

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

**Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

**Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Shareholders of Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated financial statements of profit or loss, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Kuwait. 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.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on these statements on 18 February 2020.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait

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

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Valuation of investment securities

The Group's investment securities amounting to KD 2,038,280 as at 31 December 2020 are measured at fair value and classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as disclosed in (Note 7 and Note 8) to the consolidated financial statements.

When the fair values of investment securities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. These investments are categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Given the size and complexity of the valuation of unquoted investment securities, and the importance of disclosures relating to the assumptions used in the valuation, we addressed this as a key audit matter.

See (Note 25) on the consolidated financial statements for the related disclosures.

Impairment of investment in associates

The Group exercises significant influence over certain entities assessed to be associates amounting to KD 8,750,295 as at 31 December 2020, including a listed associate with a carrying value of KD 7,164,491. Investment in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and management determines at the end of each reporting period the existence of any objective evidence through which the Group's investment in associates may be impaired. If there is an indication that the Group's interests in an associate might be impaired, the management compares the entire carrying amount of the investment in associate to its recoverable amount.

How our audit addressed the matter

Audit procedures performed by us included carrying out the following procedures and other matters:

- Valuations which used significant unobservable inputs, we have tested the source data used in valuations, to the extent possible, to independent sources and externally available market data to evaluate the data's relevance, completeness and accuracy. We have also involved our internal valuation specialists in assessing the valuation methodology used and significant judgments and assumptions applied to the valuation model, including discounts for lack of marketability.
- We evaluated the adequacy and the appropriateness of the Group's disclosures concerning the fair value measurement of investment securities and the sensitivity to changes in unobservable inputs in (Note 25) to the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the matter

Audit procedures performed by us included carrying out the following procedures and other matters:

- We evaluated management's assessment whether objective evidence of impairment exists in relation to the Group's interest in the associate and the qualitative and quantitative factors used such as the investee's financial performance including dividends, and market, economic or legal environment in which associate operates.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait

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

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Impairment of investment in associates (Continued)

As at 31 December 2020, management identified an impairment trigger for the listed associate where the carrying amount for the investment was higher than its fair value based on prevailing market share price. Management therefore performed an impairment assessment to calculate the value in use, which includes estimated future projections, terminal value growth rate and discount rate. No impairment loss has been recognised for the year ended 31 December 2020.

See (Note 9) on the consolidated financial statements for the related disclosures.

Valuation of investment properties

Investment properties amounting to KD 16,736,528 as at 31 December 2020 form a significant part of the total assets of the Group. The determination of the fair value of such properties is a subjective area and is highly dependent on judgments and estimates. Accordingly, the valuation of investment properties is considered a key audit matter.

The Group performs an annual valuation exercise through licensed valuers to determine properties the fair value of the investment properties. These valuations are dependent on certain key assumptions such as estimated rental revenue, discount rates, occupancy rates and market knowledge.

In estimating the fair value, valuers used the income capitalisation and had considered the nature and usage of the investment properties.

See (Note 10 and Note 25) on the consolidated financial statements for the related disclosures.

How our audit addressed the matter

- We involved our internal valuation specialist to evaluate the significant assumptions and valuation methods used by the management, and the reasonableness and appropriateness of those assumptions and methods in the circumstances.
- We evaluated whether the management has the necessary competency, capabilities and objectivity for audit purposes.
- We evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the Group's disclosures in (Note 9) on the consolidated financial statements.

How our audit addressed the matter

Audit procedures performed by us included carrying out the following procedures and other matters:

- We reviewed the valuation reports from the licensed valuers. Also, we have evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the Group's disclosures in (Note 10 and Note 25) on the consolidated financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**To the Shareholders of Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait**

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

Other information included in the Group's annual report for the year 2020

Management is responsible for the other information. The "Other information" section consists of the information included in the annual report of the Group for the year 2020, other than the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. We obtained the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of auditor's report. We expect to obtain the remaining sections of the annual report after the date of auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information mentioned above and 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 obtained prior to the date of our auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact in our report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**To the Shareholders of Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait**

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

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

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 those 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 Group's management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we will determine 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 will draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions will be based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures. Further, evaluate 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 companies or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide Those Charged with Governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Among the matters communicated with Those Charged with Governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore considered as a key audit matter. We disclosed these matters in our auditor's report in our audit report unless local laws or regulations preclude 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**To the Shareholders of Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016 and its Executive Regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016, and its Executive Regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or its financial position.

Furthermore, in our opinion, we report that nothing has come to our attention indicating any violations during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 of the Law No. 7 of 2010 regarding Establishment of Capital Markets Authority and its Related Regulations, as amended, that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or its financial position.

Qais M. Al Nisf
License No. 38 "A"
BDO Al Nisf & Partners

Kuwait: 14 March 2021

Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 KD	2019 KD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,193,130	3,362,848
Debtors and other debit balances	6	111,313	145,104
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	328,512	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	1,709,768	3,567,530
Investment in associates	9	8,750,295	9,998,764
Investment properties	10	16,736,528	17,676,040
Property and equipment		73,915	3,559
Total assets		32,903,461	34,753,845
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Term loans	11	4,289,505	4,776,000
Murabaha payable	12	2,200,000	-
Accounts payable and other credit balances	13	407,310	724,000
Provision for end of service indemnity		28,334	58,687
Total liabilities		6,925,149	5,558,687
Equity			
Share capital	15	23,425,000	23,425,000
Share premium		227,567	227,567
Treasury shares	19	(1,893,152)	(1,893,152)
Treasury shares reserve		8,523	8,523
Statutory reserve	16	2,063,437	2,063,437
Voluntary reserve	17	2,063,437	2,063,437
Fair value reserve		(1,967,713)	(280,642)
Retained earnings		2,051,213	3,580,988
Total equity		25,978,312	29,195,158
Total liabilities and equity		32,903,461	34,753,845

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.



Dhari Abdulaziz AlNassar
Chairman



Khaled Abdullah Mirza
Chief Executive Officer

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 KD	2019 KD
Income			
Properties rental income		1,032,978	1,364,472
Properties operating costs		(128,357)	(122,623)
Net rental income		904,621	1,241,849
Gain on sale of investment property	10	-	530,000
Expected credit losses	6	(88,834)	(17,093)
Net operating profit		815,787	1,754,756
Other income		17,366	12,371
Interest income		4,415	32,047
Bargain purchase gain from associate	9	-	2,656,368
Group's share of results from associates	9	(1,020,100)	(13,400)
Change in fair value of investment properties	10	(939,512)	(1,557,381)
Net investments income	20	1,402,039	334,249
		279,995	3,219,010
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	21	(300,640)	(446,195)
Depreciation		(13,634)	(1,327)
Finance costs		(238,278)	(87,751)
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain		(17,123)	5,239
		(569,675)	(530,034)
(Loss) / profit for the year before deductions		(289,680)	2,688,976
National Labour Support Tax		-	(64,690)
Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences		-	(24,201)
Contribution to Zakat		-	(25,126)
Board of Directors' remuneration	18	-	(40,000)
Net (loss) / profit for the year		(289,680)	2,534,959
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company (fils)	22	(1.37)	11.96

