



### Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund

Annual report for the year 2022

The Capital Market Authority has approved the IPO of Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT fund, registering and listing of its units in 9 August 2017

Fund reports are available upon request free of charges

Licensed by Saudi Capital Market Authority No. (13170-37) in 5/11/2013



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# Mulkia – Gulf Real Estate REIT



### Management statement

#### Dear valuable unitholders of Mulkia – Gulf Real Estate REIT:

We have the pleasure to explore with you the annual report of Mulkia-Gulf Real Estate REIT for the year ending 31 December 2022 with highlights on the fund's performance & activity.

#### The Global economy 2022:

According to the International Monetary Fund, the "World Economic Outlook Report", the global economy in 2022 was weaker than the expectations due to the rise in global inflation rates, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the continuation of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the tightening of financial and monetary conditions in most countries of the world, and it is estimated that global growth will slow from 6.0% in 2021 to 3.2% in 2022, and according to the data, global inflation will rise from 4.7% in 2021 to 8.8% in 2022. All these factors have led to the failure to achieve the levels of growth expected for the global economy at the beginning of the year.

#### The Saudi economy in 2022:

In 2022, the KSA have a recovery at the level of business and activities, as the real GDP for 2022 achieved a growth rate of 7.8% compared to the previous year 2021, and this increase is due to the growth of oil activities by 4.15%, and non-oil activities achieved a growth rate of 4.5%, in addition to the growth of government services activities by 2.2%.

- The World Economic Outlook Report issued by the International Monetary Fund.
- Reports of the General Authority for Statistics.





### Management statement

#### **Real Estate Sector:**

The real estate sector achieved high growth in 2022, especially in the city of Riyadh, where the prices of the residential, office, and hotel and hospitality sectors Achieved a significant increase during the year. Due to the limited quality office space that meets the standards of international companies whose demand has increased significantly in the city of Riyadh, rents for Class A office space have increased by 16% year-on-year. As for the residential units sector in Riyadh, it also increased by 4% for average selling prices and 1% for average rental prices on an annual basis, due to the increase in the number of employees and residents.

As for the hotel sector, the hotel and hospitality sector in Riyadh and Jeddah has Achieved the delivery of 1800 hotel rooms, including 1000 hotel rooms in Riyadh, to stabilize the supply of hotel rooms in Riyadh to 21,000 rooms during the last quarter of the year, and the latest available data indicate a rise in the occupancy rate in Riyadh to 61% and an increase in average daily room price to 665 Saudi riyals.

Over the past year, the retail sector has seen around 78,000 square meters enter the market in Riyadh, bringing the total supply to 3.3 million square meters. During the same period, Jeddah witnessed the entry of 25,000 square meters, bringing the total supply to 1.8 million square meters. Assuming no further delays, 2023 is set to see the completion of some 729,000 square meters of retail outlets in the Kingdom's two largest cities, with Jeddah impacted by 73 per cent of this new supply.

### The Saudi REITs in 2022:

Through a report published by "Aljazira Capital" in September 2022 entitled "Overview of REITs in Saudi Arabia 2022", in which it explained that REIT funds in Saudi Arabia provide a better return for investors, as the dividend returns of real estate investment funds in the Saudi market are 4.60% (based on 2021 dividends), compared to REIT indices in global markets. The report indicated that the dividend yield of the main global REIT indices is 40 to 130 basis points lower than the dividend returns of the REIT index in the Saudi market.

In its report, it explained that the dividend yield for global REIT indices such as the "MSCI REIT Emerging Markets Index" and "Standard & Poor's REIT" was 3.27% and 3.90%, respectively, while the dividend yields of the REIT indices in the United States "MSCI REIT" and Europe "FTSE European REIT" were at 3.61% and 4.17%, respectively.



Information Sources:

- JLL Report "The Real Estate Market Performance in Saudi Arabia" Year in Review 2022.
- Media sources.



### Management statement

#### Fund Overview & Objectives:

Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT is a Sharia compliant closed public traded listed real estate investment fund, established according to the laws and regulations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia & regulated by Capital Market Authority, the fund was listed on 05/11/2017, with a capital of 600,000,000 Saudi riyals, and a unit nominal value of 10 Saudi riyals, with a total number of units equal 60,000,000 units.

The Fund aims to acquire real estate properties that are constructed & developed, capable of achieving periodic income, the fund should distribute at least 90% of the fund net profit during the fund life and at a minimum of once a year within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year ending 31 December.

In 2020, the fund has increased its total assets by acquiring Elite Mall "The Elite" against an amount of 201.5 Million Saudi riyals through capital increase process cash/in-kind "60% / 40%" acquisition which led to increasing in capital to become 681,086,520 Saudi riyals and the units to 68,108,652 units.

The total cash dividend during the year 2022 amounted to SAR 38,821,932 with a return rate of 5.7% of the initial offering price. In addition, the fund manager announced of dividends distribution of SAR 0.13 for the fourth quarter of 2022, and it the payed to the shareholders in 2023.

The Net profit from operations for the year 2022 was SAR 8,175,949 excluding the impairment of real estate investments and Zakat of 2022.

The net asset value as per fair value was SAR 654,404,380.





### Fund summary

Fund Manager	Mulkia investment Company
Type of Fund	Closed Public Fund
Fund Period	99 Years
Fund Capital IPO	600,000,000 SAR
Current Fund Capital	681,086,520 SAR
Fund Launching	05/11/2017
Fund Auditor	OVE
Allied Accountants	PKF

### Custodian

### Shariah Committee Shariah Review Bureau

### Valuators

• Estnad for realestate valuation



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Albilad Capital





### Fund Objectives:

The Fund aims to acquire real estate properties that are constructed & developed, capable of achieving periodic income, the fund should distribute at least 90% of the fund net profit during the fund's lifetime and at a minimum of once a year within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year ending 31 December as per the following strategy:

- Investment of 75% of the total value of the Fund's assets based on the latest audited financial statements in a constructed & developed properties and are subject to periodic and rental income.
- Investing 25% or less of the total value of the Fund's assets according to an audited financial statement in a real estate development. The development can be through the development of the properties owned by the Fund in order to raise rental yields and achieve capital returns at partial sale or through investment in real estate development in non-owned properties to the Fund.
- The Fund aims to invest at the beginning of its launch in real estate in the commercial, industrial and residential sectors, and can invest in subsequent periods in other sectors that achieve regular returns exceeding the average yield of the Fund for the last 12 months.
- All Fund investments is shariah compliant.
- All Fund investment will be inside Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- The Fund may invest in real estate investment funds that comply with Shariah principles, not exceeding 10% of the total value of the Fund's assets according to the latest audited financial statements.

### Dividend distribution policy:

The fund should distribute at least 90% of the fund's net profit during the fund's lifetime and at a minimum of once a year within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year ending 31 December

## Investment activities -Fund

## Properties and

## performance

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### Fund Activities / Fund Assets

#### Fund real estate properties:

SL	Property	Туре	Location	Acquisition Value (S.R.)	Average valuation	Land Area SQM	Building Area SQM	Annual Rent*	Percentage of rent in total income	Fund share of asset income
1	Al Jadah Complex	Commercial / Hospitality	Riyadh/qurtubah	335,000,000	341,735,500	21,670	33,106	**15,368,784	%17.39	**%100
2	West Avenue	Commercial	Dammam, Faisalia	309,000,000	304,225,000	57,000	56,000	22,559,000	%25.53	100%
3	Elite Mall	Commercial/ offices	Riyadh/ Sulaimania	201,500,000	203,843,000	9,600	21,929	16,000,000	%18.11	100%
4	Vivienda villas	Hospitality/ hoteling	Riyadh, Alhada	125,000,000	146,294,532	10,000	7,200	11,703,124	%13.25	100%
5	Dinar Building	Commercial/ offices	Jeddah, Alzahraa	124,470,490	112,851,626	4,761	14,900	8,463,994	%9.58	100%
6	Teqnia complex	Industrial/ Commercial	Riyadh, Faisalia	121,500,000	117,117,000	45,749	36,554	8,655,525	%9.80	100%
7	Hotel Apartments	Hospitality/ hoteling	Riyadh/ Namuzjiah	50,000,000	53,386,500	3,062	11,467	3,800,000	%4.30	100%
8	Alysamin Building	Residential	Riyadh, Alyasmin	18,677,220	20,305,000	2,309	5,303	1,300,000	%1.47	100%
9	Alsheraa building	Restaurant	Jeddah, Alsheraa	15,562,500	11,906,000	1,995	864	Vacant	%0.00	100%
10	Khamees Mushiat building	Restaurant	Khamees Mushiati	13,058,889	9,360,000	1,500	567	Vacant	%0.00	100%
11	Burger King Restaurant	Restaurant	Jeddah Obhur	7,338,235	6,445,000	552	180	502,500	%0.57	100%

• As of 31 December 2022.

(\*) The percentage of unpaid rents from total revenue for the year as of 31/12/2022 is 32%.

(\*\*) The net income of the hotel and the total income of the exhibitions of the property were calculated from the date of acquisition 09/02/2022 until the end of the year.





### Investment Activities — Fund Properties & Performance



(\*) The dividend distribution that has been payed to the shareholders during the fiscal year were calculated based on the outstanding units at the end of the period, regardless of the entitlement period of each dividend.

Rented Vacant

more than 3 years

less than 3 years

- (\*\*) the return is calculated based on the fair value of the unit price at the end of the period, and that number does not include the previous payed dividend, since they are deducted from the NAV.
- (\*\*\*) The percentage of borrowed assets out of total assets is 42% and the exposure period is 5 years due on 28/12/2027.

