

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. Corporate information

Baladna Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") was established in the State of Qatar under commercial registration number 140310, as Qatari Public Shareholding Company. The Company finalized legal documentation for the process of establishment and issuance of the Commercial registration on 2 December 2019 (the "Establishment Date"), pursuant to the provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law. The Company's registered office is at P.O Box 3382, Um Alhawaya Farm, State of Qatar.

These consolidated financial statements comprise of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), as follows:

| Subsidiary Name | Country of incorporation | Type of interest | Percentage of effective control |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Baladna Food Industries W.L.L. (Note i) | Qatar | Subsidiary | 100% |
| Baladna Food Trading W.L.L. (Note ii) | Qatar | Subsidiary | 100% |
| Baladna Business and Trading LLC (Note iii) | Oman | Subsidiary | 100% |
| Awafi W.L.L. (Note iv) | Qatar | Subsidiary | 100% |
| Baladna for Trading and Investment W.L.L. (Note v) | Qatar | Subsidiary | 100% |

Notes:

- i. Baladna Food Industries W.L.L. is a limited liability company established under Commercial Registration No. 64756 and is owned 100% by the Company. The principal activity is production and sales of milk, juice, slaughter of animals and sale of meat.
- ii. Baladna Food Trading W.L.L. is a limited liability company established under Commercial Registration No. 133592 and is owned 100% by Baladna Food Industries W.L.L. The principal activity is trading in the food materials.
- iii. Baladna Business and Trading LLC is a limited liability company established under Commercial Registration No. 1343623 and is owned 99% by Baladna Food Industries W.L.L. and 1% by Baladna Food Trading W.L.L. The principal activities are as follow:
 - Retail sale in specialized stores of dairy products, eggs, olive and pickles;
 - Activities of export and import offices; and
 - Wholesale of soft drinks, juices and mineral water.
- iv. Awafi W.L.L. is a limited liability company established under Commercial Registration No. 141419 and is owned 100% by Baladna Q.P.S.C. The principal activity is trading in the food materials, packaging and dairy products.
- v. Baladna for Trading and Investment W.L.L. is a limited liability company established under Commercial Registration no 157435 and is owned 100% by Baladna Q.P.S.C. The principal activity is trading feed, investment and management of agricultural projects and investment outside Qatar.

The principal activities of the Group are agricultural activities of production and sales of milk, juice, slaughter of animal and sale of meats.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

2.1 New and amended standard adopted by the Group

The consolidated financial statements have been drawn up based on accounting standards, interpretations and amendments effective at 1 January 2021. The Group has adopted the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, which were effective for the current accounting period:

| New and revised IFRS | Effective for annual periods beginning on or after |
|---|--|
| Amendments to IFRS 4, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 & IAS 39 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 | 1 January 2021 |
| <p>As a result of these amendments, among other matters, an entity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will not have to derecognise or adjust the carrying amount of financial instruments for changes required by the reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rate; • will not have to discontinue its hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the reform, if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria; and • will be required to disclose information about new risks arising from the reform and how it manages the transition to alternative benchmark rates. | |
| Amendments to IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions | 1 June 2021 |
| Amendments to IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ provide a practical expedient that permits lessees to account for the rent concessions, that occur as a direct consequence of the COVID - 19 pandemic and meets specified conditions, as if they were not lease modifications. | |
| Amendments to IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 | 1 April 2021 |
| This amendment extends the practical expedient to rent concessions that reduce only lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met. | |

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2.2 New and amended IFRS which are in issue but not yet effective

| New and revised IFRS | Effective for annual periods beginning on or after |
|--|--|
| IFRS 17 'Insurance contracts' establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. | 1 January 2023 |
| Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' clarify requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as current or non-current. The meaning of settlement of a liability is also clarified | 1 January 2023 |
| Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' require an entity to recognise the sales proceeds from selling items produced while preparing property, plant and equipment for its intended use and the related costs in profit or loss, instead of deducting the amounts received from the cost of the asset. | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business combinations' update a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations. | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IAS 37 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' specify the costs that an entity includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making. | 1 January 2022 |
| Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 amend: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 1 to simplify the application of IFRS 1 by a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent in relation to the measurement of cumulative translation differences; • IFRS 9 to clarify the fees an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability; • IFRS 16 illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements <p>IAS 41 to remove the requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value, thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 with those in other accounting standards.</p> | 1 January 2022 |
| Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated financial statements and IAS 28 'Investments in associates' clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures. Where the non-monetary assets constitute a business, the investor will recognise the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets. Otherwise, the gain or loss is recognised by the investor only to the extent of the other investor's interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments have been deferred until IASB has finalised its research project on the equity method. | Effective date deferred indefinitely. Early adoption is permitted. |

New and revised IFRS**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**

Amendments to Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates modify:

- IFRS 7, to clarify that information about measurement bases for financial instruments is expected to be material to an entity's financial statements;
- IAS 1, to require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies;
- IAS 8, to clarify how entities should distinguish changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates;
- IAS 34, to identify material accounting policy information as a component of a complete set of financial statements; and
- IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

Effective date deferred indefinitely. Early adoption is permitted.

Amendments to Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction modify IAS 12 to clarify the accounting for deferred tax on transactions that, at the time of the transaction, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. In specified circumstances, entities are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. The amendments clarify that the exemption does not apply to transactions for which entities recognise both an asset and a liability and that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. This may be the case for transactions such as leases and decommissioning, restoration and similar obligations. Entities are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions.

Effective date deferred indefinitely. Early adoption is permitted.

The Standard amends IFRS 1 to require deferred tax related to leases and decommissioning, restoration and similar obligations to be recognised by first-time adopters at the date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards, despite the exemption set out in IAS 12.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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3. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies and estimates

3.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Qatari Riyals (QR), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency and all financial information has been rounded off to the nearest QR, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial investments held at fair value through profit or loss and biological assets which have been measured at fair value.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. The control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses 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 listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributable to the owners 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 into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra company assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible, including potential voting rights held by another entity, are considered when assessing whether an entity is controlled. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company.