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

**Consolidated Statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

	Notes	<u>2020</u> KD	<u>2019</u> KD
Net (loss) / profit for the year		(289,680)	2,534,959
Other comprehensive loss			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of profit or loss:</i>			
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	(1,640,924)	(323,829)
Group's share from change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income from associates	9	<u>(228,369)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(1,869,293)</u>	<u>(323,829)</u>
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		<u>(2,158,973)</u>	<u>2,211,130</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital KD	Share premium KD	Treasury shares KD	Treasury shares reserve KD	Statutory reserve KD	Voluntary reserve KD	Fair value reserve KD	Retained earnings KD	Total equity KD
Balance as of 1 January 2019	23,425,000	227,567	(1,861,595)	8,523	1,794,539	1,794,539	7,624	2,679,230	28,075,427
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,534,959	2,534,959
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(323,829)	-	(323,829)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(323,829)	2,534,959	2,211,130
Impact of disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,563	(35,563)	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	(31,557)	-	-	-	-	-	(31,557)
Cash dividends (Note 18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,059,842)	(1,059,842)
Transferred to reserves	-	-	-	-	268,898	268,898	-	(537,796)	-
Balance as of 31 December 2019	<u>23,425,000</u>	<u>227,567</u>	<u>(1,893,152)</u>	<u>8,523</u>	<u>2,063,437</u>	<u>2,063,437</u>	<u>(280,642)</u>	<u>3,580,988</u>	<u>29,195,158</u>
Balance as of 1 January 2020	23,425,000	227,567	(1,893,152)	8,523	2,063,437	2,063,437	(280,642)	3,580,988	29,195,158
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(289,680)	(289,680)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,869,293)	-	(1,869,293)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,869,293)	(289,680)	(2,158,973)
Impact of disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,222	(182,222)	-
Cash dividends (Note 18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,057,873)	(1,057,873)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	<u>23,425,000</u>	<u>227,567</u>	<u>(1,893,152)</u>	<u>8,523</u>	<u>2,063,437</u>	<u>2,063,437</u>	<u>(1,967,713)</u>	<u>2,051,213</u>	<u>25,978,312</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

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

	Notes	2020 KD	2019 KD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) / profit for the year		(289,680)	2,534,959
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Gain on sale of investment property	10	-	(530,000)
Expected credit losses	6	88,834	17,093
Interest income		(4,415)	(32,047)
Bargain purchase gain from associate	9	-	(2,656,368)
Group's share of results from associates	9	1,020,100	13,400
Change in fair value of investment properties	10	939,512	1,557,381
Net investments income	20	(1,402,039)	(334,249)
Depreciation		13,634	1,327
Finance costs		238,278	87,751
Foreign exchange loss / (gain)		17,123	(5,239)
Provision for end of service indemnity		15,676	19,118
		<u>637,023</u>	<u>673,126</u>
Change in working capital:			
Debtors and other debit balances		(5,931)	47,561
Accounts payable and other credit balances		(208,080)	158,755
Proceeds from sale of investment property		-	2,178,000
<i>Cash generated from operations</i>			
		<u>423,012</u>	<u>3,057,442</u>
NLST paid		(64,095)	(32,614)
KFAS paid		(11,713)	(14,866)
Zakat paid		(24,888)	(12,695)
Board of Directors' remuneration paid		(40,000)	(30,000)
End of service indemnity paid		(30,054)	(94,965)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		<u>252,262</u>	<u>2,872,302</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Paid for purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	(6,461,449)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		7,364,638	-
Paid for purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	-	(116,723)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		151,693	1,169,538
Paid for purchase of share in an associate	9	-	(5,766,358)
Paid for purchase of property and equipment		(83,990)	(2,709)
Dividends income received		169,248	334,249
Interest income received		4,415	32,047
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities		<u>1,144,555</u>	<u>(4,349,956)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net movement in term loans		(486,495)	3,926,000
Net movement in Murabaha Payable		2,200,000	-
Finance costs paid		(239,166)	(87,751)
Cash dividends paid		(1,040,874)	(1,050,217)
Net cash flows generated from financing activities		<u>433,465</u>	<u>2,788,032</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>1,830,282</u>	<u>1,310,378</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>3,362,848</u>	<u>2,052,470</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	<u>5,193,130</u>	<u>3,362,848</u>
Non-cash transactions:			
Debtors and other debit balances		(65,145)	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		65,145	-
Accounts payable and other credit balances		15,975	-
Provision for end of service indemnity		(15,975)	-

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 55 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries State of Kuwait

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) “the Parent Company” (formerly known as Al Ahlia Kuwaiti Real Estate Company K.S.C. (Closed)) was incorporated as a Kuwaiti Shareholding Closed Company on 9 October 1997. In 19 August 2003, the Parent Company changed its name to Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Closed). In 11 April 2005, the Parent Company changed its legal form from Kuwaiti Shareholding Closed Company to Kuwait Public Shareholding Company. The last amendment recorded in the Commercial Registry under No. 645 dated 15 December 2014.

The Parent Company is listed on Boursa Kuwait on 11 April 2005.

The main activities for which the Parent Company is incorporated are:

- All real estate activities including buying, acquiring lands and properties for purpose of sale in its original condition or after splitting the same, lease, development or trading purposes.
- Renting and leasing lands and properties individually or in participation with third parties.
- Establishing buildings and real estate projects, residential and commercial complexes, private and public parking lots and implementing those activities directly or through third parties, and it has the right to manage, lease, sell the same in cash or in installments, and carry out legal dispositions in connection therewith.
- Managing third parties’ properties and investing the same for their account or for the Parent Company account.
- Conducting economic, technical and engineering studies and consultations related to real estate’s business and private and public real estate projects of all kinds and all related activities for its own or for third parties’ account.
- Utilising surplus funds available with the Parent Company through investing the same in financial portfolios managed by specialised companies.
- Acquiring, buying and selling shares and bonds of real estate companies for the benefit of the Parent Company only inside and outside State of Kuwait.
- Acquiring and managing hotels, health clubs and touristic utilities and renting and leasing them.
- Performing maintenance works related to buildings and real estate owned by the Parent Company, including maintenance work, execution of civil, mechanical, electrical, elevators, and air conditioning work to ensure the protection and safety of the buildings.
- Managing, operating, investing, renting and leasing hotels, health clubs, motels, hospitality houses, rest houses, parks, gardens, exhibitions, restaurants, cafeterias, housing complexes, touristic and health resorts, entertainment and sports projects and shops at all levels including all original and auxiliary relate to them along with its services.
- Organising the real estate exhibitions related to Parent Company’s real estate projects in accordance with the Ministry’s rules.
- Establishing real estate auctions; in accordance with the Ministry’s rules.
- Establishing and managing real estate investments fund (after approval of Central Bank of Kuwait).
- Importing building materials related to Parent Company’s objectives after getting necessary license.
- Contributing in the infrastructure of districts, residential, commercial and environmental industrial projects through Build Operate and Transfer System (BOT), and managing real estate utilities through (BOT) system.

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

- Obtain agencies for all companies related to Parent Company activities such as hotels, parks, buildings materials and supplies for all of them.

The Parent Company may carry on the above-mentioned activities inside State of Kuwait or abroad on its own or as an agent for other parties. The Parent Company may have an interest or in any way associate itself with other entities engaged in similar activities or that may assist the Parent Company in achieving its objectives in State of Kuwait or abroad. The Parent Company may establish, participate in, acquire these institutions, or have them affiliated to it.

The consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 includes the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”) (Note 3.1).

The Parent Company is registered in the Commercial Registry under. No. 69418 dated 19 August 2003.

The Parent Company’s registered address is: P.O. Box 20017 - Safat 13061, State of Kuwait.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Parent Company’s Board of Directors on 14 March 2021 and are subject to the approval of the shareholders’ general assembly. The Shareholders of the Parent Company have the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after issuance at the Shareholders’ ordinary general assembly.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment properties that are measured at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (“KD”), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

1.2 Statement of compliance

The Group’s consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and applicable requirements of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016 and its Executive Regulations, as amended.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Group’s management to exercise judgment in applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas of significant estimates and assumptions made in preparing the consolidated financial statements and their effect are disclosed in (Note 4).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”)

a) New standards and amendments effective from 1 January 2020

The accounting policies used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year ended 31 December 2019 except for the changes due to implementation some of the new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards as at 1 January 2020, which did not result in a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 as follows:

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, “Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.” The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements.