0.105

-0.89%

0.680

-0.39%

Unit distributions S.R. \*

Return on unit price \*\*

Return on Unit price since inception \*\*

Return on unit prices 3 years \*\*



0.460

-1.67%

-3.92%

-2.95%

0.490

1.72%

0.57

0.29%

0.680

0.34%

31000

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in the

































**Hotel Apartments** 





### **Assets Geographic Distribution**



Assets Geographic distributions		
Central Region	%64	
Eastern Region	%23	
Western Region	%11	
Southern Region	%1	



## Fundamental changes

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### **Fundamental Changes**

- On 30/01/2022, the fund manager signed an agreement to acquire a new property (Al jadda Commercial Hotel) for the benefit of the fund by completing the first phase of purchasing the property and transferring the ownership of the title deeds in favor of the fund, provided that the second phase of purchasing the property is completed by increasing the total assets value of the fund, and the details of the event were announced on the website of the fund manager and Tadawul.
- On 17/02/2022, the Fund Manager updated the terms and conditions of the Fund, in order to update the items related to the calculation of Zakat for the Fund in order to complete the procedures for registering the Fund for Zakat purposes with the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority.
- On 05/04/2022, the fund manager signed a Sharia-compliant hedging agreement with Al Rajhi Bank to fix the reference price of the financing cost for part of the existing financing at SAR 100 million, and this was done by fixing SIBOR for this part of the financing at a rate of 3.71% annually until the date of repayment of the financing.
- On 28/04/2022, the fund manager received a letter from Gulf Real Estate Company, in its capacity as the main tenant of West Avenue Mall property, owned by the fund, regarding their unwillingness to continue the lease contract signed with them starting from the end of the mandatory period of the contract on 01/11/2022.
- On 02/08/2022, the Fund Manager updated the terms and conditions of the Fund by updating the items related to changing the Fund's Auditor and changing the address of the Fund Manager.
- On 31/10/2022, the fund manager appointed Gulf real estate company as a property manager for West Avenue Mall in Dammam.
- On 20/12/2022, the fund manager announced the joining of Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund to the FTSE EPRA Nareit Global Real Estate Index starting from the fourth quarter of 2022 The FTSE EPRA Nareit Index is a global real estate investment index and was created by FTSE Russell Group in cooperation with the European Association of Listed Real Estate Companies (EPRA) and the National Association of Real Estate Investment Funds in the United States (NARIT).



## Financial Disclosure

## Summary

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### Services fees and other commissions

Description	Actual Value*	Percentage (%) **
Custody fees	307,080	0.32%
Audit fees	30,000	0.03%
BOD remuneration	30,000	0.03%
Shariah Committee Fees	29,013	0.03%
Supervision fees	7,500	0.01%
Tadawul fees	199,748	0.21%
Edaa Fees	401,000	0.42%
Management fees	11,946,602	12.43%
Valuators fees	169,000	0.18%
Insurance fees	133,255	0.14%
Debt cost	22,266,304	23.16%
Depreciation	17,973,629	18.70%
Impairment in real estate investments	7,173,670	7.46%
Provision for expected credit losses	8,411,030	8.75%
Zakat of 2022	1,108,321	1.15%
Hotel operating expenses	18,002,184	18.73%
Fees for structuring financing and dealing Fees	4,421,960	4.60%
Other expenses	3,510,709	3.65%
Total Expenses	***96,121,005	100%

(\*) Up to 31 December 2022 in Saudi riyal.

(\*\*) From total expenses.

(\*\*\*) Percentage of non-cash expenses to net profit is not applicable, and the percentage of non-cash expenses represents 34.91% of the total expenses.







### Board of Directors' report

### Main topics discussed by the BoD:

- ✓ The fund's performance and assets.
- ✓ Reviewing the fund's lease payments and the risks of collecting them.
- ✓ Reviewing the fund related legal cases.
- ✓ Reviewed the risk analysis report.
- ✓ Reviewing the fund properties' updates.
- ✓ Reviewing updates on the fund's T&C.
- ✓ Reviewing the latest update in the increase in the total assets value of the Fund.
- ✓ Reviewing the fund manager recommendations about the vacant properties and the new rental offers.
- $\checkmark$  Reviewing the BoD decisions and recommendations in previous meetings.
- ✓ Approving the payments that the fund manager directly executed based on in previous meetings.
- ✓ Presenting third parties assessment reports (Custodian report, Valuers report, Cases report, Auditor report)

### The BoD decisions and recommendations during the year:

- $\checkmark$  The BoD approves the financial statements of the Fund.
- $\checkmark$  The BoD approved the leasing of a number of the Fund's properties.
- $\checkmark$  The BoD approved the decision to acquire Aljjada Commercial Hotel Property.
- ✓ The BoD approved the details of the increase in the total assets of the Fund in order to complete the second phase of the acquisition of Aljadda Commercial Hotel Property.



## Risk Assessment report

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### **Risk Assessment report**

The fund managers analyzes the risks stated in the fund terms & conditions on quarterly basis, and observes the probable occurrence of risks throughout preparing a track record for risks assessment, by following many standards such as:

- Risk allocation.
- Risk impact.
- Risk impact levels.
- Occurrence probability.
- Methodology / strategy to reduce and minimize risks.
- Risk assessment methodology.

As per the impact level and occurrence probability as shown in the blow table:

		Impact (Severity)					
		Extremely Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extremely High	
(p	Almost certain > 70%	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	
Probability (Likelihood)	Likely 40%-70%	Low	Medium	High	High	High	
	Possible 20%-40%	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	
robabi	Unlikely 5%-20%	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	
<u>A</u>	Rare <5%	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	





### **Risk Assessment report**

	Probable risks " as stated in the Fund terms & conditions"						
1.	No previous operational history	17.	No revenue				
2.	Public & Real Estate Investments	18.	Inability of investors to valuate the property				
3.	Delay in selecting the proper properties & acquisition	19.	Property geographic concentration & allocation				
4.	Rarity of high quality properties offered	20.	Staffloss				
5.	Economic & legal changes impact	21.	Failure of tenants to meet their obligations				
6.	Vacancies for long periods	22.	No guarantees in property selling process				
7.	Property maintenance & main changes	23.	Lack of liquidity of real estate investments				
8.	Selling the property with a capital loss	24.	Inflation of operational cost				
9.	Property insurance coverage	25.	The restrictive contractual conditions				
10.	Delay in construction & development	26.	The purchasing competition				
11.	Offered properties competition	27.	Costs of compliance with government laws and regulations				
12.	Financing risks	28.	High interest rates on financing				
13.	Acquisition of public shares in a real estate property	29.	Investment in other funds				
14.	Idle lands taxes	30.	Sharia committee standards				
15	Conflict of interest	31.	Investments in Murabaha				
16.	Reliance on credit rating	32.	Dividend distribution from non-operational activities				



## Other information

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### **Other Information**

- The fund manager owns a percentage of 0.23% of the fund as of 31 December 2022.
- The special commissions during the period: None.
- The fund is not investing in other investment funds.
- Dividends details:

Dividend Period	dividends distributed for each unit *	Distribution Date	Total distributed dividends	Percentage of Dividend to the Unit's Initial Price (%)
2021 Q4	0.18	2022-02-03	12,259,557.36	1.80%
2022 Q1	0.13	2022-05-22	8,854,124.76	1.30%
2022 Q2	0.13	2022-08-04	8,854,124.76	1.30%
2022 Q3	0.13	2022-11-03	8,854,124.76	1.30%
2022 Q4	0.13	2023-02-13	8,854,124.76	1.30%

(\*) The Distribution are in Saudi Riyals.

- The percentage of management fees calculated on the fund is 1% per annum of the total assets value after deduction of all expenses calculated and paid every six months.
- The fund manager does not intend to make any deductions or fees for expenses or fees.
- Benchmark Index: N/A.





### **Other Information**

Date	Details
20 December 2022	Mulkia Investment Company, the manager of Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund (the "Fund"), announces that, based on the quarterly review of the components of FTSE EPRA Nareit Global Real Estate Index for Q4 2022, Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund has joined the index as of 19/12/2022.
31 October 2022	Mulkia Investment Company announces, in its capacity as the fund manager of Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT, the appointment of "Gulf Real Estate Company" as the property manager for West Avenue Mall that is owned by the fund
02 Aug2022	Mulkia investment Company as the Fund Manager of Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT fund announces updating Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund Terms & Conditions, effective from 21/12/1443 H corresponding to 20/07/2022 G ,The following are the most prominent updated items: - Updating the clauses related to the auditor of the Fund for the purposes of changing the auditor to Ibrahim Ahmed Bassam and Partners (PKF) - Updating the clauses related to the Fund Manager to add the company's new Head office address
29 Jun 2022	Mulkia Investment Company as a fund manager of Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund announces a change in the auditor of the fund based on the approval of the fund Board ,a non-fundamental change will be made.
27 June 2022	Mulkia Investment company- the fund manager for Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund announces the change of Head office address for the fund manager.
28 April 2022	Mulkia Investment Company in its capacity as the manager of Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund ("the Fund") announces that it has received a letter from Messrs./Gulf Real Estate Company as the main tenant of the West Avenue property owned by the Fund regarding its unwillingness to continue the lease contract signed with it, starting from the end of the mandatory period of the contract, which expires on 01/11/2022 AD.





## Other Information

Date	Details
5 April 2022	Mulkia investment company announced the signing of a hedging Shariah compliant agreement with Al Rajhi Bank on 5 April 2022, in order to fix the reference price for the cost of financing (Saibor) for a portion of the financing equals 100 million riyals. This was done by fixing the Saibor margin for this part of the financing at a rate of 3.71% annually until the date of repayment of the financing.
17 February 2022	Mulkia Investment Company announce Update the terms and conditions of the fund in order to update the items related to calculating zakat for the fund in order to complete the procedures for registering the fund with the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority.
2 February 2022	Mulkia Investment Company Announces finalizing the Process of ownership transfer for the first phase of the acquisition of "AL JADDAH property" to the fund by transferring a percentage of 63.61% as per the agreement signed with the property sellers that was previously announced on the official website of the fund manager and Tadawul website on 30 January 2022
30 January 2022	Mulkia Investment Company announces signing an acquisition agreement to acquire a new real estate property for the benefit of Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT fund ("Aljadah commercial hospitality property")and the details of the event and its date were announced on the official website of the fund manager and Tadawul website.





