021. The Company shall apply and adjust their status in accordance with the provisions thereof by no later than one year from the date on which this Decree-Law takes effect.

2. Application of new and revised Standards

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, have been adopted in these financial statements.

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2020.

Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

2. Application of new and revised Standards (continued)

2.1 New and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year (continued)

<u>New and revised IFRS</u>	**Effective for annual periods <u>beginning on or after</u>**
Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments Disclosures* relating to interest rate benchmark reform The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.	1 January 2020
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards The Group has adopted the amendments included in Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards for the first time in the current year. The amendments include consequential amendments to affected Standards so that they refer to the new Framework. Not all amendments, however, update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the Framework so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the Framework they are referencing to (the IASC Framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB Framework of 2010, or the new revised Framework of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the Standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised Conceptual Framework. The Standards which are amended are IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32.	1 January 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of material The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 for the first time in the current year. The amendments make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of 'material' or refer to the term ‘material’ to ensure consistency.	1 January 2020
Amendments to IFRS 16 *Leases* relating to Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions The amendment provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification.	1 January 2020

The application of these revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

2. Application of new and revised Standards (continued)

2.2 New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

New and revised IFRSs	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments Disclosures*, IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 16 *Leases*) The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) introduce a practical expedient for modifications required by the reform, clarify that hedge accounting is not discontinued solely because of the IBOR reform, and introduce disclosures that allow users to understand the nature and extent of risks arising from the IBOR reform to which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages those risks as well as the entity's progress in transitioning from IBORs to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing this transition.	1 January 2021
Amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* relating to Proceeds before Intended Use The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* relating to Onerous Contracts - 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 can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or 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).	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020 Makes amendments to the following standards: • IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. • IFRS 16 *Leases* – The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.	1 January 2022

2. Application of new and revised Standards (continued)

2.2 New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* relating to Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.	1 January 2023

The Company anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments may have no material impact on the financial statements of Company in the period of initial application.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements have been presented in U.A.E. Dirhams, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company, rounded to the nearest thousand (AED `000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The normal credit term is 30 to 120 days upon delivery.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties). In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer, The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a right of return and volume rebates. The rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Rights of return

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Company will be entitled. The requirements in IFRS 15 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, the Company recognises a refund liability. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

Volume rebates

The Company provides retrospective volume rebates to certain customers once the quantity of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future rebates.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend payment is established.

Value-added Tax (VAT)

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

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

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

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	3 to 30 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	2 to 20 years
Coolers and vending machines	5 to 7 years
Furniture and fixtures	2 years
Freezers	5 years

Land and capital work-in-progress are not depreciated.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as the expense is incurred.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less cost to sell and their value in use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is dcrecognised upon disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to assess whether there is an indication that those assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows attributable to the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are those incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

- Raw materials - purchase cost on weighted average basis;
- Spares and consumables - purchase cost on weighted average basis;
- Finished goods - cost of direct materials plus an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity and is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on disposal.

Damaged and obsolete inventories are written off.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

Franchise and bottling rights	20 years
Lease rights	20 years
Software	5 years

Foreign exchange difference

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except as otherwise stated in the Standards.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company 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 (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Amortised cost and effective interest rate method

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the 'finance income' line item in profit or loss.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

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

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

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

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

(ii) Definition of default

The Company employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of probability of default ("PD") of exposures with the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification for any changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors across various geographies of the Company.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(iii) Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(iv) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as derivatives and investment securities at fair value at each reporting date.

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 Company.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company 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 disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature. Characteristics and risks or the assets or liabilities and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Current versus non-current classification (continued)

A liability is classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Leases

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises 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 assets. For these leases, the Company 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.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use of asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

4. Critical accounting judgment and key source of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below).

Determining the lease term

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 options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Discounting of lease payments

The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"). For calculation of IBR, the Company has taken the borrowing rate as on the transition date and the rate is adjusted for Company's specific risk, term risk and underlying asset risk.