A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business

Amendments to IFRS 3 were mandatorily effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, but may impact future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.

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

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument.

These amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

a) New standards and amendments effective from 1 January 2020 (Continued)

Amendments to IFRS 16: Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions

Effective 1 June 2020, IFRS 16 was amended to provide a practical expedient for lessees accounting for rent concessions that arise as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and satisfy the following criteria:

- (a) The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.
- (b) The reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021.
- (c) There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Rent concessions that satisfy these criteria may be accounted for in accordance with the practical expedient, which means the lessee does not assess whether the rent concession meets the definition of a lease modification. Lessees apply other requirements in IFRS 16 in accounting for the concession.

This amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

b) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group’s consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intend to adopt these new and amended standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts

This standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and replaces IFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts. The new standard applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adoption for contracts with direct participation features (Variable fee approach).
- A simplified approach (premium allocation approach) mainly for short duration contracts.

Early application is permitted; provided the Group also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

This standard is not expected to have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

b) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

On 23 January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential ‘day 2’ gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately.

At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively.

Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

b) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 37: Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Group will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 cycles

The following is the summary of the amendments from the 2018-2020 annual improvements cycle:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16 (a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16 (a) of IFRS 1.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the ‘10 percent’ test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Group will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
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2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRSs”) (CONTINUED)

b) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective (Continued)

IAS 41 Agriculture: Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41.

An entity applies the amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have impact on the Group.

IFRS 16 Leases: Lease incentives

The amendment removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements in Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16. This removes potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives when applying IFRS 16.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of consolidation

This consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Any intra-group balances and transactions, and any realised gains, losses, expenses, income and balances arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries as follows:

<u>Name of subsidiary</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	<u>Ownership (%)</u>	
			<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Aqar Middle East Real Estate Company S.P.S.	State of Kuwait	Buying and selling lands, real estate, stocks & bonds	100%	100%
Al-Mourqab Capital Holding Company K.S.C. (Closed) *	State of Kuwait	Holding Company	99.52%	-

* As at 13 September 2020, Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) (“the Parent Company”) incorporated Al-Mourqab Capital Holding Company K.S.C. (Closed) pursuant to Memorandum of Incorporation No. 795 dated on 3 March 2020 with 99.52% interest, and it registered in the commercial register on 13 September 2020, which resulted in controlling over the Company. Accordingly, the Parent Company classified the Company as investment in a subsidiary and consolidated it.

**Aqar Real Estate Investments Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
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**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

The effective ownership interest of the Group in the subsidiary is 100%. Certain shares attributable to certain subsidiary have been registered under the names of other parties who hold these shares on behalf of and for the benefit of the Group. They have been assigned based on official power of attorneys and written representations in favor of the Group.

The financial information of the subsidiaries were consolidated through financial information prepared by the Management as of 31 December 2020.

Subsidiaries are those enterprises controlled by the Parent Company. Control is achieved when the Parent Company:

- Has power over the investee.
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- Has the ability to use its power to affect the investee's returns.

The Parent Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three components of controls listed above.

When the Group holds a percentage less than the majority of voting rights in the investee, it shall have the power over the investee in case of its voting rights have the sufficient practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee. In determining the adequacy of the investee voting rights, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The Group's voting rights in proportion to distribution of the voting rights attributable to others.
- The potential voting rights held by the Company, holders of other votes or other parties.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- Any additional facts and circumstances indicate to the financial ability of the Company to direct the relevant activities when the decision is taken, including the patterns of voting in the previous meetings of shareholders.

3.2 Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred or assumed by the Group to the former stakeholders of the acquiree and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred. At the acquisition date, the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 Business Combinations are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Business combinations (Continued)

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not measured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is re-measured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IFRS 9, or IAS 37, provisions, contingent liabilities and assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquirer's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

If the initial accounting for business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest was disposed of.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 Financial assets

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met and are not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent Measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The financial assets at amortised cost consist of “cash and cash equivalents” and “debtors and other debit balances”.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents item comprises of cash on hand, current accounts at banks, cash at financial institution and cash at investment portfolio.

Debtors and other debit balances

Debtors and other debit balances are amounts due from customers for services completed in the ordinary course of business and recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less the expected credit losses. For further details on the expected credit losses (Note 24).

Effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. 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 as financial asset recognised at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets (Continued)

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss (Continued)

Subsequent Measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net profits and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Subsequent Measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net profits and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 requires the Group to make provision for ECL for all debt instruments, which are not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

If the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment loss of the financial assets carried at amortised cost is reversed at the subsequent periods.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-months ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for cash and cash equivalents (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured as 12-month ECLs.

The Group has elected to measure; using the simplified approach, loss allowances for debtors and other debit balances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets (Continued)

ii. Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 180 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of the expected credit losses (ECL)

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.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Impairment losses related to debtors and other debit balances are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets (Continued)

ii. Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Accrued rental income

Further details on calculation of ECLs related to accrued rental income on adoption of IFRS 9 are presented in (Note 24). The Group considers the model and some of the assumptions used in calculating these ECLs as key sources of estimation uncertainty.

The ECLs were calculated based on actual credit loss experience over the past 3-5 years. The Group performed the calculation of ECL rates for its tenants.

Exposures within each group were segmented based on common credit risk characteristics such as credit risk grade, geographic region and industry, delinquency status, age of relationship and type of product purchased where applicable.

Actual credit loss experience was adjusted by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data was collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the accrued rental income.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

3.3.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or loans. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In that case, fees shall be posted until the withdrawal is carried out.

To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.2 Financial liabilities (Continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group's financial liabilities include "Term loans", "Murabaha payable" and "Accounts payable and other credit balances".

Term loans

After initial recognition, interest bearing term loan is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Unpaid amounts of term loan are included in 'Term Loans'.

Murabaha payables

Murabaha payable is initially recognised at the value received from contracts. After initial recognition, Murabaha payable is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating cost over the relevant period. The effective interest is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Accounts payable and other credit balances

Liabilities are recognised for the amount to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed or not. Accounts payables and other credit balances are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence which is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the associate. Under the equity method, investment in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for changes in the Group share of the net assets of the associate from the date that significant influence effectively commences until the date that significant influence effectively ceases, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted as per IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

The Group recognises its share in business results of the associate in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Moreover, the Group recognises its share of the changes in the associate's other comprehensive income in its other comprehensive income.

Losses of an associate in excess of the Group's interest in that associate (including any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate) are not recognised except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made any payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying value of the investment in associates. It is assessed as a part of the investment in order to determine the impairment. If the cost of acquisition is lower than the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the difference is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group determines, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that the investment in the associate may be impaired and determining whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment in the investment. If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is determined for the entire carrying amount of the investment. The Group calculates the impairment amount as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount. Such amount is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any reversal of the impairment is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group measures and recognises any investments held at the fair value upon loss of significant influence on the associate. Any differences between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.5 Investment properties

Investment properties include current properties, properties under construction or redevelopment held for gaining rentals or increase in the market value or both. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost, which contains purchase price and its related transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are recognised at fair value at the financial period end date. Profits or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5 Investment properties (Continued)

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. The cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Profits or losses arising on the disposal or termination of an investment property are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of its development for selling purposes.

If a property being used by the owner is transferred to investment property, the Group will account for such property as per the applicable accounting policy for property, plant and equipment up to date of the usage change and transfer.

