Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC

Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2020

CONTENTS

Chairman's Report

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives me great pleasure to present the 39th Annual Report of the Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates (Batelco), for the year ended 31st December 2020.

Batelco achieved strong financial results for 2020 with a 10% year-over-year increase in net profit attributable to equity holders of BD56.7M (US$150.4M).

The 2020 results reflect the company's commitment to achieve its strategic objectives and effective cost management while adapting quickly to the challenges faced during the year. Whilst gross revenues of BD387.3M (US$1,027.3M) are 4% below 2019, the company reduced its operating costs by 10% resulting in EBITDA of BD154.7M (US$410.3M), 9% above the prior year and with a healthy margin of 40%.

Batelco's balance sheet remains strong with total assets of BD992.2M (US$2,631.8M) and net assets of BD512.1M (US$1,358.4M) as of 31 December 2020. The Company ended the year with substantial cash and bank balances of BD195.3M (US$518.0M) and a robust Net Debt to EBITDA ratio of 0.7x.

In line with increasing shareholder value and delivering excellent returns, Batelco increased its interim dividend by 35% from 10 fils to 13.5 fils earlier this year. 2020 also marked significant increases in Batelco's share price, which reached its highest level since 2011.

Proposed Appropriations

Based on the financial results, the Board of Directors has recommended for the approval of shareholders, the following appropriations for the year 2020.

BD millions	2020	2019
Final cash dividends proposed	27.44	29.11
Interim cash dividends paid	22.36	16.55
Donations	4.39	1.29
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	0.23

Batelco is committed to consistently delivering attractive returns to its shareholders. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has recommended a full year cash dividend of BD49.8M (US$132.1M), at a value of 30.0 fils per share to be agreed at the Annual General Meeting, of which 13.5 fils per share was already paid during the third quarter of 2020 with the remaining 16.5 fils to be paid following the AGM in March 2021.

Batelco swiftly adapted to the unprecedented circumstances of 2020 to achieve the strategic objectives of the core strategy, which include a focus on cost containment, resulting in 10% YoY decrease in operating costs and contributing to a 10% increase in net profits over 2019. The efforts are also reflected in the improvements in Operating Profits and EBITDA which increased by 7% and 9% respectively, year on year.

During the year key investments were made in the further development of 5G, which we activated across all four governorates of Bahrain covering 95% of the nation's population. We also launched our latest Tier III Data Center, which is the largest enterprise Data Center in Bahrain. Going forward, Batelco will continue to play its part in providing innovative digital services. This is in line with our vision and being a proud member of Team Bahrain, following the directives of the Kingdom's fifth National Telecommunication Plan, and supporting the telecom sector in accordance with the Kingdom's vision for the digital economy.

Chairman's Report continued
Batelco places importance on supporting team members and the corporate culture, as a healthy work environment reflects on the team's performance. We have directed the management to launch several programmes which are focused on developing the work environment and a high-performance culture, such as the Chairman's Award.

As a result of these efforts, Batelco has been ranked the number 1 certified organization in the telecommunication sector across the Middle East in 2020 as a great workplace, by Great Place to Work® Institute Middle East, and we are immensely proud of this achievement.

Chairman's Report continued
I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa and His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Crown Prince, Deputy Supreme Commander and Prime Minister, for the government's tremendous support towards the telecoms sector which has been instrumental in our ongoing success.

I appreciate the contribution of the members of the Board who represent diverse backgrounds. Their strong commitment has been vital as we have worked together for the benefit of Shareholders and I would like to thank them for their input. On the same note, I offer my thanks to Batelco's management and all team members who contributed to a successful year.

Delivering value for our shareholders remained central in 2020 and we are proud to announce increased EPS for the year. Batelco's share price which during year 2020 reached its highest level since 2011 remains strong and reflects the confidence that the market and investors have in Batelco. I extend appreciation to our shareholders for putting their trust in Batelco's direction and vision, and going forward it remains a priority for us to achieve the best returns for them.

As we move forward in 2021, we will continue to adapt our plans to remain successful and achieve our goals. We are committed to applying best practice corporate governance to support Batelco's strategy and achieve its vision while ensuring that shareholder value is maximised. We have confidence that Batelco's management will make every effort to achieve the set goals and continue raising the bar to achieve more success for Batelco and the telecommunications sector in Bahrain.

Auditors
The Board of Directors will recommend the re-appointment of KPMG Fakhro as Batelco's auditors for the financial year ending 31st December 2021.

Abdulla bin Khalifa Al Khalifa
Chairman of the Board
Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC
February 21st 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC
PO Box 14
Manama
Kingdom of Bahrain

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bahrain Telecommunication Company BSC (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Kingdom of Bahrain, 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

Revenue recognition
(refer to the accounting policies in note 8 c) and disclosure in note 27 of the consolidated financial statements)

Description	***How the matter was addressed in our audit***
We focused on this area because: — There is an inherent risk around the accuracy of revenue recorded given the complexity of systems involved in processing revenue transactions and the impact of changing pricing models to revenue recognition (tariff structures, incentive arrangements, discounts etc.). — The application of revenue recognition accounting standards is complex and involves a number of key judgements and estimates.	Our audit approach included controls testing and substantive procedures for key revenue streams covering, in particular: — testing the IT environment in which rating, billing and other relevant support systems reside, including the change control procedures in place around systems that bill material revenue streams; — testing the controls and governance processes over reconciliation from business support systems to rating and billing systems to the general ledger; — performing tests on the accuracy of customer bill generation including credits and discounts applied to customer bills on a sample basis; — performing tests on allocation of revenue for bundled contracts and recognition of revenue on multi-period contracts; — performing tests on accuracy of allocation and recording unbilled revenue representing good and service obligations performed but not billed yet; and — evaluating the adequacy of the Group disclosures related to revenue recognition by reference to the relevant accounting standards.

Carrying value of goodwill
(refer to the use of estimate and management judgement in note 5 and impairment policy in note 8(n)(ii) and disclosure in note 11 of the consolidated financial statements)

Description	***How the matter was addressed in our audit***
As at 31 December 2020, the Group's consolidated financial statements includes recognised goodwill of BD 137.5 million which arose from the acquisition of subsidiaries. Impairment charges on goodwill has been recognized in the prior periods. An assessment is required annually to establish whether this goodwill should continue to be recognized or if any impairment is required. The impairment assessment relies on determining the recoverable amount of the investment in the subsidiary or a cash generating unit using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows. The estimation of future cash flows and the rate at which they are discounted is inherently uncertain and requires significant judgement and hence has been identified as a key area of audit focus.	Our audit procedures, amongst others, included: — understanding of the Group's budgeting process upon which the forecasts are based; — we involved our own valuation specialists to assist us in: ▪ evaluating the appropriateness of the methodology used by the Group to assess impairment of goodwill; and ▪ evaluating key inputs and assumptions in cash flow projections used by the Group in comparison to externally derived data as well as our own assessments of investee specific circumstances and experience in the related industry, in particular its derivation of discount rates, long term growth rates, revenue and EBITDA margins and comparing progress against stated business plans. — evaluating the adequacy of the Group disclosures related to goodwill impairment by reference to the relevant accounting standards.

Capitalisation and useful lives of network assets and telecom equipment, and other intangible assets
(refer to the use of estimate and management judgement in note 5, accounting policy in notes 8(d) and 8(f) and disclosures in note 9 and 13 of the consolidated financial statements)

Description	***How the matter was addressed in our audit***
We focused on this area because there are a number of areas where management judgement impacts the carrying value of network assets and telecom equipment, and other intangible assets and their respective depreciation/amortisation profiles. These include: - The decision to capitalise or expense costs; - The timeliness of the transfer from assets in the course of construction/ deployment to relevant capitalized asset categories; and - The annual asset life review including the impact of changes in the Group's strategy.	Our procedures, amongst others, included: — we tested controls in place over the fixed asset cycle, the acquisition process and evaluated the appropriateness of capitalisation policies, and assessed the timeliness of the transfer of assets in the course of construction; — we assessed the nature of costs incurred and capitalised in capital projects through testing of amounts recorded and assessing whether the expenditure incurred met capitalisation criteria; — we tested the controls over the annual review of useful life of assets. In addition, we tested whether the Group's decisions on useful life of asset are appropriate by considering our knowledge of the business and practice in the wider telecoms industry; and — evaluating the adequacy of the Group disclosures related to capitalisation and useful life of network assets and telecom equipment and other intangible assets by reference to the relevant accounting standards.

Other information

The board of directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Prior to the date of this auditors' report, we obtained the Chairman's Report which forms part of the annual report, and the remaining sections of the annual report are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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 in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' 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 the board of directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the board of directors 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 the board of directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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:

- 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 board of directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the board of directors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with the board of directors 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 the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and 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 with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 regulatory requirements

1) As required by the Commercial Companies Law, we report that:
   a) the Company has maintained proper accounting records and the consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith;
   b) the financial information contained in the Chairman's Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements;
   c) we are not aware of any violations during the year of the Commercial Companies Law or the terms of the Company's memorandum and articles of association that would have had a material adverse effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position; and
   d) satisfactory explanations and information have been provided to us by management in response to all our requests.

2) As required by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism in their letter dated 30 January 2020 in respect of the requirements of Article 8 of Section 2 of Chapter 1 of the Corporate Governance Code, we report that the Company has:
   a) a corporate governance officer; and
   b) a Board approved written guidance and procedures for corporate governance

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Salman Manjlai.

KPMG Fakhro
Partner registration number 213
21 February 2021

Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020 BD'000

	Note	**2020**	2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	9	282,651	277,143
Right-of-use assets	10	50,970	45,391
Goodwill	11	137,504	136,208
Other intangible assets	13	137,821	151,417
Equity accounted investees	14	4,709	13
Deferred tax assets	15	8,642	10,058
Post-employment benefit assets	16	-	5,183
Investments	17	20,071	19,756
Other non-current assets		1,850	-
Total non-current assets		**644,218**	645,169
Current assets			
Inventories		8,255	8,221
Trade and other receivables	18	143,887	136,901
Investments	17	497	27,075
Cash and bank balances	19	195,299	175,508
Total current assets		**347,938**	347,705
Total assets		**992,156**	992,874
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	19,832	18,502
Lease liabilities	10	43,852	37,642
Loans and borrowings	22	201,290	38,854
Deferred tax liabilities	15	8,896	10,512
Total non-current liabilities		**273,870**	105,510
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	176,680	168,587
Lease liabilities	10	7,185	6,562
Loans and borrowings	22	22,339	198,840
Total current liabilities		**206,204**	373,989
Total liabilities		**480,074**	479,499
Net assets		**512,082**	513,375
EQUITY			
Share capital	24	166,320	166,320
Statutory reserve	26	83,285	83,160
General reserve	26	44,000	44,000
Other reserves		(42,035)	(47,351)
Treasury shares	25	(2,792)	(2,059)
Retained earnings		224,390	229,040
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**473,168**	473,110
Non-controlling interest		38,914	40,265
Total equity (Page 11 - 12)		**512,082**	513,375

The consolidated financial statements, which consist of pages 8 to 64 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 February 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Abdulla bin Khalifa Al Khalifa	Raed Abdulla Fakhri	Mikkel Vinter
Chairman	Deputy Chairman	Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2020 BD'000