## **Financial Statements**



### **Financial Statements**

## The financial statements has be prepared as per the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are applied in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Attached is the audited financials until 31 December 2022





MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT FUND Closed Public Traded Listed Real Estate Investment Fund Takes the Form of a Special Purpose Entity (Managed by Mulkia Investment Company)

The Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

#### MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT FUND CLOSED PUBLIC TRADED LISTED REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT FUND TAKES THE FORM OF A SPECIAL PURPOSE ENTITY (MANAGED BY MULKIA INVESTMENT COMPANY)

#### CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO TO THE UNITHOLDERS MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT FUND

(1/5)

#### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **OPINION**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT Fund ("the Fund") and Managed by Mulkia Investment Company (Fund Manager) as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA).

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the fund, which comprise of the following:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- The consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- The consolidated statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- The consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and;
- The notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

#### **BASIS FOR OPINION**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Intenational Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 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 from the Fund in accordance with the professional code of conduct and ethics that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **KEY AUDIT MATTERS**

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







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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

#### TO TO THE UNITHOLDERS MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT FUND

(2/5)

#### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **KEY AUDIT MATTERS**

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT Fund owns a	For impairment of investment properties, we
portfolio of investment properties comprising of commercial buildings located in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Investment properties are held for capital appreciation and or rental yields, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.	<ul> <li>have carried out the following audit procedures:</li> <li>We obtained two valuation reports from independent real estate evaluators Taqeem certified for each investment properties as at <sup>r</sup> December <sup>r</sup>.<sup>r</sup> and confirmed that the valuation approaches are suitable for use in determining the carrying values as at the reporting date;</li> </ul>
Investment properties are re-measured for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss, if any, is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. For assessing the impairment of investment properties, the Fund manager monitors volatility of fair value of properties by engaging independent certified property valuers to perform a formal valuation of the Fund's investment properties on semiannual basis.	<ul> <li>We assessed the independence of the external valuers and read their terms of engagement with the Fund to determine whether there were any matters that might have affected their objectivity or may have imposed scope limitations on their work;</li> <li>Involved our specialist to assess the key assumptions and estimates, such as discount rate, capitalization rate, occupancy rate and growth rate, used by the real estate valuation experts in determining the fair values of the investment properties.</li> </ul>
We considered this as a key audit matter since the assessment of impairment requires significant judgment by the Fund manager and the potential impact of impairment if any, could be material to the financial statements.	Assessed the recoverable amount, which is higher of fair value or value in use of the related investment properties as per the above-mentioned valuation reports. We have determined that the recoverable amount of the investment properties to be higher than the carrying amount of the same except for certain properties, which had a material impairment impact and thus recorded by the Fund's management; and
OTHER INFORMATION	We reconciled the average fair value of the investment properties as per note 1° to the external valuers' reports.

RIYADH 
 Tel.
 +966 11 206 5333
 P.O Box 69658

 Fax
 +966 11 206 5444
 Riyadh 11557



AL KHOBAR Tel. +966 13 893 3378 P.O Box 4636 Fax +966 13 893 3349 Al Khobar11557

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO TO THE UNITHOLDERS MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT FUND

(3/5)

#### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other information consists of the information included in the Fund's 202<sup>Y</sup> annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information in the Fund's annual report

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

#### **OTHER MATTER**

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 2021 were audited by another auditor, who expressed an unmodified opinion dated <sup>YA</sup> March 2022 (corresponding to <sup>Yo</sup> Sha'ban 1443H).

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSILDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fund's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the SOCPA, the applicable provisions of the Real Estate Investment funds regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority and the fund's terms and conditions, 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, the Fund's management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, i.e. the fund's Board, are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.







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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO TO THE UNITHOLDERS MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT FUND

(4/5)

# REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL **STATEMENTS**

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.









# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO TO THE UNITHOLDERS MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT FUND

(5/5)

# REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

From 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 the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communications.

For Al-Bassam & Co.

Ahmad Mohandis Certified Public Accountant License No. 477 Riyadh: 8 Ramadan 1444 Corresponding to: 30 March 2023









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# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	31 December 2022 SAR	31 December 2021 SAR
	note	SAK	Unconsolidated
Assets	-		Onconsondated
Cash and cash equivalent	6	20,125,033	16,835,710
Inventory	0	239,711	-
Investment properties, net	7	1,273,294,136	949,086,381
Rent receivable, net	8	34,333,108	33,082,532
Accrued revenue	0	12,166,001	9,850,562
Assets of derivative contracts	17	306,713	-
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	17	4,968,000	844,419
Total assets		1,345,432,702	1,009,699,604
Liabilities	-		
Long-term loan	9	576,200,973	342,009,210
Accounts payable	13	122,774,108	-
Unearned lease revenue	10	15,541,668	17,633,010
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	12	18,408,464	3,152,740
Due to a related party	11	10,632,786	5,930,166
Provision for end of service benefits for hotel employees		188,150	-
Provision for the renovation of hotel assets		415,656	-
Zakat provision	14	1,041,539	2,123,859
Total liabilities	_	745,203,344	370,848,985
Equity attributable to Unitholders			
Net assets attributable to Unitholders	_	600,229,358	638,850,619
Issued units (numbers)	=	68,108,652	68,108,652
assets value per unit – book value		8.813	9.380
assets value per unit – fair value	15	9.608	9.908

Mohamed Abdullatif Nawas Operations Manager Omar bin Abdulkarim Alothaim CEO-Fund Manager Sultan Mohammed Alhudaithi Chairman of the Fund board

The accompanying notes (1) to (30) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

NoteRevenuesRental and operating RevenueOther revenueTotal revenuesExpensesFinance charges18Depreciation of investment properties7	SAR 95,848,042 166,921	SAR Unconsolidated 76,518,528
Rental and operating Revenue16Other revenue1Total revenues1Expenses1Finance charges18	166,921	76,518,528
Rental and operating Revenue16Other revenue1Total revenues1Expenses1Finance charges18	166,921	
Other revenueTotal revenuesExpensesFinance charges18	166,921	
Total revenuesExpensesFinance charges18		
Expenses Finance charges 18		5,376
Finance charges 18	96,014,963	76,523,904
Depreciation of investment properties 7	(22,266,304)	(9,361,034)
Depreciation of investment properties /	(17,973,629)	(12,220,502)
Hotel operating costs 19	(15,659,528)	-
Fund management fees 11	(11,946,602)	(10,151,360)
Provision for expected credit losses 8	(8,411,030)	(9,356,644)
Impairment of investment properties 7	(7,173,670)	(935,556)
Other administrative expenses 20	(6,852,881)	(2,298,897)
Finance structure fees 11	(2,290,895)	-
Dealing fees 11	(2,131,065)	-
Custodial fees	(307,080)	(245,483)
Total expenses	(95,012,684)	(44,569,476)
Net profit for the year before Zakat	1,002,279	31,954,428
Zakat 14	(1,108,321)	(1,425,499)
Net (loss) / profit for the year	(106,042)	30,528,929
Other comprehensive income Items that are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	20( 512	
Derivative contracts profit 17	306,713	
Total other comprehensive profit for the year	306,713	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	200,671	30,528,929

Mohamed Abdullatif Nawas Operations Manager Omar bin Abdulkarim Alothaim CEO-Fund Manager Sultan Mohammed Alhudaithi Chairman of the Fund board

The accompanying notes (1) to (30) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	<u>Note</u>	For the year ended 31 December 2022 SAR	For the year ended 31 December 2021 SAR Unconsolidated
Net assets value, at the beginning of the year		638,850,619	641,694,929
Net (loss) / profit for the year		(106,042)	30,528,929
Derivative contracts profit	17	306,713	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		200,671	30,528,929
Dividends during the year	23	(38,821,932)	(33,373,239)
Net assets value, at end of the year		600,229,358	638,850,619

#### Unit transactions

Below is a summary of unit transactions for the year:

	For the year ended 31 December 2022	For the year ended 31 December 2021
	Units	Units
Units at the beginning of the year	68,108,652	68,108,652
Issued units during the year	<u> </u>	
Units at end of the year	68,108,652	68,108,652

Mohamed Abdullatif Nawas Operations Manager Omar bin Abdulkarim Alothaim CEO-Fund Manager Sultan Mohammed Alhudaithi Chairman of the Fund board

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

FOR THE TEAK ENDED ST DEC	<u>Note</u>	For the year ended 31 December 2022 SAR	For the year ended 31 December 2021 SAR Unconsolidated
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit for the year before Zakat		1,002,279	31,954,428
Adjustments to reconcile net profit for the		17 072 (20	
Depreciation of investment properties	7	17,973,629	12,220,502
Finance charges	18	22,042,855	9,361,034
Provision for expected credit losses Write off of Rent Receivable	888	8,411,030 (7,982,065)	9,356,644
Impairment of investment properties	0	7,173,670	935,559
Zakat of previous years		-	698,360
Murabaha deposits revenue		-	(5,376)
Change in operating assets and liabili	ties	48,621,398	64,521,151
Inventory		(239,711)	
Rent receivable		(1,679,541)	(11,157,048)
Accrued revenue		(2,295,605)	(2,404,168)
Prepaid expenses and other debit balance	PPS	(4,123,581)	82,569
Unearned lease revenue	~5	(2,091,342)	1,371,979
Due to a related party		4,702,620	(90,042)
Accounts payable		880,601	(50,012)
Accrued expenses and other credit balar	ices	6,436,074	(1,314,347)
Provision for end of service benefits for		188,150	
Provision for the renovation of hotel ass	1 1	415,656	-
		50,814,719	51,010,094
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b> Zakat paid	14	(2,210,475)	51,010,094
Finance charges paid	14	(13,223,205)	(11,161,283)
Net cash generated from operating ac	tivities	35,381,039	39,848,811
Cash flows from investing activities			
Paid purchase/development of investme	nt properties	(227,461,547)	(733,329)
Murabaha deposits revenue		-	5,376
Net cash used in investing activities		(227,461,547)	(727,953)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Withdraw from long-term financing	9	234,790,079	83,000,000
Repayment of long-term loan		-	(342,600,005)
Dividends	23	(38,821,932)	(33,373,239)
Change in deferred financing costs		(598,316)	(166,000)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) fin	ancing activities	195,369,831	(293,139,244)
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	t	3,289,323	(254,018,386)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning	ng of the year	16,835,710	270,854,096
Cash and cash equivalent at end of th	e year	20,125,033	16,835,710
Non-cash transactions			
Derivative contracts profit	17	306,713	-
Payable purchase investment properties		121,893,507	-
Mohamed Abdullatif Nawas	Omar bin Abdulkarim Alothair		ammed Alhudaithi
Operations Manager	CEO-Fund Manager	Chairman o	f the Fund board

The accompanying notes (1) to (30) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 1- The FUND AND ITS ACTIVITIES

Mulkia Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund ("the Fund") is a Sharia-compliant closed publicly-traded real estate investment fund. The main objective of the Fund is to acquire pre-developed real estate properties to obtain regular rental income, or under construction no more than 25% of the total value of the fund's assets, and distribute a minimum of 90% of the Fund's net income to unitholders during the lifetime of the Fund at least once annually within 90 days after the financial year-end which ends on December 31.