3.6 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Maintenance and repairs, replacements and improvements of minor importance are expensed as incurred. Significant improvements and replacements of assets are capitalised.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Assets	Years
Vehicles	5
Equipment	5
Office furniture	5
Computers and printers	4

The useful life and depreciation method is reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, its recoverable amount is estimated.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

For a non-financial asset, other than goodwill, in which impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.8 Provision for end of service indemnity

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

With respect to its Kuwaiti national employees, the Group makes contributions to the Public Institution for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

3.9 Provisions

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

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.10 Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or canceled. Treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under the cost method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra equity account. When the treasury shares are reissued, profits are credited to a separate account in shareholders' equity "treasury shares reserve" which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings, reserves, and then share premium respectively.

Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in reserves, retained earnings and treasury shares reserve respectively. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of bonus shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

Where any Group's company purchases the Parent Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs is deducted from equity attributable to the Parent Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs is included in equity attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders.

3.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3.12 Revenue recognition

Revenues are measured based on the consideration to which it is expected by the Group to be entitled through the contract with customer as the amounts that have been collected on behalf of the other parties are excluded. Revenues are recognised when the control over goods or services is transferred to the customer.

Control shall be transferred at a specific time if any of the criteria required for transferring goods or service is not met over a period of time. The following items should be considered by the Group whether or not control is transferred:

- The Group shall have immediate right in payments against the asset.
- The customer shall have a legal right in the asset.
- The Group shall transfer the physical possession to the asset.
- The customer shall have the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the asset.
- The customer shall accept the asset.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.12 Revenue recognition (Continued)

Group's revenue streams arise from the following activities:

Rental income

Rental income is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

Sale of investment properties

Income from sale of investment properties is measured by the difference between the sale proceeds and the book value of the investment at the date of sale, and it is recognised on time at the date of sale.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established.

Other income

Other income is recognised on accrual basis.

3.13 Leases

The Group as a lessor

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Other lease contracts are classified as financing leases. The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Operating lease

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

The Group as a lessee

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The Group recognises right-of use assets and the lease liabilities regarding all lease arrangements when it acts as the lessee.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Taxes

Contribution to National Labour Support Tax (NLST), Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS) and Zakat

Contribution to NLST, KFAS, and Zakat represent levies/taxes imposed on the Parent Company at fixed percentage of profit for the year less permitted deductions under the prevalent respective fiscal regulations of the State of Kuwait. Under prevalent levies/taxes regulations, no carry forward of losses is permitted and there are no significant differences between the levies/taxes bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements.

<i>Statutory levy/Tax</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National Labour Support Tax	2.5% of net profit, less permitted deductions
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	1% of net profit, less permitted deductions.
Zakat	1% of net profit, less permitted deductions.

3.15 Foreign currencies translation

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency").

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kuwaiti Dinars, which is the Group's presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions. At each consolidated statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the consolidated statements financial position date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of such profit or loss is also recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in KD using exchange rates prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Income and expense items are translated into the Group's presentation currency at the average rate over the consolidated reporting period. Exchange differences are charged / credited to other comprehensive income and recognised in the currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation the cumulative translation differences recognised in equity are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss and recognised as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity have been treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated into KD at the closing rate.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.16 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements unless it is probable as a result of past events that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle a present, legal or constructive obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. However, the contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic losses is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits as a result of past events is probable.

3.17 Segment information

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenue and incurs costs. Operating segments are disclosed in a manner consistent with the internal reporting reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. the person being responsible for allocating resources, assessing performance and making strategic decisions on the operating segments.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the consolidated financial statements period. However uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Significant accounting judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect in the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Classification of financial instruments

On acquisition of a financial asset, the Group decides whether it should be classified as "at fair value through profit or loss", "at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "at amortised cost". IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the Group's business model for managing the assets of the instrument's contractual cash flow characteristics. The Group follows the guidance of IFRS 9 on classifying its financial assets.

Classification of properties

The Group decides on acquisition of a real estate property whether it should be classified as trading, property held for development, investment property or property, plant and equipment. The Group classifies property as trading property if it is acquired principally for sale in the ordinary course of business.

The Group classifies property as property under development if it is acquired with the intention of development. The Group classifies property as investment property if it is acquired to generate rental income or for capital appreciation, or for undetermined future use.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Significant accounting judgments (Continued)

Leases

Significant opinions on requirements for applying IFRS 16 include, among others, the following:

- Determine whether the contract (part thereof) contains a lease.
- Determine whether it is reasonably certain that extension or termination option will be exercised
- Classification of lease agreements (when the entity is the lessor).
- Determine whether the variable payments are substantially fixed.
- Determine whether there are multiple leases in the arrangement.
- Determine the sale price of leased and non-leased items.

Estimation uncertainty and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the consolidated financial statements date, that have a significant impact causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Provision for expected credit losses for receivables

The Group has reassessed its significant judgments and estimates in respect of expected credit losses including probability of default, loss rate on default and incorporation of forward looking information because of the negative economic impacts due to COVID-19 outbreak.

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for accrued rental income. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, services type, customer and type). The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates.

The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product, stock market capitalisation) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the real estate sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs of the Group's receivables is disclosed in (Note 24).

Valuation of unquoted financial assets

Valuation of unquoted equity investments is normally based on one of the following recent market transactions:

- Recent arm's length market transactions.
- Current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same.
- Earnings multiples.
- The expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.
- Price to book value model.
- Other valuation models.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty and assumptions (Continued)

Valuation of unquoted financial assets (Continued)

The determination of the cash flows, earnings multiple, price to book value multiple and discount factors for unquoted shares requires significant estimation.

The Group has updated the fair value studies relating to investments in unquoted shares as a result of the negative impacts on the fair value of unquoted financial investments due the speared of COVID-19.

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Group's management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and input for fair value measurement. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the management uses market observable data to the extent it is available. In case no market observable data are available, the Group shall assign an external qualified valuer to carry out the valuation process. Information about valuation techniques and input used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in (Note 25).

Valuation of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value where changes in the fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss; three basic methods are used for determining the fair value of the investment properties:

- a) Discounted cash flows method: in this method the successive amounts of expected future cash flows of the asset are used based on the outstanding contracts and rental conditions, and discount the present value by using a discount rate that reflects the risks related to this asset.
- b) Income capitalisation: through which the property value is estimated based on its resulted income. Such value is calculated based on the net operating income of the property divided by the expected rate of profit from the property as per market inputs, which is known as capitalisation rate.
- c) Comparative analysis: using values of actual deals transacted recently by other parties for properties in a similar location and condition and relying on expertise of independent real estate appraiser.

Useful lives of property and equipment

As described in the accounting policies, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives over which its property and equipment are depreciated. The Group's management is satisfied that the estimates of useful lives are appropriate.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty and assumptions (Continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Determination whether matching the criteria of revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15 and the policy of revenue recognition disclosed in (Note 3.12) require significant judgments.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2020</u> KD	<u>2019</u> KD
Cash on hand	3,387	2,573
Current accounts at banks	1,991,214	3,312,649
Cash at Kuwait Clearing Company	1,296,960	47,626
Cash at investment portfolio	1,901,569	-
	<u>5,193,130</u>	<u>3,362,848</u>

6. DEBTORS AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES

	<u>2020</u> KD	<u>2019</u> KD
Accrued rental income *	117,085	105,234
Less: provision for expected credit losses **	(107,637)	(18,803)
	9,448	86,431
Accrued income from sale of investment	65,145	-
Accrued dividends income	1,090	-
Staff receivables	-	26,541
Prepaid expenses	11,710	16,514
Refundable deposits	23,920	15,618
	<u>111,313</u>	<u>145,104</u>

* Accrued rental income are non-interest bearing and are normally due within 30 days.