	Note	**2020**	2019
Revenue	27	**387,303**	401,466
Expenses			
Network operating expenses	28	(135,046)	(148,013)
Staff costs		(51,236)	(55,496)
Voluntary employee retirement program cost	21	-	(11,094)
Depreciation, amortization and tangible asset impairment	9,10,13	(73,572)	(66,221)
Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets	18	(4,302)	(4,146)
Other operating expenses	29	(42,035)	(41,044)
Total expenses		**(306,191)**	(326,014)
Results from operating activities		**81,112**	75,452
Finance and related income		5,387	7,633
Finance and related expenses		(14,968)	(15,425)
Other expenses (net)	30	(1,908)	(127)
Gain on sale of investment in subsidiary		-	28,421
Impairment of investment in associate		-	(25,381)
Share of loss from equity accounted investees (net)		(829)	(2,833)
Profit before taxation		**68,794**	67,740
Income tax expense	15	(4,949)	(5,697)
Profit for the year		**63,845**	62,043
Total Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences - foreign operations		1,264	3,396
Investment fair value changes (debt securities)		(123)	1,154
		1,141	4,550
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit asset including related tax	16	(4,439)	151
		(4,439)	151
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		**(3,298)**	4,701
Total comprehensive income for the year		**60,547**	66,744
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		56,738	51,642
Non-controlling interest		7,107	10,401
		63,845	62,043
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		53,438	56,341
Non-controlling interest		7,109	10,403
		60,547	66,744
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Fils)	31	**34.2**	31.2

The consolidated financial statements, which consist of pages 8 to 64 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 February 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Abdulla bin Khalifa Al Khalifa	Raed Abdulla Fakhri	Mikkel Vinter
Chairman	Deputy Chairman	Chief Executive Officer

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

BD'000

	Note	**2020**	2019
Operating Activities			
Profit for the year		63,845	62,043
Adjustment for:			
Non-operating items, including tax		16,438	(14,805)
Impairment of investment in associate		-	25,381
Share of loss from equity accounted investees		829	2,833
Depreciation, amortization and tangible asset impairment		73,572	66,221
Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets	18	4,302	4,146
		158,986	145,819
Working capital changes:			
Increase in trade and other receivables		(14,845)	(9,850)
Increase in inventories		(13)	(1,613)
Increase in trade and other payables		9,338	16,861
Cash generated from operating activities		**153,466**	151,217
Taxes paid		(5,638)	(7,011)
Payment to charities		(4,428)	(798)
Net cash from operating activities		**143,400**	143,408
Investing Activities			
Acquisition of property, equipment and intangibles, net of disposal		(61,760)	(79,412)
Proceeds from disposal of investment in subsidiary		-	18,890
Net cash from sale/ (purchase) of Investments		65,086	(20,367)
Interest and investment income received		7,404	6,010
Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities		**10,730**	(74,879)
Financing Activities			
Dividend paid		(60,223)	(54,947)
Payment of lease liabilities		(10,584)	(9,748)
Interest paid		(11,155)	(12,276)
Borrowings (repaid)/ drawn, net		(14,388)	554
Acquisition of treasury shares		(716)	-
Purchase of market making shares		(17)	(2,059)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(97,083)**	(78,476)
Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year		**57,047**	(9,947)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	19	86,410	96,357
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	19	**143,457**	86,410

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020 BD'000

2020	Note	Share capital	Statutory reserve	General reserve	Other Reserves: Foreign currency translation reserve	Other Reserves: Investment fair value reserve	Other Reserves: Post-employment benefit actuarial reserve	Treasury shares: Market making shares	Treasury shares: Share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company											
At 1 January 2020		166,320	83,160	44,000	(14,490)	(28,684)	(4,177)	(2,059)	-	229,040	473,110	40,265	513,375
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**56,738**	**56,738**	**7,107**	**63,845**
Other comprehensive income													
Foreign currency translation differences		-	-	-	1,262	-	-	-	-	-	1,262	2	1,264
Investment fair value changes		-	-	-	-	(123)	-	-	-	-	(123)	-	(123)
Remeasurement of defined benefit asset including related tax	16	-	-	-	-	-	4,177	-	-	(8,616)	(4,439)	-	(4,439)
Total other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,262**	**(123)**	**4,177**	**-**	**-**	**(8,616)**	**(3,300)**	**2**	**(3,298)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,262**	**(123)**	**4,177**	**-**	**-**	**48,122**	**53,438**	**7,109**	**60,547**
Contributions and distributions													
Final dividends declared for 2019	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,994)	(28,994)	-	(28,994)
Interim dividend declared for 2020	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,362)	(22,362)	-	(22,362)
Donations approved for 2019		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,291)	(1,291)	-	(1,291)
Market making shares transactions, net	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Acquisition of treasury shares	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(716)	-	(716)	-	(716)
Transfer to statutory reserve	26	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	(125)	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest recognised on acquisition	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	397
Dividends to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,857)	(8,857)
Total contributions and distributions		**-**	**125**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(17)**	**(716)**	**(52,772)**	**(53,380)**	**(8,460)**	**(61,840)**
At 31 December 2020		**166,320**	**83,285**	**44,000**	**(13,228)**	**(28,807)**	**-**	**(2,076)**	**(716)**	**224,390**	**473,168**	**38,914**	**512,082**

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020 BD'000

2019	Note	Share capital	Statutory reserve	General reserve	Other Reserves: Foreign currency translation reserve	Other Reserves: Investment fair value reserve	Other Reserves: Post-employment benefit actuarial reserve	Treasury shares: Market making shares	Retained earnings	Total	Non - controlling interest	Total equity
		Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company										
At 1 January 2019		166,320	83,160	44,000	(18,254)	(29,838)	(4,328)	-	224,188	465,248	39,632	504,880
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,642	51,642	10,401	62,043
Other comprehensive income												
Foreign currency translation differences		-	-	-	3,394	-	-	-	-	3,394	2	3,396
Investment fair value changes		-	-	-	-	1,154	-	-	-	1,154	-	1,154
Remeasurement of defined benefit asset	16	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	151	-	151
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	-	3,394	1,154	151	-	-	4,699	2	4,701
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	3,394	1,154	151	-	51,642	56,341	10,403	66,744
Contributions and distributions												
Final dividends declared for 2018	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,983)	(28,983)	-	(28,983)
Interim dividend declared for 2019	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,554)	(16,554)	-	(16,554)
Donations approved for 2018		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,253)	(1,253)	-	(1,253)
Purchase of market making shares	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,059)	-	(2,059)	-	(2,059)
Transfer to statutory reserve	26	-	566	-	-	-	-	-	(566)	-	-	-
Derecognition of a subsidiary on loss of control		-	(566)	-	370	-	-	-	566	370	(360)	10
Dividends to non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,410)	(9,410)
Total contributions and distributions		-	-	-	370	-	-	(2,059)	(46,790)	(48,479)	(9,770)	(58,249)
At 31 December 2019		166,320	83,160	44,000	(14,490)	(28,684)	(4,177)	(2,059)	229,040	473,110	40,265	513,375

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2020 BD'000

1. Reporting Entity

Bahrain Telecommunications Company BSC (the "Company", the "Parent") was incorporated as public shareholding company registered under commercial registration number 11700 in the Kingdom of Bahrain in the year 1981 and is engaged in the provision of public telecommunications and associated products and services. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 comprise the financial statements of the Company, and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities") and the Group's interest in associates. The registered office of the Company is P.O. Box 14, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain. Unless otherwise stated, the subsidiaries as listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group and the proportion of ownership interests held equals to the voting rights held by Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business. The significant subsidiaries and equity accounted investees of the Group included in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Company	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Share Holding (%)
Subsidiaries			
Bnet B.S.C (c)	Kingdom of Bahrain	Telecommunication services	100
Batelco Middle East Holding Co. B.S.C (c)	Kingdom of Bahrain	Holding Company	100
Batelco International Company B.S.C (c)	Kingdom of Bahrain	Holding Company	100
Batelco Middle East Jordan LLC	Kingdom of Jordan	Holding Company	100
Umniah Mobile Company PSC	Kingdom of Jordan	Telecommunication services	96
Batelco Jordan PSC	Kingdom of Jordan	Telecommunication services	96
Urcell Telecom & Technologies Services LLC	Kingdom of Jordan	Telecommunication services	96
Umniah for Renewable energy	Kingdom of Jordan	Renewable energy	96
Al-Huloul Al-Malyeh Leldafea Belhatef Anaqal ("Alhuloul")	Kingdom of Jordan	Digital services	63.36*
Dhivehi Raajjeyge Gulhun Plc (Dhiraagu)	Maldives	Telecommunication services	52
Sure (Guernsey) Limited	Guernsey	Telecommunication services	100
Sure (Jersey) Limited	Bailiwick of Jersey	Telecommunication services	100
Foreshore Limited	Bailiwick of Jersey	Telecommunication services	100
Sure (Isle of Man) Limited	Isle of Man	Telecommunication services	100
Sure (Diego Garcia) Limited	Bermuda	Telecommunication services	100
Sure South Atlantic Limited	Falklands	Telecommunication services	100
BMIC Limited	Mauritius	Holding Company	100
Batelco Egypt Communications (S.A.E.)	Arab Republic of Egypt	Telecommunication services	100
Batelco International Group Holding Limited	Bailiwick of Jersey	Holding Company	100
Batelco International Finance No1 Limited	Cayman Islands	Holding Company	100
BTC Islands Limited	United Kingdom	Holding Company	100
BTC Sure Group Limited	United Kingdom	Holding Company	100
Equity accounted investees			
Yemen Company for Mobile Telephony Y.S.C ("Sabafon")	Republic of Yemen	Telecommunication services	26.94
The Jordanian Company for Advanced Optical Fiber - (FiberTech)	Kingdom of Jordan	Telecommunication services	49
Advanced Regional Communication Solutions Holding Limited (ARC)	United Arab Emirates	Telecommunication services	50

*Refer to note 12 Acquisition of subsidiary for details on increase in stake in Alhuloul.

2. Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and the requirements of the Commercial Company Law and Central Bank of Bahrain's Disclosure Standards for listed entities. They were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 21 February 2021.

Details of the Group's accounting policies, including changes thereto, are included in note 6 and note 8.

3. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars ("BD"), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand (BD '000), unless otherwise indicated.

4. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for measurement of certain investments that are stated at their fair values.

5. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

A. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2020 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note 8 (c) Revenue recognition: estimates of expected returns;
- Note 8 (r) Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profits against deductible temporary difference and tax losses carried forward can be utilised;
- Note 8 (n) Impairment test of intangible assets and goodwill. Key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
- Note 8 (m) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 8 (n) Measurement of expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance of trade receivables and contract assets: key assumptions underlying ECL;
- Note 8 (a) (v) Impairment of carrying value of associates; and
- Note 12 Acquisition of subsidiary: fair value of the consideration transferred (including contingent consideration) and fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, measured on a provisional basis.

B. Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

5 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

• Note 8 (c)	Revenue recognition, identification of performance obligation and whether revenue from contracts with customers should be recognised over time or at a point in time;
• Note 14	Equity-accounted investees: whether the Group has significant influence over an investee;
• Note 8 (a)	Consolidation: whether the Group has de facto control over an investee;
• Note 10	Lease term Right-of-use assets: whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise extension options; and
• Note 9, 3	Useful life of property, equipment and other intangibles.

C. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosure require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Group's audit committee.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- *Level 1*: quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical assets and liabilities.

- *Level 2*: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets and liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- *Level 3*: inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the input used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

• Note 33 & 34	Financial instruments
• Note 17	Investments
• Note 12	Acquisition of subsidiary
• Note 16 (d)	Share based payments

6. Changes in significant accounting policies

The Group has initially adopted Definition of Business (Amendments to IFRS 3) to business combinations whose acquisition dates are on or after 1 January 2020 in assessing whether it had acquired a business or a group of assets. The details of accounting policies are set out in note 8 (a). See also note 12 for details of the Group's acquisition of subsidiary during the year.

7. New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 and earlier application is permitted, however, the Group has not early adopt the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

A. Onerous contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments specify which costs the Group includes in determining the cost of fulfilling a contract for the purpose of assessing whether the contract is onerous. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. At the date of initial application, the cumulative effect of applying the amendments is recognised as an opening balance adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity, as appropriate. The comparatives are not restated. The Group has determined that all contracts existing at 31 December 2020 will be completed before the amendments become effective.

B. Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

The amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting as a result of reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows. The amendments provide practical relief from certain requirements in IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 relating to changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities.

i. Change in basis for determining cash flow

The amendments will require an entity to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability that is required by interest rate benchmark reform by updating the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability.

At 31 December 2020, the Group has BD 169.7 thousand secured bank loans that will be subject to IBOR reform. The Group is in the process of assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements of adopting these amendments.

ii. Disclosure

The amendments will require the Group to disclose additional information about the entity's exposure to risks arising from interest rate benchmark reform and related management activities.

C. Other standards

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- COVID-19- Related Rent Concession (Amendment to IFRS 16)
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)
- Reference to Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

8. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements by the Group's entities, except for changes arising from the adoption of amendments to IFRS 3 as set out in note 6.

a) Basis of consolidation

i) *Business combinations*
The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset of group of similar assets.

The consideration transferred in acquisition is generally measured at its fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in the consolidated profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

ii) *Subsidiaries*
Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

iii) *Non-controlling interests (NCI)*
NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

iv) *Loss of control*
When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

v) *Interest in equity-accounted investees*
The Group interest in equity-accounted investees comprises interest in associates and a joint venture.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interest in associates and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of income and expenses and OCI of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases. Associates are assessed for impairment.

The net investment in an associate or joint venture is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated.

vi) *Transactions eliminated on consolidation*
Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains and losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

b) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-Monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translations of an investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are classified to profit or loss).

(ii) Financial statements of foreign operations
The assets and liabilities of the Group's subsidiaries and associates based outside the Kingdom of Bahrain ("foreign operations"), including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into Bahraini Dinars at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Bahraini Dinars at average exchange rates prevailing during the year.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency differences are recognised in the other comprehensive income and presented in equity as a foreign currency translation reserve. Foreign currency differences are accumulated into foreign currency translation reserve in owners' equity, except to the extent the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or join control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve is reclassified to consolidated profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

c) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

Nature of goods and service

Sale of equipment
Revenue from handset and other equipment sales is recognised when the product is delivered, and on transfer of control to the customer.

If revenue arrangements from bundled contracts include more than one Performance Obligation (PO), the arrangement consideration is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling price (SSP).

For equipment sold with the right of return after the control has been passed onto the customer, the Group defers revenue based on the expected returns per the historical return data for the last 24 months. Such revenue will need to be recognized only when the related return period expires.

Provision of Network Services
Revenue for access charges, airtime usage and messaging by contract customers is recognised as services are performed, with unbilled revenue resulting from services already provided accrued at the end of each period and unearned revenue from services to be provided in future periods deferred.

Revenue from the sale of prepaid credit is deferred until such time as the customer uses the airtime, or the credit expires. Deferred revenue related to unused airtime is recognised when utilised by the customer. Upon termination of the customer contract, all deferred revenue for unused airtime is recognised in the profit or loss.

Revenue from interconnect fees is recognised at the time the services are performed. Revenue from data services is recognised when the Group has performed the related service and, depending on the nature of the service, is recognised either at the gross amount billed to the customer or the amount receivable by the Group as commission for facilitating the service.

Contract Costs
Contract costs that are incremental in obtaining a contract with a customer are capitalized and amortised over the period of related revenues. Applying the practical expedient per IFRS15, the Group recognises incremental cost of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the assets that the Group otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

(i) Contract assets
The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Group issues an invoice to the customer.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Contract liabilities
The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for which revenue is recognised over time as the related performance obligations are fulfilled.

d) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement
Items of property and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition cost of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the following:

- the cost of materials and direct labour;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing an asset to its working condition for their intended use;
- when the Group has an obligation to remove the assets or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they were located; and
- capitalised borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. Where parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. On-going repair and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation
Depreciation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of a property and equipment. Assets are depreciated from the date they are available for use or, in respect of self-constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and ready for service. Freehold land, projects in progress and inventories held for capital projects are not depreciated. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Asset class	Current Estimated useful life (Years)
Buildings	5 - 50
Network assets & telecom equipment	2 - 40
Motor vehicles, furniture, fittings & office equipment	2 - 10

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values, are reassessed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the year end.

(iv) Impairment
Where there has been an indication of impairment in value such that the recoverable amount of an asset falls below its net book value, provision is made for such impairment. Wherever possible, individual assets are tested for impairment. However, impairment can often be tested only for groups of assets because the cash flows upon which the calculation is based do not arise from the use of a single asset.

In these cases, impairment is measured for the smallest group of assets (the cash generating unit) that produces a largely independent income stream, subject to constraints of practicality and materiality.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both and that is not occupied by the Group for use in rendering of its services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is initially measured at cost (using the cost model), including related transaction costs and borrowing costs incurred for the purpose of acquiring, constructing or producing a qualifying investment property, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Rental income from investment property is recognised as other income in straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

f) Intangible assets and goodwill

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised but tested for impairment annually at the balance sheet date.

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets
License fees, trade name, customer relationships & associated assets, non-network software and Indefeasible Rights of Use (IRUs). acquired or incurred by the Group have finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits embodied in specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(i) Amortisation
Amortisation is recognised in the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset class	**Estimated useful life (Years)**
License fees	7 - 20
Trade name, customer relationships, non-network software and IRUs	3 - 20

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values, are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

g) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

Short term leases and lease of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Extension options

Some leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

Leases as lessor

The Group leases out its investment property consisting of its owned commercial properties as well as leased property (see Note 10). All leases are classified as operating leases from a lessor perspective.

h) Operating profit

Operating profit is the result generated from the continuing principal revenue-producing activities of the Group as well as other income and expenses related to operating activities. Operating profit excludes net finance costs, impairment and share of profit of equity-accounted investees and income taxes.

i) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date, i.e. the date that the Group receives or delivers the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the timeframe generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financial component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

A financial asset (which is not an equity instrument) is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- 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 solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

The Group currently classified all its receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost except for contingent consideration payable which is measured at FVTPL and investments (debt and equity) which are carried at either FVTPL or FVOCI.

Business model assessment
The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest
For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money - e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

Reclassifications
Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities
The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition

Financial assets
The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership or (b) when it has neither transferred or retained substantially all the risks and rewards and when it no longer has control over the financial asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/ loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Write-off
A financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the obligor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities
The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

The Group currently has certain debt securities measured at FVOCI and equity investment designated as at FVOCI. For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- Interest expense using the effective interest method;
- Expected Credit Losses (ECL) and reversals; and
- Foreign exchange gains and losses.

When debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Group elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss, unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

j) Government grant

Government grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as a reduction of associated cost in the periods in which the expense are recognised.

k) Share capital

The Company has one class of equity shares. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments.

l) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes expenditure incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses. Inventories comprise of mobile handsets, cable and wires and other inventories.

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the year end and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Impairment

(i) Financial assets
The Group measures loss allowances for its trade and other receivables arising from its revenue generating activities at an amount equal to lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) using the simplified approach permitted under IFRS 9. For other financial instruments, the Group applies the general approach, where if credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, impairment is measured as 12-month ECL and for all other instances lifetime ECL is recognised.

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

Under the general approach, the Group applies three-stage approach to measuring ECL on financial assets carried at amortised cost (including long term loans included within the carrying value of investment in associates) and debt instruments classified as FVOCI. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

a) Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

b) Stage Classification: General approach

Stage 1: 12 months ECL
For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next 12 months is recognised.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired
For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired
Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred.

(ii) Non-financial assets
The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

o) Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits
Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Local employees
Pension rights and other social benefits for the Group's employees are covered by the applicable social insurance scheme of the countries in which they are employed are considered as a defined contribution scheme. The employees and employers contribute monthly to the scheme on a fixed-percentage-of-salaries basis.

(iii) Expatriate employees
Expatriate employees on limited-term contracts are entitled to leaving indemnities payable under the respective labour laws of the countries in which they are employed, based on length of service and final remuneration. Provision for this unfunded commitment has been made by calculating the notional liability had all employees left at the reporting date.

(iv) Defined benefit scheme
The Group's net obligation of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to the defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when settlement occurs.

(v) Defined contribution plans
Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(vi) Employee savings scheme
The Company has a voluntary employees saving scheme. The employees and employers contribute monthly on a fixed-percentage-of-salaries-basis to the scheme. The scheme is a defined contribution plan.

(vii) Employee share awards
The fair value of share awards granted under the Group Employee Share Awards Plan ("Plan") is recognised as an employee benefits expense, with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the awards granted.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The Plan is administered by the Employee Share Trust ("Trust"), which is consolidated in accordance with the principles defined in note 16. When the shares are granted at the end of vesting period, the Trust transfers the appropriate amount of shares to the employee. The difference between the value of shares transferred to the employee and treasury shares purchased earlier for this purpose is credited or debited to retained earnings.

(viii) Termination benefits
Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

p) Finance and related income

The Group's finance and related income includes:

- Interest income
- Dividend income
- The foreign currency gain on financial assets and financial liabilities
- The net gain on financial assets at FVTPL
- The gain on remeasurement to fair value of any pre-existing interest in an acquiree in a business combination

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment established.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired).

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

q) Finance and related expenses

The Group's finance and related expense includes:

- Interest expense
- The foreign currency loss on financial liabilities
- The net loss on financial assets at FVTPL

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial liability.

In calculating interest expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the amortised cost of the liability.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent where borrowing costs are directly attributable to the construction of an asset that takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale, in which case borrowing costs are capitalised as part of that asset.

r) Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax
Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be realised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

s) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share as the Group does not have any dilutive instruments in issue.

8. Significant accounting policies (continued)

t) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available (refer to note 40). The Group primarily identifies its segment on the basis of geographical operations that are managed as a single performance unit for the purpose of internal reporting to its Board of Directors.

u) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction. The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

v) Asset held-for-sale

(i) Classification
The Group classifies non-current assets as held-for-sale if its carrying amount is expected to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations".

