(managed by Jadwa investment Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

31 DECEMBER 2022

Jadwa REIT Al Haramain Fund (Managed by Jadwa Investment Company) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To the Unitholders of Jadwa REIT AI Haramain Fund (Managed by Jadwa Investment Company)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jadwa REIT Al Haramain Fund (the "Fund") managed by Jadwa Investment Company (the "Fund Manager"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the related statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the 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").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA") 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of 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 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 financial statements for the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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| Key Audit Matter | How the key matter was addressed in the audit |
|---|---|
| Impairment of investment properties | |
| The Fund owns a portfolio of investment properties comprising of land and commercial buildings being located in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Investment properties are held for capital | - We agreed the value of all the properties held at the year end to the valuation included in the independent management expert valuation report; |
| appreciation and/or rental yields and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. | We evaluated the competency, capabilities and objectivity of work performed by the independent management expert; |
| As at 31 December 2022, the carrying value of investment properties was SR 656 million (2021: SR 691 million), which was net of accumulated depreciation of SR 68 million (2021: SR 56 million) | - On sample basis, with the help of our independent expert, we performed the following: |
| and accumulated impairment allowance of SR 105 million (2021: SR 65 million). | We assessed the appropriateness of valuation methods, assumptions, and estimates used by management in the investment properties valuation process; |



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued) To the Unitholders of Jadwa REIT AI Haramain Fund (Managed by Jadwa Investment Company)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

| Key Audit Matter | How the key matter was addressed in the audit |
|--|---|
| For assessing the impairment of investment properties, the Fund management 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 semi-annual basis. We considered this as a key audit matter since the impairment assessment of investment properties requires significant judgement, assumptions and estimates by management and the external valuers. Any input inaccuracies or unreasonable bases used in these judgements and estimates (such as in respect of estimated rental value and yield profile applied) could result in a material misstatement in the statement of financial position and in the statement of comprehensive income. The Fund's accounting policy for investment properties is disclosed in note 5.1, the significant accounting estimates, judgement and assumptions relating to investment properties are disclosed in note 4 and related disclosures about investment properties are included in notes 6 and 7 of the accompanying financial statements. | We engaged in discussions with management and assessed the relevant assumptions used based on market data where possible; We tested the appropriateness of the key assumptions used in the valuation of investment properties, such as estimated rental value and yield profile applied; We checked the accuracy of impairment loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income during the year; and We ensured that the financial statements contain adequate disclosures regarding the valuation methods, judgment, assumptions and estimates used in the valuation. |

Other Information included in the Fund's 2022 Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Fund's 2022 annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Fund's 2022 annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Fund's 2022 annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)
To the Unitholders of Jadwa REIT AI Haramain Fund
(Managed by Jadwa Investment Company)

Responsibilities of the Fund Manager and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Fund Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other standards and pronouncement that are endorsed by SOCPA and the applicable provisions of the Real Estate Investment Fund Regulations issued by the Board of Capital Market Authority, and the Fund's terms and conditions and the information memorandum, and for such internal control as the Fund Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Fund Manager 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 Fund Manager 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 Board of Directors, are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due
 to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the
 override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Fund Manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Fund Manager'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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)
To the Unitholders of Jadwa REIT AI Haramain Fund
(Managed by Jadwa Investment Company)

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

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

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

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

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

For Alluhaid & Alyahya Chartered Accountants

Turki A Alubaid Certified Public Accountant License No. 438

Riyadh: 7 Ramadan 1444 H

(29 March 2023)



Jadwa REIT Al Haramain Fund (Managed by Jadwa Investment Company) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

| ASSETS | Notes | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|--|--------------------|---|--|
| NON-CURRENT ASSETS Investment properties Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") | 6 8 | 656,327,901 57,800,000 | 690,728,180 57,600,000 |
| TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS | | 714,127,901 | 748,328,180 |
| CURRENT ASSETS Financial assets at FVTPL Prepayments and other assets Rent and related receivables Cash and cash equivalents TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | 8 9 10 11 | 844,702 18,895,975 17,911,955 37,652,632 | 6,346,671 601,586 17,780,557 20,603,604 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | | 45,332,418 |
| LIABILITIES | | 751,780,533 ======== | 793,660,598 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Long-term loan – current portion Due to related parties | 12 14 | 4,369,726 | 252,112,962 911,742 |
| Management fees payable | 14 | 1,035,377 | 1,035,377 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 13 | 5,001,290 | 342,359 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | | 10,406,393 | 254,402,440 |
| NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Long-term loan – current portion | 12 | 250,622,326 | - |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 261,028,719 | 254,402,440 |
| EQUITY Net assets attributable to unitholders | | 490,751,814 | 539,258,158 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | 751,780,533 | 793,660,598 |
| Units in issue (in units) | | 66,000,000 | 66,000,000 |
| Per unit value | | 7.44 | 8.17 |
| Per unit fair value | 7 | 7.55 | 8.85 |

