The National Investor Pr. J.S.C.

Consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Principal business address:
P. O. Box 47435
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates

The National Investor Pr. J.S.C.

Consolidated financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020

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Dear Shareholders,

In every sense, 2020 was an extraordinary year. The worst pandemic in a century has cost well over 2 million lives and caused worldwide economic and social disruption. While vaccination programmes are now building momentum, the path to recovery remains challenging. 2020 was also tough for our people. My board colleagues and I are proud of them.

2020 was therefore a year of engagement with our stakeholders, and I am grateful for the inputs we received – which helped us shape our new strategy, financial frame and investor proposition.

Early during the year, TNI returned AED 200.0 million of capital to the shareholders and distributed AED 50.0 million in special dividends by unlocking liquidity available in its balance sheet.

The pandemic had a severe effect on sectors such as hospitality, tourism, real estate and entertainment. TNI's investment portfolio has direct / indirect exposure to these cyclical sectors. Although, we had to face challenges in some of our companies operating in these sectors, we planned to preserve cash, rationalize cost base and continue operations with safety measures in place to the extent possible. With the pandemic receding and normal economic activities resuming, we expect a substantial surge and bounce back in the general economy led by the cyclical sectors.

Despite these challenges, in 2020 we managed to deliver consolidated adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) of AED 6.9 million (FY 2019: EBITDA of AED 12.9 million). Consolidated assets stood at AED 482 million compared to AED 753 million in the previous year. Our current asset base includes a consolidated cash position of AED 53 million. The total equity attributable to the parent company stood at AED 375 million (FY 2019: AED 636 million).

We continue to focus on managing the proprietary investments of the company with a view to creating exits and returning cash to the shareholders. At the same time, we are constantly striving for organic and inorganic growth at the portfolio company level. We would continue to look at possibilities to monetize investments at right valuation and create further liquidity for our shareholders.

TNI, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Falcon Investments LLC, has entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Eman Anees Bader to acquire the remaining 20% equity stake in Professional Realtors Company LLC, a real estate consulting and advisory company based in KSA. TNI, through its wholly owned subsidiary, MENA Real Estate Solutions LLC, has entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Eman Anees Bader to acquire 75% equity stake in Enterprise Solution for Real Estate Valuation, a real estate valuation company based in KSA. These two transactions will enable the Colliers franchise to consolidate its leadership position in real estate advisory and valuation services across MENA.

The new market reality characterized by a difficult commercial environment required a more streamlined operating model and the realigned organization structure would benefit from a low fixed-cost base. We had to implement tough redundancy measures resulting in the front, middle, and back-office functions being substantially rationalized and right-sized. Consequently, the company now has a sustainable organization and cost structure. These changes are for the benefit of the firm and its shareholders, who rely on the Board of Directors to make judicious decisions to protect their capital. Furthermore, such changes are an integral part of a rapidly changing competitive landscape and mitigate the risk to the capital of our shareholders.

We are fully focused at all times on the bottom line of the business and liquidity of the balance sheet – on executing our strategy while operating safely, reliably and with discipline. We continue to build resilience and strength in the balance sheet, as conditions remain challenging and uncertain while vaccines roll out, the pandemic recedes, and economies look to recover.

This is all in service of growing long-term shareholder value that is our job. And I promise to keep you well informed as we execute our plans. As ever, thank you for your continued support.

Saeed Mohamed Almasoud
Chairman of the Board

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Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of The National Investor Pr. J.S.C.

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019 were audited by another auditor, whose report, dated 26 March 2020, expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

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 Group for the year ended 31 December 2020. 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.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)
To the Shareholders of The National Investor Pr. J.S.C. (continued)

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Valuation of financial instruments

Refer to note 6 and 7 of the consolidated financial statements

The valuation of the Group's financial instruments was a key area of focus as the fair value of financial instruments is determined through the application of valuation techniques which at some instances involves the exercise of judgement and the use of assumptions and estimates. Due to the significance of financial instruments and the related uncertainty, this is considered a key audit matter.

Our response

Our audit procedures included:

- understanding the basis of valuation used by the management for the level 1, level 2 and level 3 financial assets and ensured the valuation basis are in compliance with the requirement of IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement;
- obtained evidences from third party sources for the data used by the management for the valuation and ensured that accuracy and reliability of the source documents;
- assessing the reasonableness and appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used; and
- determining the adequacy of the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements .

Valuation of investment properties

Refer to note 10 of the consolidated financial statements.

The valuation of the investment properties is a significant judgment and is driven by a number of key assumptions. The judgment applied is supported by independent valuations by experienced valuers. The existence of significant estimation uncertainty warrants specific audit focus in this area as any bias or error in determining the carrying value, whether deliberate or not, could lead to an understatement/overstatement of consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year. Due to the significance of these properties and the impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and related estimation uncertainty, this is considered a key audit matter.

Our response

Our audit procedures included:

- assessing the competence, independence and integrity of the external valuers and reading their terms of engagement with the Group to evaluate whether there were any matters that might have affected their objectivity or may have imposed scope limitations on their work;
- obtaining the external valuation reports for the investment properties and assessing whether the valuation was suitable for use in determining the carrying value in the consolidated statement of financial position;
- assessing the appropriateness of the key assumptions and methodologies used; and
- determining the adequacy of the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

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Independent Auditors' Report (continued)
To the Shareholders of The National Investor Pr. J.S.C. (continued)

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Impairment Assessment of Mafraq Hotel

Refer to note 11 of the consolidated financial statements.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use. As result of COVID-19, which affected the market as a whole, and due to the significance of these properties and the impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss, this is considered a key audit matter.

Our response

Our audit procedures included:

- assessing the competence, independence and integrity of the internal valuers of the Group, read their CVs and assess their competency to evaluate whether there were any matters that might have affected their objectivity or quality of valuation outcome;
- obtaining the valuation workings for the hotel and assessing whether the valuation was suitable for use in determining the carrying value in the consolidated statement of financial position;
- assessing the appropriateness of the key assumptions and methodologies used and
- determining the adequacy of the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the consolidated financial statements which comprises the information included in the Chairman's Report, but which does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly 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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)
To the Shareholders of The National Investor Pr. J.S.C. (continued)

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)
To the Shareholders of The National Investor Pr. J.S.C. (continued)

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, we report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

- the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015;

- the Group has maintained proper books of account;

- the consolidated financial information included in the Chairman's report, in so far as it relates to these consolidated financial statements, is consistent with the books of account of the Group;

- as disclosed in notes 6 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has not purchased shares during the year ended 31 December 2020;

- note 20 to the consolidated financial statements discloses material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted; and

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)
To the Shareholders of The National Investor Pr. J.S.C. (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

- based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Group has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2020 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 or in respect of the Group's Articles of Association, which would materially affect its activities or its consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2020.