Key source of estimation uncertainty

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

Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Land AED'000	Buildings AED'000	Plant, machinery and equipment AED'000	Coolers and vending machines AED'000	Furniture and fixture AED'000	Freezer AED'000	Capital work-in progress AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost								
At 1 January 2019	38,041	481,531	357,750	71,176	9,518	1,166	7,342	966,524
Additions	-	-	2,197	4,391	138	-	18,264	24,990
Transfers during the year	-	524	10,850	-	-	-	(11,374)	-
Disposals	-	(531)	(8,532)	(1,214)	(375)	-	-	(10,652)
At 31 December 2019	38,041	481,524	362,265	74,353	9,281	1,166	14,232	980,862
Additions	-	161	1,420	3,270	377	-	10,558	15,786
Transfers during the year	-	17,004	4,282	12	-	-	(21,298)	-
Disposals	-	-	(8,073)	(1,271)	-	-	-	(9,344)
At 31 December 2020	**38,041**	**498,689**	**359,894**	**76,364**	**9,658**	**1,166**	**3,492**	**987,304**

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land AED'000	Buildings AED'000	Plant, machinery and equipment AED'000	Coolers and vending machines AED'000	Furniture and fixture AED'000	Freezer AED'000	Capital work-in progress AED'000	Total AED'000
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2019	-	80,983	150,202	57,985	8,119	277	-	297,566
Charge for the year	-	16,718	22,077	6,204	666	230	-	45,895
Disposals	-	(531)	(8,531)	(1,195)	(375)	-	-	(10,632)
At 31 December 2019	-	97,170	163,748	62,994	8,410	507	-	332,829
Charge for the year (Note 24)	-	16,760	22,074	4,977	663	230	-	44,704
Disposals	-	-	(7,893)	(1,246)	-	-	-	(9,139)
At 31 December 2020	**-**	**113,930**	**177,929**	**66,725**	**9,073**	**737**	**-**	**368,394**
Carrying value								
At 31 December 2020	**38,041**	**384,759**	**181,965**	**9,639**	**585**	**429**	**3,492**	**618,910**
At 31 December 2019	38,041	384,354	198,517	11,359	871	659	14,232	648,033

The factory buildings at A1 Quoz are constructed on land granted by H.H. The Ruler of Dubai. In 2014, the land was converted from granted status to owned status.

Capital work in progress primarily pertains to Life water project (AED 1.4 million), AQF filling line (AED 1.2 million) and warehouse in Sharjah (AED 0.6 million). Plant and machinery at Dubai Investment Park (DIP) are mortgaged against a term loan (Note 22).

The fully depreciated assets still in use amounting to AED 152,254 thousand (2019: AED 142,385 thousand).

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Cost of sales (Note 24)	**25,576**	24,878
Selling and distribution expenses	**11,984**	13,516
General and administrative expenses	**7,144**	7,501
	44,704	45,895

6. Right-of-use asset

The Company leases several assets including land, motor vehicles and accommodation. The average lease term is 5 years.

	Right-of-use assets			
	Land and building AED'000	**Equipment AED'000**	**Motor vehicles AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
1 January 2019 (upon application of IFRS 16)	91,532	417	39,599	131,548
Depreciation expense	(4,229)	(137)	(7,075)	(11,441)
31 December 2019	87,303	280	32,524	120,107
Depreciation expense (Note 24)	(4,228)	(137)	(8,231)	(12,596)
31 December 2020	**83,075**	**143**	**24,293**	**107,511**

Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	**12,596**	11,441
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 21)	**4,211**	4,542
	16,807	15,983

The total cash outflow for leases amount to AED 14.365 million (2019: AED 13.845 million).

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

7. Intangible assets

	Franchise and bottling rights AED'000	Lease rights AED'000	Software AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	62,391	7,000	24,047	93,438
Additions	-	-	63	63
At 31 December 2019	62,391	7,000	24,110	93,501
Additions	-	-	35	35
At 31 December 2020	**62,391**	**7,000**	**24,145**	**93,536**
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2019	49,134	1,954	22,451	73,539
Charge for the year	3,120	350	760	4,230
At 31 December 2019	52,254	2,304	23,211	77,769
Charge for the year	3,119	349	520	3,988
At 31 December 2020	**55,373**	**2,653**	**23,731**	**81,757**
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	**7,018**	**4,347**	**414**	**11,779**
At 31 December 2019	10,137	4,696	899	15,732