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

| INCOME | Notes | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| Rental income from investment properties Income from financial assets at FVTPL Dividend income Lease termination fee income Other income | 8 8 | 19,339,555 266,076 1,500,000 | - (1,166,710) 2,000,000 16,000,000 |
| | | 6,500 21,112,131 | 16,833,290 |
| EXPENSES Depreciation General and administrative expenses Amortisation of transaction costs | 6 15 12 | (11,765,332) (6,025,170) (1,039,364) | (11,841,037) (1,289,428) (1,339,132) |
| OPERATING PROFIT | | 2,282,265 | (14,469,597) 2,363,693 |
| Finance charges | 12 | (10,934,463) | (6,685,518) |
| LOSS FOR THE YEAR BEFORE IMPAIRMENT | | (8,652,198) | (4,321,825) |
| Impairment loss on investment properties | 6 | (39,854,146) | (4,833,636) |
| NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR | | (48,506,344) | (9,155,461) |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - |
| TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR | | (48,506,344) | (9,155,461) |

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|--|-------------------------|--|--|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net loss for the year | | (48,506,344) | (9,155,461) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash flows: Depreciation Finance charges Impairment loss on investment properties Income from financial assets at FVTPL Amortisation of transaction costs | 6 12 6 8 12 | 11,765,332 10,934,463 39,854,146 (266,076) 1,039,364 | 11,841,037 6,685,518 4,833,636 1,166,710 1,339,132 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Increase in rent and related receivables Increase in prepayments and other assets Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities | | 14,820,885 (1,115,418) (243,116) 4,658,931 | 16,710,572 (11,674,499) (564,483) (24,641) |
| Finance charges paid | | 18,121,282 (7,476,479) | 4,446,949 (13,305,141) |
| Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities | | 10,644,803 | (8,858,192) |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES Disposal of financial assets at FVTPL Addition to investment properties | 6 | 6,412,747 (17,219,199) | 11,530,000 (2,712,361) |
| Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities | | (10,806,452) | 8,817,639 |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from long-term loan Repayment of long-term loan Transaction cost | 12 12 12 | 253,000,000 (253,000,000) (2,530,000) | 20,000,000 |
| Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities | | (2,530,000) | 20,000,000 |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | | (2,691,649) | 19,959,447 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year | | 20,603,604 | 644,157 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | | 17,911,955 | 20,603,604 |

Jadwa REIT Al Haramain Fund (Managed by Jadwa Investment Company) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Equity attributed to the Unitholders at beginning of the year | 539,258,158 | 548,413,619 |
| Comprehensive loss Net loss for the year | (48,506,344) | (9,155,461) |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | _ | |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | (48,506,344) | (9,155,461) |
| Equity attributed to the Unitholders at end of the year | 490,751,814 | 539,258,158 |
| Transactions in units for the year ended are summarised as follows: | | |
| | 2022 Units | 2021 Units |
| Units at the beginning and end of the year | 66,000,000 | 66,000,000 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2022

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Jadwa REIT Al Haramain Fund (the "Fund") is a closed-ended Shariah compliant real estate investment traded fund. The Fund operates in accordance with Real Estate Investment Fund Regulations ("REIFR") and Real Estate Investment Traded Funds ("REITF") Instructions issued by the Capital Market Authority ("CMA"). The Fund is listed on Saudi Stock Exchange ("Tadawul") and the units of the Fund started to be traded on Tadawul in accordance with its rules and regulations. The Capital of the Fund is SR 660,000,000 divided into 66,000,000 units of SR 10 each. The Fund has a term of 99 years, which is extendable at the discretion of the Fund Manager following the approval of the CMA.

The primary investment objective of the Fund is to provide its investors with regular income by investing in income-generating real estate assets in Saudi Arabia, with a focus on the Holy Cities of Makkah and Medina.

The Fund is being managed by Jadwa Investment Company (the "Fund Manager"), a Saudi Arabian closed joint stock company with commercial registration number 1010228782, and a Capital Market Institution licensed by the CMA under license number 06034-37.

Jadwa Al Khalil Real Estate Company, a Limited Liability Company with commercial registration number 1010495553, has been established and approved by the CMA as a special purpose vehicle (the "SPV") for the beneficial interest of the Fund. The SPV owns all the assets of the Fund and has entered into financing agreement on behalf of the Fund.

The Fund has appointed Albilad Investment Company (the "Custodian") to act as its custodian. The fees of the custodian are paid by the Fund.