The Fund started its operations on 16 Safar 1439 H (corresponding to 5 November 2017).

During 2020, additional units were issued for in-kind subscriptions, as the number of issued units reached 8,108,652 units, and the price per unit was 9.94 Saudi riyals, as the total proceeds from issuing units amounted to 80,600,000 Saudi riyals.

During 2021 based on the approval of the Fund's Board of Directors and the approval of the Capital Market Authority the fund has been converted to be a special purpose entity (SPE).

During 2021, the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority approved the voluntary registration of real estate investment traded funds. The Capital Market Authority announced the approval of the amendment of both the Investment Funds Regulations and the Real Estate Investment Funds Regulations, so that fund managers wishing to obtain a special purpose entity license can apply to the Authority from the date these regulations come into act on May 1, 2021.

The Fund is managed by Mulkia Investment Company. The books and records of the Fund shall be maintained in Saudi Riyals.

The address of the Fund Manager is:

Mulkia Investment Company, Prince Muhammad Bin Abdulaziz Road - Al-Olaya area, P.O. Box 52775 - Riyadh 11573, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

These consolidated financial statements include the information of MULKIA GULF REAL ESTATE REIT FUND and its following subsidiaries (The Group) as of 31 December 2022.

Name of subsidiary	Principal Activity	Country	Proportion of Ownership Interest and Voting Power Held
Aljada Hotel Company	Management hotel	KSA	100%

During the month of February 2022, the Fund acquired Aljada Hotel Company (a limited liability company registered in the city of Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under Commercial Registration No. 1010595498 (dated 01/17/1441 H corresponding to 09/16/2019). The main activity of the company is represented in Activities and services of providing accommodation and restaurants for short-term living.

Accordingly, the comparison figures presented in the consolidated financial statements for the year ending on December 31, 2021 do not include the acquired company.

# 2- REGULATING AUTHORITY

The Fund is governed by the Real Estate Investment Funds Regulation (the "Regulation") published by CMA on 12 Rajab 1442H (corresponding to 24 February 2021), detailing requirements for all real estate funds and all traded funds within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

# **3- BASIS OF PREPARATION**

#### **3-1 Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position in order of liquidity.

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# **3- BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

# 3-2 The Basis of Measurement, The Functional Currency, And the Presentation Currency

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on the accrual and going concern basis. The financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals being the functional and presentation currency for the fund.

#### 3-3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

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

### **Judgments**

#### **Going Concern**

REIT's management has assessed REIT's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the REIT has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubts on REIT's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

#### **Basis of consolidation**

#### Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Group. Although the fund is an investment entity, the financial statements have been consolidated with the subsidiaries, as the main purpose of establishing these companies is to provide services related to the investment activities of the REIT. Control is achieved when the Group has rights to the returns, from its involvement in the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its control over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has all the following:

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

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption, and when the Group has less than the majority of the voting rights in an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has control over the investee, including:

- the contractual arrangements with the other voting rights holders in the investee.
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control over the subsidiary. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# **3- BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**

#### **Basis of consolidation (Continued)**

#### Subsidiaries (Continued)

# Accounting for business combinations involving entities or businesses under joint control

Accounting for business combinations involving entities or businesses under joint control is outside the scope of IFRS 3 "Business Combinations". In the case of an absence of specific guidance in IFRS, management uses its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that is relevant and reliable. In making that judgement, the management may also consider the most recent pronouncements by other standard-setters that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, to the extent that these do not conflict with the IFRS Framework or any other IFRS or Interpretations. Several such entities have issued guidance, and some allow the pooling of interests method in accounting for business combinations involving entities under joint control.

The management has adopted the pooling of interests method to account for the business combinations of entities under joint control. This method involves the following:

- The assets and liabilities of the combined entities are reported at their carrying values (no fair valuation).
- No new goodwill is recognized as a result of combination. And if there is goodwill arising from the difference between the consideration paid and the equity acquired it is reported directly in the equity.
- The consolidated statement of profit or loss of the combined entities presents the results of the full year irrespective of when the combination took place.

#### Non-controlling interest

NCI, if any, are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquirer's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

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

The share of profits or losses and the net assets that the Group does not control if they exist is presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value on the date when control is lost.

#### Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized profits or losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are changed, if necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

# **Estimates**

# Valuation of investment property

Impairment occurs 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 cost to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for 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 flows model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the assets' useful lives and do not include restructuring activities that the Fund is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance each assets performance of the cash-generating unit being reviewed. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flows model as well as the discounted future cash inflows and the growth rate used for cash flows extrapolation purposes.

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 3- BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

# 3-3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Continued)

# Determining the lease term for contracts with the option of renewal and termination - The company as a lessee

The Fund determines the term of the lease contract as the non-cancellable term in relation to the contract, with any periods that include the option to extend the contract if the Fund is certain to exercise the option to extend, or any periods that include the option to terminate the lease if the Fund is certain that it will not exercise the option to terminate the contract reasonably. Generally, the Fund has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Fund applies judgment in assessing whether or not it has reasonable certainty that it will exercise the renewal or termination option. Therefore, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive to exercise either the renewal or termination option. After the commencement date, the Fund shall reassess the lease term and whether there is a material event or change in circumstances within its control that affects its ability to exercise (or not exercise) the renewal or termination option.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the non-financial assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting date or more frequently to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the asset-specific risks. The fair value less cost to sell is based on observable market prices or, if no observable market prices exist, estimated prices for similar assets or if no estimated prices for similar assets are available, then based on discounted future cash flows calculations.

# Residual and useful lives of investment property

The REIT's management determines the estimated useful lives of investment properties for calculating depreciation. These estimates are determined after considering the expected usage of the assets or physical wear and tear. Management will review the salvage value and useful lives annually and annual depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differed from previous estimates.

#### Expected credit losses

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior.

A number of significant judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring expected credit loss (ECL), such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk.
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL.
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing group of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out as follows, these policies have been consistently applied to all years, unless otherwise stated.

#### Asset renewal provision

The provision is formed according to hotel management standards, whereby a percentage of the hotel's total revenue is reserved as follows:

- 1% until the end of the second full year
- 2% from the third to the fourth full year
- 3% from the fifth year until the sixth full year
- 4% from the seventh to the ninth full year
- 5% from the full tenth year onwards

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 4- NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS, AND INTERPRETATIONS

#### Amendments

A number of new amendments to standards, enlisted below, are effective this year but they do not have a material effect on the Company's Financial Statements, except for were referenced below.

#### New amendments to standards issued and applied effective in the year 2022

Amendments to standard	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after	Summary of the amendment
IAS 37	Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	January 1, 2022	The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract. These amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments.
IFRS 16, IFRS 9, IAS 41 and IFRS 1	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022	IFRS 16: The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements. IFRS 9: The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognize a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender. The amendment is to be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges that occur on or after the date the entity first applies the amendment. IAS 41: The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. IFRS 1: The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation difference.
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	January 1, 2022	The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use. Additionally, the amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'.
IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework	January 1, 2022	The amendment as a whole updated IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 4- NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS, AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

# New standards, amendments and revised IFRS issued but not yet effective

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs and amendments to IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Amendments to standard	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after	Summary of the amendment
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023	This is comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 (along with its subsequent amendments) will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005.
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non- current	January 1, 2023	The amendment has clarified 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 and that only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument the terms of a liability would not impact its classification.
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of accounting policies	January 1, 2023	This amendment deals with assisting entities to decide which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements
IAS 8	Amendment to definition of accounting estimate	January 1, 2023	This amendments regarding the definition of accounting estimates to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates.
IAS 12	Income taxes	January 1, 2023	This amendment deals with clarification regarding accounting of deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations
Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	N/A	The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary.

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

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent comprise c

ash at bank, term deposits, and highly-liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date.

# **Projects under Construction**

Projects under implementation are stated at the cost representing construction works on the Fund's lands, including consultancy, demolition, site leveling, rock cutting, supervision, construction work and other costs related to the movable assets of the site and its readiness to work for its specified purpose. Which will be transferred to investment properties when ready for use.

### **Investment properties**

Investment properties are non-current assets held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of operations, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any.

Investment properties are derecognized when they are sold, owner - occupied or in case of not holding it for an increase in its value.

Any gain or loss on disposal of the investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in profit or loss. When investment property that was previously classified as property and equipment is sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self - constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use and capitalized borrowing costs.

The useful life of components of investment properties are as follow:

Statement	Years
Buildings	40 years

The fair value of investment properties is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

# **Financial instruments**

# Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

#### (i) Financial assets

# Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Fund's business model for managing them. In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SSPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. The Fund's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

# Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued) (i) Financial assets (Continued)

#### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories.

# Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. The Fund's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

# Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This category includes equity instruments.