Further, as required by the UAE Union Law No. (14) of 2018, as amended, we report that we have obtained all the other information and explanations we considered necessary for the purpose of the audit.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON

Farouk Mohamed
Registration No: 86
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Date: 30 March 2021

جرانت ثورنتون للمحاسبة و المراجعة المحدودة
P.O.Box: 41255
Abu Dhabi - U.A.E.
GRANT THORNTON
Audit And Accounting Limited

The National Investor Pr. J.S.C.

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	5	**52,640**	202,560
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	6	**13,690**	81,391
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	**11,496**	14,905
Amounts due from related parties	20	**1,476**	97
Investments in associates	8	**60,681**	92,150
Investment in joint venture	9	**-**	20,739
Investment properties	10	**122,290**	109,267
Intangible assets		**993**	997
Property, fixtures and equipment	11	**191,721**	199,615
Other assets	12	**26,632**	31,248
TOTAL ASSETS		**481,619**	752,969
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Term loans	13	**30,487**	32,370
Other liabilities	14	**24,127**	31,923
Amounts due to related parties	20	**102**	24
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**54,716**	64,317
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	**377,500**	577,500
Legal reserve	16	**59,042**	59,042
Optional reserve	17	**619**	50,619
Fair value reserve		**(61,544)**	(57,071)
(Accumulated losses) / retained earnings		**(727)**	6,360
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY		**374,890**	636,450
Non-controlling interests	18	**52,013**	52,202
TOTAL EQUITY		**426,903**	688,652
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**481,619**	752,969

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2021, and signed on their behalf by:

Arijit Nandi

Mr. Saeed Mohamed Almasoud
Chairman

المستثمر الوطني
The National Investor

Mr. Arijit Nandi
Managing Director

The notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	**2020**	2019
		AED'000	AED'000
Fee and service income	22	**70,525**	84,350
Net income from investments at fair value through profit or loss	23	**329**	14,235
Dividend income from investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		**163**	373
Share of profit of associates	8	**2,152**	530
Share of loss of joint venture		**-**	(922)
Change in fair value of investment properties	10	**(3,093)**	(1,187)
Interest income	24	**948**	4,774
Other income		**1,141**	3,792
		72,165	105,945
Operating expenses		**(11,087)**	(15,355)
General and administrative expenses	25	**(16,873)**	(22,064)
Staff costs	26	**(40,122)**	(56,359)
Depreciation		**(9,404)**	(8,654)
Interest expense	27	**(1,523)**	(2,104)
Impairment losses on trade receivables	12	**(76)**	(1,117)
		(79,085)	(105,653)
(Loss) / profit for the year		**(6,920)**	292
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company		**(7,087)**	925
Non-controlling interests	18	**167**	(633)
		(6,920)	292
Basic earnings per share	28	**(0.019)**	0.002

The notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
(Loss) / profit for the year		**(6,920)**	292
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	**(2,528)**	(10,500)
Share of other comprehensive income movement from associate		**(1,945)**	(37)
Total other comprehensive loss		**(4,473)**	(10,537)
Total comprehensive loss		**(11,393)**	(10,245)
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company		**(11,560)**	(9,612)
Non-controlling interests		**167**	(633)
		(11,393)	(10,245)

The notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The National Investor Pr. J.S.C.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital AED'000	Legal reserve AED'000	Optional reserve AED'000	Fair value reserve AED'000	(Accumulated losses) /retained earnings AED'000	Equity attributable to the share-holders of Parent Company AED'000	Non-controlling interests AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance as at 1 January 2019	577,500	58,949	50,526	(46,534)	5,621	646,062	54,949	701,011
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	925	925	(633)	292
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(10,537)	-	(10,537)	-	(10,537)
Transfer to legal reserves (note 16)	-	93	-	-	(93)	-	-	-
Transfer to optional reserves (note 17)	-	-	93	-	(93)	-	-	-
Change in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,114)	(2,114)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	577,500	59,042	50,619	(57,071)	6,360	636,450	52,202	688,652
Balance as at 1 January 2020	577,500	59,042	50,619	(57,071)	6,360	636,450	52,202	688,652
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(7,087)	(7,087)	167	(6,920)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(4,473)	-	(4,473)	-	(4,473)
Return of capital to shareholders (Note 15)	(200,000)	-	-	-	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)
Distribution of special dividends (note 17)	-	-	(50,000)	-	-	(50,000)	-	(50,000)
Change in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(356)	(356)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	**377,500**	**59,042**	**619**	**(61,544)**	**(727)**	**374,890**	**52,013**	**426,903**

The notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) / profit for the year		(6,920)	292
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11	8,622	8,654
Depreciation of right of use of assets		782	-
Amortisation of intangible assets		4	59
Share of profit of associates	8	(2,152)	(530)
Share of loss of joint venture		-	922
Net revaluation loss on investment properties	10	3,093	1,187
Fair value change in investments at fair value through profit or loss	6	566	(1,831)
Impairment losses on trade receivables	12	76	1,117
Interest income	24	(948)	(4,774)
Interest expense	27	1,523	2,104
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	14	1,542	3,260
Dividend income from investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(163)	(373)
		6,025	10,087
Changes in:			
Amounts due from related parties		(1,379)	40
Other assets		1,678	1,956
Other liabilities		(4,372)	2,174
Amounts due to related parties		4,701	8
Non-controlling interest		(356)	(2,114)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	14	(5,370)	(2,582)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		927	9,569
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, fixtures and equipment, net	11	(753)	(1,769)
Proceeds from sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss		67,135	102,268
Acquisition of investments at fair value through profit or loss	6	-	(86,076)
Proceeds from partial redemption of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	881	2,500
Proceeds from partial redemption of investment in associate		25,338	60
Proceeds from profit distribution of investment in associate		6,100	4,131
Term deposits		13,396	33,019
Interest income received		3,028	4,025
Dividend income received from investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		163	373
Net cash generated from investing activities		115,288	58,531
Cash flows from financing activities			
Return of capital to equity holders of the parent		(200,000)	-
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent		(50,000)	-
Repayment of term loans		(1,883)	(3,316)
Interest paid		(856)	(2,134)
Net cash used in financing activities		(252,739)	(5,450)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(136,524)	62,650
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		185,579	122,929
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	5	49,055	185,579

*** Non-cash transaction**
During the year, the group increased its ownership in Al Jeyoun limited through transfer of shares from related party to be 100%.