While the Fund will primarily invest in developed real estate assets which are ready for use, it may also opportunistically invest in real estate development projects in a value not exceeding 25% of the Fund's total asset value with the aim of achieving an increase in value per unit; provided that (i) at least 75% of the Fund's total assets are invested in developed real estate assets which generate periodic income and (ii) the Fund shall not invest in White Land.

On 28 March 2022, the Fund Manager entered into a management and operation contract with Emaar Al Diyafa Hotels Company for the purpose of managing and operating Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel. The contract also includes the responsibilities of marketing, maintenance and supervision of the property. The related fees is based on percentage of net profit from the property.

2 REGULATING AUTHORITY

The Fund operates in accordance with Real Estate Investment Fund Regulations ("REIFR") and Real Estate Investment Traded Funds ("REITF") instructions issued by the CMA, the regulations detail the requirements for real estate funds and traded real estate funds within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 Statement of compliance

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

3.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, using accrual basis of accounting, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") which are recorded at fair value.

The management has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals ("SR"), which is the functional currency of the Fund. All financial information has been rounded off to the nearest SR.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are reviewed and in any future period affected. The significant accounting judgements and estimates applied in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Judgement has been applied in the cases of determining whether an arrangement contains a lease and classification of leases.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Useful lives of investment properties

The management determines the estimated useful lives of investment properties for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering expected usage of the assets and physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and change in depreciation charges, if any, are adjusted in current and future periods. The estimated useful lives of the investment properties are disclosed in Note 6.

Impairment of investment properties

The Fund assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all investment properties at each reporting date. The investment properties are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and chooses a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The impairment of the investment properties is disclosed in Note 6.

Impairment of financial assets held at amortised cost

The Fund assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The Fund recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- · The time value of resources: and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

5.1 Investment properties

Investment properties comprise completed properties that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property is stated at cost including transaction costs net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

The cost less estimated residual value, if any, of investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Land, on the other hand, is reported at cost.

The estimated useful lives of the buildings range from 3 to 32 years.

The fair value of investment properties is disclosed in Note 7.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.2 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 or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. The value in use is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model, whereby the future expected cash flows are discounted using a pre-zakat discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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.

5.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances and investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

5.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

5.4.1 Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments

The Fund initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Initial measurement of the financial instrument is at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

5.4.2 Financial assets – subsequent classification and measurement

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or FVTPL. There are two criteria used to determine how financial assets should be classified and measured:

- a) The Fund's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Otherwise, a financial asset is measured at FVTPL.

The Fund's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and rent receivables.

The Fund has measured its investments in mutual fund and private real estate investment fund at FVTPL.

The Fund has no financial assets measured at FVOCI.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.4 Financial instruments (continued)

5.4.3 Financial assets – subsequent classification and measurement (continued)

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or where the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards associated with the financial asset and does not retain control of the financial asset.

5.4.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Fund recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As at the year end, the Fund has rent receivables as financial assets carried at amortised cost. For rent receivables, the Fund applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Fund does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Fund has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The information about the ECLs on the Fund's rent receivables is disclosed in note 10 and note 17 in these financial statements.

Presentation of impairment

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

Impairment losses related to rent receivables are presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

5.4.5 Financial liabilities – subsequent classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. The EIR is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The Fund's financial liabilities include long-term loan, due to related parties, management fees payable and other liabilities.

Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of the financial asset are modified, the Fund evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Fund recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount adjusting the gross carrying amount as modification gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.4 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability distinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

5.4.6 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

5.5 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Fund classifies all other liabilities as non-current

5.6 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 asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participant 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 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:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.4 Fair value measurement (continued)

- 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 in note 16.

5.7 Provision

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

5.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue includes rental income and other income from investment properties.

The Fund recognises lease payments as rental income on a straight-line basis. After lease commencement, the Fund recognises variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate (e.g. performance- or usage-based payments) as they are earned. When the Fund provides incentives to its tenants, the cost of the incentives is recognised on a straight-line basis, as a reduction of rental income.

The contracts include fixed price and the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Fund exceed the payment, accrued rental income is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, unearned rental income is recognised.

5.9 Management fees

Management fees are charged by the Fund Manager at the rate of 1.0% per annum of the Fund's net asset market value. Management fees are calculated and payable semi-annually in arrears.

5.10 Expenses

General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs not specifically part of cost of revenue as required under IFRS.

5.11 Net asset value

The net asset value per unit disclosed in the financial statements is calculated by dividing the net assets of the Fund by the number of units in issue at the year-end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.12

Zakat is the obligation of the Unitholders and is not provided for in the financial statements.

Dividends distribution

The Fund has a policy of distributing and paying at least 90% of its net profit, not including profit resulting from the sale of the underlying real estate assets and other investments and unrealised (loss)/gain on financial assets at FVTPL.