#### Derecognition

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

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

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

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

#### Impairment in the value of financial assets

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Group first identifying a credit loss event. Instead, the Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the actual collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

#### Expected credit losses assessment:

The Fund applies IFRS 9 simplified approach for measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime ECL allowance. The method is applied for assessing an allowance against:

#### - financial assets measured at amortized cost

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of receivables over a period of 12 months before each reported period and corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Fund has identified GDP of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the country in which it renders the services), inflation rate to be the most relevant factor and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

The expected loss approach divide the total loss amount modelling into the following parts: Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), Exposure at Default (EAD). These are briefly described below:

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

# Financial Instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

Expected credit losses assessment: (Continued)

**Loss Given Default (LGD):** This is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Probability of Default (PD): the likelihood of a default over a particular time horizon.

**Exposure at Default (EAD):** This is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on commitment facilities.

### **Model and Framework**

The Fund uses a point in time (PIT) probability of default model to measure its impairment of financial assets. Point-in-time PD models incorporate information from a current credit cycle and assess risk at a point-in-time. The point-in-time PD term structure can be used to measure credit deterioration and starting PD when performing the allowance calculations. Also, when calculating lifetime ECL, after the inputs are correctly converted, cash flows can be projected and gross carrying amount, loss allowance, and amortized cost for the financial instrument are then calculated.

#### Macroeconomic weighted average scenarios

The Fund includes a macroeconomic factor of GDP, inflation rate and government spending to develop multiple scenarios, the purpose is towards the realization of most likely outcome using worst- and best-case scenarios. The scenario-based analysis incorporates forward-looking information into the impairment estimation using multiple forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios. The estimate of ECL reflects an unbiased probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

After the inputs to the model are adjusted for the above-mentioned macroeconomic scenarios, PD of each scenario is calculated and then weighted average PD based on the likelihood of scenarios is calculated. In the last step, a weighted average lifetime ECL based on the likelihood of the scenarios is determined.

#### **Portfolio segmentation**

The fund assesses its financial assets based on credit risk characteristics using segmentations such as geographical region, type of customer, customer rating etc. The different segments reflect differences in PDs and in recovery rates in the event of "default".

# **Definition of default**

In the above context, the Group considers default when:

- the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing collateral (if any is held by the Group); or

- the customer is more than 360 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Group. As the industry norm suggests that such a period fairly represents the default scenario for the Group, this rebuts the presumption of 90 days mentioned in IFRS 9.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

# Financial instruments (Continued)

#### (i) Financial assets (Continued)

### **Definition of default (Continued)**

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced using the above model and the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Receivables, together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery, and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized under other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

### Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Fund uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to hedge interest rate risk. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Interest rate swaps are classified as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income within the cash flow risk hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

#### Specific provision

Specific provision is recognized on customer-to-customer basis at every reporting date. The Group recognizes specific provision against receivables from certain customers. Provisions are reversed only when the outstanding amounts are recovered from the customers.

# Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

#### ii) Financial liabilities

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

The Fund's financial liabilities include amounts due to related parties, accrued expenses and other liabilities. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

# Subsequent measurement

# Financial liabilities at amortized cost

This is the category most relevant to the Fund. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in 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 as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

#### Derecognition

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

# Financial instruments (Continued)

#### iii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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 asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is generally not the case with master netting agreements unless one party to the agreement defaults and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

### Loans

Loans are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised as a finance cost over the period of the borrowings using the EIR method.

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 this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Loans are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Loans are classified as current liabilities unless the Fund has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position.

#### Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed or not by suppliers.

#### Zakat and Income tax

During the year 2021, the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority approved the voluntary registration of real estate investment traded funds. The Capital Market Authority announced the approval of the amendment of both the Investment Funds Regulations and the Real Estate Investment Funds Regulations, so that fund managers wishing to obtain a special purpose entity license can apply to the Authority from the date these regulations come into act on May 1, 2021.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Fund has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, the Fund will probably be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Net Assets Value

Net assets value per unit, as disclosed in the statement of net assets is calculated by dividing the net assets of the Fund by the numbers of units in issue as at the year-end.

#### Fair value measurement

The Fund measures financial instruments such as equity instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

• In the principal market for the asset or liability or,

• In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

• Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

• Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

• Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each year. The Fund determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, and for non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, the Fund analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Fund's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Fund verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Fund also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are discussed in note 21.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognised for the assets or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# **5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

#### **Revenue recognition**

The Fund recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model:

Step 1. Identify the contract with a customer. A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria that must be met.

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3 Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Fund expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Fund will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Fund expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Fund satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

• The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Fund's performance as the Fund performs; or

• The Fund's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

• The Fund's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Fund and the Fund has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations, where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. When the Fund satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount billed to the customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised, this gives rise to a contract liability. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### - Sale of investment properties

Revenue from the sale of investment properties is recognized when the significant risks and benefits have been transferred under a legal title deed or under a legal declaration binding on the ownership of the buyer, and when there is a possibility of collecting the consideration and the possibility of measuring the amount of revenue reliably.

# - Rental income

Rental income arising from operating lease contracts for investment properties is recognized, net after discount, according to the terms of the lease contracts over the lease term using the straight-line method, except if the alternative basis is more representative of the pattern under which the benefits derived from the leased asset are curtailed.

## - Hotel operating revenues

Revenue from hotel services consists of revenue from rooms, food and beverages and other related services provided. Revenue is recognized

net of discounts, applicable taxes and municipality fees on an accrual basis when those services are provided in accordance with IFRS.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### - Provide the service

Revenue from services (food and beverages) is recognized when the hotel satisfies performance obligations. The hotel recognizes revenue when services are rendered.

#### - Other income

It is confirmed when it is verified.

#### Expenses

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis and the Fund Manager fees are charged at an agreed rate with the Fund Manager. These expenses are calculated on a Semi-annual basis and these expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

# **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Otherwise, these costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

#### **Foreign Currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Saudi Riyals at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of profit or loss.

# 6- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

<b>31 December 2022</b>	31 December 2021
SAR	SAR
20,030,730	16,835,710
94,303	-
20,125,033	16,835,710
	SAR 20,030,730 94,303

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2021

#### 7- INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET

			Projects under	
	Lands	Buildings	construction	Total
	SAR	SAR	SAR	SAR
Cost				
As at 1 January 2022	504,179,900	489,273,917	15,572,500	1,009,026,317
Additions during the year	90,450,750	258,619,681	284,623	349,355,054
As at 31 December 2022	594,630,650	747,893,598	15,857,123	1,358,381,371
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 January 2022	-	(40,813,476)	-	(40,813,476)
Charged to the year	-	(17,973,629)	-	(17,973,629)
As at 31 December 2022	-	(58,787,105)	-	(58,787,105)
Impairment of investment				
properties				
As at 1 January 2022	(11,678,769)	(3,608,031)	(3,839,660)	(19, 126, 460)
Change during the year	(2,195,383)	(4,883,821)	(94,466)	(7,173,670)
As at 31 December 2022	(13,874,152)	(8,491,852)	(3,934,126)	(26,300,130)
Net carrying amount				
As at 31 December 2022	580,756,498	680,614,641	11,922,997	1,273,294,136
	8	· · ·	· · · ·	·

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 7- INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET (CONTINUED)

			Projects under	
	Lands	Buildings	construction	Total
	SAR	SAR	SAR	SAR
Cost				
As at 1 January 2021	504,179,900	488,550,588	15,562,500	1,008,292,988
Additions during the year	-	723,329	10,000	733,329
As at 31 December 2021	504,179,900	489,273,917	15,572,500	1,009,026,317
Accumulated depreciation		· ·	· ·	<u> </u>
As at 1 January 2021	-	28,592,974	-	28,592,974
Charged to the year	-	12,220,502	-	12,220,502
As at 31 December 2021	-	40,813,476	-	40,813,476
Impairment of investment				
properties				
As at 1 January 2021	(12,383,268)	(5,703,359)	(104,274)	(18,190,901)
Change during the year	704,499	2,095,328	(3,735,386)	(935,559)
As at 31 December 2021	(11,678,769)	(3,608,031)	(3,839,660)	(19,126,460)
Net carrying amount				
As at 31 December 2021	492,501,131	444,852,410	11,732,840	949,086,381

Investment properties are recorded at historical cost. The fair value of the investment properties has been determined based on the average of two valuations of market value made by independent valuation experts (Note 15). These values are based on estimates by independent valuers due to the uncertainty of estimates.

Investment properties are as follows:

- <u>West Avenue Building</u>: It is a commercial building (Mall) in Al-Faisaliah district, Dammam.
- <u>The Elite "Elite Mall"</u>: A complex of restaurants, cafes and offices on Prince Abdulaziz Bin Musaed bin Jiluwi Road in Sulaymaniyah district in Riyadh.
- <u>Vivienda Complex</u>: It is a hotel villas complex located in Prince Faisal bin Fahd bin Abdulaziz Road in, Al-Hada district, Riyadh.
- <u>Dinar Commercial Building</u>: It is a commercial building in the Al-Zahra District, Jeddah.
- <u>Teqnia Industrial Commercial Complex</u>: It is an industrial and commercial complex consisting of five auto maintenance centers, two auto showrooms, and a spare parts center located in the southeast of Riyadh.
- <u>Furnished apartments building in the Namudhajiya district</u>: It is a building licensed as a furnished "3-star" accommodation facility in A Namudhajiya District in Riyadh.
- <u>Al-Yasmeen Building</u>: It is a residential building in the Al-Yasmeen district, north of Riyadh.
- <u>Al-Sheraa district project</u>: It is a commercial two buildings project dedicated to restaurants and cafes in Al-Sheraa district, Jeddah. It is included in under-construction projects. Work is still ongoing to deliver public facilities to the property and complete necessary licenses.
- <u>Khamis Mushait Building:</u> It is two buildings dedicated to restaurants and cafes in Khamis Mushait city.
- Obhur Building: It is a restaurant building in Obhur Al Shamaliyah district, Jeddah,
- <u>Aljada Complex:</u> It is a commercial hotel property that includes a hotel operated by (RHG) under the five-star brand Radisson Blu, consisting of 104 rooms, 16 hotel villas, 24 commercial showrooms and 5 offices, with a total built-up area of 33,105.89 square meters.