8. Investment securities

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Balance at 1 January	**81,391**	115,001
Change in market fair value	**(9,494)**	(33,610)
Balance at 31 December	**71,897**	81,391

On adoption of IFRS 9, the Company has classified the equity investment securities as measured at FVOCI, and re-designated the related fair value reserve as at 1 January 2018 accordingly as not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

9. Inventories

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Raw material and consumables	**25,869**	23,804
Finished goods	**20,072**	22,776
Spare parts and supplies	**6,663**	5,828
	52,604	52,408
Less: Provision for slow moving spare parts and supplies	**(1,745)**	(1,745)
	50,859	50,663

Movements in the provision for slow moving spare parts and supplies inventories were as follows:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
At 1 January	**1,745**	1,885
Provided during the year	**-**	-
Write-off during the year	**-**	(140)
At 31 December	**1,745**	1,745

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of raw material recognised as an expense and included as part of cost of goods sold in the statement of profit or loss amounts to AED 300.01 million (2019: AED 342.7 million),

10. Trade and other receivables

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Trade receivables	**93,468**	106,236
Less: allowance for expected credit loss	**(2,162)**	(3,826)
	91,306	102,410
Prepaid expenses	**10,777**	11,562
Advances to suppliers	**4,165**	8,840
Other receivables*	**59,670**	59,252
Positive fair value of derivatives (Note 28)	**1,377**	-
Due from a related party [Note 19 (c)]	**190**	709
	167,485	182,773

* Other receivables includes AED 20.8 million of disputed amounts relating to excise duty deposited with Federal Tax authority (Note 25).

10. Trade and other receivables (continued)

As at 31 December 2020, trade accounts receivable with a nominal value of AED 2.1 million (2019: AED 3.8 million) were impaired. Movements in the allowance for expected credit loss were as follows:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
At 1 January	**3,826**	2,226
Charge for the year against receivables	**993**	1,600
Write off during the year against receivable	**(2,657)**	-
At 31 December	**2,162**	3,826

As at 31 December, the ageing of unimpaired trade receivables is as follows:

				Past due but not impaired			
	Total AED'000	**Past due and impaired AED'000**	**Neither past due nor impaired AED'000**	**<30 days AED'000**	**30-60 days AED'000**	**60-90 days AED'000**	**>90 days AED'000**
2020	**93,468**	**2,162**	**71,208**	**11,802**	**2,713**	**1,655**	**3,928**
2019	106,236	3,826	77,886	12,190	5,067	3,583	3,684

Unimpaired receivables are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable given the nature of the business. It is not the practice of the Company to obtain collateral over receivables and the vast majority are, therefore, unsecured.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9:

	Collectively assessed AED'000	**Individually assessed AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Balance as at 1 January 2019	2,226	-	2,226
Transfer	(2,226)	2,226	-
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	1,130	470	1,600
Balance as at 1 January 2020	1,130	2,696	3,826
Write off	(1,065)	(1,592)	(2,657)
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	197	796	993
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**262**	**1,900**	**2,162**

11. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2020	2019
	AED'000	AED'000
Cash at bank and on hand	**72,514**	70,084
Bank deposits	**60,132**	50,215
	132,646	120,299

Bank deposits are short-term in nature having a maturity of less than three months and carries interest at rates ranging from 0.55% p.a. to 2.80% p.a. (2019: 1.9% p.a. to 3.75% p.a.).

12. Share capital

	2020	2019
	AED'000	AED'000
Authorized issued and fully paid up:		
90 million shares of AED 1 each	**90,000**	90,000

13. Statutory reserve

In accordance with Article 239 of Commercial Companies Law No. 2 of 2015 and the Company's articles of association, 10% of the annual profit of the Company is required to be transferred to a statutory reserve until the reserve equals 50% of the share capital. No transfer was made to the statutory reserve in 2020 as the reserve has already reached 50% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except as stipulated by the law.

14. General reserve

In accordance with Article 240 of the UAE Commercial Companies Law No. 2 of 2015 and the Company's articles of association, 10% of the Company's net profit may be transferred to a general reserve to be used only for the purposes stated in the Company's article of association.

In accordance with Clause 70 of the Company's article of association, 10% of the net profit for each year should be transferred to this reserve and such transfers may cease when the reserve equals 5% of the paid up share capital of the Company.