Change in interests of a subsidiary

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

3.2 Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies that have been applied consistently by the Group to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

Revenue recognition

The Group is in the business of producing milk from cows for the sale of fresh milk, long life milk, cheese, yoghurt and other dairy products and the slaughter of cows for the sale of meat. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when goods are delivered to and have been accepted by the customer and are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those products. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the products before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of dairy, livestock for meat and consumables

Revenues are generally recognised when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted by the customer. Invoices are generated and revenue is recognised at that point in time. Credit invoices are usually payable within 30 - 60 days. Invoice is generated and recognised as revenue net of applicable discounts which relate to the items sold. No customer loyalty points are offered to customer and therefore there is no deferred revenue to be recognised for the items sold.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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Right of return

When a contract provides a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period, the Group estimate the expected returns using expected value method and recognise revenue net of such right of return.

Volume rebates

Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Group applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

There is no other variable consideration attached to the Group's products as the Group does not operate any loyalty program schemes, no significant financing components are embedded in its contract with customer and warranty obligations are not applicable.

Government support

The Group receives government support related to the investments made in the field of dairy production in the State of Qatar. Government support is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when there is reasonable assurance that it will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the support.

Government support is expected to be received in fixed instalments on a systematic basis to match the losses incurred by the Group during the prior years and to match its future depreciation expenses on the dairy manufacturing facilities.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Buildings and structures | 5 - 40 years |
| Machineries | 2 - 25 years |
| Motor vehicles | 5 - 12 years |
| Furniture and fixtures | 3 - 5 years |

Building and structure includes porta cabins, cow barns, factories and buildings due to which the useful life of the assets has been spread over a period of 5 to 40 years. However, individually, it varies.

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that 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.

The useful lives are reviewed at each financial reporting date. The change in estimated useful life of assets affects depreciation expense for the period in which the change has occurred and for each future period during the assets' remaining useful life.

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 recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the expense is incurred.

Capital work-in-progress will be transferred to the appropriate classification of property, plant and equipment upon its completion. Capital work in progress is not depreciated.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

Biological assets

A biological asset is a living animal or plant. Biological assets consist of cows. Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell, with any change therein recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where the fair value cannot be measured reliably, in such a case, that biological asset shall be measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Once the fair value of such a biological asset becomes reliably measurable, an entity shall measure it at its fair value less costs to sell.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent the cost trade mark and computer software. Useful life of intangibles ranges from 3 to 10 years and carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of the inventory is determined by the weighted average cost methods and includes invoiced cost and other expenditures incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or cash-generating unit fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had not impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at re-valued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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.

Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at FVTOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVTOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other debit balances, amounts due from related parties, cash and bank balances.

Financial investments held at fair value through profit or loss

The Group's investment in quoted equity instrument cannot be classified as an instrument within a cash flow and business model to hold to collect solely payments of principal and interest nor held to collect solely payments of principal and interest, and sell. Hence, as permitted by IFRS 9, the Group has measured the instrument at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

(iii) Derecognition

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 Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities**(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other credit balances, lease liabilities, borrowings, bank overdraft and due to related parties. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Trade and other credit balances

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, trade and other credit balances are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

(iii) Derecognition

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

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Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

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

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade and other debit balances and due from related parties, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For short-term deposits with banks and other deposits, the Group has applied the general approach to determine credit losses under 12-month ECL considering that there has not been significant increase in credit risk associated with these debt instruments.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Cost and expense recognition

Expenses are also recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability that can be measured reliably has arisen. Expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and other comprehensive income on the basis of a direct association between costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting years and the association can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset.

Income tax

The Group applies its income tax in accordance with the new Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 and the new Income Tax Executive Regulations (ER) was introduced in State of Qatar which repeals and replaced the old Executive Regulations.

Shareholders' equity

Share capital represents the total capital per commercial registration which is treated as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments.

Retained earnings include all accumulated profits or losses of the Group less any dividends, legal reserve and social and sports fund.

Dividend

Dividend distributions to the Group's shareholders are recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividend is approved by the shareholders. Dividend for the year that are approved after the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements are considered as an event after the reporting date.

Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees, if any.

Where the effect of the assumed conversion of the convertible notes and the exercise of all outstanding options have anti-dilutive effect, basic and diluted EPS are stated at the same amount.

Employees' end of service benefits

The end of service benefits to its employees is in accordance with Qatar Labor Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

Under Law No. 24 of 2002 on Retirement and Pension, the Group is required to make contributions to a Government fund scheme for Qatari employees calculated as a percentage of the Qatari employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

Finance cost

Finance cost that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset is included in the cost of that asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other finance cost is reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which it is incurred.

Borrowings

After initial recognition at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs, Islamic financing, short term borrowings and bank overdraft are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method amortisation process.

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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 statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

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

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in QR at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

Leases

At the inception of the contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this maybe specified explicitly or implicitly in the contract and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not an identified asset;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset, i.e., the Group has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - the Group has the right to operate the asset; or
 - the Group designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used

Group as lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

Right-of-use of asset

The right-of-use of 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 cost incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset 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 earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use of asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant 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.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities 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, and the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable, for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date. Subsequent to initial recognition, 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, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liabilities is remeasured as described above, 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.

Lease and non-lease components

At the inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings for which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate the non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Extension and termination options

Where extension and termination options are included in the lease contracts, these are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The Group assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension and termination options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and for leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group assesses the value of the underlying asset based on the value of the asset when it is new, regardless of the age of the asset being leased. The Group treats the underlying assets as low-value when a new one has a value of USD 5,000 or less. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Segmental reporting

An operating segment is a component of the group that engages in the business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenue and expenses that relate to transactions with any of group's other components. The segmental results that are reported to the Group's chief operating decision makers ("CODM") to make decision about the resources to be allocated to segment and to assess its performance.

Financial information on operating segments is presented in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements

Fair value measurements

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. When measuring fair value of an asset or liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. It can also be a present obligation arising from the past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as provision.

Events after the reporting date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's financial position at reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when material.

3.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgments

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

Satisfaction of performance obligation

The Group is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognizing revenue. For sale of goods through retail outlets, hotels, restaurants and cafeteria's revenue recognized by the group at a point in time when the goods are sold and control is transferred to customer.

Determination of transaction price

The Group is required to determine the transaction price in respect of each of its contracts with customers. In making such judgement, the entity assesses the impact of any variable consideration in the contract, due to discounts, rights of return, the existence of any significant financing component and any non-cash consideration in the contract.

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how Groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Significant increase in credit risk

ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Group takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the GDP of the country in which it sells its goods to be the most relevant factor, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year, there has been no revision in the lease terms.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Classification of investments

Management decides on acquisition of an investment whether to classify it as financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial asset through profit or loss. The Group classifies investment as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss if the investment is classified as held for trading and upon initial recognition it is designated by the group as at fair value through profit or loss.

Estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

The significant management estimates and key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are:

Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Trade receivables and due from related parties

The Group applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses to its trades receivables and due from related parties, which uses a provision matrix. The provision rates are based on days past due for Groupings of various customer segments that substantially share the same risk characteristics or loss patterns. The provision rates are initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates and adjusted with current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Cash and bank balances

Impairment on cash and bank balances has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and bank balances and restricted grants have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. While cash and bank balances are also subject to impairment, the identified impairment loss is considered immaterial.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Use of incremental rate of borrowing

For measuring the lease liability, the Group discounted the lease payments based on its incremental rate of borrowing as on 1 January 2021, i.e. 4%. The definition of incremental borrowing rate states that the rate should reflect what the Group would be charged to borrow over a similar term and under similar circumstances. To determine an appropriate rate, the Group has obtained the relevant information from its bankers.

Provision for slow moving inventories

Inventories are held at the lower of cost or net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence.

Measurement of biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell, with any change therein recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The fair value of immature livestock is determined by reference to meat price of veal, adjusted to reflect the age of the calves and to the landed cost of a heifer by reference to the recent purchases of the Group. The fair value of mature cows is determined by reference to landed cost of a heifer by reference to the recent purchases adjusted to reflect the decline in productivity through the lactation cycles, the meat price at the point of slaughter. Where the fair value cannot be measured reliably, in such a case, that biological asset shall be measured at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Once the fair value of such a biological asset becomes reliably measurable, an entity shall measure it at its fair value less costs to sell.

4. Revenue

The following sets out the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

a) Type of goods or services

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Dairy sales | 685,895,493 | 737,840,699 |
| Juice sales | 52,958,285 | 48,507,173 |
| Livestock sales | 23,700,330 | 16,613,449 |
| Compost and manure sales | 5,800,160 | 8,927,247 |
| Plastic sales | 1,983,370 | 2,124,700 |
| Feed sales | 2,630,049 | 768,972 |
| Other sales | - | 3,981 |
| | 772,967,687 | 814,786,221 |

b) Timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Goods transferred at point in time | 772,967,687 | 814,786,221 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

5. Cost of revenue

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|--|--|
| Cost of feeds | 189,637,730 | 192,619,954 |
| Cost of dairy milk and packaging material | 119,609,574 | 113,083,236 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11) | 104,074,516 | 98,565,205 |
| Direct wages | 79,955,970 | 68,232,322 |
| Rent and maintenance | 41,131,795 | 39,061,328 |
| Cost of livestock (Note 15) | 19,918,713 | 22,988,606 |
| Utilities | 19,363,239 | 17,989,600 |
| Production related indirect expenses | 17,477,067 | 17,568,495 |
| Cost of slaughtered animals | 10,387,202 | 2,046,758 |
| Cost of medicine | 8,477,047 | 9,909,964 |
| Loss from death of livestock (Note 15) | 8,875,480 | 7,609,277 |
| Product disposal and provision for slow moving inventories | 3,019,445 | 11,817,593 |
| Cost of feeds sold | 2,020,612 | 669,572 |
| Cost of disposed slaughtered animals | 1,627,510 | 7,322,163 |
| Amortization of intangibles (Note 13) | 91,268 | 96,769 |
| COVID-19 Expenses | 87,200 | 586,433 |
| Others | 2,977,166 | 2,643,001 |
| | 628,731,534 | 612,810,276 |
| Less: | | |
| Net fair value gain on biological assets (Note 15) | (52,470,576) | (34,808,880) |
| | 576,260,958 | 578,001,396 |

6. Other income

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|--|--|
| Government support (Note i) | 122,425,032 | 164,431,464 |
| Rental income | 1,344,722 | 1,076,123 |
| Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment | 25,734 | (123,392) |
| Miscellaneous income | 4,101,370 | 6,285,467 |
| | 127,896,858 | 171,669,662 |

Note i:

During the period, the Group's wholly owned subsidiary has recognised a support from the Government amounting to QR 122,425,032. The support is granted to the subsidiary on account of the investment made in the field of dairy manufacturing to ensure the country's food supplies. There are certain conditions that need to be met by the Group in order to be entitled to the government support. As at 31 December 2021, management believes that these conditions have been satisfactorily achieved, accordingly, the support has been recognised.

7. Selling and distribution expenses

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|--|--|
| Staff cost | 39,329,863 | 46,601,247 |
| Advertising and promotion | 31,314,314 | 23,697,519 |
| Water, electricity and fuel | 5,721,871 | 5,228,118 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11) | 5,207,221 | 5,158,534 |
| Insurance | 425,236 | 378,453 |
| Communication | 252,670 | 274,783 |
| Amortization of intangibles (Note 13) | 152,108 | 160,947 |
| Provision for doubtful debts (Note 17) | 89,935 | 721,872 |
| Transportation | 83,502 | 68,104 |
| Government fees | 27,233 | 3,160 |
| Management fees (Note i) | - | 11,784,178 |
| COVID-19 expenses | - | 3,684,905 |
| Others | 848,078 | 1,819,328 |
| | 83,452,031 | 99,581,148 |

Note i:

This amount represents management fee paid to a third party under revised term of contract whereby it will cease to act as sole distributor and will continue to provide support. From January 2021, the Company terminated the contract.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8. General and administrative expenses

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|---|--|--|
| Staff cost | 19,192,775 | 25,499,387 |
| Professional charges | 14,785,210 | 26,999,827 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 12) | 13,311,193 | 21,217,380 |
| Communication | 9,701,342 | 10,893,905 |
| Insurance | 8,628,168 | 9,655,972 |
| Board remuneration | 2,021,563 | 2,800,883 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11) | 1,912,896 | 2,258,253 |
| Amortization of intangible assets (Note 13) | 1,554,665 | 1,105,260 |
| Rent and maintenance | 1,250,219 | 925,379 |
| Governmental fees | 156,006 | 644,446 |
| Stationery and printing | 143,253 | 100,382 |
| Charity and donations | - | 2,373,979 |
| COVID-19 expenses | - | 546,652 |
| Others | 8,456,716 | 9,900,527 |
| | 81,114,006 | 114,922,232 |

9. Finance cost and bank charges

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|--|--|
| Finance cost on loans and borrowings | 34,791,483 | 36,130,838 |
| Finance cost on bank overdrafts | 1,583,502 | 1,012,636 |
| Exchange gain | (2,323,815) | (100,217) |
| Lease interest expense (Note 22) | 2,052,729 | 4,218,923 |
| Finance cost on financing transactions | 299,484 | 324,441 |
| | 36,403,383 | 41,586,621 |

10. Income tax expense

The Group calculates the period income tax expense using the tax rate that would be applicable to the expected total annual earnings. The major component of income tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss are:

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|---|--|--|
| Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss | 628,075 | 235,464 |
| Tax rate | 10% | 10% |

Note 1:

In December 2019, a new Executive Regulations for the tax was introduced in the State of Qatar, replacing the previous executive regulations. The tax exemption provided under Article 4 (paragraph 13) of the New Tax Law in relation to non-Qatari investors' share in profits in listed entities shall not be extended to subsidiaries/associates of listed entities. Accordingly, if a listed entity holds shares in a non-listed entity, the share of profits in the non-listed entity attributable to the listed entity would be subject to tax to the extent of the profit share attributable to non-Qatari shareholders in the listed entity.