The notes from 1 to 33 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 Legal status and principal activities

The National Investor Pr. J.S.C. (the "Company") is registered in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates ("UAE") and is listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange as a Private Joint Stock Company since 2014. The Company is subject to the Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 concerning commercial companies and the executive Ministry of Economy Decision No. 539 of 2017 concerning private joint stock companies. In 2001, the Company received approval from the Central Bank of the UAE to conduct financial investment business as an investment company in accordance with the Central Bank's Board of Directors' Resolution No. 164/8/94 dated 18 April 1995 regarding the regulations for investment companies and banking and investment consultation companies. The Company is also licensed and regulated by the UAE Securities and Commodities Authority (SCA) for conducting Financial Advisory activity since 2012, Investment Management activity since 2017 and Management activity since 2018.

On 6 May 2020, SCA released its Decision 22 RT/2020 concerning the approval on voluntary cancellation of TNI's Financial Analysis License.

On 8 May 2020, the SCA issued approval for the voluntary cancelation of the management license.

The Company and its subsidiaries (together referred as the "Group") are managed as an integrated investment and financial services company.

The principal activities of the Group are investment banking, asset management, private equity, funds and securities investment, hospitality, third party real estate management and provision of consultancy.

The registered head office of the Company is at P.O. Box 47435, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

These consolidated financial statements of the Group were authorised and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 March 2021.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

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

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and investment properties that are measured at fair values as explained in the accounting policies below.

Functional and reporting currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) which is the functional and reporting currency of the Group and all values are rounded to the nearest AED thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

Impact of COVID-19 and going Concern

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted by the Government to mitigate the pandemic's spread have significantly impacted the Group. These measures required the Group to cancel its SCA Financial Analysis and Management Company License, with the Group generating significantly its revenues from advisory service fee income and rent income. This has negatively impacted the Group's financial performance for the year and its liquidity position.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group recognized a net loss of AED 6,920 thousand. The Group's net assets as at 31 December 2020 were AED 426,903 thousand. The Group has AED 99,023 thousand of resources comprising cash and cash equivalents and other highly liquid assets and unused credit line available at the date of authorization of these financial statements.

There is still a certain degree of uncertainty over how the pandemic will impact the Group's business in future periods. Management has therefore assessed the impact considering a period of 12 months from the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements. The assessment considered the expected level of market demands for the hotel and management response. The assessment also considered the benefit of actions taken by the management to mitigate the downsides brought by COVID 19, such as capital reduction, liquidating of investments, cancelling their operating license with SCA, employee's redundancy, and the prospects to sell some of its property and equity interest in the longer course of business.

Based on the Group's liquidity position as at the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, management expects an additional financing in due course. The Group is currently in discussions with its bankers regarding additional financing arrangements.

Also, the resultant situation necessitated the Group's management to revisit its significant judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies and the methods of computation and the key sources of estimation applied to the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. Whilst it is challenging now, to predict the full extent and duration of its business and economic impact, management carried out an impact assessment on the overall Group's operations and business aspects and concluded that, as of the issuance date of these consolidated financial statements, no significant changes are required to the judgements and key estimates. However, in view of the current uncertainty, any future change in the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. As the situation is rapidly evolving with future uncertainties, management will continue to assess the impact based on prospective developments.

3 Basis of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements comprise of financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The details of the Company's subsidiaries and their principal activities are as follows:

		Ownership interest %		
	Country of incorporation	**31 December 2020**	31 December 2019	**Principal activity**
Operating entities				
Mainland Management LLC	U.A.E.	**67**	67	Real estate investments
Falcon Investments LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Property management, advisory and investment brokerage services
National Investor Property Management LLC - a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Advisory and consultancy services
Robert Flanagan Arabian Management Consultancy LLC – a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	U.A.E.	**51**	51	Management consultancy services
Professional Realtors Company Ltd - a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	K.S.A.	**80**	80	Real estate and consultancy
Uptown Management LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Real estate investments
Uptown Investment LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Real estate investments
Mainland Investment LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Real estate investments
Mafraq Hotel – a subsidiary of Mainland Investment LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Hospitality services
MENA Real Estate Solutions LLC - – a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Real estate and consultancy
Colliers International Property Services LLC – a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	Qatar	**100**	100	Real estate and consultancy service
Colliers International Property Consultancy - a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	Egypt	**100**	100	Real estate and consultancy service
Al Jeyoun Limited*	U.A.E.	**100**	47	Real estate investments, investments in PJSCs
Special purpose entities				
United Capital LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Asset Management
Fidelity Invest LLC (owned by The National Investor Pr.J.S.C. One Man Company LLC)	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Asset Management
Al Dhafra Capital LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Asset Management
TNI Capital Partners Limited	Cayman Islands	**100**	100	Private Equity Funds
TNI General Partners Limited	Cayman Islands	**100**	100	Private Equity Funds
Blue Chip Capital LLC	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Asset Management

* During the current year, the Group increased its ownership in the joint venture "Al Jeyoun Limited" from 47% to 100%. (note 9).

3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- 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 a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- 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 to 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 of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, each individual Group entity's transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Special purpose vehicles ('SPVs')

Special purpose vehicles are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective such as the securitization of assets, or the execution of a specific financing transaction. An SPV is consolidated if, based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Group and the SPV's risk and rewards, the Group concludes that it controls the SPV.

Fiduciary activities

The Group acts as a trustee/manager and in other capacities that result in holding or placing of assets in a fiduciary capacity on behalf of trusts or other institutions. Such assets and income arising thereon are not included in the consolidated financial statements as they are not assets of the Group.

Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of associates and joint ventures recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting from the date on which the investment becomes an associate of joint venture. Under the equity method, an investment in associates and joint ventures is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost, including transaction cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates and joint ventures.

When the Group's share of losses of associates and joint ventures exceeds the Group's interest in that associates and joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associates and joint ventures), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates and joint ventures.

The requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in associates and joint ventures. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment and charged to statement of profit or loss. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture. When the Group retains its interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and this fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture.

3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Investment in associates and joint ventures (continued)

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

Upon disposal of associates and joint ventures that results in the Group losing significant influence over that associates and joint ventures, any retained investment. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associates and joint ventures on the same basis as would be required if the associates and joint ventures had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by the associates and joint ventures would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when it loses significant influence over the associates and joint ventures.

When a Group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture is recognised in the Group consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new standards, interpretations and amendments effective as of 1 January 2020. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Amendment to IFRS 3 regarding the definition of business.
- Amendment to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 regarding the interest rate benchmark reforms.
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 regarding the definition of materiality.
- Amendments to IFRS 16 regarding Covid-19 related rent concession.
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment).