(ii) Measurement
Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

If the criteria for classification as held-for-sale are no longer met, the Group ceases to classify the asset as held-for-sale and measures the asset at the lower of its carrying amount before the asset was classified as held-for-sale, adjusted for any depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had the asset not been classified as held-for-sale and its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

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9. Property and Equipment

31 December 2020	Land and buildings	Network assets & telecom equipment	Motor vehicles, furniture, fittings & office equipment	Assets under construction	Total 2020
Cost					
At 1 January	77,241	583,182	45,337	59,462	765,222
Additions	-	7,851	568	42,286	50,705
Projects completed	244	45,400	4,135	(49,779)	-
Disposals	(517)	(2,767)	(1,054)	-	(4,338)
Impairment	-	-	-	(14)	(14)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	174	1,817	888	105	2,984
At 31 December	**77,142**	**635,483**	**49,874**	**52,060**	**814,559**
Depreciation					
At 1 January	54,694	400,423	32,962	-	488,079
Charge for the year	1,702	39,972	3,995	-	45,669
Disposals	(248)	(2,677)	(1,007)	-	(3,932)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	110	1,283	699	-	2,092
At 31 December	**56,258**	**439,001**	**36,649**	**-**	**531,908**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2020	**20,884**	**196,482**	**13,225**	**52,060**	**282,651**

For a list of properties owned and rented by the Company, please refer to note 41.

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9. Property and Equipment (continued)

31 December 2019	Land and buildings	Network assets & telecom equipment	Motor vehicles, furniture, fittings & office equipment	Assets under construction	Total 2019
Cost					
At 1 January	77,120	553,721	43,397	47,671	721,909
Additions	-	15,046	744	45,785	61,575
Projects completed	503	30,733	2,834	(34,070)	-
Disposals	(582)	(18,004)	(2,549)	(12)	(21,147)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	200	1,686	911	88	2,885
At 31 December	77,241	583,182	45,337	59,462	765,222
Depreciation					
At 1 January	54,028	379,491	31,080	-	464,599
Charge for the year	1,140	36,908	3,662	-	41,710
Disposals	(571)	(17,099)	(2,443)	-	(20,113)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	97	1,123	663	-	1,883
At 31 December	54,694	400,423	32,962	-	488,079
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	22,547	182,759	12,375	59,462	277,143

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10. Right-of-Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

The Group leases telecom sites, retail shops and other rented premises and equipment. The leases typically run for a period of 5-10 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated at the time of signing the new contract to reflect market rentals. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indicates. For certain leases, the Group is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangement.

a) Right- of- Use Assets
Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below. Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property.

	Land and buildings	Network assets and Telecom Equipment	Motor vehicles, Furnitures, fittings & office equipment	Total
2020				
Balance at 1 January	22,097	21,911	1,383	45,391
Additions	13,660	185	-	13,845
Amortisation charge for the period	(8,041)	(108)	(561)	(8,710)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	445	-	(1)	444
Balance at 31 December 2020	**28,161**	**21,988**	**821**	**50,970**

	Land and buildings	Network assets and Telecom Equipment	Motor vehicles, Furnitures, fittings & office equipment	Total
2019				
Balance at 1 January	23,804	17,359	1,595	42,758
Additions	1,826	7,910	350	10,086
Amortisation charge for the period	(3,970)	(3,354)	(562)	(7,886)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	437	(4)	-	433
Balance at 31 December 2019	22,097	21,911	1,383	45,391

b) Lease Liabilities

	2020	2019
Current	7,185	6,562
Non-current	43,852	37,642
Balance at 31 December 2019	51,037	44,204

	2020	2019
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Interest on leases liabilities	2,164	2,415
Expenses relating to short-term leases/ low value leases	4,594	6,064

c) Leases as lessor
The Group leases out its owned commercial properties on an arm's length basis.

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11. Goodwill

	2020	2019
At 1 January	136,208	135,367
Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiary (note 12)	369	-
Exchange rate adjustments	927	841
At 31 December	**137,504**	136,208

a) Analysis of Goodwill

Goodwill has been allocated to the following operating segments/ cash generating units (CGUs):

	2020	2019
Jordan	91,804	91,318
Maldives	21,871	21,871
Sure	23,792	22,983
Others	37	36
	137,504	136,208

b) Impairment of goodwill

(i) The Group tests for impairment of goodwill annually or more frequently if there are any indications that impairment may have arisen. The recoverable amount of a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) has been determined based on fair value less costs to sell. Fair value less costs to sell is estimated by using a combination of the capitalised earnings approach and a market approach comparing the same with those of other telecom companies within the region.

(ii) The key assumptions for the fair value less costs to sell calculations are those relating to discount rates, the long term growth rates, penetration and market share assumptions, average revenues per user, earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") and capital expenditure to sales ratio. These calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management, covering the period of the validity of the telecom license (typically 5 years). Cash flows are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates (range between 1% to 4%). The weighted average growth rates are consistent with forecasts. The post-tax discount rates used for the calculations range between 7.5% to 11.5%.

(iii) The above estimates were tested by the Group for sensitivity in the following areas:

- An increase/ decrease in the discount rate and the long-term growth rates used
- A change in market share
- A decrease in future planned revenues and EBITDA margins
- An increase in capex to sales ratio forecasts

The results of the sensitivity testing revealed that the fair values less costs to sell calculations is sensitive to changes in the above variables, and any adverse change in key assumptions could result in a materially significant change in the carrying value of the goodwill and related assets. In case of the Jordan CGU, the recoverable amount of the CGU was more than its carrying value and accordingly no impairment loss has been recognised in 2020 (2019: nil) in respect of goodwill allocated to the Jordan CGU. For Maldives, Sure Group and other locations, recoverable amounts exceed the carrying value by a comfortable range. Refer note on segment reporting (note 40) for details of net assets (including goodwill and intangibles) attributable to each CGU.

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12. Acquisition of subsidiary

On 1 March 2020, the Group (through its Jordanian subsidiary Umniah) increased its nominal stake in Al-Huloul Al-Malyeh Leldafea Belhatef Anaqal ("Alhuloul"), a digital services company registered in Jordan, from 11.67% to 66% (effective stake increased from 11.2% to 63.36%, considering the Group has a 96% stake in Umniah), granting it control of Alhuloul.

Included in the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired at the date of acquisition of Alhuloul are inputs (Computer hardware and software), production process and an organized workforce. The Group has determined that together the acquired inputs and processes significantly contribute to the ability to create revenue. The Group has concluded that the acquired set is a business.

Taking control of Alhuloul will enable the Group to offer digital transaction platform for payments through mobile devices.

A. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following table summarises the recognised amount of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition 1 March 2020.

Property, plant and equipment	8
Intangible assets	53
Trade and other receivables	665
Cash and cash equivalents	922
Trade and other payables	(480)
Net assets acquired	**1,168**

The above reported amounts represent the carrying values as reported by the acquired entity as at 1 March 2020 and have been reported on a provisional basis as permitted by IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The results of acquired company have also been included in Group's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition on a provisional basis.

If new information obtained within one year from the acquisition date about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date identifies adjustments to the above amounts, or any additional provisions that existed at the acquisition date, then the acquisition accounting will be revised. Revisions to provisional acquisition accounting are required to be done on a retrospective basis.

B. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

Consideration transferred	1,063
NCI, based on Group's proportionate interest in the recognised amounts of the assets and liabilities of Alhuloul	397
Fair value of pre-existing interest in Alhuloul *	77
Fair value of identifiable net assets	(1,168)
Goodwill (note 11)	369

* During 2019, the Group had already remeasured the value of its existing interest in Alhuloul to BD 77, which value approximated the fair value at the acquisition date of 1 March 2020.

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13. Other Intangible Assets

31 December 2020	**Licenses**	**Others**	**Total**
Cost			
At 1 January	211,247	107,370	318,617
Additions during the year	182	4,696	4,878
Disposals during the year	-	(609)	(609)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	1,408	1,074	2,482
At 31 December	**212,837**	**112,531**	**325,368**
Amortisation			
At 1 January	88,746	78,454	167,200
Charge for the year	13,517	5,676	19,193
Disposals during the year	-	(607)	(607)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	849	912	1,761
At 31 December	**103,112**	**84,435**	**187,547**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	**109,725**	**28,096**	**137,821**

31 December 2019	Licenses	Others	Total
Cost			
At 1 January	165,594	105,339	270,933
Additions during the year	44,337	3,653	47,990
Disposals during the year	-	(2,688)	(2,688)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	1,316	1,066	2,382
At 31 December	211,247	107,370	318,617
Amortisation			
At 1 January	76,752	75,587	152,339
Charge for the year	11,351	4,719	16,070
Disposals during the year	-	(2,688)	(2,688)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	643	836	1,479
At 31 December	88,746	78,454	167,200
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	122,501	28,916	151,417

Others includes trade name, customer relationship and associated assets, non-network softwares and Indefeasible right to use (IRU) including those recognised as part of acquisition accounting.

14. Equity Accounted Investees

		2020	2019
Investment in Sabafon	(i)	**-**	-
Investment in ARC	(ii)	2,918	-
Investment in FiberTech	(iii)	1,791	13
At 31 December		**4,709**	13

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14. Equity accounted investees (continued)

i. This represents Group's 26.94% investment in Sabafon. Following the crisis in Yemen, this investment was written off to nil in 2019.

ii. During 2019, the Group formed a joint venture with another regional operator to provide telecom infrastructure services within the GCC region. During 2020, the Group has made a capital contribution of BD 3,181 for this venture and recorded a loss of BD 168 (2019: BD 94) as its share of losses of this joint venture.

iii. During 2019, one of Group subsidiaries invested BD 13 representing 49% of share capital of The Jordanian Company for Advanced Optical Fiber ("FiberTech") in which investment was increased by BD 2,439 during 2020. The principal activities of FiberTech are to provide mass high-speed internet services to telecommunications companies and internet service providers operating in Jordan. During 2020, the Group recognized a loss of BD 661 (2019: BD 260) in respect of its share of loss from this associate.

15. Income Taxes

Amounts recognised in profit or loss for the year

	2020	2019
Current tax expense	6,659	6,215
Deferred tax expense	(1,710)	(518)
Tax expense for the year	**4,949**	5,697

Corporate income tax is not levied in the Kingdom of Bahrain for telecommunication companies and accordingly the effective tax rate for the Corporation is 0% (2019: 0%). The table below reconciles the difference between the expected tax expense of nil (2019: nil) (based on the Kingdom of Bahrain effective tax rate) and the Group's tax charge for the year. Subsidiaries are taxed at the combination of various tax rates ranging from 15% to 27%.

Reconciliation of actual to expected tax charge

	2020	2019
Profit before tax	**68,794**	**67,740**
Corporation tax rate of 0% in Bahrain (2019: 0%)	**-**	**-**
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(4,949)	(5,697)
Tax expense for the year	(4,949)	(5,697)
Profit after tax for the year	**63,845**	62,043

The following represent the deferred tax liabilities recognised by the Group and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period:

	2020	2019
At 1 January	10,512	10,302
Credit to the consolidated profit or loss	(1,768)	(370)
Other movements	(33)	313
Exchange differences	185	267
At 31 December	**8,896**	10,512

The recognised deferred tax asset of BD 8,642 (2019: BD 10,058) is attributable to the temporary differences related to Group's operations in Jordan, Maldives and Channel Islands jurisdictions.