Amendments to existing standards effective 1 January 2022

The Fund has adopted the following amendments to existing standards which have been issued and effective from 1 January 2022:

| Amendments to standards Amendments to IFRS 3-Reference to the conceptual framework, with amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' that update an outdated reference in IFRS 3 without significantly changing its requirements. | Effective date 1 January 2022 |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment-proceeds before intended use, regarding proceeds from selling items produced while bringing an asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IAS 37-Onerous contracts -cost of fulfilling a contract, amending the standard regarding costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous. | 1 January 2022 |

Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 cycle

The pronouncement contains amendments to four International Financial IFRS 1, IFRS 9 and Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as result of the IASB's annual improvements project., i.e. Amendment to IFRS 1 First-time adoption of IFRS, IFRS 9 Financial instruments, IFRS 16 Leases, and IAS 41 Agriculture

The amendments to IAS 41 are effective from 1 January 2022 and the effective date for amendments to IFRS 16 Leases are not yet decided.

The application of the amendments to existing standards did not have an impact on the amounts presented in these financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2022 and have 5.15 not been early adopted

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective:

| Standards / amendments to standards / interpretations | Effective date |
|---|----------------------------------|
| IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts | 1 January 2023 |
| Amendments to IFRS 17 and Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) | 1 January 2023 |
| Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice | 1 January 2023 |
| Statement 2) | 1 January 2023 |
| Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) | 1 January 2023 |
| Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) | 1 January 2023 |
| Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) | 1 January 2024 1 January 2024 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5.15 New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2022 and have not been early adopted (continued)

In the opinion of the Fund Manager, these Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not expected to impact the Fund. The Fund intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

6 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The composition of the investment properties as of the reporting date is summarised below:

31 December 2022

| Description | Cost | Accumulated depreciation | Impairment Ioss (Note 6.2) | Net book value |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | SR | SR | SR | SR |
| Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel Tharawat Al Taqwa Hotel Retail Building 3-Star Hotel, Makkah (*) | 381,443,226 250,000,000 23,000,000 174,035,834 | 39,371,641 28,165,511 100,000 | 31,426,685 - 1,095,173 71,992,149 | 310,644,900 221,834,489 21,804,827 102,043,685 |
| | 828,479,060 | 67,637,152 | 104,514,007 | 656,327,901 |
| 31 December 2021 | | | | |
| Description | Cost | Accumulated depreciation | Impairment loss (Note 6.2) | Net book value |
| | SR | SR | SR | SR |
| Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel | 379,000,000 | 32,541,697 | - | 346,458,303 |
| Tharawat Al Taqwa Hotel | 250,000,000 | 23,230,123 | - | 226,769,877 |
| Retail Building | 23,000,000 | 100,000 | - . | 22,900,000 |
| 3-Star Hotel, Makkah (*) | 159,259,861 | | 64,659,861 | 94,600,000 |
| | 811,259,861 | 55,871,820 | 64,659,861 | 690,728,180 |

^{*}This property is under development. Refer to note 6.1.4 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

6 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

The movement in the account during the year is as follows:

| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cost | | |
| Balance at beginning of the year Additions during the year | 811,259,861 17,219,199 | 808,547,500 2,712,361 |
| Balance at end of the year | 828,479,060 | 811,259,861 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | |
| Balance at beginning of the year | 55,871,820 | 44,030,783 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 11,765,332 | 11,841,037 |
| Balance at end of the year | 67,637,152 | 55,871,820 |
| Accumulated impairment | | |
| Balance at beginning of the year | 64,659,861 | 59,826,225 |
| Impairment loss on investment properties | 39,854,146 | 4,833,636 |
| Balance at end of the year | 104,514,007 | 64,659,861 |
| Net book value | 656,327,901 | 690,728,180 |

The useful lives of the investment properties as estimated by an independent valuator range from 3 to 32 years.

All the above investment properties are built on freehold land. Freehold land along with the properties are kept in the custody of Albilad Capital. The Fund acquired properties in Makkah in different locations with an aggregate area of 3,227.2 square meter of land. The consideration for Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel and Tharawat Al Taqwa Hotel was partly paid in cash and partly settled through issuance of 30,000,000 units of the Fund. The consideration for the other properties was fully paid in cash.

6.1 Brief details of the investment properties:

6.1.1 Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel

This property is a fully constructed and operated hotel located in Al Misfalah District, being situated approximately 0.5 km away from the Holy Mosque, benefitting from a direct view over Ibrahim Al-Khalil Road.

6.1.2 Tharawat Al Tagwa Hotel

This property is a fully constructed pilgrim accommodation hotel located in Shisha District north of the intersection between the major Al Hajj Road and King Fahad Road.