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#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 7- INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET (CONTINUED)

The title deeds of the investment properties are registered in the name of Tamdeen First Real Estate Company, a company established for the purpose of legally holding the assets of the Fund in accordance with CMA Resolution No. 1/6/4902/17 dated September 28, 2017. The investment properties of the Fund are mortgaged in favor of Al-Rajhi Development Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of Al-Rajhi Bank), with a coverage rate of no less than 200% of the total facilities as a guarantee for the financing granted to the Fund, provided that the mortgage of these sukuks will be released after the full value of the Al-Rajhi Bank loan has been paid. (Note 9).

# 8- RENT RECEIVABLE FROM LEASE, NET

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
Rent receivable	50,927,464	49,247,923
Less		
Provision for expected credit losses	(16,594,356)	(16,165,391)
	34,333,108	33,082,532

The movement in the expected credit losses is as of December 31 as follows:

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
Balance at beginning of the year	16,165,391	6,808,747
Provided during the year	8,411,030	9,356,644
Bad debts during the year	(7,982,065)	-
Balance at end of the year	16,594,356	16,165,391

The aging analysis of receivables at the reporting dated is presented as follow:

Year	The due date has not passed	From 1- 60 days	From 61- 90 days	From 91- 120 days	From 121- 180 days	From 181- 270 days	From 271- 365 days	Total
2022	2,727,909	10,002,232	4,866,797	6,266,982	122,108	4,742,748	22,198,688	50,927,464
2021	2,809,375	11,214,000	5,725,643	526,125	700,000	5,527,034	22,745,746	49,247,923

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 9- LONG - TERM LOAN

The Fund obtained a credit facility from Bank Albilad amounting to 300,000,000 Saudi riyals during 2018, in order to finance the activities of the Fund by mortgaging the real estate sukuk of the Fund subject to the financing in the name of Albilad Real Estate Company with a coverage rate of no less than 175% of the value of the facility, and on November 19, 2019 increased the credit facility limit from Bank Albilad, bringing the total financing to 600,000,000 Saudi riyals, and the facility was paid in full during the year 2021.

A credit facility was also obtained from Al Rajhi Bank in the amount of 600,000,000 Saudi riyals on December 29, 2021, in order to finance the activities of the Fund and pay the balance of the loan based on the Fund at Bank Albilad, by guaranteeing the mortgage of the real estate sukuk invested in the Fund with a coverage rate of no less than 200% of the total value of the facilities (Note 7), as the user of the facility as at December 31, 2022 amounted to 577,390,074 Saudi riyals (2021: 342,599,995 Saudi riyals), provided that he pays all the amounts due after seven years from the date of the first withdrawal.

The movement in financing facility is as follows:

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
Balance at beginning of the year	342,599,995	602,200,000
Withdrawn during the year	234,790,079	83,000,000
Paid during the year	-	(342,600,005)
	577,390,074	342,599,995
Less;		
Deferred financing cost	(1,189,101)	(590,785)
	576,200,973	342,009,210

# **10- UNEARNED LEASE REVENUE**

Unearned Lease Revenue represents billed amounts on investment properties lease revenue and does not relate to the year ended 31 December 2022 and the balance of unearned lease revenue amounted to 15,541,668 Saudi riyals as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 17,633,010 Saudi riyals).

# **11- RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related parties to the Fund comprise Unitholders, Fund Manager, members of the board of directors, and other funds managed by the Fund Manager. In the ordinary course of business, the Fund transacts with related parties. The related parties' transactions are governed by the regulations issued by CMA. All transactions with the related parties are approved by the Fund's Board of Directors. The Fund pays the Fund Manager a management fee of 1 % per annum calculated on the net assets of the Fund after deducting expenses, to be calculated and paid half-yearly for the purpose of calculating management fees is based on the fair value of the investment in real estate properties. (Note 15). The Fund pays the following fees as well

- Capital structuring fees: The Fund Manager or any other party who arranges the capital structure charges the Fund a fee up to 1% of the total of any subscription amounts collected during future offering periods or upon collecting any other subscription amounts, whether in cash (by issuing priority rights) or in kind. The capital structuring fee is paid once, immediately after closing any capital-raising process.
- Finance structuring fees: The Fund Manager or any other party charges the Fund a financing structuring fee up to 1% of the total amount withdrawn under any bank facilities.
- Acquisition fee: The Fund Manager charges the Fund a one-time acquisition fee of up to 1% of the sale or acquisition value of any real estate asset throughout the term of the Fund.

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 11- RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

A) significant transactions with the related party during the year:

		amount of the transaction during the year ended	
Related party	Nature of transaction	31 December 2022 SAR	31 December 2021 SAR
	Fund management fees	11,946,602	10,151,306
Mulkia Investment Company	Acquisition fees	2,131,065	-
	Finance structure fees	2,290,895	-
	Expenses paid on behalf	3,586,011	1,215,321
Board of Directors	Attendance allowance	30,000	30,000

B) The following are the balances due to the related party as follows:

		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Related party	Nature of transaction	SAR	SAR
Mulkia Investment Company	Management fees	10,591,126	5,852,533
	Expenses paid on behalf	41,660	77,633
		10,632,786	5,930,166

The unitholders who own more than 5% of the fund's units as on 31 December 2022 are:

Gulf Real Estate Company

Mr. Khalid Abdulaziz Mohammad bin Nafjan

# 12-ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	31 December 2022 SAR	31 December 2021 SAR
Finance charges due	11,778,978	2,959,328
Accrued fees	598,477	-
Accrued professional and advisory fees	1,627,500	71,067
Accrued Tax	1,327,726	-
Accrued Employee Benefits and outside employment	749,755	-
Accrued expenses	2,099,765	30,000
Others	226,263	92,345
	18,408,464	3,152,740

# **13- ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
payables to purchase investment properties	121,893,507	-
Trade payables	880,601	
	122,774,108	

payables to purchase investment properties are in the second phase of acquiring the remaining percentage of Aljada real estate, and it will be done by increasing the fund's capital through in-kind subscription by the property owners at a value of 35,000,000 Saudi riyals and collecting the remaining amount at a value of 86,983507 Saudi riyals through a cash offering to the public or Bank financing available to the Fund (Note 9).

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### **14- ZAKAT PROVISION**

During the year 2021, the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority approved the voluntary registration of real estate investment traded funds. The Capital Market Authority announced the approval of the amendment of both the Investment Funds Regulations and the Real Estate Investment Funds Regulations, so that fund managers wishing to obtain a special purpose entity license can apply to the Authority from the date these regulations come into act on May 1, 2021.

a) The principal elements of Zakat base are the following:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
Equity	626,864,979	641,694,929
Non -current liabilities	584,312,498	355,092,799
Non-current Assets	1,309,105,922	(982,459,620)
Net profit	9,071,761	42,246,631

b) Below is the movement in Zakat provision:

	31 December 2022 SAR	31 December 2021 SAR
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,143,693	-
Provided during the year	1,108,321	1,425,499
Zakat for previous years	-	698,360
Paid during the year	(2,210,475)	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,041,539	2,123,859

c) Zakat Position

Zakat return are submitted on date, and Zakat returns for the years from 2019 to 2021 was submitted. There is no zakat Inspection during the year.

# 15- THE IMPACT ON NET ASSETS IF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

According to the Real Estate Investment Funds Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the fund manager must value the fund's assets based on the average of two valuations prepared by independent valuation experts. As indicated in the Fund's terms and conditions, the declared net asset value and management fees have been calculated based on the market value obtained. In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards approved in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any).

The fair value of investment properties is determined by two appraisers: Valie & Partner Real Estate Appraisal and Evaluation Company (an independent valuer approved by the Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuers) License holder No. 1210001114 and Estate Real Estate Valuation office (an independent valuer approved by the Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuers) License holder No. 121000037.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 15- THE IMPACT ON NET ASSETS IF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

The evaluation of the appraisers of the investment properties was as follows:

	VALIE Company SAR	ESTNAD Office SAR	Average SAR
Fair value of investment properties as at 31 December 2022	1,326,218,316	1,328,720,000	1,327,469,158
Fair value of investment properties as at 31 December 2021	989,000,000	981,059,472	985,029,736

1-Below is a statement of the unrealized gains from properties that were identified based on real estate valuation processes (fair value) as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
Fair value of investment properties	1,327,469,158	985,029,736
The net carrying amount of investment properties (Note 7)	(1,273,294,136)	(949,086,381)
Unrealized gains determined based on real estate valuation	54,175,022	35,943,355
Issued units	68,108,652	68,108,652
Unit share in unrealized gains based on real estate valuation	0.795	0.528
2- Below is the analysis of net assets using fair value:		
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
Net assets value at cost presented in these financial statements	600,229,358	638,850,619
Unrealized gains determined based on real estate valuation (Note 15-1)	54,175,022	35,943,355
Net assets value at fair value	654,404,380	674,793,974

3- Below is the analysis of net assets per unit using the fair value of properties:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
Net assets value per unit at cost presented in these financial statements	8.813	9.380
Impact on net assets value per unit as a result of unrealized gains determined based on real estate valuation (Note 15-1)	0.795	0.528
Net assets value per unit at fair value	9.608	9.908
16- Rental and operating Revenue		
	2022	2021
	SAR	SAR
Rental income from investment properties	70,072,132	76,518,528
Revenue from hotel operation	25,775,910	-
	95,848,042	76,518,528
Revenue is recognized:		
At a certain point	25,775,910	-
On an appropriate time basis	70,072,132	76,518,528
	95,848,042	76,518,528

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# **17- PROFIT FROM DERIVIATE CONTRACTS**

During the year 2022, the company concluded a hedging contract for credit facilities with Al-Rajhi Bank, fixing the interest rate to 3.71%, which led to achieving a profit from the hedging contract in the amount of 306,713 Saudi Riyals.