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16. Post-Employment Benefit Assets

a) Defined benefit scheme

Funded schemes

At 31 December 2020, the Group operates a defined benefit pension plan (the Scheme) in Sure (Guernsey) Ltd for the employees of that company. Under the Scheme, the retirement benefits are based on the employee's pensionable pay and length of service.

The assets of the Scheme are held in a separate trustee administered fund. The Scheme was closed to new entrants from 1 April 2005 and was closed to future accrual by current members on 31 July 2014.

During the period, Sure Guernsey executed a contract with a UK insurance provider to provide a Buy In for the pension scheme. As a result, the entity transferred its pension assets to the insurance provider in June 2020 and fully closed the reserve in December 2020.This gave rise to the de-recognition of actuarial reserve and related pension asset resulting in a net reduction of BD 8,616 in retained earnings and BD 4,439 in equity.

The following table shows reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit liability/ (asset) and its components.

	2020			2019		
	Defined benefit obligation	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Net defined benefit liability/ (asset)**	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability/ (asset)
At 1 January	14,397	19,580	(5,183)	13,726	18,475	(4,749)
Included in profit or loss						
Interest costs/ (income)	230	317	(87)	391	529	(138)
Expense costs	-	(96)	96	-	(46)	46
Settlement (costs)/ credit	(15,015)	(15,015)	-	-	-	-
	(14,785)	**(14,794)**	**9**	391	483	(92)
Included in OCI						
Actuarial changes arising from:						
- demographic assumptions	-	-	-	(341)	-	(341)
- financial assumptions	1,653	440	1,213	991	-	991
- experience adjustments	-	-	-	(219)	-	(219)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(1,169)	(4,395)	3,226	-	582	(582)
	484	**(3,955)**	**4,439**	431	582	(151)
Movements in exchange rates	771	(610)	1,381	533	724	(191)
	1,255	**(4,565)**	**5,820**	964	1,306	(342)
Other						
Contributions paid by employer	-	646	(646)	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(867)	(867)	-	(684)	(684)	-
At 31 December	**-**	**-**	**-**	14,397	19,580	(5,183)

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16. Post-Employment Benefit Assets (continued)

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit (credit)/ expense recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the funded status and amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position for the respective plans:

	2020	2019
Interest income on benefit obligation	(87)	(138)
Expense cost	96	46
	9	(92)

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are, as follows:

	2020	2019
Bonds	-	3,882
Others	-	15,698
	-	19,580

The following table sets out the principle actuarial assumptions used for the Scheme:

Assumptions	**2020**	2019
Price inflation	**3.10%**	3.00%
Discount rate	**1.50%**	2.00%
Pension increases	**3.10%**	3.00%
Life expectancy of male aged 60 in 2020 (2019: 2019)	**27.1**	27.0
Life expectancy of male aged 60 in 2040 (2019: 2039)	**28.9**	28.8

b) Unfunded Defined benefits

The provision for leaving indemnity in respect of employees amounted to BD 1.6 million (2019: BD 1.9 million) and is included under Trade and Other Payables.

c) Defined contribution plan

The Group's contributions in respect of employees against their pension rights and other social benefits amounted to BD 5.0 million (2019: BD 5.0 million).

d) Share-based payments

During 2020, the Group established the Employee Share Awards Plan ("Plan"). The Plan is designed to provide long-term incentives for selected management personnel to deliver long-term financial KPIs. Under the Plan, participants are granted shares (awards) which only vest if certain performance standards are met. Participation in the Plan is at the board's discretion, and no individual has a guaranteed contractual right to participate in the Plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits.

Shares are granted under the Plan for no consideration and carry no voting rights. The grant share price is the average of Batelco's share price quoted on Bahrain Bourse for each trading day during the month of January preceding the grant date of 1 April. Shares granted to participants are held by a trustee in a trust established solely for these share awards until vesting. The amount of shares that will vest after 3 years ("Vesting Period") depends on cumulative achievement of Group's financial targets over a three-year period. The Vesting Date relating to every Vesting Period is 1 April following the completion of the Vesting Period. All awards are vested to participants on the Vesting Date.

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16. Post-Employment Benefit Assets (continued)

During the year, the Group awarded 1,418,555 shares to its employees. No awards have expired during the year. The above rewards will vest on 1 April 2023. The fair value of the awards on the grant date is BD 0.359 per share.

17. Investments

		2020	2019
I. Investments securities			
a. At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (at FVOCI)			
Debt securities	(i)	7,697	34,471
Equity securities	(ii)	5,863	5,275
b. At Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (at FVTPL)			
Equity securities		11	88
		13,571	39,834
II. Investment properties, at cost		6,997	6,997
At 31 December		**20,568**	46,831

Investments are classified as follows:

	2020	2019
Current assets	497	27,075
Non-current assets	20,071	19,756
	20,568	46,831

(i) Debt securities comprise Group's investment in:

- Bahrain Sovereign Bonds amounting BD 7.2 million (2019: BD 34.5 million). These bonds have maturity dates ranging from 2020 to 2023, carry a fixed semi-annual coupon interest ranging from 5.5% to 6.125% per annum on the face value.
- Treasury bills amounting to BD 0.5 million (2019: Nil). These billls have maturity dates upto 3 months and carry interest ranging from 2.20% to 2.21% per annum on the face value. At 31 December 2020, all of these bills were classified under current assets as maturing within 12 months.

(ii) Equity securities at FVOCI include:

- BD 3.8 million (2019: BD 3.8 million) representing market value of equity investment in Etihad Atheeb Telecommunications Company ("the investee"), a company listed on Saudi Stock Exchange. In 2020, there was no change in the market value of the investment.
- BD 2.1 million (2019: BD 1.5 million) representing Group's investment in Al Waha Venture Capital Fund of Funds, which is closed ended Bahrain domiciled PIU managed by Bahrain Development Bank. The current cost represents the net asset value of the fund which approximates its fair value.

18. Trade and Other Receivables

	2020	2019
Trade receivables	87,212	76,352
Contract assets (unbilled revenue)	29,848	27,433
Less impairment allowance	(25,232)	(21,219)
	91,828	82,566
Prepaid expenses	8,057	7,162
Other receivables	44,002	47,173
	143,887	136,901

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18. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by type of counterparty was as follows:

	2020	2019
Customer accounts	44,418	39,659
Telecom operators	17,562	15,474
Contract assets (unbilled revenue) (note 27)	29,848	27,433
	91,828	82,566

The movement on the allowance for impairment was as follows:

	2020	2019
At 1 January	21,219	25,125
Impairment loss recognised for the year	4,302	4,146
Effect of movements in exchange rates	15	(14)
Written off during the year	(304)	(8,038)
At 31 December	**25,232**	21,219

The impairment allowances as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 represent life-time ECL on trade receivables and contracts assets (refer to note 34).

19. Cash and Bank Balances

	2020	2019
Cash in hand	79	376
Cash at bank	195,220	175,132
	195,299	175,508

Cash and bank include BD 51,842 (2019: BD 89,098) on account of short-term deposits with maturities exceeding three months, restricted cash and unclaimed dividends which have been excluded for the purposes of statement of cash flows.

20. Trade and Other Payables

	2020	2019
Trade payables	68,869	74,167
Amounts due to telecommunications operators	10,995	10,308
Provisions, accrued expenses and other payables	84,692	71,889
Contract liability (note 27)	3,298	3,954
Customer deposits and billings in advance	26,321	24,154
Current tax liability	2,337	2,617
	196,512	187,089

Trade and other payables are classified as follows:

	2020	2019
Current liabilities	176,680	168,587
Non-current liabilities	19,832	18,502
	196,512	187,089

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20. Trade and other payables (continued)

In accordance with the Bahrain Bourse Board Resolution No. 3 of 2020 dated 29 April 2020, the Group has transferred unclaimed dividends up to the year 2019 amounting to BD 3,394 along with the liability to settle the unclaimed dividends. The funds were transferred to the Unclaimed Cash Dividends Fund with Bahrain Clear BSC (c). Accordingly, the related dividend liabilities have been derecognized.

Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

	2020	2019
At 1 January	3,954	3,091
Contract liabilities recognized during the year	40,795	32,480
Transferred to revenue during the year	(41,471)	(31,637)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	20	20
At 31 December	**3,298**	3,954

21. Provisions

Included within provisions, accrued expenses and other payables are amounts provided for voluntary employee retirement program and asset retirement obligation. The movement in provisions is as follows:

	Voluntary employee retirement program		**Asset retirement obligation**	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
At 1 January	404	-	3,182	4,171
Amounts provided during the year	-	11,094	165	163
Amounts paid during the year	(404)	(10,960)	-	-
Reclassification from other accruals	-	270	-	-
Amounts written back during the year	-	-	-	(1,152)
At 31 December	**-**	404	**3,347**	3,182

Voluntary Employee Retirement Program

During 2019, the Board of Directors approved a voluntary employee retirement program to restructure the operations in line with its strategy. The Group recognised provision of BD 11.1 million for expected costs of this program during 2019, of which BD 11.0 million was utilised in 2019 and BD 0.4 million was utilized in 2020.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The provision for asset retirement obligations represent the provisions made for the best estimate of the present value of the unavoidable future cost of dismantling and removing the items of property and equipment and restoring the sites on which they are located. The following assumptions have been used to calculate the asset retirement obligation at reporting date:

	2020	**2019**
Expected rate of increase of the dismantling cost	3.50%	3.50%
Discount rate	10%	10%

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22. Loans and Borrowings

		2020	2019
a) Current			
Term financing facilities from banks	*(i)*	13,630	10,536
Overdraft Facilities	*(iii)*	8,709	10,127
Bonds		-	178,177
		22,339	198,840
b) Non-current			
Term financing facilities from banks	*(i)*	31,640	38,854
Long term loan	*(ii)*	169,650	-
		201,290	38,854
		223,629	237,694

i) Terms financing facilities from banks include:

a) Long term loan facility with a total available amount of BD 58.5 million (2019: 58.5 million) (of which BD 24.4 million (2019: 34.1 million) outstanding as of 31 December 2020) which has been utilised by a Group company to fund the company's working capital and license fees. The facility bears an interest rate of PLR - 3.35% per annum and is due to be settled by 2023. As at 31 December 2020, BD 9.7 million (2019: 9.7 million) of the outstanding amount was classified under current liabilities being due within the next 12 months;

b) Long term loan facility with a total available amount of BD 8.0 million (2019: 8.0 million) (of which BD 7.2 million (2019: 2.7 million) outstanding as of 31 December 2020) was obtained by a Group company to fund the company's infrastructure and network requirements. The facility bears an interest rate of PLR - 2.2% per annum and is due to be settled by 2025. As at 31 December 2020, BD 1.6 million (2019: 0.8 million) of the outstanding amount was classified under current liabilities being due within the next 12 months;

c) Long term loan facility with a total available amount of BD 12.8 million (2019: 12.8 million) (of which BD 12.7 million (2019: 12.6 million) outstanding as of 31 December 2020) was obtained by a Group company to fund the company's license fees. The facility bears an interest rate of PLR - 2.125% per annum and is due to be settled by 2024. As at 31 December 2020, BD 2.1 million (2019: nil) of the outstanding amount was classified under current liabilities being due within the next 12 months; and

d) Long term loan facility with a total available amount of BD 8.0 million (2019: 8.0 million) (of which BD 1.1 million (2019: nil) is outstanding as of 31 December 2020) was obtained by a Group company to fund the company's share in a joint venture. The facility bears an interest rate of PLR - 1.75% per annum and is due to be settled by 2024. As at 31 December 2020, BD 0.2 million (2019: nil) of the outstanding amount was classified under current liabilities being due within the next 12 months.