11. Property, plant and equipment

| | Land QR | Building and structures QR | Machineries QR | Motor vehicles QR | Furniture and fixtures QR | Capital work in progress QR | Total QR |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 31 December 2021 | | | | | | | |
| Cost: | | | | | | | |
| As at | | | | | | | |
| 1 January 2021 | 55,200,100 | 1,753,017,501 | 866,463,745 | 61,495,734 | 46,888,710 | 189,440,035 | 2,972,505,825 |
| Additions during the year | - | 24,989,856 | 13,371,352 | 10,818,552 | 8,856,094 | 159,390,569 | 217,426,423 |
| Transfers during the year | - | 74,502,337 | 72,229,327 | 11,390 | 1,204,533 | (147,947,587) | - |
| Disposals during the year | - | - | (6,322) | (173,000) | (3,622,726) | - | (3,802,048) |
| Transfer to intangible assets during the year (Note 13) | - | - | - | - | - | (1,663,745) | (1,663,745) |
| As at | | | | | | | |
| 31 December 2021 | 55,200,100 | 1,852,509,694 | 952,058,102 | 72,152,676 | 53,326,611 | 199,219,272 | 3,184,466,455 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | | | | | | |
| As at | | | | | | | |
| 1 January 2021 | - | 128,163,127 | 84,855,603 | 16,803,587 | 20,753,348 | - | 250,575,665 |
| Charge for the year | - | 47,935,008 | 46,011,599 | 6,284,991 | 10,963,035 | - | 111,194,633 |
| Related to disposals during the year | - | - | (2,949) | (62,151) | (3,590,639) | - | (3,655,739) |
| As at | | | | | | | |
| 31 December 2021 | - | 176,098,135 | 130,864,253 | 23,026,427 | 28,125,744 | - | 358,114,559 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | |
| As at | | | | | | | |
| 31 December 2021 | 55,200,100 | 1,676,411,559 | 821,193,849 | 49,126,249 | 25,200,867 | 199,219,272 | 2,826,351,896 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

| | Land QR | Building and structures QR | Machineries QR | Motor vehicles QR | Furniture and fixtures QR | Capital work in progress QR | Total QR |
|--|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 31 December 2020 | | | | | | | |
| Cost: | | | | | | | |
| As at | | | | | | | |
| Establishment Date | 55,200,100 | 1,709,611,423 | 651,103,416 | 53,614,214 | 32,704,518 | 256,254,931 | 2,758,488,602 |
| Additions | | | | | | | |
| during the period | - | 11,352,182 | 14,603,117 | 7,694,301 | 5,734,610 | 178,939,918 | 218,324,128 |
| Transfers | | | | | | | |
| during the period | - | 32,069,215 | 201,659,185 | 423,500 | 9,825,182 | (243,977,082) | - |
| Disposals | | | | | | | |
| during the period | - | (15,319) | (901,973) | (236,281) | (1,375,600) | - | (2,529,173) |
| Transfer to intangible assets during the period (Note 13) | - | - | - | - | - | (1,777,732) | (1,777,732) |
| As at 31 December 2020 | 55,200,100 | 1,753,017,501 | 866,463,745 | 61,495,734 | 46,888,710 | 189,440,035 | 2,972,505,825 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | | | | | | |
| As at | | | | | | | |
| Establishment Date | - | 82,712,973 | 42,171,327 | 11,412,390 | 9,247,383 | - | 145,544,073 |
| Charge for the period | - | 45,460,597 | 42,772,236 | 5,410,991 | 12,338,168 | - | 105,981,992 |
| Related to disposals during the period | - | (10,443) | (87,960) | (19,794) | (832,203) | - | (950,400) |
| As at 31 December 2020 | - | 128,163,127 | 84,855,603 | 16,803,587 | 20,753,348 | - | 250,575,665 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | |
| As at 31 December 2020 | 55,200,100 | 1,624,854,374 | 781,608,142 | 44,692,147 | 26,135,362 | 189,440,035 | 2,721,930,160 |

Notes:

- (a) Capital work-in-progress represents expenses incurred by the Group in respect of construction of farm and factories.
- (b) Capital work in progress includes building of cows' farm in Um Al Hawaya, constructed by a related party for the expansion of the Group operations. Transfers from capital work in progress during the year represent the barns and machineries capitalized upon completion of necessary construction and installation work. These constructions are funded mainly from loan proceeds from a local bank.

Additions to the property, plant and equipment during the year included the following transactions with related parties:

| Related party | Nature of transactions | For the year ended 31 December 2021 | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 |
|--|---|--|--|
| | | QR | QR |
| Urbacon Trading and Contracting W.L.L. | Construction work | 30,321,846 | 54,756,775 |
| Elegancia Electro Mechanical Services W.L.L. | Supply and installation of utilities | 25,432,098 | 22,205,252 |
| Urbacon Plant, Machinery and Vehicles (A Branch of Urbacon Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.) | Purchase of vehicles | - | 889,596 |
| Credo Trading Company W.L.L. | Supply and installation of portable RO plant/IT equipment | 1,320,000 | 284,143 |
| Joury Tour & Travels W.L.L. | Logistics | - | 29,605 |
| Elegancia Steel Trading W.L.L. | Supply and installation of furniture and fixtures | 84,000 | 22,600 |
| Challenger Trading W.L.L. | Manpower supply | - | 12,084 |
| Aura Hospitality W.L.L. | Sale of asset | 4,000 | - |

Depreciation expenses charged for the year ended 31 December 2021 are allocated as follows:

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 |
|--|--|--|
| | QR | QR |
| Cost of revenue (Note 5) | 104,074,516 | 98,565,205 |
| Selling and distribution expenses (Note 7) | 5,207,221 | 5,158,534 |
| General and administrative expenses (Note 8) | 1,912,896 | 2,258,253 |
| | 111,194,633 | 105,981,992 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Right-of-use assets

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Cost: | | |
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 72,627,685 | 23,381,734 |
| Additions during the year/period | - | 65,911,604 |
| Disposals during the year/period | - | (16,665,653) |
| As at 31 December | 72,627,685 | 72,627,685 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | |
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 19,449,303 | 1,655,942 |
| Charge for the year/period (Note 8) | 13,311,193 | 21,217,380 |
| Disposals for the year/period | - | (3,424,019) |
| As at 31 December | 32,760,496 | 19,449,303 |
| Net carrying amounts as at 31 December | 39,867,189 | 53,178,382 |

13. Intangible assets

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Cost: | | |
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 6,558,137 | 4,130,100 |
| Additions during the year/period | 1,919,997 | 650,305 |
| Transfer from capital work in progress (Note 11) | 1,663,745 | 1,777,732 |
| As at 31 December | 10,141,879 | 6,558,137 |
| Accumulated amortization: | | |
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 2,596,768 | 1,233,792 |
| Charge for the year/period | 1,798,041 | 1,362,976 |
| As at 31 December | 4,394,809 | 2,596,768 |
| Net carrying amounts as at 31 December | 5,747,070 | 3,961,369 |

Amortization expenses charged for the year ended 31 December 2021 are allocated as follows:

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|--|--|
| Cost of revenue (Note 5) | 91,268 | 96,769 |
| Selling and distribution expenses (Note 7) | 152,108 | 160,947 |
| General and administrative expenses (Note 8) | 1,554,665 | 1,105,260 |
| | 1,798,041 | 1,362,976 |

14. Financial investments held at fair value through profit or loss

| | 31 December 2021 | | 31 December 2020 | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Quoted QR | Unquoted QR | Quoted QR | Unquoted QR |
| Equity investments | 144,060,018 | - | - | - |
| | 144,060,018 | - | - | - |

As at 31 December 2021, equity investments represent equity shares quoted in Qatar Stock Exchange and Egyptian Exchange.

15. Biological assets

The Group's livestock balance primarily comprises of cows which are used in the production of milk and meat. The Group's biological assets stock comprises both immature and mature livestock.

Immature livestock comprise of calves that are intended to be reared to mature. These calves are held to produce milk, but have not started to produce milk. The fair value of the immature livestock is determined by reference to meat price of veal, adjusted to reflect the age of the calves and landed cost of a heifer.

Mature livestock includes cows, which have begun milk production. The fair value of the matured cows is determined by reference to the latest landed cost over heifer adjusted to reflect the decline in productivity through the lactation cycles and the meat price at the point of slaughter.

The value of livestock as follows:

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 186,623,743 | 166,912,982 |
| Purchases | - | 24,868,685 |
| Gain arising from change in the fair value of biological assets (Note 5) | 52,470,576 | 34,808,880 |
| Cost of sale of livestock (Note 5) | (19,918,713) | (22,988,606) |
| Transfer to slaughtered animals' inventories | (12,014,712) | (9,368,921) |
| Loss from death of livestock (Note 5) | (8,875,480) | (7,609,277) |
| As at 31 December | 198,285,414 | 186,623,743 |

The value of livestock as follows:

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Current livestock | 562,800 | 731,201 |
| Non-current livestock | 197,722,614 | 185,892,542 |
| | 198,285,414 | 186,623,743 |
| Mature livestock | 126,309,414 | 113,733,643 |
| Immature livestock | 71,976,000 | 72,890,100 |
| | 198,285,414 | 186,623,743 |
| The quantity of livestock owned by the Group is as follows: | | |
| Mature livestock | 12,671 | 11,712 |
| Immature livestock | 10,910 | 10,538 |
| | 23,581 | 22,250 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

16. Inventories

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Feed inventory | 100,779,427 | 117,837,189 |
| Dairy packaging and raw material inventory | 86,946,701 | 107,174,636 |
| Spare parts | 36,409,463 | 31,862,059 |
| Dairy finished goods inventory | 26,045,207 | 20,190,548 |
| Juice packaging and raw material inventory | 4,335,899 | 11,327,886 |
| Chemical and medicine inventory | 5,150,661 | 4,398,363 |
| Juice finished goods inventory | 3,946,711 | 2,100,236 |
| Plastic inventory | 3,063,172 | 64,006 |
| Others | 8,018,845 | 8,898,138 |
| | 274,696,086 | 303,853,061 |
| Less : Provision for slow moving inventories | (2,759,648) | (3,107,629) |
| | 271,936,438 | 300,745,432 |

The movement in provision for slow moving inventories is as follows:

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 3,107,629 | 14,505,232 |
| Reversals during the year/period | (347,981) | (11,397,603) |
| As at 31 December | 2,759,648 | 3,107,629 |

17. Trade and other debit balances

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Trade receivables | 80,308,799 | 79,561,559 |
| Less: Impairment loss allowance | (1,040,099) | (1,550,164) |
| | 79,268,700 | 78,011,395 |
| Government support | 122,425,032 | 143,715,228 |
| Advance to suppliers | 123,751,420 | 78,529,047 |
| Prepaid expenses | 28,876,088 | 25,193,480 |
| Deferred interest | 3,726,458 | 3,789,493 |
| Staff receivables | 416,771 | 3,094 |
| Other receivables | - | 27,000 |
| | 358,464,469 | 329,268,737 |

Movement in impairment loss allowance on trade receivables is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 1,550,164 | 966,279 |
| Provided during the year/period (Note 7) | 89,935 | 721,872 |
| Written off during the year/period | (600,000) | (137,987) |
| As at 31 December | 1,040,099 | 1,550,164 |

- (a) Unimpaired receivables are considered collectible based on historic experience and no interest is charged on the trade receivables.
 (b) The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

18. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Cash on hand | 377,063 | 222,972 |
| Bank balances (Note i) | 51,878,319 | 12,151,501 |
| Cash and bank balances | 52,255,382 | 12,374,473 |
| Restricted bank balances | (30,838,254) | - |
| | 21,417,128 | 12,374,473 |
| Bank overdraft | (74,041,899) | (51,310,379) |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (52,624,771) | (38,935,906) |

Note i:

Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries. Accordingly, management of the Group estimates the loss allowance on balances with banks at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. None of the balances with banks at the end of the reporting period are past due, and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Group have assessed that there is no impairment, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.