During the Board of Directors' meeting held on 22 February 2021, the Directors have approved not to transfer any amount from retained earnings to general reserve.

15. Fair value reserve

On adoption of IFRS 9, the Company has classified the equity investment securities as measured at FVOCI, and re-designated the related fair value reserve accordingly as not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods and classified into the statement of other comprehensive income.

16. Dividends

During the Board of Directors' meeting held on 22 February 2021, the Directors proposed a cash dividend of AED 0.70 per share totaling to AED 63 million relating to 2020 (2019: AED 0.70 per share totaling to AED 63 million). The dividend is subject to the approval of the shareholder in the Annual General Meeting.

During the year, the Company paid dividend of AED 63 million relating to 2019 (2019: paid dividend of AED 41.9 million relating to 2018).

17. Provision for employees' end of service indemnity

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**24,344**	23,252
Charged during the year	**3,038**	3,012
Payments during the year	**(1,241)**	(1,920)
Balance at the end of the year	**26,141**	24,344

18. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Company, net of directors' fees, amounting to AED 52.67 million (2019: AED 63.16 million) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year of 90 million shares (2019: 90 million shares).

The Company has not issued any instruments which would have a dilutive impact on earnings per share when exercised.

19. Related party transactions and balances

Related parties represent shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Company, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management, which are substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with un-related parties.

The Company enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control and key management personnel.

The management decides on the terms and conditions of the transactions and of the services received/rendered from/to related parties, as well as on any other charges, which are substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with un-related parties.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

19. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

a. Significant transactions with related parties included in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Sales to a related party	**1,717**	2,639
Purchase from a related party	**2,898**	732
Dividend income	**3,389**	5,059

b. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other key members of management during the year was as follows:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Short-term benefits	**11,140**	13,071
Employees' end of service benefits	**753**	457
Director's sitting fee	**170**	150
	12,063	13,678

c. Significant balances with related parties included in the statement of financial position:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Due from a related party		
Other related party (included in trade and other receivables)		
Oman Refreshments Company Limited	**190**	709
Due to a related party		
Other related party (included in trade and other payables)		
Oman Refreshments Company Limited	**1,094**	472

Amounts due from and due to a related party is not offset as management has assessed that these financial assets and liabilities do not meet the offset criteria described in *IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation.* Amount due from related parties are interest free and payable on demand.

20. Trade and other payables

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Trade payable	**44,138**	50,910
Accrued expenses	**27,351**	39,149
Accrual for staff costs	**9,877**	10,748
Advances from customers	**2,890**	3,457
Deferred income	**10,731**	12,123
Due to a related party (Note 19)	**1,094**	472
Other payables	**30,722**	31,132
Negative fair value of derivatives (Note 28)	**-**	414
	126,803	148,405

Other payables include Board of Directors' fees of AED 4.2 million (2019: AED 4.2 million) payable to the directors of the Company after obtaining the shareholders' approval in the Annual General Meeting. It also includes an excise duty payable amounting to AED 22.4 million (2019: AED 24.7 million).

21. Lease liabilities

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Balance as at 1 January	**123,988**	131,548
Accretion of interest	**4,211**	4,542
Other expenses	**-**	1,743
Payments	**(14,365)**	(13,845)
Balance as at 31 December	**113,834**	123,988

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Current	**13,443**	13,571
Non-current	**100,391**	110,417
	113,834	123,988

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Maturity analysis		
Not later than 1 year	**13,443**	13,571
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**36,260**	45,478
Later than 5 years	**64,131**	64,939
	113,834	123,988

22. Term loans

	Current portion AED'000	Non-current portion AED'000	Total AED'000
Loan 1 (a)	**7,055**	**-**	**7,055**
Loan 2 (a)	**3,061**	**-**	**3,061**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**10,116**	**-**	**10,116**
Loan 1 (a)	7,230	6,996	14,226
Loan 2 (a)	3,137	3,036	6,173
Balance at 31 December 2019	10,367	10,032	20,399

(a) The Company obtained two term loans denominated in US Dollar to finance the acquisition of new plant and machinery. The loans are repayable in 14 semi-annual instalments commenced from 15 January 2015 and carry interests at 6 months LIBOR plus margin as per market. In AED terms, the outstanding amount as of 31 December 2020 is AED 10.1 million (31 December 2019: AED 20.4 million), all clasified as current.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