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following new standards/ amendments to standards which were issued up the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements and are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2020 have not been applied while preparing these consolidated financial statements. The Group does not expect that the adoption of these standards / amendments will have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements:

New standards and revised IFRSs not yet effective and has not been adopted early by the Group	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 1 to address classification of liabilities as current or non-current providing a more general approach based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date.	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 16 ‘Property, Plant and Equipment’ 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 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
Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' that update an outdated reference in IFRS 3 without significantly changing its requirements	1 January 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 10 ‘Consolidated Financial Statements’ and IAS 28 ‘Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011)’ relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associate or joint venture	Effective date deferred indefinitely. Adoption is still permitted.

Management anticipates that these amendments will be adopted in the financial information in the initial period when they become mandatorily effective. The impact of these standards and amendments is currently being assessed by the management.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Fee and service income

Fee and income from services provided by the Group during the year are recognised on an accrual basis when the services are rendered and no significant uncertainties remain regarding the recovery of consideration due. Fees that are earned on the execution of a significant act are recognised as revenue when the significant act has been completed.

Interest income and expenses

Interest income comprises income on call, sukuk and time deposit accounts and is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as it accrues using the effective interest method. Interest expense is comprised of borrowing costs on loans and recognised in statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs on qualifying assets are capitalised in the cost of qualifying asset.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Recognition of income and expenses (continued)

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

Other Income
Other income is composed of rental income, foreign exchange gain and other miscellaneous income.

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, investment properties are measured at fair value basis, with changes in fair value recognised under profit and loss.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised. Transfers to investment properties are made when, and only when there is change in use evidenced by ending of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development.

Transfers from investment properties are made when, and only when, there is change in use evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

Property, fixtures and equipment

Property, fixtures and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method as follows:

Leasehold improvements	3 - 4 years
Buildings	30 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 7 years
Office equipment	2 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	3 - 5 years

Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, fixtures and equipment (continued)

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

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

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

Assets under construction are recorded at cost and represents costs based on contractual payments for the design, development, construction and commissioning of the Group and those other costs incurred during the development stage directly attributable to the construction of the Group. Assets under construction are transferred to the appropriate asset category and depreciated in accordance with the Group's policies when construction of the asset is completed and commissioned.

Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances in the consolidated statement of financial position compromise of cash at banks, cash on hand and term deposits.

For the purpose of consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and bank balances consist of cash in hand, bank balances, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income – debt investment; Fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investment; or Fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at Fair value through profit or loss:

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

A debt investment is measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at Fair value through profit or loss:

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

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through Other comprehensive income as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets - Business Model Assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments and contract assets

The group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:
- Trade receivables and prepayments;
- Deposits for markets guarantee; and
- Due from securities markets and bank balances.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:
- Debt instruments that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

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

The group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

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

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the group in full, without recourse by the group to actions such as releasing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

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

Derecognition

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

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset that is classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve in equity is not reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings within equity.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and when the Group intends to settle either on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions. The Group is party to a number of arrangements, including master netting agreements that give it the right to offset financial assets and financial liabilities but where it does not intend to settle the amounts net or simultaneously and therefore the assets and liabilities concerned are presented on a gross basis.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis, except for short-term liabilities when the recognition of interest is immaterial.

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

Derecognition
The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Financial assets - Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Segmental reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. Segment income, segment expenses and segment performance include transfers between business segments. Refer to note 29 on business segment reporting.

Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is reasonably certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Employees' benefits

Employees terminal benefits
UAE nationals employed by the Group are registered in the scheme managed by the General Pension and Social Security Authority. Contributions to that scheme are charged as an expense. Staff terminal benefits for expatriate employees are accounted for on the basis of their accumulated service at the reporting date and in accordance with the Company's internal regulations, which comply with the UAE Federal Labour Law.

Short term employee benefits
Short-term employee obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of a past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leases

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

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

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

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

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

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

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

COVID-19-related rent concessions

The Group has applied COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendment to IFRS 16. The Group applies the practical expedient allowing it not to assess whether eligible rent concessions that are a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic are lease modifications. The Group applies the practical expedient consistently to contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. For rent concessions in leases to which the Group chooses not to apply the practical expedient, or that do not qualify for the practical expedient, the Group assesses whether there is a lease modification

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions

Classification of investments in subsidiaries and associates

Management performed an assessment on the extent of control or influence over the entities considered subsidiaries and associates. Management is satisfied that the investments are appropriately classified after consideration of the Group's control or influence over the operational and financial policies of these entities.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of investments in associates
Management regularly reviews its investments in associates for indicators of impairment. This determination of whether investments in associates impaired entails Management's evaluation of the specific investee's profitability, liquidity, solvency and ability are to generate operating cash flows from the date of acquisition and until the foreseeable future. The difference between the estimated recoverable amount and the carrying value of investment is recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

Impairment of trade and other receivables and amounts due from related parties
An estimate of the collectible amount of trade and other receivables and amounts due from related parties is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. This determination of whether the receivables are impaired entails Management's evaluation of the specific credit and liquidity position of the customers and related parties and their historical recovery rates, including discussion with legal department and review of current economic environment and ECL calculation. Management believes that the recorded provision is sufficient to cover anticipated losses.

At the consolidated statement of financial position date, gross trade receivables and amounts due from related parties were AED 28.4 million and AED 1.48 million respectively (31 December 2019: AED 29.9 million and AED 97 thousand respectively), with provision for doubtful debts amounting to AED 10.3 million (31 December 2019: AED 10.4 million). Any difference between the amounts actually collected in future periods and the amounts expected to be recovered will be authorized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Valuation of unquoted equity investments
Valuation of unquoted equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss are normally based on recent market transactions on an arm's length basis, fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, expected cash flows discounted at current rates for similar instruments or other valuation models. Management believes that the unquoted equity investments are appropriately stated at fair value as of 31 December 2020.

Fair value of investment properties
In order to assess the fair value of investment properties, the Group engages the services of professional appraisers. Management believes that the appraised value reflects the true fair value of properties in light of current economic situations. The total fair value of investment properties at 31 December 2020 amounted to AED 122.3 million (31 December 2019: AED 109.3 million).

Impairment of non-financial assets
In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate. As at 31 December 2020, the Group have not recognised an impairment loss on its non-financial assets.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee
The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

4 Significant accounting policies and changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee (continued)

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant authorization to the leased asset).

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency).