ii) Long term loan facility with a total available amount of BD 169.7 million (of which BD 169.7 is outstanding as of 31 December 2020) was obtained by the Company to fund its bond repayment in May 2020. The facility bears an interest rate of Libor + 1.80% per annum and is due to be settled by one bullet payment in 2025;

iii) The overdraft facilities were obtained by a Group company to support its working capital needs. The interest rates on these facilities range from 5.00% to 5.35% p.a. and the amount drawn at the balance sheet date amounted to BD 8.7 million (2019: BD 10.1 million). The undrawn overdraft limits as at 31 December 2020 amounted to BD 6.4 million (2019: BD 5.0 million);

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23. Reconciliation of Movements of Liabilities to Cash Flows Arising from Financing Activities

2020	**Liabilities**		**Equity**			
	Bank overdrafts used for cash management purposes	**Other loans and borrowings**	**Share capital**	**Retained earnings, other reserves and treasury shares**	**NCI**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January 2020	10,127	227,567	166,320	306,790	40,265	751,069
Changes from financing cash flows						
Borrowings (net)	(1,428)	(12,960)	-	-	-	(14,388)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	(716)	-	(716)
Purchase of market making shares	-	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(53,318)	(6,664)	(59,982)
Total changes from financing cash flows	**(1,428)**	**(12,960)**	**-**	**(54,051)**	**(6,664)**	**(75,103)**
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	10	44	-	1,262	2	1,318
Other liability-related changes	-	269	-	-	-	269
Profit for the year	-	-	-	56,738	7,107	63,845
Other equity-related changes (net)	-	-	-	(3,891)	(1,796)	(5,687)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**8,709**	**214,920**	**166,320**	**306,848**	**38,914**	**735,711**

2019	Liabilities		Equity			
	Bank overdrafts used for cash management purposes	Other loans and borrowings	Share capital	Retained earnings, other reserves and treasury shares	NCI	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019	15,139	221,641	166,320	298,928	39,632	741,660
Changes from financing cash flows						
Borrowings (net)	(5,017)	5,571	-	-	-	554
Treasury shares acquired (net)	-	-	-	(2,059)	-	(2,059)
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(45,537)	(9,410)	(54,947)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(5,017)	5,571	-	(47,596)	(9,410)	(56,452)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	5	(6)	-	-	2	1
Other liability-related changes	-	361	-	-	-	361
Profit for the year	-	-	-	51,642	10,401	62,043
Other equity-related changes (net)	-	-	-	3,816	(360)	3,456
Balance at 31 December 2019	10,127	227,567	166,320	306,790	40,265	751,069

24. Share Capital

	2020	2019
a) Authorised		
2,000 (2019: 2,000) million shares of 100 fils each	200,000	200,000
b) Issued and fully paid:		
1,663 (2019: 1,663) million shares of 100 fils each	**166,320**	166,320

- Names and nationalities of the major shareholders and the number of equity shares held in which they have an interest of 5% or more of outstanding shares are as follows:

Name	**Nationality**	**Number of shares (thousands)**	**% of share holding**
Bahrain Mumtalakat Holding Company BSC (c)	Bahrain	609,840	37
Amber Holdings Limited	Cayman Islands	332,640	20
Social Insurance Organisation	Bahrain	337,836	20

Distribution schedule of equity shares:

Categories	**Number of shares (thousands)**	**Number of shareholders**	**% of total outstanding shares**
Less than 1%	314,485	10,809	18
1% up to less than 5%	68,399	2*	4
5% up to less than 10%	-	-	-
10% up to less than 20%	-	-	-
20% up to less than 50%	1,280,316	3	78
	1,663,200	**10,814**	**100**

*includes Batelco Group holdings of the treasury shares

25. Treasury Shares

	2020	2019
a) Market making shares		
As at 31 December (Amount)	2,076	2,059
Number of market making shares as at 31 December	6,485,000	6,550,000
b) Share based payment treasury shares		
As at 31 December (Amount)	716	-
Number of share based payment treasury shares as at 31 December	1,418,555	-
Total treasury shares (Amount)	**2,792**	2,059
Total number of treasury shares	**7,903,555**	6,550,000

25. Treasury shares (continued)

Batelco is carrying out market making activities through a designated market maker, in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Central Bank of Bahrain and the Bahrain Bourse. As per the regulations, the designated market maker of Batelco cannot hold more than 3% of Batelco's issued share capital at any time.

26. Statutory and General Reserve

a) Statutory reserve

The Commercial Companies Law 2001 (as amended) requires all companies incorporated in Bahrain to transfer 10% of net profit for the year to a statutory reserve, until such reserve reaches a minimum of 50% of the paid-up capital. Transfer to statutory reserve, effected by the subsidiaries in accordance with the applicable law of the country of incorporation, is retained in the subsidiary concerned and included as part of Group statutory reserve. The reserve is not available for distribution, except in the circumstances stipulated in the applicable law of each country.

During 2020, Batelco International Company B.S.C (c), one of Group's wholly owned subsidiaries made a transfer to statutory reserves of BD 125 in accordance with Bahrain Commercial Law. These consolidated financial statements reflect the effect of this transfer.

b) General reserve

The general reserve is distributable only upon a resolution of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. No transfer was made during the year 2020 by the shareholders of the Company.

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27. Revenue

a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by major products/service lines and timing of revenue recognition. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue with the Group's four strategic divisions, which are its operating segments.

	Reportable segments						
2020	Bahrain	Jordan	Maldives	SURE Group	Total reportable segments	Elimination	Total
Major products/ service lines							
Mobile Telecommunication Services	69,749	61,138	35,827	17,639	184,353	(33)	184,320
Data Communication Circuits	48,064	5,182	9,243	7,141	69,630	(61)	69,569
Fixed Broadband	31,084	19,473	8,208	10,938	69,703		69,703
Fixed Line Telecommunication Services	11,601	-	2,432	8,314	22,347		22,347
Wholesale Services	13,779	2,193	1,250	3,115	20,337	(61)	20,276
Others	7,224	2,751	3,751	7,717	21,443	(355)	21,088
	181,501	**90,737**	**60,711**	**54,864**	**387,813**	**(510)**	**387,303**
Timing of recognition							
Products transferred at a point in time (Equipment revenue)	16,928	7,618	2,072	3,911	30,529	-	30,529
Products and services transferred over time (Revenue from provision of network services)	164,573	83,119	58,639	50,953	357,284	(510)	356,774
	181,501	**90,737**	**60,711**	**54,864**	**387,813**	**(510)**	**387,303**

For a further break down of total revenue by the Group's key geographical segments, please refer to note 40.

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27. Revenue (continued)
a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

2019	Bahrain	Jordan	Maldives	SURE Group	Total reportable segments	All other segments	Elimination	Total
	Reportable segments							
Major products/ service lines								
Mobile Telecommunication Services	71,883	64,672	42,671	18,449	197,675	-	(32)	197,643
Data Communication Circuits	47,291	5,301	10,797	6,817	70,206	7,320	(1,941)	75,585
Fixed Broadband	26,829	15,335	7,548	9,824	59,536	2,434	-	61,970
Fixed Line Telecommunication Services	12,985	-	2,820	7,733	23,538	-	-	23,538
Wholesale Services	11,506	2,090	1,256	2,943	17,795	-	(99)	17,696
Others	8,321	2,639	4,807	7,966	23,733	1,657	(356)	25,034
	178,815	90,037	69,899	53,732	392,483	11,411	(2,428)	401,466
Timing of recognition								
Products transferred at a point in time (Equipment revenue)	19,990	4,547	3,259	4,672	32,468	1,286	-	33,754
Products and services transferred over time (Revenue from provision of network services)	158,825	85,490	66,640	49,060	360,015	10,125	(2,428)	367,712
	178,815	90,037	69,899	53,732	392,483	11,411	(2,428)	401,466

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27. Revenue (continued)

b) Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers

	2020	2019
Trade Receivables	61,981	55,133
Contract assets	29,848	27,433
Contract liabilities	3,298	3,954

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Group issues an invoice to the customer. The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for which revenue is recognised over time as the related performance obligations are fulfilled within 1 year.

c) Contract cost

During 2020, the Group capitalized incremental commission fees paid to intermediaries as a result of obtaining contracts as contract costs amounting BD 2,438 (2019: BD 1,536). Such capitalized commission fees are amortized when the related revenues are recognized, which amortisation amounted to BD1,593 in 2020 (2019: BD 1,021).

28. Network Operating Expenses

	2020	2019
Outpayments to telecommunications operators	53,623	59,774
Cost of sales of equipment and services	51,365	51,933
Maintenance and support /others	18,313	22,788
License fee	7,151	7,454
Operating lease rentals	4,594	6,064
	135,046	148,013

29. Other Operating Expenses

	2020	2019
Marketing, advertising and publicity	12,534	12,735
IT operations and maintenance	10,166	6,545
Professional fees	5,701	6,972
Office rentals, office utilities and office expenses	5,459	5,670
Other expenses	8,175	9,122
	42,035	41,044

30. Other Expenses (net)

	2020	2019
Other non-operating income	513	281
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss)	181	(507)
Gain/ (loss) on disposal of assets	25	(168)
Other non-operating expenses	(2,839)	(75)
Rental income	212	342
	(1,908)	(127)

31. Earnings Per Share ("EPS")

	2020	2019
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company	**56,738**	51,642
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (in million)	**1,657**	1,657
Basic earnings per share (Fils)	**34.2**	31.2

Diluted earnings per share have not been presented separately as the Group has no commitments that would dilute earnings per share.

32. Dividends

The dividends paid in 2020 were BD 51.4 million (BD 31 Fils per share) and 2019 were BD 45.5 million (BD 27.5 Fils per share). The dividends paid in 2020 include an amount of BD 29.0 million relating to the final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2019 and interim dividend (subject to AGM ratification) of BD 22.4 million for the year 2020. The total dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020 of 30 Fils per share, amounting to BD 49.8 million (including final dividend of BD 27.4 million) was proposed by the Board of Directors and is to be put forward for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 25 March 2021. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the final dividend payable.