19. Share capital

| | 31 December 2021 | | 31 December 2020 | |
|--|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | No of shares | Amount QR | No of shares | Amount QR |
| Authorised, issued and paid-up ordinary and special shares QR 1 per each share | 1,901,000,000 | 1,901,000,000 | 1,901,000,000 | 1,901,000,000 |

The Group's authorized, issued and paid-up share capital amounting to QR 1,901,000,000 is divided into 1,900,999,999 ordinary shares and one special share, the nominal value is QR 1 of each share.

20. Legal reserve

In accordance with the provision of the Qatar Commercial Law and Group's Article of Association, a minimum amount of 10% of the profit in each year is required to be transferred to legal reserve until the balance in the legal reserve becomes equal to 50% of the Group's paid up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution, except in circumstances specified in the above mentioned law.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

21. Acquisition reserve

This balance represents the issuance of shares to the Founders against the transferring of ownership in capital of Baladna Food Industries W.L.L and settling of their current account.

22. Lease liabilities

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 54,603,787 | 23,729,319 |
| Additions during the year/period | - | 65,911,604 |
| Disposals during the year/period | - | (13,726,148) |
| Interest expense charged during the year/period (Note 9) | 2,052,729 | 4,218,923 |
| Repayments during the year/period | (14,235,187) | (25,529,911) |
| As at 31 December | 42,421,329 | 54,603,787 |
| Current portion | 14,016,925 | 12,912,104 |
| Non-current portion | 28,404,404 | 41,691,683 |
| | 42,421,329 | 54,603,787 |

23. Islamic financing

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Islamic financing 1 (Note i) | 1,021,327,524 | 1,021,327,524 |
| Islamic financing 2 (Note ii) | 250,000,000 | - |
| | 1,271,327,524 | 1,021,327,524 |
| Current portion | 78,000,000 | 26,000,000 |
| Non-current portion | 1,193,327,524 | 995,327,524 |
| | 1,271,327,524 | 1,021,327,524 |

Notes:

- (i) This represents Murabaha facility obtained by the Company's subsidiary (Baladna Food Industries W.L.L.) from a local bank to finance the construction of cows' farm and working capital requirements. The facility carries profit rate of 3% per annum (2020: 3.5% per annum).
- (ii) This represents financing facility obtained by the Company's Subsidiary (Baladna Food Industries W.L.L.) from a local bank to support expansion and business development. This facility carries management fee of 3% per annum (2020:nil)

24. Short term borrowings

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Borrowings | 51,321,755 | 56,387,267 |

This represents document credit facility obtained from a local bank in order to finance the working capital requirements. The facility carries interest rate of 3% per annum (2020: 3.5% per annum).

25. Employees' end of service benefits

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| As at 1 January/establishment date | 7,652,625 | 5,104,075 |
| Provision Provided during the year/period | 4,033,224 | 3,922,656 |
| Payments made during the year/period | (1,107,017) | (1,374,106) |
| As at 31 December | 10,578,832 | 7,652,625 |

26. Trade and credit balances

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Trade payables | 96,505,086 | 119,458,063 |
| Accrued expenses | 51,810,923 | 42,957,040 |
| Provision for social and sports fund (Note 35) | 3,345,897 | 3,803,226 |
| Income tax payable | 563,355 | 200,000 |
| Other liabilities | 24,805,574 | 18,910,433 |
| | 177,030,835 | 185,328,762 |

27. Basic and diluted earnings per share

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Profit for the year/period (QR) | 133,835,883 | 152,129,022 |
| Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year/period | 1,901,000,000 | 1,857,795,455 |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share (QR) | 0.070 | 0.082 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

28. Related party disclosures

In the normal course of its business, the Group enters into transactions with the parties who fall under the definition of a related party as per IAS 24 **"Related party disclosures"**. Related parties represent 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.

Balances and transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Transactions between the Group, affiliates and Board of Directors are disclosed below. The details of the transactions and the balances with such related parties during the year are as follows:

a) Related party transactions

| | | For the year ended 31 December 2021 | | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 | |
|--|-----------|--|-------------------|--|----------------|
| Relationship | | Sales QR | Purchases QR | Sales QR | Purchase QR |
| Yemek Doha Catering Services W.L.L. | Affiliate | 19,108,649 | - | 12,123,873 | - |
| Widam Food Company Q.P.S.C. | Affiliate | 6,120,000 | - | - | - |
| Aura Hospitality W.L.L. | Affiliate | 3,739,678 | 54,308 | 4,035,289 | 1,156,194 |
| Elegancia Landscape W.L.L. | Affiliate | 3,652,110 | 2,522,682 | 7,506,158 | 1,241,020 |
| Aura Entertainment W.L.L. | Affiliate | 836,495 | - | 76,992 | 650,000 |
| Sazeli Restaurant W.L.L. | Affiliate | 439,075 | - | 230,649 | - |
| Orient Pearl Restaurant W.L.L. | Affiliate | 172,149 | 75,927 | 155,691 | - |
| Urbacon Plant, Machinery and Vehicles (A Branch of Urbacon Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.) | Affiliate | 141,347 | 90,193 | - | 1,585,550 |
| Damasca Restaurant W.L.L. | Affiliate | 99,230 | - | 160,893 | - |
| Power International Holding W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 15,596,205 | - | 9,073,776 |
| Urbacon Workshop Department (A Branch of Urbacon Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.) | Affiliate | - | 13,980,125 | 1,701,948 | 23,261,197 |
| Aalaf Qatar W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 5,817,833 | - | - |
| Joury Tour & Travels W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 4,145,327 | - | 1,331,135 |
| Stark Security W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 1,363,823 | - | 2,897,138 |
| Credo Trading Company W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 1,203,497 | - | 188,900 |
| Elegancia Electro Mechanical Services W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 323,680 | - | 588,820 |
| Assets Real Estate Development Co. WLL | Affiliate | - | 240,921 | - | 681,988 |
| General Pension and Social Security Authority | Affiliate | - | 182,298 | - | - |
| Elegancia Gabro Trading and Transport W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 102,306 | - | 538,836 |
| Printshop for Printing Services W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 42,240 | - | 352,987 |
| Elegancia Stone for Marble & Granite Trading W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 14,681 | - | - |
| Retaj Baywalk Residence W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 8,000 | - | - |
| Elegancia Steel Trading W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 3,500 | - | - |
| Urbacon Trading and Contracting W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | 1,718 | - | 432,000 |
| Challenger Trading W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | - | - | 361,500 |
| Elegancia Hospitality Services W.L.L. | Affiliate | - | - | - | 36,192 |
| Others | | | | | |
| Mr. Moutaz Mohammad Al Khayyat | Chairman | 445,782 | - | 115,988 | - |
| | | 34,754,515 | 45,769,264 | 26,107,481 | 44,377,233 |