The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

5 Cash and bank balances

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Cash in hand	**186**	95
Call and current accounts with banks	**35,787**	65,268
Term deposits	**16,667**	137,197
Cash and bank balances	**52,640**	202,560
Less: Term deposits with maturities over three months	**(3,585)**	(16,981)
Cash and cash equivalent	**49,055**	185,579

Bank deposits carry interest rates ranging from 0.87% to 2.5% (31 December 2019: 0.6% to 3.9%) per annum.

6 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Listed equity securities	**-**	67,643
Investment in Sukuk	**13,690**	13,748
	13,690	81,391

Movement in financial investments at fair value through profit or loss:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**81,391**	95,752
Additions during the year	**-**	86,076
Disposal during the year	**(67,643)**	(102,268)
Change in fair value during the year	**(58)**	1,831
Balance at the end of the year	**13,690**	81,391

7 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Listed equity securities	**4,566**	5,411
Investment in equity funds	**6,930**	9,494
	11,496	14,905

7 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Movement in financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**14,905**	27,905
Investments in Sukuk / commercial paper matured during the year	**-**	(2,500)
Disposal during the year	**(881)**	-
Change in fair value during the year	**(2,528)**	(10,500)
Balance at end of the year	**11,496**	14,905

8 Investments in associates

The Group has the following investments in associates which are accounted for using the equity method.

Company Name	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest % 2020	Ownership interest % 2019	Principal activity
National Entertainment LLC	U.A.E.	**40.00 %**	40.00 %	Entertainment services
TNI Blue Chip Fund*	U.A.E.	**0%**	48.19 %	Asset management
Growth Capital Fund	Cayman Islands	**35.71 %**	35.71 %	Asset management
National Catering Company LLC	U.A.E.	**10.00 %**	10.00 %	Catering services and facility management

* During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group dissolved all its share in TNI Blue Chip Fund.

Summarised financial information of the associates is set out below.

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Associates' statement of financial position		
Assets	**646,277**	742,817
Liabilities	**(284,841)**	(319,728)
Net assets	**361,436**	423,089
Group's share of net assets	**60,681**	92,150
Carrying amount of investment in associates	**60,681**	92,150
Associates' revenue and profit:		
Revenue	**761,129**	818,416
Profit for the year	**30,673**	51,118
Group's share of profit for the year	**2,152**	530

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group had dividend distribution from National Catering Company (NCC) and National Entertainment Company balance of AED 2.5 million and AED 3.6 million respectively.

All associates are a private companies; therefore no quoted market prices are available for its shares.

As of 31 December 2020, the Group's share of the contingent liabilities of associates (corporate guarantees) amounted to AED nil (31 December 2019: AED nil).

9 Investment in joint venture

The Group had the following investment in joint venture which had been accounted for using the equity method as at 31 December 2019.

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership interest % 31 December 2020	Ownership interest % 31 December 2019
Al Jeyoun Limited	U.A.E.	**100%**	47%

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group increased its ownership in the joint venture "Al Jeyoun Limited" from 47% to 100%.

10 Investment properties

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Opening balance	**109,267**	110,454
Addition during the year	**16,116**	-
Net revaluation loss	**(3,093)**	(1,187)
	122,290	109,267

The Group owns two plots of land for which the Group has the intention to construct investment properties, therefore these plots of land have been classified as investment properties. The Group also owns an office floor in a commercial tower that is held to earn rental income which is classified as investment property.

Also, as a result of acquiring the joint venture "Al Jeyoun limited", the underlying plot of land valuing AED 16,116 thousand in the books of joint venture is classified as investment property.

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which were determined by reference to a valuation carried out by an independent valuer not related to the Group. The valuation, which conforms to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Valuation Standards, was arrived at by considering the residual method and direct sales comparison method of valuation for each of the land plots and office floor respectively.

The following illustrates the analysis of investment properties recorded at fair value by level of hierarchy:

	Date of valuation	Total AED'000	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000
31 December 2020					
Investment properties – plots of land	**3 Jan 2021**	**88,400**	**-**	**-**	**88,400**
Investment properties – office units	**3 Jan 2021**	**17,774**	-	-	**17,774**
Investment properties – Musataha land	**1 Nov 2020**	**16,116**	-	-	**16,116**
31 December 2019					
Investment properties – plots of land	7 Jan 2020	89,800	-	-	89,800
Investment properties – office units	9 Jan 2020	19,467	-	-	19,467

*As at 31 December 2020, the Group recongnised the value of land related to joint venture acquired by 100% based on the value appears on the sale and purchase agreement dated 14 November 2019 which is AED 16,115,750. The contract of Musataha land which includes this balance was authenticated by Abu Dhabi Municipality under register number 2020/581960 on 1 November 2020.

10 Investment properties (continued)

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation of investment properties:

Investment property	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range 31 December 2020	 31 December 2019
Plot C13 – Residential	Residual method	Finance costs	**6%**	6%
		Construction time frame	**24 months**	24 months
		Gross development area	**280,906 sq ft.**	280,906 sq ft.
		Rent	**AED 55,000 studio / AED 75,000 1 room / AED 100,000 2 room / AED 130,000 3 room apartment**	AED 60,000 studio / AED 80,000 1 room / AED 110,000 2 room / AED 130,000 3 room apartment
Plot C7 – Commercial	Residual method	Finance costs	**6%**	6%
		Construction time frame	**24 months**	24 months
		Gross development area	**299,000 sq ft.**	299,000 sq ft.
		Net lettable area	**239,200 sq ft.**	239,200 sq ft.
		Rent	**AED 110/sq ft.**	AED 110/sq ft.
Office units	Direct sales comparison method	Sales rate	**AED 1,200/sq. ft**	AED 1,350/sq. ft
Plot F01b – Residential	Direct sales comparison method	Sales rate	**AED 1,750/sq. m**	-

The residual valuation approach is the valuation method accepted by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors for valuing developments and opportunities which take time to come to fruition. The residual approach works on the premise that the price a hypothetical purchaser will pay for the land or development opportunity is the surplus remaining after the costs of construction, purchase and sale costs, the cost of finance and an allowance for the profit required to undertake the project have been deducted from the sales price of the completed development.