6.1.3 Retail Building

The property was acquired as a retail property. It is located in Al Misfalah District, with a direct view on Misyal Road, and is 500m away from the Holy Mosque. The property in its current state is fully leased.

6.1.4 3-Star Hotel, Makkah

A hotel tower which is currently being developed at the merged Ibrahim Al-Khalil I and Ibrahim Al-Khalil II lands after the demolition of the buildings (see note 6.1.6).

6.1.5 These investment properties have been pledged with Albilad Bank in order to secure a debt facility obtained by the SPV for the purposes of the Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

6 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

6.1.6 During 2020, the Fund Board approved the redevelopment plan to merge Ibrahim Al-Khalil I and Ibrahim Al-Khalil II and redevelop them into a hotel tower. Accordingly, the buildings in these properties with carrying amounts of SR 3,047,595 and SR 182,171, respectively, were demolished during 2020.

6.2 Impairment of investment properties

The investment properties were tested for impairment and the management noted the carrying amounts of three properties (2021: one property) to be higher than the recoverable amount. During the year ended 31 December 2022, the management recognised an impairment of SR 39,854,146 (2021: SR 4,833,636) to adjust the value of its investment properties to their recoverable amounts based on the average fair values as of the reporting period determined by the independent evaluators as shown in Note 7.

7 EFFECTS ON NET ASSET VALUE IF INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES ARE FAIR VALUED

In accordance with Article 35 of the REIFR issued by CMA in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Fund Manager evaluates the Fund's real estate assets based on two evaluations prepared by independent evaluators. However, in accordance with the requirement of CMA in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, investment in real estate properties is carried at cost less depreciation and impairment, if any, in these financial statements. Accordingly, the fair value below is disclosed for information purposes and has not been accounted for in the Fund's books.

The fair value of the investment properties is determined by two selected appraisers, i.e. Menassat and Barcode (2021: Menassat and white Cubes). As at reporting date, the valuation of investment properties is as follows:

| 31 December 2022 | Appraiser 1 | Appraiser 2 | Average |
|---|---|--|---|
| | SR | SR | SR |
| Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel | 317,065,951 | 304,223,850 | 310,644,901 |
| Tharawat Al Taqwa Hotel | 242,045,688 | 216,046,693 | 229,046,190 |
| Retail Building | 21,859,654 | 21,750,000 | 21,804,827 |
| 3-Star Hotel, Makkah | 95,312,310 | 108,775,058 | 102,043,684 |
| | 676,283,603 | 650,795,601 | 663,539,602 |
| 31 December 2021 | Appraiser 1 | Appraiser 2 | Average |
| | SR | SR | SR |
| Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel Tharawat Al Taqwa Hotel Retail Building 3-Star Hotel, Makkah | 321,500,000 222,600,000 21,000,000 82,000,000 647,100,000 | 412,920,000 267,900,000 36,184,000 107,200,000 824,204,000 | 367,210,000 245,250,000 28,592,000 94,600,000 735,652,000 |

Management has used the average of the two valuations for the purposes of disclosing the fair value of the investment properties.

The investment properties were valued taking into consideration number of factors, including the area, rent and type of property. Below is an analysis of the fair value of investment properties against cost:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

EFFECTS ON NET ASSET VALUE IF INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES ARE FAIR VALUED (continued)

| 7.1 The unrealised gain on investment properties based on fair v | alue evaluation is | set out below: |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
| Fair value of investments in real estate properties Less: Carrying value of investments in real estate properties | 663,539,602 | 735,652,000 |
| (Note 6) | 656,327,901 | 690,728,180 |
| Unrealised gain based on fair value evaluation | 7,211,701 | 44,923,820 |
| Units in issue | 66,000,000 | 66,000,000 |
| Per unit share in unrealised gain based on fair value evaluation | 0.11 | 0.68 |
| 7.2 The net asset value using the fair values of the real estate pro | operties is set out | below: |
| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
| Net asset value at cost, as presented in these financial statements Unrealised gain based on real estate evaluations (Note 7.1) | 490,751,814 7,211,701 | 539,258,158 44,923,820 |
| Net asset based on fair value | 497,963,515 | 584,181,978 |
| 7.3 The net asset value per unit, using the fair values of the real e | estate properties is | s set out below: |
| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
| Net asset value per unit, at cost as presented in these financial statements | 7.44 | 8.17 |
| Impact on net asset value per unit on account of unrealised gain based on fair value evaluations (Note 7.1) | 0.11 | 0.68 |
| Net asset value per unit at fair value | 7.55 | 8.85 |
| 8 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT | OR LOSS | |
| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
| Non-current Investment in private real estate fund (Note 8.1) | 57,800,000 | 57,600,000 |
| Current Investment in mutual fund (Note 8.2) | | 6,346,671 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

8 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (continued)

8.1 Investment in real estate fund

This represents investment of 5,000,000 units (2021: 5,000,000) in Real Estate Investment Fund, a closed-ended Shariah-compliant private real estate investment fund managed by Jadwa Investment Company, the cost of which is SR 50,000,000 (2021: SR 50,000,000).