b) Due from related parties

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Affiliates | | |
| Yemek Doha Catering Services W.L.L. | 4,385,838 | 4,730,020 |
| Aura Hospitality and Food Services W.L.L. | 4,200,713 | 1,438,460 |
| Elegancia Landscape W.L.L. | 3,896,269 | 6,369,248 |
| Widam Food Company Q.P.S.C. | 760,000 | 763,956 |
| Aura Entertainment W.L.L. | 980,540 | 21,771 |
| Sazeli Restaurant W.L.L. | 557,636 | 118,561 |
| Printshop for Printing Services W.L.L. | 289,025 | - |
| Damasca Restaurant W.L.L. | 161,876 | 47,463 |
| Orient Pearl Restaurant L.L.C. | 70,005 | 63,772 |
| Urbacon Plant, Machinery and Vehicles (A Branch of Urbacon Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.) | 50,554 | - |
| Retaj Baywalk Residence W.L.L. | 24,000 | - |
| Urbacon Workshop Department (A Branch of Urbacon Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.) | - | 229,140 |
| Elegancia Electro Mechanical Services W.L.L. | - | 438,402 |
| Elegancia Hospitality Services W.L.L. | - | 42,773 |
| Arab Builders Trading and Contracting W.L.L. | - | 15,721 |
| Board of Directors | | |
| Mr. Moutaz Mohammad Al Khayyat | - | 309,776 |
| | 15,376,456 | 14,589,063 |

c) Due to related parties

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Affiliates | | |
| Urbacon Workshop Department (A Branch of Urbacon Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.) | 5,857,181 | - |
| Urbacon Trading and Contracting W.L.L. | 5,205,487 | 3,228,866 |
| Elegancia Electro Mechanical Services W.L.L. | 2,375,529 | - |
| Aalaf Qater W.L.L. | 401,839 | - |
| Assets Real Estate Development Co. WLL | 255,921 | 199,000 |
| Joury Tour & Travels W.L.L. | 185,393 | 177,671 |
| Elegancia Hospitality Services W.L.L. | 162,227 | - |
| Elegancia Steel Trading W.L.L. | 125,308 | 37,808 |
| General Pension and Social Security Authority | 15,729 | - |
| Power International Holding W.L.L. | - | 464,032 |
| Elegancia Gabro Trading and Transport W.L.L. | - | 293,017 |
| Stark Security Services W.L.L. | - | 267,887 |
| Credo Trading Company W.L.L. | - | 81,080 |
| Printshop for Printing Services W.L.L. | - | 10,531 |
| Urbacon Plant, Machinery and Vehicles (A Branch of Urbacon Trading and Contracting Company W.L.L.) | - | 600 |
| Others | 5,825 | 5,790 |
| | 14,590,439 | 4,766,282 |

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

d) Compensation of key management personnel

| | For the year ended 31 December 2021 QR | For the period from Establishment Date to 31 December 2020 QR |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Salaries and short-term benefits | 13,774,249 | 17,477,394 |
| Employees' end of service benefits | 417,287 | 526,125 |
| | 14,191,536 | 18,003,519 |

29. Dividend

On 27 April 2020, the Board of Directors of the Group passed a resolution to distribute interim dividend approximating QR. 40,000,000, equivalent to QR. 0.021 per share.

On 20 April 2021, the General Assembly approved the final dividend of QR 100,753,000, equivalent to QR 0.053 per share.

30. Financial risk

30.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's financial instruments consists mainly of due from related parties, trade and other debit balances, cash and bank balances, borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade and other credit balances, lease liabilities and due to related parties.

The Group's financial risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of the financial performance. Under the Group's risk management programme, management identifies and documents key risks and sets out policies and procedures required to mitigate these risks. No changes were made in the risk management objectives and policies for the year ended 31 December 2021. The identified key risks are:

a) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at 31 December 2021, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees provided by the Group arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In order to minimise credit risk, the Group has tasked its Management to develop and maintain the Group's credit risk regarding to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Management uses other publicly available financial information and the Group's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

| Category | Description | Basis for recognising expected credit losses |
|------------|--|--|
| Performing | The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts | 12-month ECL |
| Doubtful | Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition | Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired |
| In default | Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired | Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired |
| Write-off | There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery | Amount is written off |

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Group's financial assets and financial guarantee contracts, as well as the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades.

| As at 31 December 2021 | Note | External credit ratings | Internal credit ratings | 12 month or lifetime ECL | Gross carrying amount QR | Loss allowance QR | Net carrying amount QR |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Trade receivables | 17 | N/A | Note (i) | Lifetime ECL | 80,308,799 | (1,040,099) | 79,268,700 |
| Due from related parties | 28 | N/A | Note (i) | Lifetime ECL | 15,376,456 | - | 15,376,456 |
| Government support | 17 | N/A | Note (i) | Lifetime ECL | 122,425,032 | - | 122,425,032 |
| Cash and bank balances | 18 | BB | N/A | 12-month ECL | 52,255,382 | - | 52,255,382 |

As at 31 December 2020

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Trade receivables | 17 | N/A | Note (i) | Lifetime ECL | 79,561,559 | (1,550,164) | 78,011,395 |
| Due from related parties | 28 | N/A | Note (i) | Lifetime ECL | 14,589,063 | - | 14,589,063 |
| Government support | 17 | N/A | Note (i) | Lifetime ECL | 143,715,228 | - | 143,715,228 |
| Cash and bank balances | 18 | BB | N/A | 12-month ECL | 12,374,473 | - | 12,374,473 |

Note:

- (i) For trade receivables, due from related parties and government support, the Group has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Group determines the expected credit losses on these items by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The loss allowance as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 was determined as follows for trade receivables:

| As at 31 December 2021 | Days past due | | | | | | Total QR |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Upto 30 days QR | 31-60 days QR | 61-90 days QR | 91-120 days QR | 121-365 days QR | Over 365 days QR | |
| Expected credit loss rate | - | - | - | - | 52% | 100% | |
| Gross carrying amount | 70,266,047 | 6,937,694 | 1,268,949 | 585,472 | 437,119 | 813,518 | 80,308,799 |
| Loss allowance | - | - | - | - | (226,581) | (813,518) | (1,040,099) |
| Net trade receivables (Note 17) | 70,266,047 | 6,937,694 | 1,268,949 | 585,472 | 210,538 | - | 79,268,700 |