11 Property, fixtures and equipment

	Freehold land AED'000	Leasehold improvements AED'000	Buildings AED'000	Furniture and fixtures AED'000	Office equipment AED'000	Motor vehicles AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost							
As at 1 January 2020	61,506	2,654	201,264	10,146	26,818	1,663	304,051
Additions	-	39	-	27	454	233	753
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(72)	(146)	(218)
As at 31 December 2020	61,506	2,693	201,264	10,173	27,200	1,750	304,586
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 January 2020	-	1,862	63,082	8,540	20,786	1,331	95,601
Charge for the year	-	11	6,030	762	1,682	137	8,622
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(46)	(147)	(193)
As at 31 December 2020	-	1,873	69,112	9,302	22,422	1,321	104,030
Net carrying amount before impairment							
As at 31 December 2020	61,506	820	132,152	871	4,778	429	200,556
Impairment							
As at 31 December 2020	3,655	-	5,064	-	116	-	8,835
Net carrying amount after impairment							
As at 31 December 2020	57,851	820	127,088	871	4,662	429	191,721

11 Property, fixtures and equipment (continued)

	Freehold land AED'000	Leasehold improvements AED'000	Buildings AED'000	Furniture and fixtures AED'000	Office equipment AED'000	Motor vehicles AED'000	Capital work in progress AED'000	Total AED'000
Cost								
As at 1 January 2019	61,506	2,529	201,264	9,547	25,092	1,351	52	301,341
Additions	-	125	-	616	1,693	455	4	2,893
Transfers	-	-	-	-	43	-	(43)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(17)	(4)	(143)	(13)	(177)
Write off	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
As at 31 December 2019	61,506	2,654	201,264	10,146	26,818	1,663	-	304,051
Accumulated depreciation								
As at 1 January 2019	-	1,658	57,053	7,882	19,190	1,322	-	87,105
Charge for the year	-	204	6,029	667	1,602	152	-	8,654
Disposals	-	-	-	(9)	-	(143)	-	(152)
Write off	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
As at 31 December 2019	-	1,862	63,082	8,540	20,786	1,331	-	95,601
Net carrying amount before impairment								
As at 31 December 2019	61,506	792	138,182	1,606	6,032	332	-	208,450
Impairment								
As at 31 December 2019	3,655	-	5,064	-	116	-	-	8,835
Net carrying amount after impairment								
As at 31 December 2019	57,851	792	133,118	1,606	5,916	332	-	199,615

12 Other assets

	2020	2019
	AED'000	AED'000
Trade receivables	**28,424**	29,945
Prepaid expenses	**3,421**	4,741
Accrued income	**1,426**	2,742
Due from employees	**260**	791
Right of use of asset	**2,329**	3,112
Others	**1,107**	356
	36,967	41,687
Less: allowance for expected credit loss	**(10,335)**	(10,439)
	26,632	31,248

Movement in allowance for doubtful debts:

	2020	2019
	AED'000	AED'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**10,439**	9,708
Charge of the year	**76**	1,117
Written off during the year	**(180)**	(386)
Balance at the end of the year	**10,335**	10,439

As at 31 December 2020, the ageing of unimpaired trade receivables is as follows:

			Past due but not impaired			
	Total AED'000	**Neither past due nor impaired AED'000**	**< 30 days AED'000**	**31 – 60 days AED'000**	**61 – 90 days AED'000**	**> 90 days AED'000**
31 December 2020	**28,424**	**5,826**	**1,660**	**2,920**	**1,930**	**16,088**
31 December 2019	29,945	8,426	954	2,592	1,354	16,619

13 Term loans

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Term loan 1 (note 20)	**4,733**	4,733
Term loans 2	**25,754**	27,637
	30,487	32,370

Term loan 1: Mainland Management entered into a bridge loan agreement with Finance House PJSC, a related party, on 26 March 2007, amounting to AED 17 million. During 2014, the outstanding amount was converted into additional capital contribution to Mainland Management and subsequently an amount of AED 4.7 million was lent to Mainland Management. Interest is charged at 4% per annum (31 December 2019: 4% per annum). The payment term is on demand and not based on fixed installments. No movement incurred on the principal balance of the loan during the current year as well as the previous year and only interest accrued.

Term loans 2: During May 2018, the Group acquired two loans from "Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade" (Al Masraf Bank). The interest rate for both loans is EIBOR + 3% per annum or 5% per annum whichever is higher. These loans are repayable over 32 quarterly instalments starting on 2 August 2018. In May 2020, these loans have been re-scheduled in which there were deferral of two quarterly instalments for both loans and the tenor increased from 8 years to be 8 years and 6 months. The interest continued to accrue during the period of deferral.

The facility is secured by demand promissory note and corporate guarantee of the group covering the total outstanding facility amount and first-degree mortgage over the land and building of Mafraq Hotel.

14 Other liabilities

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Trade payables	**4,361**	5,557
Staff payables	**31**	4,067
End of service benefits*	**9,413**	13,241
Accrued expenses	**7,863**	6,178
Lease liability	**2,459**	2,880
	24,127	31,923

* The movement on the end of service benefits during the year is as follows:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**13,241**	12,563
Provision made during the year	**1,542**	3,260
Payments during the year	**(5,370)**	(2,582)
Balance at end of the year	**9,413**	13,241

15 Share capital

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
377,500 thousand shares of AED 1 each (31 December 2019: 577,500 thousand shares of AED 1 each)	**377,500**	577,500

On 21 January 2020, the shareholders approved to reduce the paid-up share capital by AED 200 million.

16 Legal reserve

As required by the UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 and the Articles of Association of the Company and its subsidiaries, 10% of the profit for the year, on an individual basis, must be transferred to legal reserve. The Company and its subsidiaries may resolve to discontinue such transfers when the reserve equals 50% of the share capital. The legal reserve is not available for distribution.

No transfer to legal reserve was made in the current year as the Group incurred losses (31 December 2019: transfer amounting to AED 93 thousand has been made to this reserve).

17 Optional reserve

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year shall be transferred to optional reserve. The Company and its subsidiaries may resolve to discontinue such transfers when the optional reserve equals 50% of the share capital.

On 21 January 2020, the shareholders approved a special resolution to distribute AED 50 million as special dividend which is distributed from the 'optional reserve'.

No transfer to optional reserve was made in the current year as the Group incurred losses (31 December 2019: transfer amounting to AED 93 thousand has been made to this reserve).