The unrealised gain on this investment amounted to SR 200,000 for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: loss of SR 1,332,224).

During 2022, the Fund recognised dividend income amounting to SR 1,500,000 from its investment in real estate fund (2021: SR 2,000,000).

8.2 Investment in mutual fund

This represents the Fund's investment in Nil units (2021: 52,301.58 units) of Jadwa Saudi Riyal Murabaha Fund managed by Jadwa Investment Company, the cost of which is SR Nil (2021: SR 6,257,247).

The realised gain on this investment amounted to SR 66,076 for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: gain of SR 90,791).

The unrealised loss on this investment amounted to Nil for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021) gain of SR 74,723).

9 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| VAT recoverable Other receivables | 837,227 7,475 | 601,586 - |
| | 844,702 | 601,586 |

10 RENT AND RELATED RECEIVABLES

This account represents the rent receivables from the operating leases.

Following is the ageing analysis of the rent receivables:

| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Less than 30 days Between 31 to 120 days More than 120 days | 856,751 10,911,440 7,127,784 | - - 17,780,557 |
| | 18,895,975 | 17,780,557 |

The rent receivables are secured by promissory notes.

Impairment and risk exposure

Information about the impairment of rent receivables and the Fund's exposure to credit risk can be found in Note 17.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at 31 December 2022, there are bank accounts maintained with Banque Saudi Fransi, Albilad Bank and Riyad Bank under the name of the SPV with a total balance of SR 2,513,704 (2021: SR 20,453,306).

12 LONG-TERM LOAN, NET

| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Long-term loan Less: | 253,000,000 | 253,000,000 |
| Transaction costs Amortisation of transaction costs | 9,551,250 (7,173,576) | 7,021,250 (6,134,212) |
| | 2,377,674 | 887,038 |
| Long-term loan, net | 250,622,326 | 252,112,962 |

The Fund has obtained the following Shariah-compliant facilities through the SPV:

i. On 13 September 2022, Albilad Bank extended a rollover Islamic finance facility to the SPV amounting to SR 300,000,000 for the purposes of settling the outstanding loan to Banque Saudi Fransi and partially financing the acquisition of other real estate properties. The SPV has made an arrangement with the Fund under a long-term loan agreement to lend all the loan proceeds availed by it under the facility to the Fund on terms and conditions same as that of the facility. The facility and the loan have a maturity period of 5 years.

The loan carries mark-up at the rate of Saudi Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("SAIBOR") plus 1.75% per annum, payable on semi-annual basis. As at 31 December 2022, the Fund has drawn SR 253,000,000 from the facility.

Transaction costs related to the loan amounting to SR 2,530,000 have been capitalised in the carrying amount of the loan and are being amortised over the period of loan facility. Amortisation for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to SR 152,326 which is reflected under the statement of comprehensive income.

Finance charges against the Islamic finance facility taken from the Albilad bank for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to SR 4,175,661 which are reflected under the statement of comprehensive income.

ii. On 20 July 2017, Banque Saudi Fransi extended an Islamic finance facility ("Tawaruq") to the SPV amounting to SR 500,000,000 for the purposes of financing the real estate investments of the Fund. The SPV has made an arrangement with the Fund under a long-term loan agreement to lend all the loan proceeds availed by it under the Facility to the Fund on terms and conditions same as that of the facility.

On 23 August 2020, Banque Saudi Fransi increased the limit of the Tawaruq from SR 500,000,000 to SR 550,000,000 and extended the availability of the loan until 31 July 2021.

The loan carries mark-up at the rate of SAIBOR plus 2% per annum, payable on semi-annual basis. The Fund has repaid the outstanding loan amount on 29 September 2022 in full.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

12 LONG-TERM LOAN, NET (continued)

Transaction costs related to the loan amounting to SR 6,521,250 (2021: SR 6,521,250) have been capitalised in the carrying amount of the loan and are being amortised over the period of loan. Amortisation for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to SR 887,038 (2021: SR 1,322,252) which are reflected under the statement of comprehensive income.

The facility is secured by promissory notes and pledge of certain coverage ratio over the current and future rights and interests in the investment properties of the Fund.