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6. DEBTORS AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES (CONTINUED)

** The movement on provision for expected credit losses is as follows:

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,803	1,710
Charge for the year	88,834	17,093
Balance at the end of the year	<u>107,637</u>	<u>18,803</u>

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Additions	6,461,449	-
Disposals	(6,311,158)	-
Unrealised gain from change in fair value (Note 20)	178,221	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>328,512</u>	<u>-</u>

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss dominated in US Dollars.

Fair value of financial assets was disclosed in (Note 25).

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Local unquoted securities	322,626	322,626
Foreign unquoted securities	1,387,142	3,244,904
	<u>1,709,768</u>	<u>3,567,530</u>

The movement during the year is as follows:

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,567,530	4,944,174
Additions	-	116,723
Disposals	(216,838)	(1,169,538)
Change in fair value	(1,640,924)	(323,829)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,709,768</u>	<u>3,567,530</u>

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income denominated in the following currencies:

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
KD	322,626	322,626
USD	1,219,266	1,607,633
GBP	60,280	1,422,078
BD	107,596	215,193
	<u>1,709,768</u>	<u>3,567,530</u>

Fair value of financial assets was disclosed in (Note 25).

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9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Name of associate	Country of Incorporation	Ownership (%)		Carrying amount		Principal activities
		2020	2019	2020 KD	2019 KD	
Aqar Al Khalijiya General Trading & Contracting Company W.L.L.	State of Kuwait	21%	21%	1,585,804	1,576,038	General trading and contracting
Al-Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)	State of Kuwait	29%	29%	<u>7,164,491</u> <u>8,750,295</u>	<u>8,422,726</u> <u>9,998,764</u>	Financing and leasing

The movement during the year is as follows:

	2020 KD	2019 KD
Opening balance	9,998,764	1,589,438
Acquisition of share in an associate *	-	8,422,726
Group's share of results for the year **	(1,020,100)	(13,400)
Group's share of other comprehensive income	(228,369)	-
Ending balance	<u>8,750,295</u>	<u>9,998,764</u>

* During the prior year ended 31 December 2019, the Group had acquired 29% of the shares of Al-Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) for an amount of KD 5,766,358. The investment was recorded at fair value as at the date of acquisition amounting to KD 8,422,726 which resulted in a bargain purchase gain amounting to KD 2,656,368 that was included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

** The Group recognised its share of results from Aqar Al Khalijiya General Trading & Contracting Company W.L.L. based on interim condensed financial information as of 30 September 2020 prepared by Management. Management assessed that no significant events and transactions occurred between that date and the Group's reporting date requiring adjustments to the carrying amount of the investment. The Group recognised its share of results from Al-Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) based on audited consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2020. The Group had recorded its share of results from these associates in the consolidated statement profit or loss.

Investment in associates includes a quoted associate "Al-Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)" with a carrying value of KD 7,164,491 (2019: KD 8,422,726), having a fair value of KD 4,441,025 (2019: KD 4,745,450) based on the closing price as reported by Bursa Kuwait. However, Management has performed an assessment of the associate's recoverable amount as at the reporting date based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections as per the financial budgets of the associate and assuming an annual decreasing growth rate in revenue of approximately 1.48% on a five years period.

An average pre-tax discount rate of 8.32% per annum rate was used to discount the cash flow projections with a terminal growth rate of 1.89% per annum of the future cash flows in arriving at the terminal value. The assessment indicated that the recoverable amount of the Group's investment in the associate approximates KD 13,473,595 (2019: KD 8,422,726) which is higher than its carrying amount as of the reporting date; accordingly no impairment loss was recognised.

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9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

If the estimated discount rate for the CGUs had been 2% higher than management's estimates, the recoverable amount of the Group's CGUs will be lower by KD 269,472 (2019: KD 168,455).

Management determined budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the forecasts included in industry reports. The discount rates used reflect specific risks relating to the industry.

The following table shows financial information of the Group's associates:

2020	Aqar Al Khalijiya General Trading & Contracting Company W.L.L.	Al-Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)	Total
	KD	KD	KD
Statement of profit or loss:			
Revenues	196,060	2,555,827	2,751,887
Profit / (loss) for the year	62,923	(3,551,262)	(3,488,339)
Attributable to:			
To the shareholders of the Parent Company	46,505	(3,551,262)	(3,504,757)
Non-controlling interest	16,418	-	16,418
	62,923	(3,551,262)	(3,488,339)
Statement of financial position:			
Non-current assets	-	4,046,721	4,046,721
Current assets	11,495,087	30,191,676	41,686,763
Total assets	11,495,087	34,238,397	45,733,484
Current liabilities	1,270,972	4,680,608	5,951,580
Total Liabilities	1,270,972	4,680,608	5,951,580
Net assets	10,224,115	29,557,789	39,781,904
Attributable to:			
To the shareholders of the Parent Company	7,551,448	29,557,789	37,109,237
Non-controlling interest	2,672,667	-	2,672,667
	10,224,115	29,557,789	39,781,904
2019	Aqar Al Khalijiya General Trading & Contracting Company W.L.L.	Al-Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)	Total
	KD	KD	KD
Statement of profit or loss:			
Revenues	-	3,583,085	3,583,085
(Loss) / profit for the year	(63,810)	1,197,959	1,134,149
Attributable to:			
To the shareholders of the Parent Company	(63,810)	1,197,959	1,134,149
	(63,810)	1,197,959	1,134,149
Statement of financial position:			
Non-current assets	-	4,321,565	4,321,565
Current assets	8,594,466	39,977,042	48,571,508
Total assets	8,594,466	44,298,607	52,893,073
Current liabilities	1,089,523	10,394,426	11,483,949
Total Liabilities	1,089,523	10,394,426	11,483,949
Net assets	7,504,943	33,904,181	41,409,124
Attributable to:			
To the shareholders of the Parent Company	7,504,943	33,896,531	41,401,474
Non-controlling interest	-	7,650	7,650
	7,504,943	33,904,181	41,409,124

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9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

The following table shows a reconciliation of the financial information of the associate to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associates:

2020	Aqar Al Khalijiya General Trading & Contracting Company W.L.L.	Al-Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)	Total
	KD	KD	KD
Net assets of the associate	7,551,448	29,557,789	37,109,237
Group's effective interest in the associate's equity	21%	29%	-
Group's interest in net assets of the associate	1,585,804	8,571,759	10,157,563
Fair value adjustments *	-	(1,407,268)	(1,407,268)
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in the associate	<u>1,585,804</u>	<u>7,164,491</u>	<u>8,750,295</u>

* The fair value adjustments represent in the excess of the Group's share of the net carrying value over the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

2019	Aqar Al Khalijiya General Trading & Contracting Company W.L.L.	Al-Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)	Total
	KD	KD	KD
Net assets of the associate	7,504,943	33,896,531	41,401,474
Group's effective interest in the associate's equity	21%	29%	-
Group's interest in net assets of the associate	1,576,038	9,829,994	11,406,032
Fair value adjustments *	-	(1,407,268)	(1,407,268)
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in the associate	<u>1,576,038</u>	<u>8,422,726</u>	<u>9,998,764</u>

* The fair value adjustments represent in the excess of the Group's share of the net carrying value over the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

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10. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,676,040	20,881,421
Disposals	-	(1,648,000)
Change in fair value	<u>(939,512)</u>	<u>(1,557,381)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u><u>16,736,528</u></u>	<u><u>17,676,040</u></u>

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group had sold an investment property constructed on right of utilisation for plots No. 1410 and 1411 with an area of 2,000 square meters in Al-Rai industrial area under No. 169 from the Public Authority of Industry. This resulted in a gain of KD 530,000 recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2019.