	1 January 2020 AED'000	Financing cash flows AED'000	31 December 2020 AED'000
Term loans	**20,399**	**(10,283)**	**10,116**

23. Revenue

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Local		
Long term contracts	**344,787**	358,393
Transaction based contracts	**142,714**	177,495
	487,501	535,888
Export		
Long term contracts	**33,888**	32,627
Transaction based contracts	**43,060**	67,363
	76,948	99,990
Total	**564,449**	635,878

24. Profit for the year

The profit for the year is stated after charging:

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Staff costs	**88,224**	90,465
Rental expenses - operating lease	**6,143**	6,337
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	**44,704**	45,895
Depreciation of right of use asset (Note 6)	**12,596**	11,441
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(23)**	(445)

Amount included in cost of sales:

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Staff costs	**19,401**	18,774
Rental - operating lease	**514**	512
Depreciation expense (Note 5)	**25,576**	24,878

During the year ended 31 December 2020, social contributions made by the Company amounted to AED 27 thousand (2019: AED 88 thousand).

25. Contingencies and capital commitments

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Bank guarantees	**8,978**	12,285

During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company filed objections with regards to the excise duty levied by the Federal Tax Authority's ("Authority") on the inventory in hand of carbonated drinks as on 1 October 2017 being the effective date of the excise duty. The objections were filed with Tax Disputes Settlement Committee ("Committee") relating to excise duty for penalty amount of about AED 20.8 million recorded under "Trade and other receivables". In April 2019, the Committee awarded the decision to reduce the penalty to AED 8.8 million. The Company and FTA both have filed appeals against the decision before the Federal courts of UAE in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. On July 26, 2020, the Court of First Instance has ruled to cancel all administrative penalties and ordered FTA to return such penalties to the Company. FTA appealed against the decision of Court of First Instance and it was rejected in November 2020 by the Abu Dhabi Court of Appeal who retained the verdict of the First Court of Instance.

Subsequent to the year end, FTA has filed the appeal in cassation court against the judgement and no decision has been made until the date of signing of these financial statements.

26. Segment reporting

The Company operates in a single reporting segment of canning, bottling, distribution and trading of soft drinks and related beverages products. All the relevant information relating to this reporting/operating segment is disclosed in the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and notes to the financial statements.

Additional information required by IFRS 8 *Segment Reporting*, is disclosed below:

Information about geographical segments

During the year ended 31 December 2020, revenue from customers located in the Company's country of domicile (UAE) is AED 487 million (2019: AED 536 million) and revenue from customers outside UAE (foreign customers) is AED 77 million (2019: AED 100 million).

Major customer

During the year ended 31 December 2020, there was one customer of the Company with revenue greater than 10% of the total revenue of the Company (2019: 10%).

27. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowing, accounts payables and other liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage Company's cash flows. The Company has various financial assets such as accounts and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, which arise directly from operations.

The main risk arising from Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk.

Market risk

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

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 Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing assets and liabilities (bank deposits and term loans).

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Company's result for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December.

There is no impact on the Company's equity.

27. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit for the year AED'000
2020		
AED	**+50**	**(51)**
AED	**-50**	**(50)**
2019		
AED	+50	(102)
AED	-50	102

Foreign currency risk management

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates, The Company had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies in the form of bank balances and term loans.

	2020 AED'000 Equivalent	2019 AED'000 Equivalent
Net assets:		
Euro	**45**	41

The below analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the AED currency rate against the above mentioned currency, with all other variables held constant, on the income (due to the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities).

	Increase/ decrease in exchange rate to the AED	Effect on profit for the year increase (decrease) AED'000	Effect on other comprehensive income for the year increase/ (decrease) AED'000
2020	**+5%**	**2**	**-**
	-5%	**(2)**	**-**
2019	+5%	2	-
	-5%	(2)	-

27. Financial risk management (continued)

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in the levels of equity index and the value of individual stocks. The Company's listed equity security is susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment security. The effect on equity (fair value reserve) as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instrument quoted on Muscat Securities Market Oman and held as available-for-sale at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, due to reasonably possible changes in the prices of these quoted shares held by the Company, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Increase/ decrease in market prices %	**Effect on equity (fair value reserve) AED'000**	Increase/ decrease in market prices %	Effect on equity (fair value reserve) AED'000
Market index - Muscat Securities Market (Oman)	**+10%**	**7,190**	+10%	8,139
Impact of change in market prices	**-10%**	**(7,190)**	-10%	(8,139)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

The Company seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables. The Company limits its credit risk with regard to bank deposits by only dealing with reputable banks. The Company also manages the risk through dealings with large diversified base of customers as well as local and foreign banks.