Finance charges for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to SR 6,758,802 (2021: SR 6,685,518) which are reflected under the statement of comprehensive income.

iii On 8 May 2018, Riyad Bank has extended an Islamic finance facility to the SPV amounting to SR 200,000,000 for the purposes of financing the real estate investments of the Fund. The SPV has made an arrangement with the Fund under a long-term loan agreement to lend all the loan proceeds availed by it under the facility to the Fund on terms and conditions same as that of the facility.

The facility was available until 7 February 2021 and the Fund has not drawn any amount from the facility.

Transaction costs related to the loan amounting to 0.25% of the loan facility has been capitalised in the carrying amount of the loan and is amortised over the period of the loan facility. Amortisation for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to SR Nil (2021: SR 16,880).

The movement in the long-term loan is as follows:

| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| At beginning of the year Proceeds from loan Repayment of loan | 253,000,000 253,000,000 (253,000,000) | 233,000,000 20,000,000 |
| At end of the year | 253,000,000 | 253,000,000 |
| The movement in the transaction costs is as follows: | | |
| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
| At beginning of the year Additions during the year | 887,038 2,530,000 | 2,226,170 |
| Amortisation during the year | (1,039,364) | (1,339,132) |
| At end of the year | 2,377,674 | 887,038 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

13 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

| 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|--|--|
| 3,879,528 672,018 136,430 126,438 89,661 59,618 17,594 20,003 | 67,620 94,778 85,910 28,125 35,094 30,832 |
| | 3,879,528 672,018 136,430 126,438 89,661 59,618 17,594 20,003 |

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

14.1 Related party transactions

The following are the details of the significant transactions with related parties during the year:

| Related party | Nature of relationship | Nature of transaction | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Jadwa Al-Khalil Real Estate Company | SPV | Finance charges | 10,934,463 | 6,685,518 |
| Jadwa Saudi Riyal Murabaha Fund | Affiliate | Redemption | 6,257,247 | 11,401,344 |
| Real Estate Investment Fund | Affiliate | Dividend income | 1,500,000 | 2,000,000 |

(i) Management fees

In consideration for managing the assets of the Fund, the Fund Manager in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Fund charges the Fund management fees equal to 1.0% of the net asset market value of the Fund calculated and payable semi-annually in arrears.

For the dividends distributed to the Unitholders, please refer to Note 19.

14.2 Related party balances

The following are the details of major related party balances at year end:

Due to related parties

| | 2022 SR | 2021 SR |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Jadwa Al-Khalil Real Estate Company Dividend payable Jadwa Investment Company | 4,175,661 171,723 22,342 | 717,677 171,723 22,342 |
| | 4,369,726 | 911,742 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

14.2 Related party balances (continued)

Accrued management fees

| Accrued management fees | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | SR | SR |
| Jadwa Investment Company | 1,035,377 | 1,035,377 |
| 15 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | | |
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | SR | SR |
| Hotel operations expenses | 4,691,533 | - |
| Registration fee | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Professional fee | 169,250 | 78,581 |
| Tadawul listing fee | 169,847 | 165,151 |
| Administrator fee | 146,800 | 112,535 |
| Custody fee | 125,085 | 116,648 |
| Property valuation fee | 108,120 | 97,620 |
| Audit fee | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Independent board member fee (i) | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Insurance | 15,830 | 97,465 |
| Legal fee | 15,705 | 21,917 |
| Others | 128,000 | 144,511 |
| | 6,025,170 | 1,289,428 |

⁽i) This pertains to remuneration paid to the independent directors of the Fund's Board.

16 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

16.1 Financial instruments

Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, rent receivables, and financial assets at FVTPL. Financial liabilities consist of due to related parties, management fees payable, other liabilities and long-term loan.

Due to the short-term nature of most of the financial instruments, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair values. For the long-term loan, the fair value is not materially different from its carrying amount since the interest payable on this loan is frequently repriced at market rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

16 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

16.1 Financial instruments (continued)

The following table shows the fair values of financial assets, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

| 31 December 2022 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|--|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| | SR | SR | SR | SR |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8) | | 57,800,000 | _ | 57,800,000 |
| 31 December 2021 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| | SR | SR | SR | SR |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8) | | 63,946,671 | <u>-</u> | 63,946,671 |

The financial assets at FVTPL which is an investment in private real estate investment fund is determined using unadjusted net asset value (Level 2 valuation).

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the reporting period.