There are investment properties with carrying value of KD 12,509,411 (2019: KD 13,324,434) that have been pledged to local and foreign banks against term loans (Note 11) and Murabaha Payable (Note 12).

Investment properties are located in Kuwait and United Arab Emirates.

Investment properties that have been valued using capitalised income approach were classified within level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 25).

11. TERM LOANS

The balance included the following:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Loan from a local bank	450,000	650,000
Loan from a foreign bank	<u>3,839,505</u>	<u>4,126,000</u>
	<u><u>4,289,505</u></u>	<u><u>4,776,000</u></u>

Term loan granted by a local bank at an interest rate is 2.25% (2019: 2.25%) per annum over Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate, and they are secured by mortgage of an investment property with a carrying amount of KD 2,225,000 (2019: KD 2,362,000) (Note 10).

Term loan granted by a foreign bank at an interest rate of 2.75% (31 December 2019: 2.75%) per annum over EIBOR, and they are secured by mortgage of investment properties with carrying amount of KD 6,824,411 (2019: KD 7,362,434) (Note 10). The loan balance is denominated in UAE Dirhams.

Represented as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Current portion	612,850	488,820
Non-current portion	<u>3,676,655</u>	<u>4,287,180</u>
	<u><u>4,289,505</u></u>	<u><u>4,776,000</u></u>

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12. MURABAHA PAYABLE

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Total amount	2,216,636	-
Less: deferred profit	<u>(16,636)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,200,000</u>	<u>-</u>

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group had signed a Murabaha contract with one of the local Islamic institutions at profit rate of 1.75% over Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate. The Group has used this Murabaha during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 at profit rate of 1.5% over Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate and due within one year. It is secured by mortgage of investments properties with carrying amount of KD 3,460,000 (2019: KD 3,600,000) (Note 10).

13. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Accrued expenses	136,736	295,607
Dividend payable	114,925	97,926
Rent received in advance	41,961	96,749
Tenants' deposits	50,695	49,340
NLST payable	1,718	65,813
KFAS payable	25,064	36,777
Zakat payable	376	25,264
Board of Directors' remunerations payable	-	40,000
Staff payable	20,403	-
Accrued staff leave	15,432	16,524
	<u>407,310</u>	<u>724,000</u>

14. RELATED PARTIES' DISCLOSURES

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors and senior management personnel of the Group, and Companies controlled, or significantly influenced by such parties. The pricing policies and conditions for these transactions are approved by the Group's management. The significant related parties' transactions are as follows:

Transactions included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss

Key management personnel:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Salaries and short term benefits	78,550	126,442
End of service benefits	6,231	9,561
Board of Directors' remuneration	-	40,000
	<u>84,781</u>	<u>176,003</u>

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15. SHARE CAPITAL

The Group's authorised, issued and paid-up share capital comprises 234,250,000 shares (2019: 234,250,000 shares) with nominal value of 100 Kuwaiti fils each, and all shares are cash.

16. STATUTORY RESERVE

As required by the Companies' Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company before calculation of the contribution to NLST, KFAS, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration is transferred to the statutory reserve. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the statutory reserve exceeds 50% of the capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by Law and the Parent Company's articles of association. Since there is a net loss for the current year, there was no transfer to statutory reserve during the current year.

It is not allowed to distribute statutory reserve to shareholders; it is only allowed to use it to distribute profits to shareholders up to 5% of paid-up share capital in the years when retained earnings are not sufficient for the payment of a dividend of that amount.

17. VOLUNTARY RESERVE

As required by the Parent Company's Article of Association, a percentage of the profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company before calculation of the contribution to NLST, KFAS, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration. Voluntary reserve should be transferred based on the Board of Directors' recommendation that is subject to approval of the general assembly of the Parent Company's shareholders. Such annual transfers may be discontinued by the Parent Company based on a resolution of the shareholders' general assembly upon recommendation by the Board of Directors. Since there is a net loss for the current year, there was no transfer to voluntary reserve during the current year.

18. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the meeting held on 14 March 2021, the Board of Directors have proposed not to distribute cash dividends for the year ended 31 December 2020, and not to distribute Board of Directors' remuneration. This proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders annual general assembly.

The Parent Company's shareholders' ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 10 March 2020 approved the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2019, and approved to distribute cash dividends of 5% of the paid up capital (5 fils for each share) after excluding treasury shares and approved on the Board of Directors' remuneration of KD 40,000.

The Parent Company's shareholders' ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 20 March 2019 approved the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2018, and approved to distribute cash dividends of 5% of the paid up capital (5 fils for each share) after excluding treasury shares and approved on the Board of Directors' remuneration of KD 30,000.

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19. TREASURY SHARES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Number of shares (share)	22,675,538	22,675,538
Percentage to paid up shares (%)	9.68%	9.68%
Market value (KD)	1,337,857	1,746,016
Cost (KD)	1,893,152	1,893,152

Based on the decision of the Capital Markets Authority, the Parent Company's management has locked off an amount equal to treasury shares balance from share premium as at the date of consolidated financial statements. Such amount will not be available for distribution over the period in which the Parent Company holds treasury shares. Treasury shares are not pledged.

20. NET INVESTMENTS INCOME

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Unrealised gain from change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	178,221	-
Realised gain from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,053,480	-
Dividends income	170,338	334,249
	<u>1,402,039</u>	<u>334,249</u>

21. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
Staff costs	174,259	279,511
Professional fees	26,409	22,833
Subscription fees	21,748	60,756
Advertising expenses	13,210	3,239
Maintenance expenses	3,041	1,060
Others	61,973	78,796
	<u>300,640</u>	<u>446,195</u>

22. BASIC AND DILUTED (LOSS) / EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY

Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share is computed by dividing the net (loss) / profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares). There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares.

The information necessary to calculate basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net (loss) / profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company ("KD")	(289,680)	2,534,959
<u>Number of outstanding shares:</u>		
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (share)	234,250,000	234,250,000
Less: weighted average number of treasury shares (share)	(22,675,538)	(22,331,757)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (share)	<u>211,574,462</u>	<u>211,918,243</u>
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company (fils)	<u>(1.37)</u>	<u>11.96</u>

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23. SEGMENTS REPORTING

The Group is organised into functional divisions to manage its various lines of business. The Group operates in the State of Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and other countries. For the purposes of segment reporting, the Group's management has grouped its activities into the following business segments:

- Real estate
- Investments
- Others

	2020			Total
	Real estate segment	Investments segment	Other segment	
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Properties rental income	1,032,978	-	-	1,032,978
Properties operating costs	(128,357)	-	-	(128,357)
Net rental income	904,621	-	-	904,621
Expected credit losses	(88,834)	-	-	(88,834)
Net operating profit	815,787	-	-	815,787
Other income	-	-	17,366	17,366
Interest income	-	-	4,415	4,415
Group's share of results from associates	-	(1,020,100)	-	(1,020,100)
Change in fair value of investment properties	(939,512)	-	-	(939,512)
Net investments income	-	1,402,039	-	1,402,039
	<u>(123,725)</u>	<u>381,939</u>	<u>21,781</u>	<u>279,995</u>
General and administrative expenses	-	-	(300,640)	(300,640)
Depreciation	-	-	(13,634)	(13,634)
Finance costs	-	-	(238,278)	(238,278)
Foreign exchange loss	-	-	(17,123)	(17,123)
Total expenses	-	-	<u>(569,675)</u>	<u>(569,675)</u>
Net (loss) / profit for the year	<u>(123,725)</u>	<u>381,939</u>	<u>(547,894)</u>	<u>(289,680)</u>
Other information:				
Segment assets	<u>16,736,528</u>	<u>10,788,575</u>	<u>5,378,358</u>	<u>32,903,461</u>
Segment liabilities	<u>6,489,505</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>435,644</u>	<u>6,925,149</u>