As at 31 December 2020

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Expected credit loss rate | - | - | - | - | 13% | 100% | |
| Gross carrying amount | 72,981,230 | 1,423,493 | 1,054,837 | 476,786 | 2,398,751 | 1,226,462 | 79,561,559 |
| Loss allowance | - | - | - | - | (323,702) | (1,226,462) | (1,550,164) |
| Net trade receivables (Note 17) | 72,981,230 | 1,423,493 | 1,054,837 | 476,786 | 2,075,049 | - | 78,011,395 |

b) Liquidity risk

The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring it has sufficient liquid cash balances to meet its payment obligations as they fall due.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2021 and 2020:

| As at 31 December 2021 | Less than 1 year QR | Between 1 and 2 years QR | Between 2 and 5 years QR | Over 5 years QR | Total QR |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Lease liabilities | 14,016,925 | 13,408,396 | 7,965,206 | 7,030,802 | 42,421,329 |
| Due to related parties | 14,590,439 | - | - | - | 14,590,439 |
| Trade and other credit balances | 177,030,835 | - | - | - | 177,030,835 |
| Borrowings | 129,321,755 | 66,062,500 | 281,250,000 | 846,015,024 | 1,322,649,279 |
| Bank overdraft | 74,041,899 | - | - | - | 74,041,899 |
| | 409,001,853 | 79,470,896 | 289,215,206 | 853,045,826 | 1,630,733,781 |

As at 31 December 2020

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Lease liabilities | 12,912,104 | 13,438,649 | 21,907,343 | 6,345,691 | 54,603,787 |
| Due to related parties | 4,766,282 | - | - | - | 4,766,282 |
| Trade and other credit balances | 185,328,762 | - | - | - | 185,328,762 |
| Borrowings | 82,387,267 | 52,000,000 | 156,000,000 | 787,327,524 | 1,077,714,791 |
| Bank overdraft | 51,310,379 | - | - | - | 51,310,379 |
| | 336,704,794 | 65,438,649 | 177,907,343 | 793,673,215 | 1,373,724,001 |

c) Currency risk

The Group manages its currency risk by regularly assessing current and expected foreign currency exchange rate movements. Management believes that there is minimal risk of significant losses since most of the foreign currency rates are constant against QR.

d) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

For borrowings, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

At 31 December 2021, if interest rates on QR denominated borrowings had been 25 basis point higher/lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been QR 3,491,728 (2020: QR 2,822,563) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on borrowings.

The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

31. Capital management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to ensure its ability to maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business to provide returns for its shareholders and to provide best returns on capital investment by pricing goods and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group sets the amount of capital funds in accordance with the planned level of operations and in proportion to the levels of risk. The Group manages the shareholder's funds and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares or realise assets in order to reduce debt. The Group's equity comprises share capital, legal reserve, retained earnings and acquisition reserve is measured at QR 2,271,031,719 (2020: QR 2,241,294,733).

The Group is not subject to externally-imposed capital requirements.

32. Segment reporting

- a. The group has single significant business operation which is an agricultural activity of production and sales of dairy product in addition to other related products and activities. All other business segments are not significant.
- b. Geographically, the Group has extended its operates in state of Qatar and Sultanate of Oman. The business operations in Sultanate of Oman is not considered to be significant.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

33. Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the financial assets held at fair value through profit of loss and biological assets by following valuation technique:

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

As at 31 December, the Group held the following financial and non-financial assets measured at fair value:

| | 31 December 2021 QR | Level 1 QR | Level 2 QR | Level 3 QR |
|---|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Financial asset | | | | |
| Financial investments held at fair value through profit or loss | 144,060,018 | 144,060,018 | - | - |
| Non-financial assets | | | | |
| Biological assets | 198,285,414 | - | 198,285,414 | - |
| | 31 December 2020 QR | Level 1 QR | Level 2 QR | Level 3 QR |
| Non-financial assets | | | | |
| Biological assets | 186,623,743 | - | 186,623,743 | - |

Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell, based on local and international market prices, whenever available, of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic merit with adjustments, where necessary, to reflect the differences.

The fair value of immature livestock is determined by reference to meat price of veal, adjusted to reflect the age of the calves and to the landed cost of a heifer by reference to the recent purchases of the Group. The fair value of mature cows is determined by reference to latest landed cost of a heifer by reference to the recent purchases adjusted to reflect the decline in productivity through the lactation cycles, the meat price at the point of slaughter.

During the year ended to 31 December 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements on Biological asset. There were no movements within Level 3 fair value measurements.

34. Commitments and contingencies

As at 31 December 2021, the Group has contingent liabilities in respect of various banks' letters of credit and other guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise are as follows:

| | 31 December 2021 QR | 31 December 2020 QR |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Guarantees and letters of credit | 52,311,928 | 67,746,225 |

35. Social and sports fund

In accordance with Law No. 13 of 2008, the Group is required to provide a provision for the support of sports, social, cultural, and charitable activities with an amount equivalent to 2.5% of the annual net profit. This social and sports contribution is considered as an appropriation of retained earnings of the Group and presented in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders equity.

36. Effect of COVID 19

The pandemic of coronavirus ("COVID-19") has spread across the world rapidly. Therefore, it is challenging now, to predict the full extent and duration of its business and economic impact. The pandemic spread is causing disruption and uncertainties to the economic, operations and business activities.

Moreover, the operations of the Group are partially concentrated in economies that are relatively dependent on the price of crude oil. The uncertainties caused by COVID-19 and the volatility in crude oil prices required the management of the Group to update its assumptions used for the determination of expected credit losses as at 31 December 2021. Certain changes have been incorporated in the calculation of expected credit losses to reflect the observable current macro-economic factors and future information.

Based on the management's assessment as at 31 December 2021, there has been no material impact on the expected credit loss on its financial assets, as these financial assets are related to highly rated banks operated in the State of Qatar. Also, there is no impact on the carrying value of their non-financial assets.

The Management has considered the potential impacts of the current economic volatility in determining the reported amounts of the Group's financial and non-financial assets as at 31 December 2021, and assessed the impacts are with positive indications. However, the market remains volatile and the recorded balances are sensitive to the market fluctuations.

37. Comparative figure

Certain comparative amounts in the Group's consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. This reclassification does not impact on net assets or equity.