16.2 Non-financial assets

The following table shows the fair value of investment properties disclosed:

| 31 December 2022 | Level 1 SR | Level 2 SR | Level 3 SR | Total SR |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel | - | - | 310,644,901 | 310,644,901 |
| Tharawat Al Taqwa Hotel | - | - | 229,046,190 | 229,046,190 |
| Retail Building | - | - | 21,804,827 | 21,804,827 |
| 3-Star Hotel, Makkah | | | 102,043,684 | 102,043,684 |
| | | | 663,539,602 | 663,539,602 |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| 31 December 2021 | SR | SR | SR | SR |
| Tharawat Al Andalusia Hotel | - | - | 367,210,000 | 367,210,000 |
| Tharawat Al Taqwa Hotel | - | - | 245,250,000 | 245,250,000 |
| Retail Building | - | - | 28,592,000 | 28,592,000 |
| 3-Star Hotel, Makkah | - | - | 94,600,000 | 94,600,000 |
| | - | - | 735,652,000 | 735,652,000 |
| | 1 | | | |

When the fair value of items disclosed in these financial statements cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. The estimates include capitalisation rate, property rate per square meter and profit margin.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value of items disclosed in these financial statements and the level where the items are disclosed in the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

16 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

The fair values of investment properties were assessed by Menassat and Barcode (2021: Menassat and White Cubes) as disclosed in Note 7. They are accredited independent valuers with a recognised and relevant professional qualification and with recent experience in the location and category of the investment properties being valued.

The valuation models have been applied in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ("RICS") Valuation Standards, in addition to the International Valuation Standards issued by International Valuation Standards Council ("IVSC") and applied by Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuers ("TAQEEM").

The key assumptions used in determining the fair values of the investment properties are as follows:

| | | Range | 9 |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|
| Valuation approach | Key assumptions | 2022 | 2021 |
| Income capitalisation Market comparable | Capitalisation rate (%) Rate per square meter | 5.00-6.50 | 5.50-7.50 |
| Depreciated replacement cost | (SR '000) Building cost per square | 380-400 | 335-400 |
| | meter (SR) | 1,800 | - |
| | Profit margin (%) | 20.00 | - |

17 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk. The Fund Manager is responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Fund Board supervises the Fund Manager and is ultimately responsible for the overall management of the Fund.

The Fund's terms and conditions sets out its overall business strategies, its tolerance of risks and its general risk management philosophy and the Fund Manager is obliged to take actions to rebalance the portfolio in line with the investment guidelines.

17.1 Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund's interest rate risk arises from the short-term deposits and long-term loan. This is benchmarked to SAIBOR which expose the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk.

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a regular basis by monitoring interest rate trends and believes that the impact of such changes is not significant to the Fund.

An increase/decrease in interest rate of 1%, with all other variables held constant, would have resulted in a net increase/decrease in the Fund's total comprehensive income of SR 2,578,639 for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: SR 1,888,917).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

17 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

17.1 Market risk (continued)

17.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Fund if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. As at year end, the Fund has cash and cash equivalents and rent receivables as financial assets carried at amortised cost.

The maximum exposure to credit risk applicable to the Fund approximates to the carrying value of the financial assets as disclosed in these financial statements. The Fund seeks to limit its credit risk by monitoring outstanding balances on an ongoing basis. For banks and financial institutions, the Fund only deals with reputable banks with sound credit ratings.

The Fund applies IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for rent receivables.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, management considers the probability of default to be insignificant as the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Fund.

17.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

| 31 December 2022 | On demand SR | Less than 3 months SR | 3 to 12 months SR | More than 12 months SR | Total SR |
|--|------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Due to related parties Management fees payable Other liabilities Long-term loan | 194,065 - - - | 1,035,377 5,001,290 | 4,175,661 - - - | 253,000,000 | 4,369,726 1,035,377 5,001,290 253,000,000 |
| | 194,065 | 6,036,667 | 4,175,661 | 253,000,000 ====== | 263,406,393 |
| 31 December 2021 | On demand SR | Less than 3 months SR | 3 to 12 months SR | More than 12 months SR | Total SR |
| Due to related parties Management fees payable Other liabilities Long-term loan | 194,065 | 19,546 1,035,377 342,359 - 1,397,282 | 698,131 | 253,000,000 253,000,000 | 911,742 1,035,377 342,359 253,000,000 255,289,478 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) 31 December 2022

18 OPERATING SEGMENT

The Fund is organised into one operating segment. All of the Fund's activities are interrelated and each activity is dependent on the others. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the fund as one segment.

19 DIVIDENDS DISTRIBUTION

There were no dividends distributed during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: SR Nil).

20 LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day of the year was 29 December 2022 (2021: 30 December 2021).

21 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Ministry of Finance has issued a Ministerial resolution ("MR") numbered 29791, dated 9 Jumada Al-Awwal 1444H (corresponding to 3 December 2022) publishing certain zakat filing rules to be complied by investment funds in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, applicable for the financial year 2023. According to the MR, the Fund is not subject to zakat or tax, however, will be required to file certain financial information with Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority.

22 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain prior year information have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

23 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Fund's Board on 7 Ramadan 1444H (corresponding to 29 March 2023).