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23. SEGMENTS REPORTING (CONTINUED)

	2019			
	Real estate segment	Investments segment	Other segment	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Properties rental income	1,364,472	-	-	1,364,472
Properties operating costs	(122,623)	-	-	(122,623)
Net rental income	1,241,849	-	-	1,241,849
Gain on sale of investment property	530,000	-	-	530,000
Expected credit losses	(17,093)	-	-	(17,093)
Net operating profit	1,754,756	-	-	1,754,756
Other income	-	-	12,371	12,371
Interest income	-	-	32,047	32,047
Bargain purchase gain from associate	-	2,656,368	-	2,656,368
Group's share of results from associates	-	(13,400)	-	(13,400)
Change in fair value of investment properties	(1,557,381)	-	-	(1,557,381)
Net investments income	-	334,249	-	334,249
	<u>197,375</u>	<u>2,977,217</u>	<u>44,418</u>	<u>3,219,010</u>
General and administrative expenses	-	-	(446,195)	(446,195)
Depreciation	-	-	(1,327)	(1,327)
Finance costs	-	-	(87,751)	(87,751)
Foreign exchange gain	-	-	5,239	5,239
National Labour Support Tax	-	-	(64,690)	(64,690)
Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	-	-	(24,201)	(24,201)
Contribution to Zakat	-	-	(25,126)	(25,126)
Board of Directors' remuneration	-	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
Total expenses and contributions	-	-	<u>(684,051)</u>	<u>(684,051)</u>
Net profit / (loss) for the year	<u>197,375</u>	<u>2,977,217</u>	<u>(639,633)</u>	<u>2,534,959</u>
Other information:				
Segment assets	<u>17,676,040</u>	<u>13,566,294</u>	<u>3,511,511</u>	<u>34,753,845</u>
Segment liabilities	<u>4,776,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>782,687</u>	<u>5,558,687</u>

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24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS

Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group'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 sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic conditions and 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.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of gearing ratio, which is calculated by net debt value divided by total invested capital. Net debt is calculated as the total debt less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital invested is calculated as the total equity and net debt.

Gearing ratio

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Term loans (Note 11)	4,289,505	4,776,000
Murabaha payable (Note 12)	2,200,000	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	<u>(5,193,130)</u>	<u>(3,362,848)</u>
Net debt	1,296,375	1,413,152
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	<u>25,978,312</u>	<u>29,195,158</u>
Total capital	<u>27,274,687</u>	<u>30,608,310</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>4.75%</u>	<u>4.62%</u>

Financial risk

Categories of financial instruments

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Cash and cash equivalents	5,193,130	3,362,848
Debtors and other debit balances (excluding prepaid expenses)	99,603	128,590
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	328,512	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,709,768	3,567,530
Term loans	4,289,505	4,776,000
Murabaha payable	2,200,000	-
Accounts payable and other credit balances (excluding rent received in advance)	365,349	627,251

The Group's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currencies risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

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24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign currencies rates, interest rate 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.

The Group's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currencies rates and interest rate.

i) Foreign currencies risk

Foreign currencies risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group undertakes some transactions in foreign currencies, and hence the risk of exposure to fluctuations in currency rates arises. The management monitors the positions on a daily basis to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

The carrying amounts of the Group's major foreign currencies denominated assets and liabilities at the consolidated financial position date are as follows:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	KD	KD
	(Equivalent)	(Equivalent)
AED	6,315,243	6,478,878
USD	3,449,347	1,757,633
GBP	240,335	1,430,633
BD	107,596	365,192

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the foreign exchange rates used by the Group against the Kuwaiti Dinar. The effect of decrease in currency is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown below:

	<u>2020</u>		
	<u>Increase against Kuwaiti Dinar</u>	<u>Impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss (KD)</u>	<u>Effect on consolidated other comprehensive income (KD)</u>
AED	5%	315,762	-
USD	5%	111,504	60,963
GBP	5%	9,003	3,014
BD	5%	-	5,380

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24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

i) Foreign currencies risk (Continued)

	2019		
	Increase against Kuwaiti Dinar	Impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss (KD)	Effect on consolidated other comprehensive income (KD)
AED	5%	323,944	-
USD	5%	-	87,882
GBP	5%	428	71,104
BD	5%	-	18,260

ii) Interest rate risk

The financial instruments are exposed to the risk of changes in value due to changes in interest rates for financial assets and liabilities with floating rate. The effective interest rates and periods during which the financial assets and liabilities are re-priced or become due are listed in their related notes.

The following table shows the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit through the impact of changing the interest rate. The effect of decrease in interest rate is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown below:

	2020		
	Increase against interest rate	Balance (KD)	Effect on consolidated statement of profit or loss (KD)
Term loans	0.5%	4,289,505	21,448

	2019		
	Increase against interest rate	Balance (KD)	Effect on consolidated statement of profit or loss (KD)
Term loans	0.5%	4,776,000	23,880

iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will fluctuate as a result of changes in the level of equity indices or the value of individual share price. Equity price risk arises from the changes in fair values of equity investments. The Group is not exposed to equity risk, as it does not have quoted investments in an active market.

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISK (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group's credit policy and exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group seeks to avoid undue concentration of risks with individuals or group of customers in specific locations or business through diversification of lending activities and obtaining the suitable guarantees when appropriate.

Risk of impairment of financial assets

Financial assets exposed to impairment include "Cash and cash equivalents", "Debtors and other debit balances".

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's cash and cash equivalents measured at amortised cost are considered to have a low credit risk and the loss allowance is based on the 12 months expected loss. The Group's cash and cash equivalents are placed with high credit rating financial institutions with no recent history of default. Based on management's assessment, the expected credit loss impact arising from such financial assets are insignificant to the Group as the risk of default has not increased significantly since initial recognition. The Group's maximum exposure arising from default of the counter-party is limited to the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents.

Debtors and other debit balances

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all accrued rental income as this item do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the expected credit losses, accrued rental income have been assessed on a collective basis respectively and grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profile for transactions over the prior the corresponding historical credit losses during that period. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect current and forwarding looking macroeconomic factors affecting the customer's ability to settle the amount outstanding. However, given the short period exposed to credit risk, the impact of these macroeconomic factors has not been considered significant within the reporting period.

On this basis, the provision for impairment loss of accrued rental income as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 has been determined as follows:

31 December 2020

<u>Ageing</u>	<u>Accrued rental income</u> KD	<u>Percentage of the</u> <u>expected default</u>	<u>Provision for</u> <u>impairment losses</u> KD
From 0 to 180 days	28,251	66.55%	18,803
More than 181 days	88,834	100%	88,834
	<u>117,085</u>		<u>107,637</u>

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24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISK (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

31 December 2019:

<u>Ageing</u>	<u>Accrued rental income</u> KD	<u>Percentage of the expected default</u>	<u>Provision for impairment losses</u> KD
From 0 to 180 days	16,400	0%	-
More than 181 days	88,834	21.17%	18,803
	<u>105,234</u>		<u>18,803</u>

Accrued rental income is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators include lack of a reasonable expectation of recovery, among other matters, e.g. the failure of the customer to subscribe to a payment plan with the Group and lack to make contractual payments for more than 180 days.