### **18- FINANCE CHARGES**

	2022 SAR	2021 SAR
Interest on long-term bank financing	22,042,855	9,180,487
Amortization of deferred financing expenses	223,449	180,547
	22,266,304	9,361,034
<b>19- OPERATING COST FOR THE HOTEL</b>		
	2022	2021
	SAR	SAR
Salaries and other equivalents	3,149,499	-
Allowances and incentives	868,098	-
Commissions	2,434,301	-
Food and beverage costs	2,439,179	-
Electricity and water	859,268	-
Tasks and consumables	925,154	-
Cleaning costs	194,151	-
Operating leases	360,619	-
Maintenance contract costs	1,160,512	-
End of service expense	123,605	-
Medical insurance	124,829	-
Temporary employment	1,488,247	-
Governmental expenses Chemicals	522,323	-
Others	142,722	-
Others	<u> </u>	-
	15,059,528	-
20- OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
	2022	2021
	SAR	SAR
Securities Depository Center Fees (Edaa)	401,000	408,000
Professional fees	2,366,228	194,875
Investment properties valuation expenses	169,000	166,500
Insurance expenses	133,256	201,739
Tadawul fees	199,749	191,246
Zakat for previous years*	-	698,360
Provision for the renovation of hotel assets	292,247	-
Marketing expenses	732,762	-
Other	2,558,639	438,177
	6,852,881	2,298,897

\*During the year 2020, the fund manager announced the approval of the board of directors to start the procedures for registering the fund with the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority, and that the fund would bear the value of the zakat obligations for the year 2020 and any related expenses, and those obligations amounted to 698,360 SAR. And the procedures for registering the fund with the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority have been completed for the purposes of supplying and paying Zakat on behalf of the fund's unitholders.

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# **21- FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Financial instruments consist of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Fund follows the following hierarchy to determine the fair value of investment properties and to disclose them:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for the identical property (without adjustment or addition). Level 2: Quoted prices in an active market for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques, which are all significant inputs based on observable market data:

Level 3: Valuation techniques where significant inputs are not based on observable market data.

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 21- FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The table below presents the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value if the carrying amount reasonably approximates fair value.

	Assets / liabilities measured at FVPL			Assets / liabilities no	<b>Book Value</b>		
31 December 2022	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Current value	Amortized cost	BOOK value
financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	20,125,033	20,125,033
Investment properties, net	1,273,294,136	-	-	1,273,294,136	-	-	1,273,294,136
Rent receivable, net	-	-	-	-	-	34,333,108	34,333,108
Accrued revenue	-	-	-	-	-	12,166,001	12,166,001
Assets of derivative contracts	306,713	-	306,713	-	-	-	306,713
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	-	-	-	-	-	4,968,000	4,968,000
Total	1,273,600,849	-	306,713	1,273,294,136	-	71,592,142	1,345,192,991
financial liabilities							
Long term bank financing	-	-	-	-	576,200,973	-	576,200,973
Unearned rental income	-	-	-	-	-	15,541,668	15,541,668
Due to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	10,632,786	10,632,786
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	122,774,108	122,774,108
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	-	-	-	-	-	18,408,464	18,408,464
Total	-	-	-	-	576,200,973	167,357,026	743,557,999

The valuation of investment properties using discounted cash flow method and income capitalization method was performed based on significant unobservable inputs and is therefore included under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The main inputs include:

Discount rates that reflect current market assessments of uncertainty in the amount and timing of cash flows (the rate used by valuers is 8.5% -9.45%)

**Capitalization rates** based on the physical location, size and quality of the properties and taking into account market data at the date of the valuation (the rate used by valuers is 8.5%) **Future rental cash flows** based on the actual location, type and quality of the properties and supported by the terms of any existing lease or other contracts or external evidence such as current market rents for similar properties.

Estimated vacancy rates based on current and projected future market conditions after the expiration of the term of any existing lease.

Maintenance costs, including the investments required to maintain the functional performance of the property over its estimated useful life.

Terminal value given assumptions about maintenance costs, vacancy rates and market rents.

There were no changes in the evaluation methods during the year.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 21- FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

	Assets / liabilities measured at FVPL			Assets / liabilities no	<b>Book Value</b>		
<u>31 December 2021</u>	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Current value	Amortized cost	BOOK value
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	16,835,710	16,835,710
Investment property, net	949,086,381	-	-	949,086,381	-		949,086,381
Rent receivable, net	-	-	-	-	-	33,082,532	33,082,532
Accrued revenue	-	-	-	-	-	9,850,562	9,850,562
Prepaid expenses and other debit balances	-	-	-	-	-	844,419	844,419
Total	949,086,381	-	-	949,086,381	-	60,613,223	1,009,699,604
Financial liabilities							
Long term bank financing	-	-	-	-	342,009,210	-	342,599,995
Unearned rental income	-	-	-	-	-	17,633,010	17,633,010
due to related parties	-	-	-	-	-	5,930,166	5,930,166
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	-	-	-	-	-	3,152,740	3,152,740
Total	-	-	-	-	342,009,210	26,715,916	369,315,911

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 22-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Fund's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

The financial instruments included in these consolidated financial statements primarily include cash and cash equivalents, rental income receivable, management fees payable, expenses payable and borrowings. The specific methods of proof used are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Fund is exposed to the risk of losses

related to credit, which may occur as a result of the inability or unwillingness of the counterparty or issuer to fulfill its obligations. The fund is exposed to risks

Credit on his bank balances and receivables.

An allowance for credit losses is maintained which is sufficient at management's discretion to cover potential losses on overdue receivables. In the history of

In each financial report, the bank balances are evaluated as to whether they have low credit risks as they are kept with reputable and reputable financial institutions.

A high local bank credit rating, and there is no default history for any of the bank balances. Therefore, the probability of default is based on future factors

Any losses resulting from failure are negligible. As at the reporting date, there are no past due payment dates.

Other receivables are unsecured, without interest and do not have fixed payments. There are no receivable balances

Of the related parties at the date of the report exceeded their deadline, taking into account the historical experience of failure and the future of the industries in which the relevant authorities operate. The management considers that the related party balances are not impaired.

When calculating the expected credit loss allowance for receivables, an allowance matrix is used based on historical loss rates over the expected life of the receivable adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

The Fund's maximum undiscounted exposure to credit risk for the respective components of the statement of financial position and expected credit loss is as follows:

	<b>31 December 2022</b>	31 December 2021
	SAR	SAR
Cash and cash equivalents	20,125,033	16,835,710
Rent receivable	50,927,464	49,247,923
Accrued Revenue	12,166,001	9,850,562

The following table provides information about exposure to credit risk and expected credit losses for Rent receivables as of:

31 December 2022	Weighted average loss rate (%)	Exposure to default risk (SR)	allowance for impairment (SR)
The due date has not passed	0.00%	2,727,909	-
From 1 to 60 days	0.24%	10,002,232	23,533
From 61 to 90 days	0.51%	4,866,797	24,931
From 91 to 120 days	7.23%	6,266,982	453,030
From 121 to 180 days	18.85%	122,108	23,021
From 181 to 270 days	39.35%	4,742,748	1,866,352
From 270 to 365 days	<b>63.98</b> ½	22,198,688	14,203,489
total	130.16%	50,927,464	16,594,356

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 22-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONTINUED) Credit risk (CONTINUED)

31 December 2021	Weighted average loss (%) rate	Exposure to default risk (SR)	allowance for impairment (SR)
The due date has not passed	0.00%	2,809,375	-
From 1 to 60 days	0.24%	11,214,000	26,384
From 61 to 90 days	0.51%	5,725,643	29,330
From 91 to 120 days	7.23%	526,125	38,033
From 121 to 180 days	18.85%	700,000	131,974
From 181 to 270 days	39.35%	5,527,034	2,175,035
From 270 to 365 days	63.98%	22,745,746	13,764,635
	130.16%	49,247,923	16,165,391

# Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that the Fund commits to in the interest of others.

To reduce the liquidity risk and associated losses which may affect the business of the fund, the fund maintains, wherever possible, sufficient highly liquid current assets in all business conditions. The fund avoids financing long-term capital requirements and its activities related to current accounts with related parties through short-term borrowings. The fund has a highly dynamic cash flow policy and a system by which it can estimate the maturity dates of its liabilities and develop appropriate plans to provide the required funding to meet these liabilities in a timely manner.

Below are the maturities of assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2022:

31 December 2022	less than one year SAR	More than one year SAR	Total SAR
Liabilities			
Long-term loan	-	576,200,973	576,200,973
Unearned Lease Revenue	15,541,668	-	15,541,668
Due to a related party	10,632,786	-	10,632,786
Accounts payable	122,774,108	-	122,774,108
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	18,408,464	-	18,408,464
Provision for end of service benefits for hotel employees	-	188,150	188,150
Provision for the renovation of hotel assets	415,656	-	415,656
Zakat provision	1,041,539	-	1,041,539
Total	168,814,221	576,389,123	745,203,344

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 22-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Liquidity risks (Continued)

31 December 2021	less than one year SAR	More than one year SAR	Total SAR
Liabilities Long-term loan	_	342,009,210	342,009,210
Unearned Lease Revenue	17,633,010	, ,	17,633,010
Due to a related party	5,930,166	-	5,930,166
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	3,152,740	-	3,152,740
Zakat provision	2,123,859	-	2,123,859
Total	28,839,775	342,009,210	370,848,985

#### **Currency risk**

It is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Fund Manager monitors the currency rate changes and believes that the impact of currency rate changes on the Fund is not significant as the Fund primarily deals in Saudi Riyal.

#### Commission rate risk

Commission rate risk is exposure to various risks associated with the impact of fluctuations in prevailing commission rates on the Fund's financial positions and cash flows.

The Fund's commission rate risk arises mainly from its borrowings, which are at variable interest rates and are not subject to re-pricing on a regular basis.