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33. Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement

a) Accounting Classifications and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31 December 2020	**At amortised cost**	**FVOCI**	**FVTPL**	**Total carrying amount**
Financial assets				
Investments at fair value	-	13,560	11	13,571
Trade receivables and contract assets - net	91,828	-	-	91,828
Other receivables	44,002	-	-	44,002
Cash and bank balances	195,299	-	-	195,299
	331,129	**13,560**	**11**	**344,700**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	68,869	-	-	68,869
Accrued expenses, contract liabilities and other payables	84,692	-	-	84,692
Amounts due to telecommunications operators	10,995	-	-	10,995
Loans and borrowings	223,629	-	-	223,629
Lease liabilities	51,037	-	-	51,037
	439,222	**-**	**-**	**439,222**

31 December 2019	At amortised cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying amount
Financial assets				
Investments at fair value	-	39,746	88	39,834
Trade receivables and contract assets - net	82,566	-	-	82,566
Other receivables	47,173	-	-	47,173
Cash and bank balances	175,508	-	-	175,508
	305,247	39,746	88	345,081
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	74,167	-	-	74,167
Accrued expenses, contract liabilities and other payables	65,310	-	-	65,310
Amounts due to telecommunications operators	10,308	-	-	10,308
Loans and borrowings	237,694	-	-	237,694
Lease liabilities	44,204	-	-	44,204
	431,683	-	-	431,683

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33. Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement (continued)

b) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost except for certain investments which are carried at fair value.

The table below analyses financial instruments, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

31 December 2020	**Fair value**				**Total carrying amount**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair value**	
Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)					
Investments - equity securities	-	-	11	11	11
Financial assets at fair value through OCI					
Investments - debt and equity securities	-	7,697	5,863	13,560	13,560

31 December 2019	Fair value				Total carrying amount
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	
Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)					
Investments - equity securities	-	-	88	88	88
Financial assets at fair value through OCI					
Investments - debt and equity securities	38,282	-	1,464	39,746	39,746

There was transfer from level 1 to level 2 for debt securities during the year. The Bonds have been fair valued using its quoted prices. Other loans and borrowings are repriced at frequent intervals and hence the carrying value is a reasonable approximation of its fair value. The Group has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as short-term trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and cash and bank balances, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to closing balances for Level 3 fair values for debt and equity securities:

	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	1,552	13,326
Additions/ (disposal), net	4,322	(11,759)
Loss included in other expenses	-	(15)
Balance at 31 December	5,874	1,552

34. Financial instruments - Financial Risk Management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

a) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board of Directors of the Group, through its various committees, oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group has established an Audit Committee which is assisted by Group's Internal Audit Department. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Group has also established a centralised Group treasury function which works under the overall supervision of the Board of Directors of the Group and provides support to the Group for funding, foreign exchange, interest rate management and counterparty risk management. Treasury operations are conducted within a framework of policies and guidelines authorised and reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors. The Group's accounting function provides regular reports of the treasury activity to the Board of Directors. The Group's internal auditors review the internal control environment regularly. There has been no significant change during the financial year, or since the end of the year, to the types of financial risks faced by the Group or the Group's approach to the management of those risks.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally and materially from the Group's trade receivables, contract assets, other receivables, long term financing to associates, debt investment securities and cash at bank.

(i) Trade receivables and contract assets
The Group's trade receivables are monitored based on its customer segmentation and geographical areas. The Group has an established credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit limits are established for each customer, which represents the maximum open amount without requiring approval. Strict credit control is maintained for both credit period and credit limits, both of which are monitored continuously by management. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the Group's customer base being large and unrelated. The majority of the Group's net trade receivables are due for payment within 90 days and largely comprise amounts receivable from consumers and business customers. The Group obtains deposits for providing services to some customers.

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34. Financial instruments - Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of life time expected losses in respect of trade receivables and contract assets. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets aggregated based on customer segment and days past due. For receivables from telecom operators and government accounts in the customer segment, the net position after considering payables is assessed based on a variety of data that are determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including external credit ratings, financial statements and available external information) and applying experienced credit judgement. For receivables and contract assets from customers, accounts are segmented by type of exposure such as consumer, enterprise, and others accounts and collective life-time ECL allowance is determined based on historical flow rates, data on payment statistics, actual credit loss experience and management estimates of recoveries based on current status of negotiations and settlement with the customers. The historic loss experience is adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the remaining life-time of the receivables. Management believes there is no further credit risk provision required in excess of the normal impairment on receivables and contract assets (refer to note 18).

(ii) Other receivables
Other receivables primarily include receivables on sale of certain investments and financial assets representing contractual rights and claims by the Group. The Group evaluates the recoverable amount of each receivable and recognizes a provision where the expected present value of the cash flow from the financial asset is below the carrying value of the financial asset and has been fully impaired.

(iii) Debt investments and bank balances
The Group manages credit risk on its debt investments and bank balances by ensuring that these are made only after credit evaluation of the issuer. Term deposits are placed with commercial banks after credit evaluation of those banks and considering their external credit ratings. The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in liquid securities, which offers low risk returns.

The calculated expected credit loss of bank balances and sovereign debt issuances is not material for recognition purposes.

(iv) Exposure to credit risk and credit quality

The carrying amount of financial assets (excluding equity investments) represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2020	2019
Trade receivables - customer accounts	44,418	39,659
Contract assets - customer accounts	29,848	27,433
Total trade receivables and contract assets - customer accounts	**74,266**	67,092
Trade receivables - telecom operators	17,562	15,474
Other receivables	44,002	47,173
Investments (debt securities)	7,697	34,471
Cash at bank	195,220	175,132
	338,747	339,342

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34. Financial instruments - Financial Risk Management (continued)

	2020		2019	
Trade receivables - telecom operators	**Gross carrying amount**	**Specific Life-time ECL, credit impaired**	Gross carrying amount	Specific Life-time ECL, credit impaired
Externally rated				
Low risk (BBB- to AAA)	7,701	(1,100)	7,435	(128)
Medium risk (B- to BB+)	10,520	(1,385)	7,179	(2,116)
Higher risk (below C)	304	(50)	453	(55)
Unrated	1,581	(9)	2,710	(4)
	20,106	**(2,544)**	17,777	(2,303)

Movement in impairment allowance in respect of trade receivables and contract assets during the year are as follows:

	2020			2019		
	Collective life-time ECL	**Specific life-time ECL, credit impaired**	**Total**	Collective life-time ECL	Specific life-time ECL, credit impaired	Total
At 1 January	1,929	19,290	21,219	2,451	22,674	25,125
Written off during the year	-	(304)	(304)	-	(8,038)	(8,038)
Impairment loss recognised during the year	(177)	4,479	4,302	(521)	4,667	4,146
Effect of movements in exchange rates	1	14	15	(1)	(13)	(14)
Balance at 31 December	**1,753**	**23,479**	**25,232**	1,929	19,290	21,219

Receivables from government, telecom operators and other receivables beyond 365 days, 180 days and 90 days past due respectively are considered triggers for credit impairment and are specifically assessed for establishing ECL.

(v) Customer accounts including contract assets
The maximum exposure to credit risk classified by operating segment sharing common economic characteristics with respect to credit risk is as follows:

	2020	2019
Operating segment		
Bahrain	45,466	41,611
Jordan	14,237	11,126
Maldives	12,245	11,632
Sure	2,267	2,672
Other countries	51	51
	74,266	67,092

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34. Financial instruments - Financial Risk Management (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk classified by customer segments sharing common economic characteristics (except government accounts) with respect to credit risk is as follows:

	2020	2019
Customer segment		
Consumer	22,164	21,279
Enterprise	29,992	27,152
Government	14,517	10,251
Others	7,593	8,410
	74,266	67,092

Customer accounts	**2020**			2019		
	Gross exposure	**Life-time ECL**	**Credit Impaired**	Gross exposure	Life-time ECL	Credit Impaired
Current (0 - 30 days)	44,619	(802)	No	42,037	(364)	No
31 - 90 days	12,467	(653)	No	14,657	(1,390)	No
91 - 365 days	18,333	(5,318)	Yes	14,727	(5,568)	Yes
More than 1 year	21,535	(15,915)	Yes	14,587	(11,594)	Yes
Balance as at 31 December	**96,954**	**(22,688)**		86,008	(18,916)	

Consumer, enterprise and other receivables balances that are past due for more than 90 days are considered to be in default and credit impaired. Receivables from government and telecom operators beyond 365 days and 180 days past due respectively are considered triggers for credit impairment and are specifically assessed for establishing ECL.

(vi) Amounts due from telecom operators including contract assets
The maximum exposure to credit risk (net of ECL provisions) for amounts due from telecommunications operators by type of customer is as follows:

	2020	2019
Telecom operators		
International operators	8,456	8,909
Local operators	9,106	6,565
	17,562	15,474

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. A major portion of the Group's funds are invested in cash and cash equivalents which are readily available to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations

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34. Financial instruments - Financial Risk Management (continued)

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

Non-derivative financial liabilities at 31 December 2020	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Within one year**	**1-5 Years**	**More than five years**
Trade payables	68,869	68,869	53,909	-	14,960
Accrued expenses, contract liabilities and other payables	84,692	84,692	84,692	-	-
Amount due to telecommunications operators	10,995	10,995	10,995	-	-
Lease liabilities	51,037	55,157	9,908	17,168	28,081
Loans and borrowings	223,629	265,168	31,958	233,210	-
	439,222	**484,881**	**191,462**	**250,378**	**43,041**

Non-derivative financial liabilities at 31 December 2019	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within one year	1-5 Years	More than five years
Trade payables	74,167	74,167	74,167	-	-
Accrued expenses, contract liabilities and other payables	65,310	65,310	65,310	-	-
Amount due to telecommunications operators	10,308	10,308	10,308	-	-
Lease liabilities	44,204	44,600	7,473	20,772	16,355
Loans and borrowings	237,694	241,605	202,751	14,494	24,360
	431,683	435,990	360,009	35,266	40,715

d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The Group incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Group Treasury Function.

(i) Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group entities are exposed to currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities, primarily the Bahraini Dinar, Jordanian Dinar, Maldivian Rufiyaa (which are pegged to the US Dollar), Kuwaiti Dinar and British Pounds. The Group's exposures to currency risk is limited as the majority of its investments, due to and from international operators are denominated in US Dollar or denominated in currencies which are pegged to US Dollar. The net exposure to other foreign currencies is not significant.

The Group seeks to manage currency risk by continually monitoring exchange rates and by maintaining an adequate level of foreign currencies to cover its expected commitment to international telecommunication operators. These amounts are placed significantly in short-term fixed deposit accounts. In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

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34. Financial instruments - Financial Risk Management (continued)

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform:

Interbank offered rates ("IBORs"), such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), plays a critical role in global financial markets, serving as reference rates for derivatives, loans and securities, and as parameters in the valuation of financial instruments. Uncertainty surrounding the integrity of IBOR rates has in recent years, led regulators, central banks and market participants to work towards a transition to alternative risk-free benchmark reference rates ("RFRs") and market-led working groups in respective jurisdictions have recommended alternative risk-free reference rates, which are gradually being adopted. Progress in the transition to these new benchmarks has resulted in significant uncertainty in the future of IBOR benchmarks beyond 1 January 2022.

The majority of LIBOR and other Interbank Offer Rates ("IBORs") are expected to be discontinued after 31 December 2021 and replaced with certain Alternative Reference Rates ("ARRs"), with the exception of certain USD LIBOR rates were cessation may be delayed until 30 June 2023. The transition away from the IBORs covers most of the business units and support functions of the Group.