The Group continues to use both changes in delay period and likelihood of default as indicator for the significant increase in credit risk. Further, the Group has reviewed the used methodologies and assumptions while taking impact of COVID-19 into its consideration when introducing the forward looking information.

While other debit balances are also subject to the requirements of ECLs in IFRS 9, the impairment loss is insignificant.

Credit risk exposure

The book values for financial assets represent the maximum exposure to credit risks. The maximum net exposure to credit risk for assets categories at the consolidated financial statements date was:

	<u>2020</u> KD	<u>2019</u> KD
Cash equivalents	5,189,743	3,360,275
Debtors and other debit balances (excluding prepaid expenses)	99,603	128,590
	<u>5,289,346</u>	<u>3,488,865</u>

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by change in economic, political or other conditions. Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting in particular industry or geographical location.

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24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISK (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

Analysis of Group's financial assets that are exposed to credit risk by geographic segment and business sector is as follows:

	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Geographical segment:		
State of Kuwait	4,909,627	3,186,585
United Arab Emirates	379,719	302,280
	<u>5,289,346</u>	<u>3,488,865</u>
	2020	2019
	KD	KD
Business sector:		
Banks and financial institutions	5,189,743	3,360,275
Real estate	99,603	128,590
	<u>5,289,346</u>	<u>3,488,865</u>

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities that result from (remote likelihood) that requires the Group to pay its commitments before they fall due.

Prudent management of liquidity risk includes maintaining adequate liquidity, and providing finance through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available as well as the support from the Shareholders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

31 December 2020	Within 3 months	From 3-6 months	6-12 months	More than one year	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Term loans	154,488	154,488	308,976	3,705,791	4,323,743
Murabaha payable	2,216,636	-	-	-	2,216,636
Accounts payable and other credit balances (excluding rent received in advance)	131,516	157,083	26,055	50,695	365,349
	<u>2,502,640</u>	<u>311,571</u>	<u>335,031</u>	<u>3,756,486</u>	<u>6,905,728</u>
31 December 2019	Within 3 months	From 3-6 months	6-12 months	More than one year	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Term loans	123,916	123,916	247,832	4,350,612	4,846,276
Accounts payable and other credit balances (excluding rent received in advance)	284,951	315,920	26,380	-	627,251
	<u>408,867</u>	<u>439,836</u>	<u>274,212</u>	<u>4,350,612</u>	<u>5,473,527</u>

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25. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The fair value represents 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 opinion of the Group's management, the carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are not significantly different from their carrying value.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, Grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (inputs relating to prices).
- Level 3: inputs are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the financial assets are classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that are measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are classified under the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	Level 3
	KD
31 December 2020	
<i>Financial assets</i>	
<i>financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>	
Foreign unquoted securities	<u>328,512</u>
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	
Local unquoted securities	322,626
Foreign unquoted securities	<u>1,387,142</u>
	<u>1,709,768</u>
	Level 3
	KD
31 December 2019	
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	
Local unquoted securities	322,626
Foreign unquoted securities	<u>3,244,904</u>
	<u>3,567,530</u>

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25. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements:

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
	KD	KD
31 December 2020		
At 1 January 2020	-	3,567,530
Additions during the year	3,482,611	-
Sold during the year	(3,332,320)	(216,838)
Unrealised gain / (loss)	178,221	(1,640,924)
31 December 2020	328,512	1,709,768
31 December 2019		
At 1 January 2019	-	4,660,876
Sold during the year	-	(799,813)
Unrealised loss	-	(293,533)
31 December 2019	-	3,567,530

The table below gives information about how the fair values of the financial assets are determined:

Financial assets	Fair value As at 31 December		Fair value level	Valuation techniques and key inputs	Significant unobservabl e inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	2020	2019				
	KD	KD				
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>						
Foreign unquoted securities	328,512	-	Three	Discounted Cash Flow method ("DCF")	Discount rate and growth rate	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>						
Local unquoted securities	322,626	322,626	Three	Discounted Cash Flow method ("DCF")	Discount rate and growth rate	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value
Foreign unquoted securities	1,279,546	3,029,711	Three	Discounted Cash Flow method ("DCF")	Discount rate and growth rate	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value
Foreign unquoted securities	107,596	215,193	Three	Adjusted NAV basis	Fair market value of the underlying assets	The higher market value of individual assets, the higher the adjusted NAV

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25. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

Investment properties measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	<u>Adopted fair value measurement Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 KD</u>
31 December 2020 Investment properties	16,736,528
31 December 2019 Investment properties	17,676,040

The reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of the investment properties is as follows:

	<u>Investment properties KD</u>
31 December 2020 At 1 January 2020	17,676,040
Change in fair value	(939,512)
31 December 2020	<u>16,736,528</u>
31 December 2019 At 1 January 2019	20,881,421
Sold during the year	(1,648,000)
Change in fair value	(1,557,381)
31 December 2019	<u>17,676,040</u>

<u>Valuation Basis</u>	<u>Fair value</u>		<u>Significant unobservable inputs</u>	<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>		
	KD	KD					
Income capitalisation	16,736,528	17,676,040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average rent (per square meter) (KD) • Yield rate 	106 - 239	106 - 239	7.4% - 8.9%	6.9% - 9.0%

Sensitivity Analysis

The table below represents the sensitivity of the valuation to changes in the most significant assumptions underlying the valuation of the investment properties. The effect of change in valuation assumptions is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown below:

	<u>Increase in valuation assumptions</u>	<u>Impact on the fair value</u>	
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
		KD	KD
Average rent	5%	836,826	883,802
Yield rate	50 basis points	83,683	88,380

During the year there were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3.

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26. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures of the prior financial year have been re-classified to conform to the current financial year presentation; the reclassification does not affect the previously disclosed consolidated profit or equity for the year. The details of reclassification are as follows:

	Amount before reclassification	Reclassification amount	Amount after reclassification
	KD	KD	KD
31 December 2019			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,315,222	47,626	3,362,848
Debtors and other debit balances	192,730	(47,626)	145,104

27. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Spread of the novel coronavirus led to an impact on the economic environment globally and locally, which led to the Group's exposure to various risks since epidemic outbreak.

The Group has performed an assessment of COVID-19 in accordance of the available guidance which has resulted in the following changes in the expected credit losses methodology and valuation estimates and judgments. The Group also assessed the Group's going concern, business strategy and cash flows. It found out that they are not exposed to significant change.

Expected credit loss (ECLs)

As a result of the spread of coronavirus, the Group has updated the inputs and assumptions used to determine the ECL as of 31 December 2020. Further, the Group has given specific consideration to the relevant effect of Coronavirus on the qualitative and quantitative factors while determines extent of significant increase in the credit risk and assessing the indicators of impairment in potentially affected sectors. This has resulted in an increase in the ECLs of accrued rental income during the current year ended 31 December 2020 at an amount of KD 88,834.

Valuation estimates and judgments

The Group has also considered potential impact of the current economic volatility in determination of value of the stated financial and non-financial assets and these are considered by the Group's management as best assessment based on available information or at market prices. However, they remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.

Going concern concept

The Group has performed an assessment of whether there is a going concern in light of current economic conditions and all available information about risks and future uncertainties. The projections have been prepared covering the Group's future performance, capital and liquidity using the estimates of cash. Despite of the ever-growing impact of COVID-19, the current expectations indicate that the Group has sufficient resources to continue in its operational existence and its going concern position remains largely unaffected and unchanged since 31 December 2020. As a result, the consolidated financial statements have been appropriately prepared on a going concern basis.

Subsequent events

Given the uncertainty of the extent and duration of coronavirus outbreak, the implications of the coronavirus on the Group for conditions that may arise after the year cannot be reasonably quantified at the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements.