BONYAN REIT FUND

A Real Estate Investments Traded Fund (Closed-Ended Fund) (Managed by Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 TOGHETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO: THE UNIT HOLDERS OF BONYAN REIT FUND (Managed by Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **BONYAN REIT FUND** (the "Fund") managed by Saudi Fransi Capital (the "Fund Manager"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Standards and pronouncement issued by Saudi Organization for Certificate Public Accountants (SOCPA).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT(CONTINUED) BONYAN REIT FUND (Managed by Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of investment properties As at 31 December 2020, the carrying value of the Fund's investment properties were SR 1.62 billion. The investment properties are stated at cost less impairment in value, if any (Refer to Note 5 for relevant accounting policies). The fair value of the investment properties is also disclosed along with its impact on Net Asset Value per unit is disclosed in note 23. The Fund manager uses two independent valuers licensed by the Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuer's (Taqeem) to evaluate the value of the property at the reporting date.	 How our audit addressed the key audit matter Our audit procedures in respect of valuation of investment properties comprised of the following: assessed the qualification and expertise of third party valuers appointed by the Fund for the valuation of the properties; assessed the recoverable amount based assessment prepared by the third party valuers and assessed the model, assumptions and estimates used in deriving the recoverable values; and
	- carried out procedures to satisfy ourselves of the accuracy of information supplied to the
respect to the valuation method adopted including the appropriateness of the various assumptions and projections used in the valuation.	valuers by the Fund manager.
All assumptions and projections by their nature require significant judgement and there is a risk that changes to these may have significant impact on the valuation of these investment properties.	
This could result in a material misstatement of the financial statements either through a lack of recognition of impairment of the investment properties or through inaccurate disclosures of the fair value of the investment properties.	

Other information included in the Fund's 2020 Annual Report

The fund manager is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Fund's 2020 annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT(CONTINUED) BONYAN REIT FUND (Managed by Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Standards and pronouncement issued by Saudi Organization for Certificate Public Accountants (SOCPA), the Fund's Terms and Conditions and for such internal control as Fund Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT(CONTINUED) BONYAN REIT FUND (Managed by Saudi Fransi Capital Company)

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

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

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

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

لعظم والسديرى وآل الشيخ وشركاؤهم مون ومراجعون قانونيون License No ترخيص رقع 323/11/148 154 11 474 Al Azem, Al Sudairy, Al Shaikh & Partners Certified Public Accountant R

Al Azem, Al Sudairy, Al Shaikh & Partners Certified Public Accountants

Abdullah M. Al Azem License No. 335

15 Shaban 1442H (March 28, 2021) Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	36,022,448	33,553,060
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	8	73,085	2,856
Rental income receivable, net	9	69,766,251	52,236,575
Due from related parties	15	3,055,661	-
Prepayment and other assets	10	10,852,988	10,461,614
Intangible assets	11	562,030	789,658
Furniture and equipment	12	4,201,278	15,193,248
Investment properties	13	1,617,279,326	1,640,249,986
TOTAL ASSETS		1,741,813,067	1,752,486,997
LIABILITIES			
Bank borrowings	14	190,426,655	-
Due to related parties	15	-	186,160,000
Deferred rental income		74,001,479	75,654,942
Management fee payable	15	1,382,216	1,802,380
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	16	44,003,161	37,142,626
Provision for Zakat	19	2,304,597	2,440,119
TOTAL LIABILITIES		312,118,108	303,200,067
Net assets attributable to unitholders		1,429,694,959	1,449,286,930
L'hits in ionne		163 001 100	162 881 100
Units in issue		162,881,100	162,881,100
Net asset value per unit		8.7775	8.8978
Net asset Fair value per unit	23	10.0157	10.1467

The accompanying notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
INCOME Income from investment properties, net	17	97,975,315	122,488,301
Other income	17	373,147	359,513
Net gain on investment at FVTPL, net	8	670,229	229,830
TOTAL INCOME		99,018,691	123,077,644
EXPENSES			
Management fees	15	(7,270,658)	(7,319,871)
Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)	9	(1,849,881)	(2,852,264)
Finance cost		(3,488,914)	-
Other expenses	18	(1,871,841)	(2,004,806)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(14,481,294)	(12,176,941)
Income from operations during the year		84,537,397	110,900,703
Depreciation expense on furniture and equipment	12	(2,612,543)	(4,078,362)
Amortization expense on intangibles	11	(227,628)	(203,633)
Depreciation expense on investment properties	13	(42,179,317)	(42,172,440)
Impairment reversal on investment properties	13	8,197,727	26,451,599
NET INCOME BEFORE ZAKAT FOR THE YEAR		47,715,636	90,897,867
Zakat charge during the year	19	(2,301,760)	(2,440,119)
NET INCOME AFTER ZAKAT FOR THE YEAR		45,413,876	88,457,748
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME Foreign exchange gain		-	6,559
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		45,413,876	88,464,307
Earnings per unit			
Weighted average units in issue		162,881,100	162,881,100
Earnings per unit		0.2788	0.5431

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS For the year ended 31 December 2020

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,449,286,930	1,480,540,231
CHANGES FROM OPERATIONS Net income for the year Other comprehensive income	45,413,876	88,457,748 6,559
Total comprehensive income	45,413,876	88,464,307
Income distributions during the year (note 21)	(65,005,847)	(119,717,608)
	(65,005,847)	(119,717,608)
NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNITHOLDERS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	1,429,694,959	1,449,286,930
UNIT TRANSACTIONS		
Transactions in units during the year are summarised as follows:		
	31 December 2020 Units	31 December 2019 Units
UNITS AT THE START AND END OF THE YEAR	162,881,100	162,881,100

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net income before zakat for the year		47,715,636	90,897,867
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation expense on furniture and equipment	12	2,612,543	4,078,362
Amortization expense on intangibles	11	227,628	203,633
Depreciation expense on investment properties	13	42,179,317	42,172,440
Impairment reversal on investment properties	13	(8,197,727)	(26,451,599)
Net gain on investment at FVTPL, net	8	(670,229)	(229,830)
Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) Finance cost	9	1,849,881 3,488,914	2,852,264
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		89,205,963	113,523,137
Changes in operating assets			
Rental income receivable		(19,379,557)	5,647,647
Prepayment and other assets		(391,374)	(254,309)
Due from related parties		(3,055,661)	10,021,475
Changes in operating liabilities: Deferred rental income		(1 652 463)	1,571,680
Management fee payable		(1,653,463) (420,164)	(2,345,607)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		6,852,889	11,138,142
Zakat paid	19	(2,437,282)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		68,721,351	139,302,165
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Addition of intangible assets	11	-	(398,055)
Addition of furniture and equipment	12	(1,828,549)	(10,314,592)
Addition of investment properties	13	(802,954)	(1,954,130)
Subscription of investments measured at FVTPL	8	(178,800,000)	(65,000,000)
Proceeds from redemption of investments measured at FVTPL	8	179,400,000	65,226,974
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,031,503)	(12,439,803)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		100 010 000	
Bank borrowings	14	189,210,000	-
Due to related parties	15	(186,160,000)	(5,942,240)
Finance cost paid Dividends paid, net off unclaimed dividend	21	(2,274,479) (64,995,981)	(119,688,130)
Net cash used in financing activity		(64,220,460)	(125,630,370)
NET MOVEMENT IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		2,469,388	1,231,992
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		33,553,060	32,321,068
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	7	36,022,448	33,553,060

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. THE FUND AND ITS ACTIVITIES

Bonyan REIT Fund (the "REIT" or the "Fund") is a closed-ended Shariah compliant real estate investment traded fund. The Fund commenced its operations on 3 July 2018. The listing date of the Fund was on 25 July 2018.

The REIT is managed by Saudi Fransi Capital Company (the "Fund Manager"), a Saudi Closed Joint Stock company with Commercial Registration No.1010231217, and an Authorized Person licensed by the CMA under license no. 11153-37 dated 30 January 2011.

The REIT is listed on Tadawul and the units of the REIT are traded on Tadawul in accordance with its rules and regulations. The subscribed units of the REIT amounts to SR 1,628,811,000. The REIT has a term of 99 years, which is extendable on the discretion of the Fund Manager following the approval of CMA.

The primary investment objective of the REIT is to provide its investors with regular income by investing in income generating real estate assets in Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and globally, provided that the fund's investments outside Saudi Arabia do not exceed 25% of Fund's assets. In addition to this, the Fund may also opportunistically invest in real estate development projects, provided that the Fund invests at least 75% of the assets of the Fund in income generating real estate assets and that the Fund does not invest in white lands.

The terms and conditions of the REIT were approved by CMA on 04 Rajab 1439H (corresponding to 21 March 2018).

During the year, the terms and conditions has been updated on 09 Dhual Qadah 1441H (corresponding to 30 June 2020) and 11 Rabi'al-Awwal 1442 (corresponding to 28 October 2020).

AlBilad Investmet Company is the Custodian for the Fund.

2. **REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

The Fund is governed by the Real Estate Investment Fund Regulations (REIFR) and the Real Estate Investment Traded Funds Instructions (REITF) (the "Regulations") published by the Capital Market Authority (CMA), detailing the requirements for all type of real estate funds and traded real estate funds within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IFRS"), as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are issued by Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants ("SOCPA").

3.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, using the accruals basis of accounting except for investments that are measure at fair value through profit or loss.

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been presented in Saudi Arabian Riyal ("SR"), which is also the functional currency of the Fund. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest Saudi Riyal ("SR").

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used and disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank balances, and are available for use by the Fund unless otherwise stated.

Financial instruments

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

Initial recognition

The Fund records financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at their fair value. In the case of financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability is the initial recognition amount.

Classification

The Fund classifies its financial assets under the following categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and
- Amortised cost.

These classifications are on the basis of business model of the Fund for managing the financial assets, and contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Fund measures financial asset at amortised cost when it is within the business model to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Fund has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Fund classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The undiscounted amount of these financial liabilities approximates their carrying values at the reporting date.

Derecognition of financial instruments

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Fund assesses on a forward looking basis the Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") associated with its financial assets, carried at amortised cost and FVOCI, the ECL is based on a 12-month ECL and life time ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits from the asset's highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would utilise the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

- Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

At each reporting date, the Fund analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Fund's accounting policies.

The Fund also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are discussed in note 22.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investment properties

Investment properties are real estate that are held for capital appreciation and/or rental yields are recorded as investment properties. Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. The cost less residual value of investment property is depreciated over its estimated useful life. Any capital expenditure incurred post acquisition on investment properties is depreciated on straight line basis over its estimated useful life.

The carrying values of investment properties 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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software and licenses. Intangibles assets are initially capitalised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment if any. Amortisation is computed using the straight-line method. The cost less residual value of intangible assets is amortised over its estimated useful life.

Furniture and equipment

Furniture and equipment includes air conditioners, computers and printers, electrical tools, furniture and fixtures, office and electrical equipment. Furniture and equipment are initially capitalised at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment if any. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. The cost less residual value of furniture and equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life.

Estimated useful life

The estimated useful life for investment properties, intangible assets and furniture and equipment is as below:

- Investment properties -20 to 50 years
- Intangible assets -5 to 20 years
- Furniture and equipment -3 to 10 years

Impairment of non-current assets

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

Accrued expenses and other liabilities

Accrued expenses and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Provision

A provision is recognised when the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provision is not recognised for future operating loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition

Rental income

Rental income receivable from operating lease of property is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Revenue from hotel services

Revenue from hotel services comprises revenue from rooms, food and beverages and other associated services provided. The revenue is recognized net of discount, applicable taxes and municipality fees on an accrual basis when the services are rendered.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with customer and excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties. The Fund recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 are applied using the following five steps:

- Step 1: The Fund accounts for a contract with a customer when: The contract has been approved and the parties are committed; Each party's rights are identified; payment terms are defined; the contract has commercial substance; and collection is probable.
- Step 2: The Fund identify all promised goods or services in a contract and determines whether to account for each promised good or service as a separate performance obligation.
- Step 3: The Fund determine the transaction price, which is the amount of consideration it expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.
- Step 4: The transaction price in an arrangement is allocated to each separate performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price of the good or service being provided to the customer.
- Step 5: Revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. The Fund transfers a good or service when the customer obtains control of that good or service. A customer obtains control of a good or service if it has the ability to direct the use of and receive the benefit from the good or service.

Management fees and other expenses

Management fees and other expenses are charged at rates / amounts within limits mentioned in terms and conditions of the REIT. Management fee is calculated and payable quarterly in arrears.

Custody fees

As per the terms and conditions of the Fund, the custodian charges 0.025% per annum of the Fund's total assets. The fee is calculated on the net asset value of the Fund and is payable on a quarterly basis.

Foreign exchange transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign currency exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated to SR at the foreign currency closing exchange rate ruling at the reporting date. Foreign currency exchange differences arising on retranslation and realised gains and losses on disposals or settlements of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Zakat

Zakat is computed on the Saudi shareholders' share of equity or net income using the basis defined under the Zakat regulations. Zakat is accrued on a monthly basis and charged to statement of comprehensive income.

Borrowing

Borrowing is initially recognized at fair value. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Net assets value

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

Dividend distribution

As per the Regulations, the distributed profits to unitholders must not be less than (90%) of the fund's annual net profits. Accordingly, the fund distributes dividends on semi-annual basis.

Unclaimed dividends are disclosed under other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements in conformity with the IFRS endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Fund makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates, by definition, may differ from the related actual results.

Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions or exercised judgements are as follows:

Going concern

The Fund Manager has made an assessment of the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Fund has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Fund Manager is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Valuation of investment properties

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Valuation of investment properties (Continued)

The valuation of the investment properties (the "properties") is carried out by ValuStrat Consulting Company and Saudi Asset Valuation Company. These two valuers are licensed by the Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuers ("TAQEEM").

The valuation models have been applied in accordance with the recommendations of the International Valuation Standards Committee. The Fund manager has concluded that the valuation models used by the Fund are consistent with the principles in IFRS 13. These models comprise land plus cost method, residual value method and the discounted cash flow ("DCF") method.

Under the DCF method, a property's fair value is estimated using explicit assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including estimated rental income and an exit or terminal value. This involves the projection of a series of cash flows to which an appropriate, market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream (see note 23).

Residual and useful lives of investment properties, furniture and equipment and Intangible assets

The REIT's management determines the estimated residual value and useful lives of its investment properties, furniture and equipment for calculating depreciation. These estimates are determined after considering the expected usage of the assets or physical wear and tear. Management will review the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and/or amortization charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Expected credit loss

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

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

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

6. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

New IFRS, amendments and interpretations issued not yet effective and not early adopted

There are several standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of the Fund's financial statements. In the opinion of the Board, these standards will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Fund. The Fund intends to adopt these standards, if applicable.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalent comprised of the following:

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Bank Balance Cash in hand	35,972,448 50,000	33,493,060 60,000
	36,022,448	33,553,060

The management has conducted a review of these balance, as required under IFRS 9 and based on such an assessment, the management believes that there is no need for loss allowance against the carrying value of bank balances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)

Investments as at the reporting date comprise of investments in mutual funds.

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Al Badr Murabaha Fund Riyadh SAR Trade Fund	2,886 70,199	2,856
	73,085	2,856

The following is the movement in investments during the year:

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Balance at beginning of the year	2,856	-
Additions during the year	178,800,000	65,000,000
Sold during the year	(179,400,000)	(65,226,974)
Realized gain on FVTPL investment, net	669,584	229,801
Unrealized gain on FVTPL investments for the year	645	29
Balance at the end of the year	73,085	2,856
Movement in unrealized gain on FVTPL investment, net	•	
Balance at the beginning of the year	29	-
Less: balance at the end of the year	674	29
Unrealized gain on FVTPL investments for the year	645	29

During the year, Bonyan REIT Fund subscribed 81,403 units (2019: Nil units) and redeemed 81,371 units (2019: Nil units) of Riyadh SAR Trade Fund.

As at 31 December 2020, Bonyan REIT Fund has an investments of 184 units (31 December 2019: 184 units) in Al BADR Murabaha Fund and 32 units (31 December 2019: Nil) in Riyadh SAR Trade Fund.

Bonyan REIT and Al BADR Murabaha Fund are managed by same Fund Manager i.e Saudi Fransi Capital.

9. RENTAL INCOME RECEIVABLE, NET

Rental income receivable comprised of the following:

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Rental income receivable Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)	75,066,534 (5,300,283)	55,686,977 (3,450,402)
	69,766,251	52,236,575

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

9. RENTAL INCOME RECEIVABLE, NET (CONTINUED)

The movement in loss allowance is as follows:

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Opening balance Charged during the year	3,450,402 1,849,881	598,138 2,852,264
Balance at the end of the year	5,300,283	3,450,402
Below is the aging analysis of gross rental income receivables:		
0-3 months 3-12 months Over 365 days	43,486,756 19,776,753 11,803,025	30,676,147 17,321,119 7,689,711
Balance at the end of the year	75,066,534	55,686,977
10. PREPAYMENT AND OTHER ASSETS		
	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Prepaid insurance Other prepaid expenses and other assets	1,034,740 3,572,853	1,066,325 3,457,014

5,144,540

1,100,855

10,852,988

5,105,872

10,461,614

832,403

Other prepaid expenses and other asset Advance payment to suppliers VAT input credit

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,099,350	625,440
Additions during the year	-	398,055
Transfer in from furniture and equipment (note 12)	-	75,855
Balance at the end of the year	1,099,350	1,099,350
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(309,692)	(95,259)
Charge during the year	(227,628)	(203,633)
Transfer in from furniture and equipment (note 12)	-	(10,800)
Balance at the end of the year	(537,320)	(309,692)
Net book value at the end of the year	562,030	789,658

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

12. FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Additions during the year 1,223,042 605,507 1,8	
Balance at the beginning of the year11,517,7179,664,09421,1Additions during the year1,223,042605,5071,8	,
Additions during the year 1,223,042 605,507 1,8	,
	328,549
Fixed assets write off (600.379) - (60	
(0,0,0,0,0)	00,379)
Transfer out to Building ** (Note 13) - (10,207,976) (10,207,976)	07,976)
Balance at the end of the year 12,140,380 61,625 12,2	202,005
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance at the beginning of the year (5,988,563) - (5,98	88,563)
Charge for the year (2,612,543) - (2,612,543)	12,543)
Reversal of accumulated depreciation due to fixed asset write off 600,379	500,379
Balance at the end of the year (8,000,727) - (8,00	00,727)
Net book value at the end of the year 4,139,653 61,625 4,2	201,278

**The amount of SR 10.2 million relates to construction of Cinema located in Abha Mall. The Cinema becomes operational during December 2020, accordingly, the amount has been capitalized and transferred to Investment property.

	31 December 2019	
Furniture and equipment SR	Capital work in progress SR	Total SR
11,018,118	-	11,018,118
650,498	9,664,094	10,314,592
(75,044)	-	(75,044)
(75,855)	-	(75,855)
11,517,717	9,664,094	21,181,811
(1,996,045)	-	(1,996,045)
(4,078,362)	-	(4,078,362)
75,044	-	75,044
10,800	-	10,800
(5,988,563)		(5,988,563)
5,529,154	9,664,094	15,193,248
	equipment SR 11,018,118 650,498 (75,044) (75,855) 11,517,717 (1,996,045) (4,078,362) 75,044 10,800 (5,988,563)	Furniture and equipment SR Capital work in progress SR 11,018,118 - 650,498 9,664,094 (75,044) - (75,855) - 11,517,717 9,664,094 (1,996,045) - (1,996,045) - (1,996,045) - (10,800 - (5,988,563) -

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

		31 December 2020	
	Land SR	Building SR	Total SR
Cost Balance at the beginning of the year Additions during the year	243,843,205	1,543,466,354 802,954	1,787,309,559 802,954
Transfer in from furniture and equipment (Note 12)	-	10,207,976	10,207,976
Balance at the end of the year	243,843,205	1,554,477,284	1,798,320,489
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Balance at the beginning of the year Charge for the year Reversal of impairment loss		(147,059,573) (42,179,317) 8,197,727	(147,059,573) (42,179,317) 8,197,727
Balance at the end of the year	-	(181,041,163)	(181,041,163)
Net book value at the end of the year	243,843,205	1,373,436,121	1,617,279,326
		31 December 2019	
	Land SR	Building SR	Total SR
Cost Balance at the beginning of the year Additions during the year Fixed assets sold / written off	243,843,205	1,541,529,889 1,954,130 (17,665)	1,785,373,094 1,954,130 (17,665)
Balance at the end of the year	243,843,205	1,543,466,354	1,787,309,559
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Balance at the beginning of the year Charge for the year Reversal of Impairment loss		(131,338,732) (42,172,440) 26,451,599	(131,338,732) (42,172,440) 26,451,599
Balance at the end of the year	-	(147,059,573)	(147,059,573)
Net book value at the end of the year	243,843,205	1,396,406,781	1,640,249,986

The investment properties represent following ten properties; namely:

- The Al Rashid Mega Mall investment, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, is located in Madinah and is classified as in the Commercial sector.
- The Al Rashid Mall Abha investment, a leasehold property acquired by the Fund under a 20-year usufruct agreement, is located in Abha and is classified as in the Commercial sector. The Fund has the right to purchase this property outright within 5 years from the signing date of the usufruct agreement for a consideration of SR 110 million.

Moreover, the Fund was liable to pay SR 148.8 million as a lease liability as per the lease agreement, which has been paid during the year through a financing facility from ANB bank (See note 14).

- The Al Rashid Mall - Jazan, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, investment is located in Jazan and is classified as in the Commercial sector.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

The Al Rashid Strip Mall investment, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, is located in Riyadh and is classified as in the Commercial sector.

The Fund was liable to pay SR 8.9 million as a deferred purchase consideration, which has been paid during the year through a financing facility from ANB bank (See note 14).

- The Courtyard Marriott Hotel investment, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, is located in Jazan and is classified as in the Four Star Hotel sector.
- The Residence Inn by Marriott investment, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, is located in Jazan and is classified as in the Four Star Apartment Hotel sector.
- Marriott Executive Apartments investment, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, is located in Madinah and is classified as in the Five Star Apartment Hotel sector.

The Fund was liable to pay SR 28.4 million as a deferred purchase consideration, which has been paid during the year through a financing facility from ANB bank (See note 14).

- The Citywalk Residential Building investment, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, is located in Dubai and is classified as in the Residential sector.
- The Al Rafiah Village investment, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, is located in Riyadh and is classified as in the Residential sector.
- The Al Maather Villas Complex investment, a freehold property acquired by the Fund, is located in Riyadh and is classified as in the Residential sector.

The investment properties are held in the name of "Bonyan Real Estate Fund One Person LLC Company" ("Special Purpose Vehicle - SPV") which is owned by the AlBilad Investment Company ("Custodian of the Fund"). The properties are held by the SPV on behalf of the Fund.

14. BANK BORROWING

The borrowings from bank represents Islamic financing obtained from a local bank (ANB). The Fund obtained financing at Saudi Interbank Offer Rate (SIBOR) plus spread. The profit mark-up / bank commission is payable on semi-annual basis and the principal is due for payment as one bullet payment during April 2025.

During the year, the Fund made payments to M/s Abdul Rahman Saad Al Rashid & Sons Company ("ARTAR") amounting to SR 186.1 million, a related party, by utilizing the Bank facility. The payment relates to deferred purchase consideration for Al Rashid Strip Mall - Riyadh and Marriot Executive Apartments - Madinah and lease liability for Al Rashid Mall-Abha as per T&C of the Fund.

Moreover, the fund utilized the borrowing amounting to SR 3.05 million for the settlement of VAT assessment raised by GAZT (See note 15).

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Related parties include Saudi Fransi Capital ("the Fund Manager"), Banque Saudi Fransi (the Bank and the shareholder of the Fund Manager), Saudi Bonyan Company (being the property manager of the investment properties), the Funds' Board of Directors (BOD), affiliates of the Fund Manager, the Funds managed by the Fund Manager and the Unit holders of the Fund including Abdul Rahman Saad Al Rashid & Sons Company (being a substantial unitholder).

In the ordinary course of its activities, the Fund transacts business with related parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Transactions with related parties during the years and balances are as follows:

Related Party	Nature of transaction	Amount of transactions			unces / (Payables)
-		For the year ended 31 December	For the year ended 31 December	31 December	31 December
		2020 SR	2019 SR	2020 SR	2019 SR
Saudi Fransi Capital (Fund manager)	Asset management fees (Refer note "b" below) Reimbursement of expense paid by Fund Manager on	(7,270,658)	(7,319,871)	(1,382,216)	(1,802,380)
	behalf of the Fund Receivable of finance cost	2,220	-	2,220	(284,702)
Banque Saudi Fransi	Cash and cash equivalents Dividend distribution charges	(39,026)	- (26,221)	29,339,893 (25,074)	25,695,721 (12,574)
Board of directors	Board fees to independent board members	(120,000)	(105,000)	-	(30,000)
Al BADR Murabaha Fund (Managed by Fund Manager)	Investments (Refer note "a" below) Unrealised gain on	-	-	2,886	2,856
	investments measured at FVTPL	30	29	-	-
Saudi Bonyan Company	Property Management Fees Property Operating Expenses Advances to supplier Cash collected against old	7,477,044 31,453,335 -	9,370,871 42,307,779 -	(1,346,049) (13,409,351) 5,071,820	(2,443,144) (7,065,081) 5,071,820
	rental receivables Cash paid against old rental	2,308,343	6,188,502	-	-
	received Others	(671)	(12,131,413)	-	(671)
Abdul Rahman Saad Al Rashid & Sons Company ("ARTAR")	(Payment) / initial acquisition of Investment Properties	(186,160,000)	-	-	(186,160,000)
	Addition to Investment Properties	802,954	1,954,130	-	(44,986)
	Capital work in progress Payment against balance for	605,507	9,664,094	-	(9,664,094)
	the addition to investment properties / Capital work in progress	-	-	-	-
	Receivable against VAT assessment (Refer note "c" below)	-	-	3,053,441	-

(a) As at 31 December 2020, Bonyan REIT Fund has an investments of 184 units (31 December 2019: 184 units) in Al BADR Murabaha Fund. Bonyan REIT and Al BADR Murabaha Fund are managed by same Fund Manager i.e. Saudi Fransi Capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

- (b) As per the terms and conditions of the Fund, the Fund is liable to pay the Fund Manager a management fee being 0.5% plus applicable taxes of the net asset value of the Fund. The fee is payable on a quarterly basis.
- (c) During the year, the Fund was subject to a VAT audit by GAZT for the period / year 2018 and 2019. GAZT claimed SR 3,053,441 which is the output VAT that pertains to the revenues of the Fund for the period from July to October 2018 (transition period). ARTAR, being the seller of the real estate assets, already discharged the VAT liability on the said amount of revenues to GAZT on behalf of the Fund during this transition period. However, GAZT opined that the VAT should have been paid by the entity responsible.

The Fund Manager sought an independent advice (cost to be borne by the fund manager) with regard to the recoverability of the amount paid to GAZT. Based on the advice received, SR 3,053,441 was paid by the Fund in December 2020 and a receivable by the Fund from ARTAR has been booked which is expected to recover the amount from GAZT.

16. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Trade and other payable	2,443,813	10,984,625
Property management fee	1,346,059	2,443,144
Property operating expenses	13,409,351	7,065,081
Accrued expenses	12,526,392	5,823,910
Furniture, fixture and equipment maintenance	6,573,042	4,243,514
Advance from customers	5,067,463	4,696,661
VAT output	2,040,418	945,656
Custody fees	200,548	205,781
Listing fees	-	136,507
Audit fees	84,000	80,000
Board and committee fees	· -	30,000
Property valuation fee	80,000	180,000
Other payable	232,075	307,747
	44,003,161	37,142,626

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) For the year ended 31 December 2020

17. INCOME FROM INVESTMENT PROPERTIES, NET

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Income from investment properties		
Lease rental income on investment properties excluding hotels	133,403,368	170,247,970
Revenue from hotel services	30,290,713	33,397,468
Other income – Ancillary services	7,792,105	9,345,363
	171,486,186	212,990,801
Operational costs for investment properties	(73,510,871)	(90,502,500)
Net income from investment properties	97,975,315	122,488,301

Revenue from hotel services comprises revenue from rooms, food and beverages and other associated services provided.

Other income (Ancillary services) comprises of service charges and recovery of utility charges from the tenants of commercial properties (Malls).

Future rental commitments (to be received) at year end, under the operating leases is as follows:

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Not later than one year Later than one year and less than five years Later than five years	52,239,756 77,906,180 119,031,807	93,853,555 124,328,393 93,976,847
	249,177,743	312,158,795

18. OTHER EXPENSES

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Registration fee	400,000	400,000
Custody fess	400,000	400,000
Property Valuation fees	234,000	361,000
Listing fees	300,000	300,000
Audit fees	110,000	110,000
Board & Committee fee	120,000	105,000
Bank and dividend processing charges	61,995	26,446
Publishing fee	-	5,000
Regulatory fee	7,500	7,500
Others	238,346	289,860
	1,871,841	2,004,806

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

19. ZAKAT

a) Basis for Zakat:

Zakat is payable at 2.5% of higher of the approximate zakat base and adjusted net income attributable to the Unitholders.

b) Zakat charge for the year:

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Zakat Base / Adjusted Net Income	90,964,908	97,604,751
Zakat charge during the year Zakat charge for the current year Reversal of over provision for the prior year	2,304,597 (2,837)	2,440,119
	2,301,760	2,440,119

c) Movement of provision for zakat:

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Balance at the opening of the year Provision for the year Reversal of over provision for the prior year Payments during the year	2,440,119 2,304,597 (2,837) (2,437,282)	2,440,119
Balance at the end of the year	2,304,597	2,440,119

d) Status of annual return and assessments:

The Fund would file the annual return for the year ended 31 December 2020 within the stipulated timelines as specified under the Zakat regulations issued by General Authority of Zakat and Tax ("GAZT").

20. FINANCIAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk management

The Fund's Investment Manager is primarily responsible for identifying and controlling risks.

Risk measurement and reporting system

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily set up to be performed based on limits as specified in the Regulations. In addition, the Compliance Department of the Fund Manager monitors the exposures against the limits as specified in the Regulations.

Risk mitigation

The Fund's investment guidelines as specified in Terms and Conditions and fact sheet set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy.

Market risk

The REIT will be subject to the general conditions of the real estate sector in Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, which itself is influenced by a variety of factors such as, but not limited to the overall macroeconomic growth in the country, interest rates, demand-supply, availability of financing, investor sentiment, liquidity, legal and regulatory changes, and the geopolitical environment. The Asset Management Department of the Fund Manager monitors the impact of the factors stated above on the REIT.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

20. FINANCIAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Fund if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet the contractual obligation. The Fund is exposed to credit risk for its rental receivables, due from related parties and bank balances.

	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Bank balances Rental income receivable, net Due from related party	36,022,448 69,766,251 3,055,661	33,553,060 52,236,575
	108,844,360	85,789,635

In order to mitigate the credit risk, the fund enters into financial instrument contracts with reputable counterparties. A significant cash balance is placed with Banque Saudi Fransi and the remaining is places with reputable financial institution.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Fund Manager monitors liquidity requirements by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise, either through use of available cash balance, liquidation of the investment portfolio or by taking short to medium term loans from the Fund Manager and /or Banks. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of significant assets and liabilities of the Fund based on expected maturities:

		31 December 2020	
	Less than one year SR	More than one year SR	Total SR
Cash and cash equivalents Rental income receivable, net	36,022,448 69,766,251		36,022,448 69,766,251
Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	73,085	-	73,085
Investment properties	-	1,617,279,326	1,617,279,326
Furniture and equipment	-	4,201,278	4,201,278
Intangible assets	-	562,030	562,030
Due from related party	3,055,661	-	3,055,661
Total Assets	108,917,445	1,622,042,634	1,730,960,079
Management fee payable	1,382,216	-	1,382,216
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	44,003,161	-	44,003,161
Provision for Zakat	2,304,597	-	2,304,597
Bank borrowing	1,216,655	189,210,000	190,426,655
Total Liabilities	48,906,629	189,210,000	238,116,629
Surplus / (Deficit)	60,010,816	1,432,832,634	1,492,843,450

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (Continued)

	Less than one year SR	31 December 2019 More than one year SR	Total SR
Cash and cash equivalents	33,553,060		33,553,060
Rental income receivable, net	52,236,575	-	52,236,575
Investment measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	2,856	-	2,856
Investment properties	-	1,640,249,986	1,640,249,986
Furniture and equipment	-	15,193,248	15,193,248
Intangible assets	-	789,658	789,658
Total Assets	85,792,491	1,656,232,892	1,742,025,383
Management fee payable	1,802,380	_	1,802,380
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	37,142,626	-	37,142,626
Provision for Zakat	2,440,119	-	2,440,119
Due to related parties	186,160,000	-	186,160,000
Total Liabilities	227,545,125		227,545,125
Surplus / (deficit)	(141,752,634)	1,656,232,892	1,514,480,258

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a variety of causes associated with the processes, technology and infrastructure supporting the Fund's activities either internally or externally at the Fund's service provider and from external factors other than credit, liquidity, currency and market risks such as those arising from the legal and regulatory requirements.

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objective of generating returns to unitholders.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to a change in foreign exchange rates. The fund's functional and presentation currency is Saudi Riyal, with some transactions in UAE Dirham, which is mainly related to Investment property located in the United Arab Emirates. UAE Dirham has a stable exchange rate to Saudi Riyal. The Fund is not consequently exposed to any material currency risk.

Investment property price risk

Investment property price risk is the risk that the tenant may become insolvent causing a significant loss of rental income and reduction in the value of the associated property. The Fund Manager manages this risk through review of financial status of all tenants and decides on the appropriate level of security required via promissory notes and/or guarantee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

21. DIVIDEND / DISTRIBUTION

In accordance with the approved terms and conditions of the Fund, on 14 May 2020, the Fund's board of directors approved to distribute dividends with regards to period from 01 November 2019 till 30 April 2020 amounting to SR 0.1228 per unit amounted to SR 20 million.

Moreover, the Fund's board of directors approved to distribute dividends on 1 November 2020, with regards to period from 01 May 2020 till 30 November 2020 amounting to SR 0.2763 per unit amounted to SR 45 million.

22. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability the principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Fund.

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted unadjusted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data.

Level 3: valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The Fund's financial assets consist of bank balances, investments measured at FVTPL, due from related party and rental income receivable, net. The Fund's financial liabilities consist of deferred rental income, management fees payable, bank borrowings and, accrued expenses and other liabilities.

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

		Fair value				
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
31 December 2020						
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	73,085	73,085	-	-	73,085	
	73,085	73,085	-			
31 December 2019						
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	2,856	2,856	-	-	2,856	
	2,856	2,856		_	2,856	

The fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities approximately equal their carrying value due to short term nature of the said financial asset and liability.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, 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.

The Fund will monitor the fair value on a regular basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

23. EFFECT OF NET ASSET VALUE IF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES ARE FAIR VALUED

In accordance with Article 22 of the Real Estate Investment Funds Regulations issued by CMA in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Fund Manager evaluates the Fund's assets based on an average of two evaluations prepared by independent valuers. As set out in the terms and conditions of the Fund, the net asset values declared are based on the market value obtained. However, in accordance with International Accounting Standards 40 ("IAS 40") the Fund opted to use the cost method wherein investment properties are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any, in these financial statements. Accordingly, the fair value below is disclosed for information purposes and has not been accounted for in the Fund's books.

The valuation of the investment properties (the "properties") is carried out by ValuStrat Consulting Company and Saudi Asset Valuation Company. These two valuers are licensed by the Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuers ("TAQEEM"). The Fund Manager has used the average of the two valuations for the purposes of disclosing the fair value of the properties. The properties were valued taking into consideration of a number of factors, including the area and type of properties, and valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs, including the land plus cost method, residual value method and the discounted cash flow method.

Below is the fair valuation of the investments properties by the two valuators:

	First Appraiser	Second Appraiser	Average
<i>31 December 2020</i> Investment properties	1,789,369,340	2,058,108,000	1,923,738,670
	1,789,369,340	2,058,108,000	1,923,738,670
	First Appraiser	Second Appraiser	Average
<i>31 December 2019</i> Investment properties	1,885,433,300	1,997,820,000	1,941,626,650
	1,885,433,300	1,997,820,000	1,941,626,650
Below is an analysis of the properties fair value versus cost:			
	31	December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Estimated fair value of investment properties Book value of investment properties Less: present value of purchase option on Rashid Mall Abha	(1,6	923,738,670 17,279,326) 04,780,809)	1,941,626,650 (1,640,249,986) (97,955,099)
Estimated fair value in excess of book value		201,678,535	203,421,565

Value per unit relating to excess of estimated fair value over book value of investment properties 1.2382

Units in issue (numbers)

162,881,100

162.881.100

1.2489

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

23. EFFECT OF NET ASSET VALUE IF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES ARE FAIR VALUED (CONTINUED)

Net asset value	31 December 2020 SR	31 December 2019 SR
Net asset value as per the financial statements	1,429,694,959	1,449,286,930
Estimated fair value in excess of book value of investment properties	201,678,535	203,421,565
Net asset value based on fair valuation of investment properties	1,631,373,494	1,652,708,495
Net asset value per unit		
Net asset value per unit as per the financial statements	8.7775	8.8978
Estimated fair value in excess of book value of investment properties	1.2382	1.2489
Net asset value per unit based on fair valuation of investment properties	10.0157	10.1467

24. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Fund's primary business is conducted in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The Funds reportable segment under IFRS 8 are as follows

Commercial Centers: This includes unit of investment properties such as malls.

Residential: This includes units of private houses such as individual apartments

Hospitality: This includes hospitality service providing entity, which is related to Marriot properties.

The Fund's total assets, Investment properties and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 2019, its total operating income and expense, and the results for the years then ended, by operating segment, are as follows

	31 December 2020				
_	Commercial Centers	Residential	Hospitality	Others	Total
Total assets	1,088,806,220	423,976,276	202,742,956	26,287,615	1,741,813,067
Investment properties	1,024,591,737	418,020,386	174,667,203	-	1,617,279,326
Total liabilities	90,599,340	16,312,653	10,026,553	195,179,562	312,118,108
Total operating income	68,261,595	23,699,498	6,387,369	670,229	99,018,691
Total expense	1,745,493	-	104,388	12,631,413	14,481,294
Net income / (loss)	39,775,036	13,772,711	6,386,290	(14,520,161)	45,413,876
for the year					

	31 December 2019				
	Commercial				
_	Centers	Residential	Hospitality	Others	Total
Total assets	1,115,876,214	432,382,642	194,277,506	9,950,635	1,752,486,997
Investment properties	1,039,550,259	428,045,402	172,654,325	-	1,640,249,986
Total liabilities	88,522,905	11,278,099	13,869,290	189,529,773	303,200,067
Total income	87,610,204	32,340,224	2,897,386	229,830	123,077,644
Total expense	2,844,805	-	7,459	9,324,677	12,176,941
Net income / (loss) for	97,235,631	1,781,467	1,040,604	(11,599,954)	88,457,748
the year					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2020

25. COMPARATIVES FIGURES

Certain previous year comparatives figures have been regroup/reclassified to conform the presentation adopted in these financial statements.

Following are the reclassification at the face of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income:

	31 December 2019			
	(Previously disclosed)	(Reclassification adjustments)	(Reclassified balances)	
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	SR	SR	SR	
ASSETS				
Prepayment and other assets	9,515,958	945,656	10,461,614	
	9,515,958	945,656	10,461,614	
LAIBILITIES				
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	36,196,299	946,327	37,142,626	
Due to related parties	186,160,671	(671)	186,160,000	
	222,356,970	945,656	223,302,626	
	For the year ended 31 December 2019			
	(Previously	(Reclassification	(Reclassified	
	disclosed)	adjustments)	amounts)	
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSICE INCOME	SR	SR	SR	
Income from investment properties, net	122,480,842	7,459	122,488,301	
Provision for doubtful debts	(2,844,805)	(7,459)	(2,852,264)	
	119,636,037	-	119,636,037	

26. IMPACT OF COVID 19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation ("WHO") declared the Coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak as a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. This outbreak has also affected the GCC region including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Governments all over the world took steps to contain the spread of the virus. Saudi Arabia in particular implemented closure of borders, released social distancing guidelines and enforced country-wide lockdowns and curfews. Later on, the situation was improved with the easing of lockdown restrictions.

Due to lockdown and curfew situation, the Fund's operations were impacted significantly during the year. In order to curb the situation and to ensure the long-term viability of the Fund, the Fund Manager extended support to the tenants by offering discounts, which is also evident from significant reduction in revenues as compared to prior year.

In response to the spread of the Covid-19 virus, the Fund Manager has proactively assessed its impacts on the operations of the Fund and has taken series of proactive and preventative measures to ensure the health and safety of its employees and to reduce the operational cost of the Fund in order to safeguard the interest of the unitholders.

The Fund Manager continues to monitor the evolving situation carefully and will take required actions. Further, the Fund will continue to follow the Government policies and advice and, in parallel, will do utmost to continue Fund's operations in the best and safest way possible.

27. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There are no significant events subsequent to the date of the statement of financial statements, which requires adjustments and / or disclosures in the financial statements.

28. LAST VALUATION DAY

The last valuation day of the year was 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 31 December 2019).

29. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Fund Board on 15 Shaban 1442H (corresponding to March 28, 2021).