Credit risk is limited to the carrying values of financial assets in the statement of financial position.

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company, including bank balances, trade and other receivables, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Bank balances and deposits (Note 11)	**132,646**	120,299
Trade receivables (Note 10)	**93,468**	102,410
Due from a related party (Note 19)	**190**	709
Other receivables (Note 10)	**59,670**	59,252
Positive fair value of derivatives	**1,377**	
	287,351	282,670

27. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Bank balances

The Company limits its credit risk with regard to bank balances by dealing only with reputable banks. The credit risk is limited to the carrying values of the financial assets.

Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal criteria. Outstanding trade receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored. The requirement for an impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries.

Liquidity risk

The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring that adequate internally generated funds and bank facilities are available. The Company's terms of sales require amounts to be paid within 30 to 60 days from the date of sale, Trade payables are normally settled within 30 to 90 days from the date of purchase.

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

	Less than 6 months AED'000	**6 to 12 months AED'000**	**1 to 5 years AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
2020				
Trade and other payables	**88,176**	**-**	**-**	**88,176**
Term loans (Note 22)	**5,100**	**5,016**	**-**	**10,116**
Total	**93,276**	**5,016**	**-**	**98,292**

27. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturities related to lease liabilities disclosed in Note 21.

	Less than 6 months AED'000	6 to 12 months AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Total AED'000
2019				
Trade and other payables	104,915	-	-	104,915
Term loans	5,351	5,016	10,032	20,399
Total	110,266	5,016	10,032	125,314

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximize shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019. Capital comprises share capital, reserves and retained earnings and is measured at AED 868 million as at 31 December 2020 (2019: AED 886 million).

28. Fair value of derivatives

Cash flow hedges

The Company also uses forward commodity contracts to manage some of its financing transaction exposures, highly probable transactions and commitment. The hedging relationship and objective, including details of the hedged item and hedging instrument, are formally documented and the transaction is accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

The cash flow hedges were assessed to be effective and as at 31 December 2020, a net unrealised gain of AED 1.79 million (2019: net unrealised loss of AED 0.8 million) was included in other comprehensive income in respect of these contracts.

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments including cash flow hedges, which are equivalent to the market values, together with the notional amounts analysed by the term to maturity The notional amount is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes In the value of derivatives are measured, the notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year-end and are neither indicative of the market risk nor credit risk.

28. Fair value of derivatives (continued)

Cash flow hedges (continued)

	Negative fair value AED'000	Notional amount AED'000	Within 1 year AED'000
Derivatives			
31 December 2020			
Designated as cash flow hedge	**1,377**	**6,847**	**6,847**
31 December 2019			
Designated as cash flow hedge	414	9,465	9,465

The fair value of derivatives is presented in the statement of financial position as.

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Positive fair value of derivatives - current assets (Note 10)	**1,377**	-
Negative fair value of derivatives - current liabilities (Note 20)	**-**	414

29. Fair values of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of cash on hand and bank balances, receivables, contract assets, derivatives and investment securities. Financial liabilities consist of bank borrowings, payables, contract liabilities and derivatives.

The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not base on observable market data.

As at reporting date, the Company held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

29. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

Assets measured at fair value

	Total AED'000	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000
2020				
Investment securities				
Quoted equity shares consumer products sector (Note 8)	**71,897**	**71,897**	**-**	**-**
Positive fair value of derivatives - held as cash flow hedge (Note 20)	**1,377**	**-**	**1,377**	**-**
2019				
Investment securities				
Quoted equity shares consumer products sector (Note 8)	81,391	81,391	-	-
Negative fair value of derivatives - held as cash flow hedge (Note 20)	414	-	414	-

30. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 22 February 2021.