The Group's investment in its subsidiaries is not hedged as those currency positions are considered to be long-term in nature. In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, considering the nature of its financial instruments, the Group currently is not engaged in hedging of foreign currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Under the Group's interest rate management policy, interest rates on monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Bahraini Dinars, Jordanian Dinars are maintained on a floating rate basis. The average interest rate yield from bank deposits and debt securities during 2020 was 3.19% (2019: 4.36%).

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2020	2019
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	7,522	49,127
Financial liabilities	-	187,673
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	132,069	132,841
Financial liabilities	223,629	59,516

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments
The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect the profit or loss. Increase or decrease in equity resulting from variation in interest rates will be insignificant.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instrument
A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/ (decreased) equity and profit or loss by BD 1,687 (2019: BD 733). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

(iii) Other price risk
The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to ensure risk free returns and invest surplus fund available with the Group in risk free securities. Market price risk arises from investments held by the Group. The Group Treasury Function monitors its investment portfolio based on market expectations and credit worthiness of the underlying investees. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Group's Board of Directors.

34. Financial instruments - Financial Risk Management (continued)

e) Capital Management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the Group. The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns and growth that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Board of Directors monitors the returns on capital, which the Group defines as total equity and the level of dividends to shareholders. The Group's objectives for managing capital are:

- to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. 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. There were no significant changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing borrowings in the current period.

35. Commitments and Contingencies

a) Capital commitments

The Group has capital commitments at 31 December 2020 amounting to BD 53.7 million (2019: BD 17.7 million).

b) Guarantees

(i) As at 31 December 2020, the Group's banks have issued guarantees, amounting to BD 12.5 million (2019: BD 15.0 million) and letters of credit amounting to BD 5.3 million (2019: 10.0 million).

(ii) The Company has furnished a comfort letter for BD 1.9 million (2019: BD 1.9 million) to Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, Jordan for providing a financial guarantee for the subsidiary companies operating in Jordan.

c) Staff housing loans

The Company offers loan assistance to its Bahraini employees for the acquisition of residential properties. The loans are funded through a local commercial bank and secured by a guarantee issued by the Company. The policy of providing staff housing loan guarantees was discontinued in 2007. The Company bears 75% (2019: 75%) of the loan interest. At 31 December 2020, the Company has an outstanding guarantee of BD 0.3 million (2019: BD 0.3 million) towards housing loans to staff.

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36. Non-Controlling Interest (NCI)

The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests before any intra-group eliminations:

	2020	2019
Entity	**Dhiraagu**	**Dhiraagu**
NCI Share	**48%**	**48%**
Non-current assets (excluding goodwill)	77,336	81,250
Current assets	42,410	30,182
Non-current liabilities	(11,920)	(12,329)
Current liabilities	(30,665)	(18,307)
Net assets	**77,161**	80,796
Carrying amount of NCI	37,037	38,782
Revenue	60,711	69,900
Profit & total comprehensive income	**14,815**	21,435
Profit allocated to NCI	**7,111**	10,289
Cash flows from operating activities	28,805	30,225
Cash used in investing activities	(5,861)	(5,881)
Cash used in financing activities, before dividends to NCI	(4,305)	(11,677)
Cash used in financing activities - cash dividends to NCI	(6,664)	(8,999)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**11,975**	3,668

37. Transactions with Related Parties

(i) The Company qualifies as a government related entity under the definitions provided in the IAS 24. The Company provides telecommunication services to various Government and semi government organisation and companies in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Company also avails various services from Government and semi government organisation and companies in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Such transactions are in the normal course of business and are not considered to be individually significant in terms of size.

(ii) *Transactions with key management personnel:* Key management personnel of the Group comprise of the Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	1,568	1,999
Post-employment benefits	18	42
Total key management personnel compensation	**1,586**	2,041

	2020	2019
Post-employment benefits outstanding	167	124
Directors remuneration (including sitting fees)	542	557

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37. Transactions with Related Parties (continued)

Transactions with related parties where independent directors have an interest have been disclosed in Corporate governance report.

(iii) Directors' interests in the shares of the Company at the end of the year were as follows:

	2020	2019
Total number of shares held by Directors	3,710	96,360
As a percentage of the total number of shares issued	0.00%	0.01%

(iv) Executive management interests in the shares of the Company at the end of the year were as follows:

	2020	2019
Total number of shares held by executive management	-	219,450
As a percentage of the total number of shares issued	-	0.01%

38. Comparatives

The comparative figures have been regrouped, where necessary, in order to conform to the current year's presentation. Such regrouping did not affect the previously reported profit, comprehensive income for the year or total equity. Comparatives in the comprehensive income include figures related to the Group's shareholding in QualityNet General Trading and Contracting Company WLL ("QualityNet"), which was sold to Kuwait Telecommunications Company ("VIVA") on 6th May 2019 resulting in the Group losing control over the Kuwait subsidiary from that date.

39. Significant Event - COVID-19

During 2020, an outbreak of the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) rapidly evolved across the world. As a result, governments and authorities, including the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain, have implemented several measures to contain the spread of the virus such as suspension of flights from/to various countries, other travel restrictions and quarantine and have also announced various support measures to counter adverse economic implications. These measures and policies have caused significant disruption in the operation of many companies around the globe. COVID-19 has also brought about significant uncertainties in the global economic environment. The Group operates in a sector which has not been heavily affected by the virus.

The Board of Directors has considered the potential impacts of the current economic downturn and uncertainty involved in the determination of the reported amounts of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities in these financial statements, and they are considered to represent management's best assessment based on available and observable information. Based on this assessment, no material impact on the Group's financial statements has been noted to date.

The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain has provided a total subsidy to the Company of BD 3.6 million comprising BD 3.4 million towards Bahraini staff costs and BD 0.2 million towards utilities, to lessen the impact of the virus. These amounts have been adjusted against the respective line items in the income statement for the year.

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40. Segment Information

Operating segments
The Group's operations are segregated between Bahrain, Jordan, Maldives, Sure Group and Others. Others include Yemen and other group operations. Segment information disclosed for the year ended is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2020							Year ended 31 December 2019						
Segment revenue & profit	**Bahrain**	**Jordan**	**Maldives**	**Sure Group**	**Others**	**Inter-segment elimination**	**Total**	Bahrain	Jordan	Maldives	Sure Group	Others	Inter-segment elimination	Total
Revenue (external customers)	181,412	90,316	60,711	54,864	-	-	387,303	178,688	89,595	69,900	53,731	9,552	-	401,466
Inter segment revenues	89	421	-	-	-	(510)	-	128	441	-	-	1,859	(2,428)	-
Depreciation, amortization and tangible assets impairment	(24,526)	(23,794)	(13,091)	(12,161)	-	-	(73,572)	(21,967)	(22,387)	(10,472)	(10,840)	(555)	-	(66,221)
Finance income	5,616	20	213	53	1	(516)	5,387	7,934	4	122	102	27	(556)	7,633
Finance expenses	(7,015)	(7,178)	(1,005)	(302)	-	532	(14,968)	(9,015)	(5,623)	(953)	(286)	(78)	530	(15,425)
Other (expense)/ income (net)	(560)	450	25	(4)	(4)	(1,815)	(1,908)	2,055	144	47	(82)	139	(2,430)	(127)
Gain on sale of investment in Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,421	-	-	-	-	-	28,421
Impairment of investment in associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,381)	-	(25,381)
Share of loss from equity accounted investees (net)	-	(661)	-	-	(168)	-	(829)	(94)	(260)	-	-	(2,479)	-	(2,833)
Income tax expense	-	(1,387)	(2,723)	(839)	-	-	(4,949)	-	(752)	(3,996)	(941)	(8)	-	(5,697)
Profit for the year	**41,552**	**1,750**	**14,815**	**5,773**	**(17)**	**(28)**	**63,845**	60,098	1,560	21,435	6,327	(27,307)	(70)	62,043

	As at 31 December 2020							As at 31 December 2019						
Segment assets & liabilities	**Bahrain**	**Jordan**	**Maldives**	**Sure Group**	**Others**	**Inter-segment elimination**	**Total**	Bahrain	Jordan	Maldives	Sure Group	Others	Inter-segment elimination	Total
Non-current assets	196,439	266,305	99,207	90,803	9,915	(18,451)	644,218	185,961	267,661	103,121	99,543	6,997	(18,114)	645,169
Current assets	250,943	35,980	42,410	29,183	174	(10,752)	347,938	276,987	25,692	30,182	35,288	192	(20,637)	347,704
Total assets	**447,382**	**302,285**	**141,617**	**119,986**	**10,089**	**(29,203)**	**992,156**	462,948	293,353	133,303	134,831	7,189	(38,751)	992,873
Current liabilities	96,248	80,174	30,665	14,178	75	(15,136)	206,204	295,507	84,154	18,307	13,352	73	(37,404)	373,989
Non-current liabilities	178,677	87,183	11,920	16,455	-	(20,365)	273,870	8,741	76,772	12,329	16,905	-	(9,237)	105,510
Total liabilities	**274,925**	**167,357**	**42,585**	**30,633**	**75**	**(35,501)**	**480,074**	304,248	160,926	30,636	30,257	73	(46,641)	479,499

41. List of properties owned and rented by the Company in Bahrain

Description	Usage	Owned/Rented
Hamala Headquarter	Offices	Owned
Diplomat Building	Offices & Telecoms	Owned
Salmaniya complex	Offices & Telecoms	Owned
Batelco Commercial Centre	Offices & Exchanges	Owned
Earth Station	Satellite Station	Owned
Abul Land Car Park	Car Park	Owned
Sales Site (in BCC)	Customer Service Centre & Offices	Owned
15 Sales Site	Customer Service Centre	Rented
70 different sites used for GSM base stations and exchanges	GSM & fixed telephone network	Owned
393 different sites used for locating Remote Line Units (RLUs) Plus MNE Sites.	GSM & fixed telephone network	Rented

SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES RELATED TO THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 *(not audited)*

On 11 March 2020, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) and has rapidly evolved globally. This has resulted in a global economic slowdown with uncertainties in the economic environment. This includes disruption to capital markets, deteriorating credit markets and liquidity concerns. Authorities have taken various measures to contain the spread including implementation of travel restrictions and quarantine measures. The Group is actively monitoring the COVID-19 situation, and in response to this outbreak, has activated its business continuity plan and various other risk management practices to manage the potential business disruption on its operations and financial performance. Based on above, the management is of the view that the Company will continue as a going concern entity for the next 12 months from the date of these condensed interim financial statements.

The pandemic has had some financial impact to the Group with relation to specific revenue streams and expense items. Key impact on the results of the Group are as follows:

- reduction in sale of mobile handsets by BD 2.9M year on year;
- reduction in roaming revenue by BD 11.0M year on year; and
- subsidy by Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain amounting BD 3.4M towards staff costs and BD 0.2M towards utilities, which amounts have been adjusted against the respective line items in the income statement for the period.

The above supplementary information is provided to comply with the CBB circular number OG/259/2020 (Reporting of Financial Impact of COVID-19), dated 14 July 2020. This information should not be considered as an indication of the results of the entire year or relied upon for any other purposes. Since the situation of COVID-19 is uncertain and is still evolving, the above impact is as of the date of preparation of this information. Circumstances may change which may result in this information to be out-of-date. In addition, this information does not represent a full comprehensive assessment of COVID-19 impact on the Group. This information has not been subject to a formal review by external auditors.