The Fund's interest rate risk arises mainly from its borrowings, which are at variable commission rates and the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

	2022			
	Income St	atement	Statement of O	wners' Equity
	+ 100 points	- 100 points	+ 100 points	- 100 points
Cost of financing facilities	5,762,010	(5,762,010)	5,762,010	(5,762,010)
Cash-flow sensitivity	5,762,010	(5,762,010)	5,762,010	(5,762,010)

	2021				
	Income Sta	atement	Statement of O	wners' Equity	
	+ 100 points - 100 points		+ 100 points	- 100 points	
Cost of financing facilities	3,420,092	(3,420,092)	3,420,092	(3,420,092)	
Cash-flow sensitivity	3,420,092	(3,420,092)	3,420,092	(3,420,092)	

#### Fair value and cash flow interest rate risk

The risks of fair value and cash flows at the interest rate are exposures to various risks related to the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates on the financial position and cash flows of the Fund. A "hedging agreement" has been implemented with Al Rajhi Bank, in order to fix the profit margin of credit facilities amounting to 100 million Saudi riyals at a fixed rate of 3.71%, in order to protect the fund from profit margin fluctuations during the maturity period of these facilities, which begins on August 7, 2022 AD, and ends on January 9, 2028 AD.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk of changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, profit rates and share prices that will affect the fund's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing return.

#### **23- DIVIDENDS**

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

During the year ending on December 31, 2022, the fund manager decided to distribute dividends amounting to a total of SAR 38,821,932 (2021 amount of SAR 33,373,239).

# 24- COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The fund manager believes that there are no potential commitments as of the reporting date.

# 25- LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day of the year was 31 December 2022 (For the year ended at 31 December 2021 is 31 December 2021).

#### **26- GENERAL**

The figures included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been rounded to the nearest Saudi Riyal.

# **27- SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Fund's principal business is conducted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Transactions between the operating segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions. The following are the fund's total assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, its total operating income and expenses, and the results for the years ending on that date, by operating sector:

	2022			
Comprehensive Income	Rent	Hotel	Total	
Revenues				
Rental and operating Revenue	70,072,132	25,775,910	95,848,042	
Other income	-	166,921	166,921	
Total revenues	70,072,132	25,942,831	96,014,963	
Expenses				
Fund management fees	(11,946,602)	-	(11,946,602)	
Hotel operating costs	-	(15,659,528)	(15,659,528)	
Custody fees	(307,080)	-	(307,080)	
Provision for expected credit losses	(8,344,466)	(66,564)	(8,411,030)	
Depreciation of Properties investments	(17,973,629)	-	(17,973,629)	
Financing burdens	(22,266,304)	-	(22,266,304)	
Dealing fees	(2,131,065)	-	(2,131,065)	
Financing structuring fees	(2,290,895)	-	(2,290,895)	
Other administrative expenses	(4,510,224)	(2,342,657)	(6,852,881)	
Total expenses	(69,770,265)	(18,068,749)	(87,839,014)	
Net operating income	301,867	7,874,082	8,175,949	
Decrease in the value of Properties investments	(7,173,670)	-	(7,173,670)	
Net profit for the year before zakat	(6,871,803)	7,874,082	1,002,279	
Zakat expense	(833,338)	(274,983)	(1,108,321)	
Net profit for the year	(7,705,141)	7,599,099	(106,042)	
Other comprehensive income				
Items that are not subsequently reclassified to				
profit or loss	207 512		206 512	
Derivatives profit	306,713	-	306,713	
Other comprehensive income for the year	306,713		306,713	
Total comprehensive income for the year	(7,398,428)	7,599,099	200,671	

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 27- SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Comprehensive Income	2021		
	Rent	Hotel	Total
Revenues			
Rental and operating Revenue	76,518,528	-	76,518,528
Other income	5,376	-	5,376
Total revenues	76,523,904	-	76,523,904
Expenses			
Fund management fees	(10,151,360)	-	(10,151,360)
Hotel operating costs	-	-	-
Custody fees	(245,483)	-	(245,483)
Provision for expected credit losses	(9,356,644)	-	(9,356,644)
Depreciation of Properties investments	(12,220,502)	-	(12,220,502)
Financing burdens	(9,361,034)	-	(9,361,034)
Dealing fees	-	-	-
Financing structuring fees	-	-	-
Other administrative expenses	(2,298,897)	-	(2,298,897)
Total expenses	(43,633,920)	-	(43,633,920)
Net operating income	32,889,984	-	32,889,984
Decrease in the value of Properties investments	(935,556)	-	(935,556)
Net profit for the year before zakat	31,954,428		31,954,428
Zakat expense	(1,425,499)	-	(1,425,499)
Net profit for the year	30,528,929	-	30,528,929
<b>Other comprehensive income</b> Items that are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Derivatives profit	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	30,528,929	-	30,528,929

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 27- SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Financial position	2022		
	Rent	Hotels	Total
	SAR	SAR	SAR
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,997,376	9,127,657	20,125,033
Inventory	-	239,711	239,711
Properties investments, net	1,273,294,136	-	1,273,294,136
Rent receivable, net	32,341,976	1,991,132	34,333,108
Accrued revenues	12,166,001	-	12,166,001
Assets of derivative contracts	306,713	-	306,713
Prepayments and other debit balances	825,101	4,142,899	4,968,000
TOTAL ASSETS	1,329,931,303	15,501,399	1,345,432,702
LIABILITIES			
Long term bank financing	576,200,973	-	576,200,973
Unearned rental income	15,541,668	-	15,541,668
Due to related parties	10,632,786	-	10,632,786
Account payable	121,893,507	880,601	122,774,108
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	14,111,329	4,297,135	18,408,464
Provision for end of service benefits for hotel	-	188,150	188,150
employees Provision for the renovation of hotel assets		415,656	415,656
Zakat allowance	833,338	208,201	1,041,539
TOTAL LIABILITIES	739,213,601	5,989,743	745,203,344
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTE TO	590,717,702	9,511,656	600,229,358
UNITHODLERS	590,717,702	9,311,030	000,229,330
		2021	
Financial position	Rent	Hotels	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	16,835,710	-	16,835,710
Properties investments	949,086,381	-	949,086,381
Rent receivable, net	33,082,532	-	33,082,532
Accrued revenues	9,850,562	-	9,850,562
Prepayments and other debit balances	844,419	-	844,419
TOTAL ASSETS	1,009,699,604	-	1,009,699,604
LIABILITIES			
Long term bank financing	342,009,210	-	342,009,210
Unearned rental income	17,633,010	-	17,633,010
Due to related parties	5,930,166	-	5,930,166
Accrued expenses and other credit balances	3,152,740	-	3,152,740
Zakat allowance	2,123,859	-	2,123,859
TOTAL LIABILITIES	370,848,985		370,848,985
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTE TO	638,850,619	-	638,850,619
UNITHODLERS			

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# **28- IMPORTANT ISSUES DURING THE YEAR**

On 30 January 2022, the fund manager announced the signing of an agreement to acquire a new property for the benefit of the fund (Aljada Commercial Hotel Real Estate) located in the Qurtoba district of Riyadh in two phases, the first phase in cash through the financing available to the fund to acquire 63.61% of the real estate and the second phase of The acquisition of the remaining percentage of the property will take place by increasing the fund's capital through in-kind subscription by the property owners at a value of 35,000,000 riyals and collecting the remaining amount through cash offering, after obtaining the necessary approvals according to the statutory requirements, as the total value of the acquisition amounted to 335,000,000 Saudi riyals excluding For the value added tax amount and seek.

# Acquisition of subsidiaries

The acquisition was accounted for using the acquisition method under IFRS 3 Business Combinations (the "Standard") with Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund being the acquiring party and Aljada Hotel Company being the acquiring party. As required by the standard, Gulf Real Estate REIT is in the process of allocating purchase consideration for identifiable assets and liabilities up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund has calculated the acquisition based on the book values of the acquired assets and liabilities as at the date of acquisition as independent valuations have not been completed. The adjustment to these provisional values will be completed within twelve months of the date of acquisition as permitted by the Standard.

The Fund is in the process of making a comprehensive purchase price allocation process which is expected to be completed within twelve months from the acquisition date.

The assets and liabilities recognized as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

	Book value
Inventory	257,471
account receivables	1,594,213
due from related parties	3,879,475
Other receivable balances	539,540
Cash and cash equivalents	815,741
Provision for end of service benefits	(167,738)
Asset renovation provision	(157,984)
Trade payables and other credict balances	(2,986,932)
Accrued expenses	(1,861,230)
The sum of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired	1,912,556
Goodwill	
Total	1,912,556
net cash used generated by the acquisition	
Accrued amounts	1,912,556
Cash and cash equivalents	(815,741)
Total	1,096,815

#### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### **29- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On 18 January 2023, the fund manager announced the distribution of cash dividends to the unit holders of the Gulf Real Estate REIT Fund for the period from 1 September 2022 to 31 December 2022, in the amount of 8,854,125 Saudi riyals.

The fund manager announced the start of participation in increasing the total value of the fund's assets, through an additional offering to investors, starting today, Thursday, 24/8/1444, corresponding to 16 March 2023, until Wednesday, 7/9/1444, corresponding to 29 March, 2023, at a price of (6.68) riyals. Saudi Arabia for the unit with an additional offering amount of 250 million Saudi riyals.

Except for the above, in the opinion of the management, there were no other significant subsequent events after 31 December 2022 and until the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements that could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2022.

30- APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Fund Board of Directors on 25 Shaaban1443 (28 March 2022).

### **30-** Approval of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Fund Board of Directors on Ramadan 7, 1444 H (March 29, 2023).



# Stay in touch

You can contact Mulkia any time and of course our employees will be happy and ready to answer your inquiries for a better service..

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Prince Abdul Aziz Bin Musaid Bin Jalawi- The Elite — Building No. 8565 , 1st floor.

P. O. Box: 52775, Postal Code: 12234

Tel: +966 8001199992 Fax: +966 (11) 293 2799

Email :

info@mulkia.com.sa

www.mulkia.com.sa

Management	Ext.	Email
Customer Services	610	crm@Mulkia.com.sa
Complaints & comments	511	complaints@mulkia.com.sa



# Thank you





MULKIA Gulf Real Estate REIT