18 Non-controlling interests

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below:

Portion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

	2020	2019
Mainland Management LLC	**33%**	33%
Professional Realtors Company Ltd - a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	**20%**	20%

Accumulated balances of non-controlling interest

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Mainland Management LLC	**49,489**	49,780
Professional Realtors Company Ltd - a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	**2,524**	2,422
	52,013	52,202

18 Non-controlling interests (continued)

Loss allocated to material non-controlling interests

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Mainland Management LLC	**(266)**	(1,271)
Professional Realtors Company Ltd - a subsidiary of Falcon Investments LLC	**433**	638
	167	(633)

The table below shows the summarised financial information of the subsidiary which have non-controlling interest:

Mainland Management LLC

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Total assets	**182,574**	182,575
Total liabilities	**34,106**	33,236
Total equity	**148,468**	149,339
Loss for the year	**(22)**	(3,813)

Professional Realtors Company Ltd

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Total assets	**17,007**	17,680
Total liabilities	**7,551**	9,250
Total equity	**9,456**	8,430
Profit for the year	**2,643**	4,438

19 Commitments and contingent liabilities

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Corporate guarantees	**27,258**	29,276
Bank guarantees	**35,409**	35,702
	62,667	64,978

20 Related party transactions

Related parties represent associates, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

The year end balances in respect of related parties included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020	2019
	AED'000	AED'000
Amounts due from related parties		
Associates	**800**	74
Funds under management	**676**	23
	1,476	97
Amounts due to related parties		
Others	**102**	24
	102	24
Loan obtained from Finance House - shareholder (note 13)	**4,733**	4,733

Significant transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

	2020	2019
	AED'000	AED'000
Fees earned from related parties	**423**	1,953
Guarantees issued on behalf of the Company	**62,667**	64,978
Short term benefits of key management personnel (salaries, benefits and bonuses)	**5,738**	10,080
Interest expense on loan obtained from Finance House	**577**	192

21 Fiduciary activities

The Group held-under-trust the following assets:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Shares (at market value)	**235**	817
Bank balances	**1,417**	3,514

The above assets have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

22 Fee and service income

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Consultancy and other service income	**45,210**	54,459
Revenue from hotel services	**24,682**	28,076
Merchant banking fees	**210**	263
Asset management fees	**423**	1,552
	70,525	84,350

a. Disaggregation of fee and service income

In the following table, fee and service income from contracts with customers in the scope of IFRS 15 is disaggregated by major type of services. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated fee and service income with the Group's reportable segments:

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Major service lines		
Consultancy and other service income	**45,210**	54,459
Revenue from hotel services	**24,682**	28,076
Merchant banking fees	**210**	263
Asset management fees	**423**	1,552
Total fee and service income from contract with customers	**70,525**	84,350

* The fee and service income presented in the note includes income relating to financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss. These figures exclude amounts incorporated in determining the effective interest rate on such financial reporting.

22 Fee and service income (continued)

b. Contract balances

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Group did not have any contract assets or liabilities related to the services provided.

23 Net income from investments at fair value through profit or loss

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Realised (loss) / gain on disposal, (net)	**(508)**	7,127
Unrealised revaluation (loss) / gain, (net)	**(58)**	1,831
Interest income from Sukuk	**895**	1,139
Dividend income	**-**	4,138
	329	14,235

24 Interest income

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Time deposits	**817**	4,618
Call accounts	**131**	156
	948	4,774

25 General and administrative expenses

	2020 **AED'000**	2019 AED'000
Business development	**3,236**	4,769
Utilities	**2,439**	3,925
Professional fees	**1,624**	2,456
IT and telecommunication	**2,148**	2,231
Rent expense	**1,092**	1,496
Insurance	**847**	851
Bank charges	**439**	533
Others	**5,048**	5,803
	16,873	22,064

26 Staff costs

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Staff costs – corporate	**7,973**	12,324
Staff costs – subsidiaries	**32,149**	44,035
	40,122	56,359

27 Interest expense

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Term loans	**1,331**	1,672
Others	**192**	432
	1,523	2,104

28 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the year attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company by the number of shares outstanding during the year.

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
(Loss) / profit for the period (AED'000)	**(7,087)**	925
Weighted average number of ordinary shares ('000)	**377,500**	577,500
Earnings per share	**(0.019)**	0.002

There were no potentially dilutive securities as at 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2019, and accordingly, diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share.

29 Segment information

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about the components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision makers of the Group in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. Information reported to the chief operating decision makers is based on three major segments as follows:

Asset Management- manages investment portfolios and funds in regional equities and offers regional and foreign investors' gateways for investment in the GCC and Arab stock markets.

Merchant Banking- provides corporate finance advisory, private placements, public offerings of equity and debt securities, mergers and acquisitions.

Principal Investments- manages and controls all cash related to the Group, and all proprietary investments of the Group including investments in associates, joint ventures, investments at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income and investment properties.

29 Segment Information (continued)

Management monitors the net operating results of the operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

The business segments information for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Business segments

	Asset Management AED'000	Merchant Banking AED'000	Principal Investments AED'000	Total AED'000
31 December 2020				
Operating income	**423**	**210**	**71,532**	**72,165**
Net segment results	**-**	**-**	**(7,538)**	**(7,538)**
Segment assets	**-**	**-**	**481,619**	**481,619**
Segment liabilities	**-**	**-**	**54,716**	**54,716**
31 December 2019				
Operating income	1,553	263	104,129	105,945
Net segment results	(3,219)	(5,463)	8,974	292
Segment assets	-	-	752,969	752,969
Segment liabilities	154	1,879	62,284	64,317

29 Segment Information (continued)

Geographical segments

	UAE AED'000	KSA AED'000	Others AED'000	Total AED'000
31 December 2020				
Operating income	**53,185**	**18,224**	**756**	**72,165**
Net segment results	**(9,535)**	**2,643**	**(646)**	**(7,538)**
Segment assets	**461,853**	**18,519**	**1,247**	**481,619**
Segment liabilities	**44,795**	**9,424**	**497**	**54,716**
31 December 2019				
Operating income	83,664	21,170	1,111	105,945
Net segment results	(3,051)	4,480	(1,137)	292
Segment assets	734,027	17,681	1,261	752,969
Segment liabilities	54,823	9,209	285	64,317

30 Risk management

Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Group is exposed to market risk which composes of interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk. Further, the Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

Board of Directors

The overall risk management responsibility lies with the Board of Directors of the Group. It provides the direction, strategy and oversight of all the activities through various committees.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises three members in which two members represent the Board of Directors of the Group and one member is independent from the Group. The Audit Committee has the overall responsibility of assessing the internal audit findings, directing implementation of audit recommendations and overseeing the internal audit activities undertaken within the internal control environment and regulatory compliance framework of the Group. Duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are governed by a formally approved Audit Committee Charter.

30 Risk management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

Management Committee
The Management Committee is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling the risks arising out of various activities in the Group.

Internal Audit
Risk management processes throughout the Group are audited annually by the internal audit function which examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit has direct reporting lines to the Audit Committee in order to secure independence and objectivity in all audit engagements undertaken within the Group.

Risk measurement and reporting systems
Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily performed based on limits established by the Group. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Group as well as the level of risk that the Group is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition, the Group monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

For all levels throughout the Group, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value and future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing assets and liabilities.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's result for the year.

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Group's profit for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2020.

	Effect on profit AED'000
31 December 2020	
+100 increase in basis point	**167**
-100 decrease in basis point	**(167)**
31 December 2019	
+100 increase in basis point	1,372
-100 decrease in basis point	(1,372)

30 Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign currency risk is limited since a significant proportion of the Group's transactions, monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in U.A.E. Dirhams and U.S. Dollars. As the U.A.E. Dirham is pegged to the U.S. Dollar, balances in U.S. Dollars are not considered to represent significant currency risk.

Equity price risk
Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities decrease as the result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.

The following table estimates the sensitivity to a possible change in equity markets on the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss. The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss is the effect of the assumed change in the equity indices on the fair value of investments at fair value through profit or loss.

	Assumed level of Equity change %	**Impact on net income 31 December 2020 AED'000**	Impact on net income 31 December 2019 AED'000
Investments at fair value through profit or loss			
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	5%	**-**	557
Dubai Financial Market Index	5%	**-**	633
Other markets	5%	**685**	2,880

The effect on equity (as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income at 31 December 2020) due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows.

	Assumed level of equity change %	**Impact on equity 31 December 2020 AED'000**	Impact on equity 31 December 2019 AED'000
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Dubai Financial Market Index	5%	**228**	271
Other markets	5%	**347**	475

30 Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counter-parties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counter-parties.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position.

	2020	2019
	AED'000	AED'000
Bank balances and cash	**52,640**	202,560
Amounts due from related parties	**1,476**	97
Investment in Sukuk	**13,690**	13,748
Other assets	**31,217**	37,954
	99,023	254,359

Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that an institution will be unable to meet its funding requirements. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or a credit downgrade which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately. To guard against this risk, management has diversified funding sources and assets are managed with liquidity in mind, maintaining a healthy balance of cash, cash equivalents, and readily marketable securities.

Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2020 based on contractual maturities.

	Less than 3 months AED'000	**3 months to 1 year AED'000**	**1 year to 5 years AED'000**	**Over 5 years AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Assets					
Bank balances and cash	**49,055**	**3,585**	**-**	**-**	**52,640**
Amounts due from related parties	**676**	**800**	**-**	**-**	**1,476**
Investments, including associates	**13,690**	**72,177**	**-**	**-**	**85,867**
Other assets	**15,130**	**5,753**	**-**	**-**	**20,883**
	78,551	**82,315**	**-**	**-**	**160,866**
Non-financial assets	**-**	**3,420**	**132,394**	**184,939**	**320,753**
Total assets	**78,551**	**85,735**	**132,394**	**184,939**	**481,619**
Liabilities					
Term loans	**723**	**2,527**	**20,983**	**6,254**	**30,487**
Other liabilities	**14,683**	**31**	**9,413**	**-**	**24,127**
Amounts due to related parties	**102**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**102**
Total liabilities	**15,508**	**2,558**	**30,396**	**6,254**	**54,716**

30 Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2019 based on contractual maturities.

	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 year to 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000	Total AED'000
Assets					
Bank balances and cash	185,579	16,981	-	-	202,560
Amounts due from related parties	97	-	-	-	97
Investments, including associates and joint venture	81,391	127,794	-	-	209,185
Other assets	21,336	6,180	-	-	27,516
	288,403	150,955	-	-	439,358
Non-financial assets	-	4,740	111,871	197,000	313,611
Total assets	288,403	155,695	111,871	197,000	752,969
Liabilities					
Term loans	723	2,527	20,983	8,137	32,370
Other liabilities	14,615	4,067	13,241	-	31,923
Amounts due to related parties	24	-	-	-	24
Total liabilities	15,362	6,594	34,224	8,137	64,317

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When required controls fail, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. While the Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, through a control framework and by continuous monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Group is able to manage these risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, appropriate access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff training and robust assessment processes. The processes are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Capital management

Capital includes equity attributable to the Owners of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

31 Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments at fair value through profit or loss, amounts due from related parties, bank balances and cash and some other assets. Financial liabilities consist of term loans, amounts due to related parties and some other liabilities.

In the opinion of management, the estimated carrying values and fair values of financial assets and liabilities that are not carried at fair value in the consolidated financial statements are not materially different, since assets and liabilities are either short term in nature or are re-priced on a frequent basis.

The following table shows the analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy for the year ended 31 December 2020:

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	AED'000	**AED'000**	**AED'000**	**AED'000**
Financial assets				
At fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in Sukuk	**-**	**3,690**	**10,000**	**13,690**
	-	**3,690**	**10,000**	**13,690**
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed equity securities	**4,566**	**-**	**-**	**4,566**
Investment in equity funds	**-**	**838**	**6,092**	**6,930**
	4,566	**838**	**6,092**	**11,496**

The following table shows the analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy for the year ended 31 December 2019:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Financial assets				
At fair value through profit or loss				
Listed equity securities	67,643	-	-	67,643
Investments in Sukuk	-	3,748	10,000	13,748
	67,643	3,748	10,000	81,391
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed equity securities	5,411	-	-	5,411
Investment in equity funds	-	1,787	7,707	9,494
	5,411	1,787	7,707	14,905

31 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Transfers between categories

During the reporting year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation of fair value measurements of Level 3 financial instruments

The Group carries unquoted equity securities as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

A reconciliation of the beginning and closing balances including movements is summarized below:

	2020	2019
	AED'000	AED'000
At the beginning of the year	**17,707**	20,133
Matured during the year	**-**	(2,500)
Revaluation reverse during the year	**(1,615)**	74
	16,092	17,707

32 Comparative information

Certain items have been reclassified, from the group's prior year consolidated financial statements to conform to the current year's presentation and improve the transparency of certain line items of the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the notes to the accounts.

33 Subsequent events

Subsequent to reporting date, the Group, through its wholly owned subsidiary Falcon Investments LLC (buyer), has entered into an agreement with Eman Anees Bader (seller) to acquire 20% equity stake in Professional Realtors Company LLC (acquired entity), KSA. The seller currently owns non-controlling interest in the acquired entity and after this acquisition acquired entity will be wholly owned by the Group. The effective date for the acquisition will be 1 January 2020. The net profit of Professional Realtors Company LLC accruing to Falcon Investments LLC for FY 2020 would be SAR 2,698,824.

Subsequent to reporting date, the Group, through its wholly owned subsidiary MENA Real Estate Solutions LLC (buyer), has entered into an agreement with Eman Anees Bader (seller) to acquire 75% equity stake in Enterprise Solution for Real Estate Valuation (acquired entity), KSA. The seller currently owns 100% equity in the acquired entity. The effective date for the acquisition will be 30 November 2019. The net profit of Enterprise Solution for Real Estate Valuation accruing to MENA Real Estate Solutions LLC for FY 2020 would be SAR 2,974,470.